Los Angeles Herald.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 1, 1878.

Herald Steam Printing House.

The Herald Steam Printing House is not surpassed by any Job Printing office on the Pacific Coast, outside of San Francisco, in facilities for doing job work Low prices, good work and expedition may be relied upon at this office.

Freights and Fares.

Our people may as well begin to realize the fact that every conceivable influence must be brought to bear on the present Legislature if we are to hope for any satisfactory legislation on freights and fares. From Gen. Stoneman we learn that his advices from Sacramento are far from reassuring. He is in receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Transportation Commissioners which does not give the most encouraging accounts of the prospects. Our own members are doing yeoman's work, Col. Smith, particularly, bending all his energies to obtaining the legislation desired by our people. Our telegrams of yesterday contained the following:

Smith, of Los Angeles, presented a joint resolution quoting from the Republican, Independent and Democratic State platforms of 1875 on freights and fares, closing with the expression of the opinion that it is the duty of the Legislature now in session to regulate the freights and fares now in use on Railroads.

Col. Smith does entirely right in recalling the representatives of all these parties to their pledges. As a devoted Democrat, Gen. Stoneman deprecates the effect the nonfulfillment of its pledges would have on the fortunes of the Democratic party. We entirely agree with him. It could not fail to be disastrous until a new set of leaders should come to the front.

To take a very contracted view of the matter, the State of California has been at very considerable outlay in preparing for a comprehensive scheme of railway regulation as to freights and fares. In actual money $25,000 is probably not a strained figure. But, large as this sum is, it is nothing to the evil and disgrace of suffering it to become apparent that the corporations are all powerful in the present Legislature. Should that fact indeed become established, the Democratic party, which possesses an overwhelming majority in both Houses, must take the entire responsibility. It is already plain that the tactics of the Railway Company will be delay. Every appliance of parliamentary warfare will be brought into play to stave off action until it shall be too late. Of the Senate Railway Committee, which consists of nine members, at least five are friendly to the Railway, and some of them have a direct pecuniary interest in standing by the corporations. As far as they can bring that result about, the process of "smothering in committee" may be looked for. Only an energetic and pronounced public opinion, whose menacing expression shall make men who hope for a political future consider all the bearings of their action on their personal fortunes, will save the Commissioners' bills. Los Angeles county, which has a more direct interest in this matter than any other community, almost, should see to it that her voice is heard in Sacramento.

The Commissioners of Transportation regard their own position as a highly delicate one. They can't well assume the role of lobbyists. To log-roll for the passage of the measures they have matured with so much care would be certainly beneath their dignity. Their task was finished when the bills were digested and formulated. In addition, one of their number and the clerk remain constantly at Sacramento to give all personal information which members of either House may desire. If they were to exhibit any collective activity they would be open to the imputation of aiming to secure their own bread and butter by retaining salaried positions.

As at least a month remains of the session of the ment from New York to Yuma at almost as low rates as from San Francisco to Yuma. This policy, at the first glance, seems to menace San Francisco's possession of the trade of Arizona. We assure our contemporaries that it is very unwillingly adopted, that its ultimate effects will be hurtful neither to San Francisco nor Los Angeles, and that it is part of the plan to retain the control of the Arizona trade in California. We found our opinions altogether on analogies, possessing no information not accessible to any citizen of California.

The Southern Pacific Railway, in its dealings with Arizona, finds itself confronted by the following facts:

1. Yuma is accessible from San Francisco and the East by water via the Gulf of California. In adjusting its through rates from the East to Yuma the Central and Southern Pacific Railways are governed by this fact.

2. They are also controlled by the fact that the Kansas Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railways are pushing post-haste into New Mexico. The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston road is also within easy reach of New Mexico. The fact is that to-day large quantities of freight are finding their way into Arizona from New York over these roads. The merchants of Tucson and Prescott receive a considerable portion of their stocks by these routes. The goods are brought to the several termini by rail and carried by Mexicans, through Arizona, in carts. Goods which reach any of these towns over the Central and Southern Pacific Railways are taken to Yuma and thence carried to their ultimate destination by six and twelve mule teams. Half the loads of these teams from the Pacific side consist of forage—grain—to maintain the animals over the long and arid route. On the other hand, the mules which draw the carts of the Mexicans on their trips coming and going, in connection with the Eastern roads, live by the grasses which grow by the wayside. This is a heavy odds, and the California roads, to secure any portion of the trade of interior Arizona, have to come down with their rates. They thus appear to discriminate against the trade of San Francisco, while they probably would like to put on the screws the other way.

