

**FARES AND FREIGHTS ON
C. P. R. R.**

A recent number of the *Sacramento Union* has a long and ably written editorial article upon the subject of the charges for fares and freights on the Central Pacific Railroad. There are some points in the article which are of interest to us; in fact, as the railroad from the East and West is likely to reach our borders before another winter, everything connected with the subject is interesting to us. The cost of fares and freights is especially so. The editor of the *Union* takes exception to a communication which had appeared in another paper, the writer of which makes statements to show that the present rates of fare and freight are as low as the Central Pacific Company can afford. The writer of the communication stated that "in the Atlantic and Mississippi valley States, passenger fares vary from 3 to 7 cents per mile, averaging about 5 cents; freight charges vary from 4 to 10 cents per ton."

The editor of the *Union* calls this a mis-statement, and proceeds to correct it, as follows:

"In 1865 the charges on the Hudson and Erie road were 2.24 cents per mile for passengers and 2.65 per ton for freight. This was paid in greenbacks, which, reckoning them worth 70 in gold, would give one cent and a little over a half per mile for passengers, and one cent and a little over three quarters per ton for freight. On the New York Central the rates for the year 1867 were (we reckon in gold) one cent and four-tenths for fares and one and three quarters for freights. On the Erie railway in 1865 (eight hundred and eight miles, built at a cost of \$87,311 per mile), the fares were 1.57 per mile, freights 2.275. The gross earnings of the company were \$15,300,571; operating expenses, \$12,200,281; profits, \$3,100,290. On the Cleveland and Toledo Railway, 1866 (length 172 miles, built at a cost of \$51,125 per mile), the fares were less than two and one-fifth cents per mile, and the freights less than two cents. At these rates the profits of the road were nearly 50 per cent. of the gross earnings. The charges on the Illinois Central in 1865 were a little less than 2 1/2 cents for fare, and about the same for freight. We say less than 2 1/2, but it was really but a very small fraction over two and an eighth. The profits were 30 per cent. of the gross earnings. In 1866 the Chicago and Rock Island road charged 2.415 for freights and a fraction less for fares. The profits were about 41 per cent. of the gross earnings of the road. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road in 1865 charged less than 1 1/2 per mile fares and about 1 1/2 for freights. The Through Freight Line, which runs from New York and points in New England to the Mississippi river charged last year an average of one cent and four tenths of a cent per ton per mile for freights. The average charge of fares on the seven great eastern roads above named is just one cent and 86-hundredths; of freights on the eight roads given in that connection, the average rate is just one cent 94-hundredths, or 6-hundredths less than 2 cents per mile per ton.

The Central Pacific Company charge ten cents a mile in gold for fares and fifteen cents for freights. This is more than five times as much for fares and nearly eight times as much for freights as the average of the Eastern roads charge, and four times more for fares and six times more for freights than the highest charges east of the Mississippi. The *Union* urges another important fact, "that while these Eastern roads were nearly all built with private capital, the Central Pacific has received donations from the nation, State, counties and municipalities more than sufficient to pay for its construction." The Editor argues that the Legislature should take the matter promptly in hand.

"Postponement," he says, "to the regular session of 1870, will be to allow this company to charge the full price of a barrel of flour in this market for carriage to the middle of the Humboldt country, and twice as much to Salt Lake for at least two years, and probably for ten. We are wont to reckon largely on our traffic with the East in grapes, wines and semi-tropical fruits; but it will cost \$90 a ton to freight grapes from here to Salt Lake, and if the Union Pacific join hands with the Central, \$270 per ton to the city of Omaha. That is about five times the prime cost of the article here. All other things will be charged in the same proportion. The grain and wool growers of the great valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento, the mercantile interests of all our cities, the consumers of Nevada, Utah and the mountain counties—every public and private interest, emigration and labor included—will be taxed to death to support and feed this greedy, over-bearing and dangerous corporation."

Not only in California, but elsewhere, this subject is occupying the attention of those who are likely to be dependent upon this great national highway for traffic. It is felt that these companies will have a tremendous power in their hands, if they should have no limits more than at present prescribed them. The country will almost be at their mercy. If the principle of small trade and enormous profits be adopted by them, then the railroad will fail to be what it should be—a national blessing. But if their charges for fares and freights should be moderate, and they should do business on a liberal basis, then the companies themselves will be able to make handsome dividends and the country will be immensely benefitted by the road.

PROSPECTIVE INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

An impression appears to be very general in various quarters outside of our Territory, that there is likely to be trouble with the Indians on the Plains this coming summer. There is nothing very tangible so far as we can learn, upon which to base this impression. It has its origin principally in rumor, though there are papers who do not hesitate to assert that "all through the Rocky Mountains, and all over the plateaus leading to them, the different tribes are fast organizing for a campaign as soon as the earth is carpeted with its Spring mantle of green." From the north news has reached us of the murdering of white men by Indians; but, so far as we know, these attacks have not been made by any organized parties but by a few individuals. There is considerable unanimity manifested by the papers in denouncing the action of the Peace Commissioners, and the measures taken by the Government to quell Indian hostilities. The popular idea with our neighbors in the adjacent Territories is to push the war forward with thorough earnestness and unsparing severity. They view the Indian as cruel and revengeful, incapable of appreciating kindness or of abiding by a treaty any longer than it suits his purpose; in fact, a human creature only in form, his instincts being those of a wild beast and not of a man. Many think the Indians should be exterminated, on the same principle that wolves and snakes and other natural enemies of man are disposed of.

In our Territory, we have proved by experience that it is cheaper to feed Indians than to fight them. They are not insensible to kindness, and though unreliable and treacherous, more can be done with them by treating them humanely than by an opposite course. They have suffered many wrongs from the hands of the white race, and there is scarcely a murder committed or an outrage perpetrated by them that has not been provoked by some equally criminal act on the part of white men.

We never had any reason to adopt the popular but very fallacious idea that

the white man can do no wrong to an Indian, or that he has no rights that a white man is bound to respect. We profess to be the superior race; we look down from the height of our elevation upon the red man with pity and, in many instances, contempt. Our actions towards him should correspond with our pretensions. Being inferior, some allowance should be made for this, and a course of conduct should not be expected of him that we would look for from an enlightened white man. The truth is, the white man is strong and arrogant; he is conscious that he belongs to a mightier race, and he presumes upon this. But he may do so too much. No man nor race of men can perpetrate injustice with impunity upon their fellow-men. Justice will sooner or later overtake such, and a full retribution be exacted.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE DECLARED DISLOYAL!

ITS JOINT RESOLUTION RETURNED FROM CONGRESS UNREAD AND PRONOUNCED SCANDALOUS!

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL!

BUTLER TALKS THREE HOURS!

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED!

EARTHQUAKE Shocks in SAN FRANCISCO!

ANOTHER FENIAN SCARE IN CANADA!

GLADSTONE ON THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT!

Washington, 30.—House.—Churchill introduced a bill to amend the act of March, 1792, relative to vacancies in the offices of President and Vice President, requiring a new election in the case of an interval of eighteen months between the double vacancy and the ordinary termination of the Presidential term. Referred to the judiciary committee.

The Senate re-assembled at 11 o'clock. Edmunds called up the bill to regulate appeals to the court of claims, which was amended and postponed till to-morrow.

Trumbull called up the bill, pending the adjournment from Saturday, to relieve Butler, from Tennessee, from political disabilities. While the question was on, Buckalew offered an amendment to strike out the word constitution from the clause proposing to relieve the disabilities imposed by the Constitution and reconstruction laws. Not having application to Tennessee, Butler could not properly be relieved from disabilities imposed by them. He gave way at the suggestion of Sherman; who presented a report from the committee of conference on the bill to relieve certain manufactures from internal taxation. Hendricks moved that the report lay over till to-morrow. Sherman moved immediate action, saying everything objectionable to the Senate had been stricken out. Several Senators opposed acting on the report immediately; Sherman consented it to go over, giving notice that he would press it as early as possible.

At 12:30 the President, *pro tem.*, vacated the chair, which was immediately taken by the Chief Justice. The Sergeant-at-Arms made a proclamation commanding silence. The President's counsel took their seats. The House managers entered; and Butler commenced his speech at a quarter before one.