When Arizona attains the full measure of her population we confidently expect to sell large quantities of Los Angeles produce in that territory. With a road running from the East, and traversing countries in which corn can be bought, in immense quantities, for fifteen cents a bushel, and other products in proportion, we should probably not sell a pound in Arizona. It is this consideration that impels us to favor a California road, under State and national regulation, as against an Eastern road which would convey from that section to Arizona every bale of goods and every pound of flour which would be used therein.

Passage of the Silver Bill.

It will be seen, by the telegrams on our first page, that the silver bill has been passed over the President's veto. It was passed in the House by fifty votes more than the requisite two-thirds and in the Senate by a sufficient majority. This is, not even excepting the immense retrenchment in governmental outlays, for which the country owes the Democratic party a debt of gratitude, the most important act of the National Legislature for the past dozen years. It was the last Republican House of Representatives which demonetized silver. It is a Democratic House of Representatives which remonetizes it. Outside of its purely commercial effects, the great significance of the silver bill lies in the fact that it is a proclamation to the world that, now that Democratic ideas are in the ascendant, an American Congress conceives itself to have something more elevated to do than merely registering the edicts of the The enactment is death policy of contraction of which the whole try would have surely into the ns living in its passage ss on the do so if ucisco way ed e

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the fact that several branches of manufactures in Los Angeles have been paralyzed by the incompetence and lack of means of their introducers. Their failure has been altogether owing to this, and not to our inadaptability to foster such industries.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

[Special to the Herald by the Western Union Telegraph Company.]

Pacific Coast News.

Legislative.

SACRAMENTO, February 28th. — The Senate finally passed the concurrent resolution requesting the California Congressional delegation to oppose the reduction of the tarriff on imported wines and on mohair wools and woolens. Also Swift's "piece" club bill amended with the title "to prevent the circulation of bogus election tickets and to prevent frauds upon voters."

The Assembly, in Committee of the Whole was occupied in the consideration of Hart's Railroad bill to-day and after adopting a number of amendments rose, reported and asked leave to resume as a Committee of the Whole to-morrow. Concurred in.

Poll Tax Forger Pardoned.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 28th.— The Governor has pardoned Joseph Casey, the poll tax forger. The recommendation was signed by Judge Blake, Captain Lees, the committing magistrate and the prosecuting officer. Casey was sentenced to eleven years in the State Prison in February, 1875. Gov. Irwin commuted his sentence to seven years, because of the services which he rendered at the fire in the prison in 1876.

Death Aids Blacklock's Pals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28th.—All indictments against W. S. Manning and S. J. Pursglove, pals of Blacklock in the Gulf of California Oyster swindle, were dismissed this morning in the Municipal Court. The motion was made by Assistant District Attorney Dawson, on the ground that the death of a man named West, his chief witness, left him without sufficient evidence to hope for conviction.

Water Receding.

COURRLAND, Feb. 28th.—The water is disappearing fast from the fruit and orchard lands and also off the roads. Everything is again assuming its natural shape. The damage to alfalfa fields and orchards will be much smaller than it was feared. Land is renting at higher rates than before the flood. So far not an acre has been leased for less than $40 cash in advance, and orchards cannot be leased at all.

Latest Eastern News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—SENATE—Chaffee, from the Committee on Territories, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to establish the Territory of Lincoln and provide a temporary government therefor. Placed on the calendar.

It was ordered, when the Senate adjourned to-day, it be to meet Monday next.

The resolution of Plum directing the Secretary of the Interior to enquire of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company as to the nature of the securities taken or held by that company for aid granted by it to the Colorado Central and other roads. Agreed to.

Conkling called Allison's attention to the silver bill on the table and asked what the majority intended to do with it.

Allison said its friends were ready to proceed with it. Conkling, Hamlin and others favored a speedy disposal of the bill and, on motion, pending business was tabled, 44 to 9.

The Chair then presented the silver bill with the objections of the President.

Edmunds and Whyte objected, but their objections were overruled and the motion of Allison to take up the silver bill was agreed to.

Conkling suggested that the reading of the bill be dispensed with, but Sargent insisted on it, saying that he was in the other House of Congress when demonetization was passed, as had been charged, without reading. The bill and veto were therefore read. On roll call the bill was then passed over the veto. Ayes 46, nays 19, viz: Ayes: Allison, Bailey, Beck, Bruce, Chaffee, Cockrill, Coke, Conover, Davis (Ill.), Davis, (W. Va.), Dennis, Dorsey, Eustis, Ferry, Garland, Gordon, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Jones, (Fla.), Jones, (Nev.), Kellogg, Kirkwood, McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Matthews, Maxey, Merrimon, Paddock, Patterson, Plum, Saulsbury, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Windom and Withers, 46.

Nays—Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Butler, Conkling, Dawes, Eaton, Hamlin, Hoar, Kernan, Lamar, McPherson, Mitchell, Morrill, Randolph, Rollins, Sargent, Wadleigh and Whyte—19.

As it required a two-thirds vote to pass the bill, the pairs, to be equal, were two advocates of the measure with one opponent, and they were announced as follows: Oglesby and Ransom, who would have voted in the affirmative, with Anthony, who would have voted in the negative; Wisconsin, and Booth, voted in the af- Burnside, who n the negative; ansylvania, who n the affirma-, who would ative. Christ- were absent. was called, rules of like to

cause he thought, out of respect to the President, the message should be laid over until to-morrow.

The President pro tem., in announcing the vote, said: Two-thirds of the Senate having voted in its favor, the bill is passed and has become a law.

Allison withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to adjourn over until Monday.

A motion to adjourn and another to go into executive session were both rejected and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to authorize a special term of the Circuit Court of the United States in the district of Mississippi, and it was passed, notwithstanding the adverse report of the Judiciary Committee. Ayes 30, nays 15.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE—Whitthorne, from the Naval Committtee, reported back the bill requiring detailed appropriations for the navy, the object being to prevent improper use of appropriations. Passed.

Willis, from the same Committee, reported back the bill appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of establishing a temporary colony and expedition to the Arctic Sea. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The President's veto message was received, which the Speaker laid before the House.

Stephens moved the previous question on its passage, which was seconded enthusiastically. During the discussion Fort wanted the message read again, but the others objected.

Cox said it was a charge of fraud by a fraud. Words which McCook objected to and demanded that they be taken down, but the Speaker ruled him out of order and said they would not go on the record. The last three votes were cast by Bragg, Cook and Kelly, all of whom had been absent from the House by illness, but came up in time, by unanimous consent, to record their votes, which they did in the affirmative.

The vote was then taken, with the following result: Ayes, 196; Nays, 73.

The Speaker announced the vote and said: In obedience to the requirement of the constitution, two thirds have voted in the affirmative and the bill has passed, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

The announcement was received with general hand clapping and other marks of jubilation. The bill and veto were then sent to the Senate.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of the bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican and Indian wars. After speeches by Williams, of Oregon, Ryan, White and Riddle, the committee proceeded to consider the bill by sections. During the speech made by Singleton, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Jefferson Davis requesting him (Singleton) to inform the friends of the bill that if the success of the bill depended on excluding him (Davis) from its benefits, he hoped that such provision would be inserted in it. Singleton proceeded to eulogize Davis, declaring that this was but another proof of his great magnanimity, and explained that that gentleman had been in favor of delaying as long as possible the act of secession passed by Mississippi, in hopes of reconciliation with the North.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

A Democratic caucus was announced to be held immediately.

The Veto—Chinese Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28th.—The passage of the silver bill over the Presidential veto was almost universally considered a foregone conclusion, but the actual accomplishment of the result and especially the emphatic promptitude which characterized the action of both Houses, caused great excitement at the capital to-day and little else is talked about to-night throughout Washington. The President's unqualified denunciation of the bill as a fraud upon public and private creditors solidified those who had previously voted for it and the only legislative effect of the message was to cause several members of the House to vote for the measure who had previously voted to lay it on the table. Townsend, from the Troy, New York, district, was one of those who came over to the silver men under this pressure. Davis voted to sustain the veto. All the other Pacific Coast Representatives voted to override it. There were no changes from the former vote of Senators on this question, except that of Hill, who made a speech against the bill, and was therefore announced as paired against it, voted for it to-day. Sargent and Mitchell voted to sustain the veto. Jones and Grover were recorded against sustaining the veto and Booth would also have voted for the final passage of the bill, but was paired. Taking into account the three opponents of the bill and six of its friends against whom they were doubly paired and assuming that Christiancy and Sharon, who were absent without pairs, would have voted on opposite sides, the full vote of the Senate on the question of overriding the veto would have been 53 against 23. The unprecedented features of the day's proceedings concerning the veto, was the entire absence of any effort or apparent desire to debate it. Horace Davis's argument before the House Committee on Education and Labor to-day was a compact, well framed and highly practical effort, which commanded the close attention of all his auditors. He began by saying that the grounds of inquiry concerning the evils of Chinese immigration had been traversed so often and had been so clearly set forth in the recent admirable report of the Committee, that he would devote his remarks almost exclusively to the question of a remedy. First, however, he claimed that the opposition to the Chinese is not confined to one nationality and one religion, as stated, but is shared alike by nearly all in California. Americans, French, Germans and Scandinavians, all want Mongolian immigration restricted. Men of culture and men of business, ministers and laymen are practically all on the same side. Davis, in support of this proposition, read from the Commission's report and from the resolutions of the Convention of ongregational Ministers. He med, on the other hand, that Californians who favor the ation of the Chinese are terested in their presence Returning to the remedy, he said one tions that might be o confine Chinese immigration to a certain number of ports on the Atlantic side of the continent. This plan was possible, but presented great practicable difficulties not shared in by the method which he favored, namely, to allow the free admission of one Chinese for every 100 tons of ship measurement and to impose a capitation tax on all Mongolians in excess of this restricted number.

The Veto Message.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—At 1:40 o'clock the Speaker laid the veto message before the House and the Clerk read it. The President says it has been his earnest desire to concur with Congress in the adoption of measures to increase the silver coinage of the country, but so as not to impair the obligations of contracts either public or private, nor injuriously effect public credit. It was only on the conviction that this bill did not meet that essential requirement that he felt it his duty to withhold from it his approval. The message further states that the capital defect of the bill is that it contains no provision protecting from its operation pre-existing debts, in which case the coinage which it creates shall continue of less value than that which was the sole legal tender when they were created. In the judgment of mankind it would be an act of bad faith. The standard of value should not be changed. The national promises should be kept with unflinching fidelity. He could not sign a bill which would authorize a violation of sacred obligations. The obligation of public faith transcended all questions of profit or public advantage. Its unquestionable maintenance was the dictate as well of honesty as of expediency and should ever be carefully guarded by the Executive, by Congess and by the people.

The Effect on Gold and Bonds

NEW YORK, Feb. 28th.—Gold declined one-eighth and Governments strengthened on the announcement of the President's veto and the contrary movement occurred on the passage over the veto by the House. Exchange closed before the Senate's decision was known.

Opposed to Liberian Colonization.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28th.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee will report against an appropriation for the Liberian colonization scheme.

European Cable News.

Effect of Austria's Course.

LONDON, Feb. 28th.—The *Times* says the present vacillation of Austria is more dangerous to peace than a clear and resolute expression of military purpose.

Preparing for War with Austria

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—Negotiations are proceeding between Russia and Servia, the object of which is to allow Russia to occupy Belgrade, if a conflict with Austria should become inevitable.

A Fable.

A mosquito which had punctured the ear of a Nabob, and drawn therefrom a modicum of sustenance, staid his repast and said:

"I belong to the aristocracy."

"Wherefore?" queried an humble chinch hard by.

"Because," returned the mosquito, "I have within me some of the best blood of the country."

Upon this, the Nabob being aroused by the buzzing in his ear, smote the itching spot and killed the chinch.

MORAL.—The vain boaster often rakes the pot.

A new song which they are singing up in Virginia City, has this touching refrain:

"When the pigs begin to fly,
Oh won't the pork be high!
For the pig is the most unlikely
Bird that ever flew in the sky."