Chicago.—Yesterday morning the large linseed oil factory of Gould Brothers, was entirely consumed with all the machinery and stock on hand, consisting of six hundred barrels of oil, eight thousand bushels of flax seed, etc. The total loss is about \$157,000; insured for \$110,000. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary. The flames made intense heat, and seriously endangered the shipping in the river, but all were saved.

House.—Haight presented a joint resolution from the New Jersey Legislature, withdrawing the consent of the State from the proposed amendment to the Constitution. Washburne, of Illinois, desired to return the document as a rebuke to the disloyal Legislature. The Speaker said that was not in order, as all papers presented in the morning hour must be referred. Washburne gave notice that he would move to suspend the rules in order that the document might be taken up and returned to the New Jersey Legislature.

The House then proceeded to the Senate chamber to attend the impeachment trial.

The House reassembled at half-past four, and resumed business. Several suggestions were made as to the hour of meeting to-morrow.

The House resumed consideration of the resolution of the New Jersey Legislature. Finally, Washburne obtained the suspension of the rules, and offered a resolution returning the resolution to the Legislature of New Jersey, for the reason that the same is disrespectful to the House, scandalous in character, and the title only shall be referred to in the *Globe*. Ross demanded the reading of the resolution. The Speaker said the gentleman had no right to demand the reading. Eldridge remarked, "We are required to return a resolution as being scandalous without knowing what it is." The Speaker overruled the point of order, and after considerable filibustering Washburne's motion was adopted.

The rules were then suspended, and on motion of Schenck, a resolution was offered to print 5,000 copies of Butler's speech, with the accompanying brief, and 40,000 without the brief. Adjourned.

Washington.—Secretary Stanton promulgated, in the form of a general order, the late act amending the reconstruction law, which became law without the signature of the President.

An official order was issued to-day relieving Hancock from the command of the fifth district, and assigning him to the command of the department of the Atlantic.

The second conference committee on the bill exempting manufactures from taxation was agreed upon, and the report, which it is thought will be adopted by the two Houses. Unmanufactured lumber and flour are exempted from tax on sales. Imprisonment and fine are inflicted on distillers and government officers colluding in frauds, and the distillery is to be forfeited.

Senate.—Butler spoke over three hours. He referred to the fact that the trial about to commence was the most important in the history of our country; one that has, perhaps, no parallel in the history of any other country. He then proceeded to state the case as it came before the Senate. The Senate, he said, was different from other courts, and was a law unto itself, not subject to the ordinary rules of a court, being governed only by the principles of justice and equity. Butler then proceeded to quote the history of other impeachment cases, in this country and in England, to show the power of the court in trying the case. He dwelt on this at great length. After having stated the preliminary principles in the case, Butler proceeded to review the articles of impeachment; concluded by saying: "The safe-guards of the Constitution against usurpation are in your hands. The interests and hopes of free institutions wait upon your decision. The House of Representatives has done its duty. We have presented facts in a constitutional manner. We have brought the criminal to your bar, and demand judgment at your hands for his great crimes. Never again, if Andrew Johnson go quiet and free this day, can the people of this or any other country, by constitutional checks and guards, stay usurpation of executive power. I speak, therefore, not the language of exaggeration, but the words of truth and soberness, in saying that the future political welfare and liberties of all men, hang trembling on the decision of the Senate."

After the conclusion of Butler's speech, Wilson, on the part of the managers, offered in evidence certified copies of the oath of office of President Johnson, of the appointment of Secretary Stanton by President Lincoln, and the ratification of said nomination by Johnson, with a communication to the Senate assigning his reasons for the suspension of Stanton; after which the court adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

President Wade called the Senate to order, when the report of the conference committee on the bill to relieve certain manufactures from tax was taken and agreed to.

Havana.—A Portuguese vessel has brought three hundred coolies from Mexico. They were guarded by thirty soldiers to prevent mutiny.

San Francisco, 30.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* to-day, having passed acts creating a State University and providing funds for the same; granting terminal privileges to the Pacific railroad, and finally settling the outside land titles of San Francisco; abolishing the State Geological Survey, an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars