

PACIFIC COAST.

U. P. R. R. Omitted from Suspended Sec. 4.

HUNTINGTON AND CONGRESS.

Effect of Eastern Market on California Wheat—Wreck of Snow Sheds.

Associated Press Dispatches to the HERALD. WASHINGTON, April 27.—Yesterday Secretary Mosely, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, received the following by telegraph from Boston: "I am advised that the Union Pacific is not included in the suspension of section four of the Interstate act in favor of transcontinental lines. The omission must be accidental, as of course the Commission could not intend to exclude one line from a suspension which includes all the others. I understand we were not represented at the application. This was an accident which has not been explained. What immediate steps can be taken to have the Union Pacific included with other transcontinental lines?"

THE COMPANY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

SACRAMENTO, April 27.—M. H. Blair, agent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in this city, to-day received instructions from his company to give rates even with those of other roads, notwithstanding the action against the road by the Interstate Commission.

HUNTINGTON AS WITNESS.

Congress Inquiring into the Central Pacific.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Pacific Railroad Congressional Investigation Committee met to-day at its office in Wall street. C. P. Huntington was the first witness. The examination was conducted by Ellery Anderson. The witness stated that he had been connected with the road since its organization in 1861. His particular business was to attend to the financial matters. The main office was in San Francisco where the Directors' meetings took place. He met and another Vice-President lived in New York, but the company never had kept a set of books here.

HISTORY OF EARLY EFFORTS.

They commenced building the road with small contractors, and as they did not get along very well with construction, the contract was let to Mr. Crocker. This was within about one year of the passage of the act of 1862. Money for construction was provided for by contracting. From the time this road was commenced to the time of its completion prices of material went up from 200 to 300 per cent. At this time Senator Stanford and Mr. Crocker were owners of most of the stock of the Central and Finance Company which was organized to continue the building of the road. Witness then described the difficulties under which they labored before the different ranches which now constitute the main trunk line through the California and Oregon was consolidated with the Central Pacific. The California and Oregon ran from Portland, Ore., to San Francisco, and was an Oregon corporation. General Francomb was their controller for many years. Their counsel was asked what organization California was he called upon to produce papers. If he asked for \$10,000, he could have it, because witness knew it could be paid to good use.

THE COMMISSIONER'S EXPRESSIONS.

The Commissioner expressed surprise at no vouchers were taken for such large expenditures. He stated that the stock of the company was sent to the Contract and Finance Company, before the act of 1862, and again, that it was his impression, that the law required that ten per cent. should be put up before they could organize. Contracts were paid partly in stock and partly in cash. Cash was produced by individuals. They were not paid by money subscribed for stock. This afternoon Huntington stated that the Company's lawyer, at Washington, was paid \$20,000 per year salary. Witness was questioned as to the lease of the Central Pacific to the Southern Pacific, and he limited that he was interested in both companies and had recommended the consolidation. The proceedings then adjourned.

BREAK IN WHEAT.

Effect in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The break in wheat in Chicago to-day had a weakening effect here. The market opened higher but rallied and closed firm. Buyer contracts opened at \$1.92 and closed at \$1.94. Buyer, '37, opened at \$2.05 1/2 and closed at \$2.04 1/2.

Snow Sheds Gone.

SACRAMENTO, April 27.—About seventy feet of snow sheds between Blue Island and Emigrant Gap, caused in this spring by reason of a landslide. In consequence the west bound overland will not arrive here until 1 o'clock this morning.

Simmons Hunting Counsel.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—A dispatch from the Evening Post from Monterey says that when E. T. M. Simmons was arrested for the crime of arson in burning the Hotel Del Monte, his preliminary examination was set for to-day. Simmons was brought here from San Jose, and at once sent for D. M. DeLima to act as his attorney. No action has yet been taken by DeLima in the case, as far as the examination is set for to-day. This afternoon, but Justice Westfall does not believe it will take place, since Simmons is not ready.

Grand Temperance Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, which closed its thirty-seventh annual session to-day, elected the following officers: Dr. Stephen Bowers, editor of the Pacific Free Press, Grand Worthy Patron; O. A. Avery, Grand Worthy Counselor; N. Davidson, Treasurer; F. F. Delane, Grand Scribe; Mrs. N. Davidson, Grand Conductor.

New Notary.

SACRAMENTO, April 27.—The Governor has appointed Russell W. Clark Notary Public at San Diego.

ATTEMPTS TO PROVE HIS WHEREABOUTS WHEN THE FIRE BROKE OUT.

MONTEREY, April 27.—The preliminary examination of E. T. M. Simmons, late manager of the Hotel Del Monte, on a charge of arson in having set fire to the hotel, began here to-day. The hall where the trial was held was crowded with spectators. F. C. Cleary, counsel for the defense, filed a petition for continuance until to-morrow. The affidavit filed with the petition states that defendant was informed that Justice Westfall, before whom the examination has been set, said, on the night of the fire, to two gentlemen, that Simmons and his friends had conspired to burn the hotel. The petition avers that, by reason of the aforesaid facts, Justice Westfall is not qualified to conduct the examination, and the continuance was asked to allow time to obtain affidavits of C. Waldman and W. B. Land, persons to whom Justice Westfall is alleged to have made the statement regarding Simmons. The Court refused to grant a continuance. F. S. Doty, Manager of the Pacific Improvement Company, by whom the hotel was owned, was the first witness. His testimony consisted mainly of the terms under which Simmons was employed by the hotel. In cross-examination he stated that Simmons was removed because Schoenwald was preferred. Simmons had always performed his duties faithfully, but could not say that he was satisfied with him. C. Williams, bookkeeper, said that Simmons ordered him not to strike a balance every day, as was his custom, but to carry the entries along in pencil for a whole month before striking a balance in ink. He gave as a reason that corrections could be made if errors occurred. Witness thought this method of bookkeeping improper. Addie E. Allen, an employe of the hotel, stated that on the night of the fire she asked Simmons where he was when the fire broke out. He answered that he was in the sitting-room of Miss Becht, with others, when the bell-boy came to the door and announced that he smelled smoke, and that he went to find the source of it. She further testified that this conversation took place an hour and a half after the fire started. J. A. Clough, room clerk of the hotel, testified that, on the day after the fire, in conversation with Simmons, he remarked to the latter that it was strange that the fire broke out on that particular night, and added that it was said Simmons set the hotel fire. Simmons replied that he could prove that he spent the evening before with Captain Vandergraff's family, and that the Captain, on his leaving, said to him: "If anyone accuses you of this crime I will furnish money to prosecute him for libel." An adjournment was then taken until to-morrow.

RESERVATION OF THIS LAND.

From settlement. The Attorney-General is of opinion that such withdrawal and reservation were at all times effective, and that they operated to prevent Miller from acquiring any interest in or right to the land claimed by him. With this interpretation of the law and the former orders and action of the Interior Department it will be seen that the effect has been the withdrawal and reservation, since 1875, of thousands, if not millions of acres of these lands from the operation of the land laws of the United States, thus placing them beyond the reach of our citizens. In this manner the beneficial policy and

INTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In relation to the public domain for all these years, to that extent, been thwarted. There seems to be no evidence presented showing how much, if any, of this vast tract is necessary for the fulfillment of the grant to the railroad company. It is entirely certain that much reserve land can never be honestly claimed by the said corporation. Such a condition of the public land shows no longer, or continue. Our public domain is national wealth the earnest of our growth and heritage of our people, it should promise limitless development and relief to the crowding population, and homes for their industry. In conclusion the President says: "I suggest that you exercise the power and authority you have in the premises upon an equitable consideration, with every proper reservation and intentment in favor of the settlers."

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LAND INVOLVEMENT.

President's Views on Reservations and Settlers.

SAN JOAQUIN UNHAPPY.

San Luis Obispo full of Joy—Benicia Booming—Horse-race Postponed.

Associated Press Dispatches to the HERALD. WASHINGTON, April 27.—The President has sent a letter to the Secretary of the Interior regarding the claims of Guilford L. Miller and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to certain lands in Washington Territory. Miller claims to be a settler upon the land in question, and dates his possession from 1878, under homestead laws. He filed his claim to the same on December 29th, 1884. The Railroad Company contends that this land is within the area which it was entitled to from the Government. The Company claims that it was selected by them December 19, 1883. A large tract, including this land, was withdrawn by an order of the Interior Department from sale, pre-emption and homestead entry in 1872, in anticipation of the construction of said railroad. The President says: "It turned upon the validity and effect, withdrawal and reservation of this land."

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THE WHEAT DEAL.

Unloading "Rush" at Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The big wheat deal showed evidences of going to pieces to-day. Its possible scare over the possibility of a "squeeze" in the May delivery has not entirely passed, but certainly the freezing by members of the bull clique has frightened a growing class of small holders and has developed a panicky and uncertain feeling. Selling was very free throughout the entire day. This was especially true at the opening, when offerings were very heavy. The starting price for May delivery was 84 1/2, but values dropped off so rapidly that parties having stop orders to free, could not execute them at any where near the limits given. It is not a matter of price. The trouble was to find buyers, every body was selling and no one cared to buy and prices dropped one-fourth and one-half at a time. The impression had gone out before opening, that the "clique" were about to sell, and for the first time since there was a scramble to realize seldom witnessed on Chicago. May declined two and one-eighth to eighty-two, while June declined one cent and July three-quarters. During the excitement May dropped to one and one-quarter below June, though this premium was subsequently narrowed down again, when selling ceased to some extent. Operators began to compare notes and they came to the conclusion that some firms identified with the clique had bought very freely of June, and this, a former feeling, however, and selling in the afternoon, however, and selling was again of a furious disposition, and May dropped to 81 1/2, and closed for the day at 82, or 2 1/2 cents lower than yesterday, June 1 cent lower and July 1/2 lower. It was not difficult to analyze the day's operations, but the prevalent belief appeared to be that the clique had an intention to shift the load of carrying wheat to June or other parties, removing fear, in a measure, of a May corner. Clearings from the seaboard were 70,000 bushels. The amount of wheat on ocean passage increased 880,000 bushels. Weakness in other wheat was reflected in corn, and throughout the day speculative offerings were free, causing a decline of 3/4 to 3/8. The market closing at nearly inside figures, receipts were less than usual, and the estimated annuals for to-morrow were also small.

HARD TO COAX.

Cleveland Urged to Visit California.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Captain William Blanding, of San Francisco, a member of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home, appointed in the bill passed by Congress last session, establishing a new Home west of the Rocky Mountains, arrived here yesterday. At the meeting in New York Blanding explained the controversy over the selection of a site for the Home in California, and gave the managers an idea of the expenditures already made at the State Home at Yonville, which is now a site for the National Home. After a full discussion of the subject the Board decided that it would be impracticable to finally decide upon the site for the Home until the members of the Board had an opportunity to examine the various places offered by different sections in the State. The Board has agreed to leave the East the first week in September for California to select a site for the Home. General Franklin and Captain Blanding called upon the President to ask him to accompany the Board on its trip to the Pacific coast. Mr. Blanding urged the President that if he would make a visit to California he would receive a warm reception. Mr. Cleveland replied that he should like all things to visit California, but the distance to be traveled was so great that he doubted his ability to make the journey. He expressed his desire to have good fishing on his summer vacation, and Blanding promised him that he would visit the coast to give him a finer piscatorial treat than he had ever had before. The President said he felt greatly tempted by the offer, but would not finally promise to accept the invitation.

GRANT'S BIRTHDAY.

Magnificent Celebration at Pittsburg—The Banquet.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 27.—A banquet was given to-night by the American Republican Club at the Monongahela House, in commemoration of General Grant's birthday. It was the grandest affair of the kind ever held in this section. Prominent Republicans arrived from all parts of the country were present. G. F. Foster, President of the Republican Club of New York, responded to "Republican Clubs and their usefulness in party organization. In the course of his remarks he said: "The club should be a drill room, from which its members may move forth into action in the army of the party—a large army, and equipped with those invincible truths of party which shall carry conviction and conquest with them." Letters of regret were received from Hon. Benj. Harrison, of Indianapolis; Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Wm. M. Evans, of New York; Hon. Robt. F. Inoan, of Chicago; W. T. Sherman, of New York; Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, of Hartford, Conn.; Hon. John Cassin, of Bedford, Penn.; Hon. Geo. W. Childs, of Philadelphia; Hon. Philitt Sawyer, of Oakland, Wis.; Governor Beaman, of Pennsylvania; and Leland Stanford, of California.

Cleveland Didn't.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Senator Geo. C. Vest, of Missouri, is in the city. When asked by a reporter for the Commercial Advertiser to-day whether or not, as has been alleged, he had been the western Senator referred to in the dispatch to the St. Louis Republican as authority has been refused a second term, said: "No, sir, I never said so; I never said anything that could reasonably be construed into any such manner. Cleveland never told me he would not accept the nomination and he will soon cause the publication of a letter saying so."

Menaces at Yuma.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The marine hospital bureau is informed that the Indians in the vicinity of Yuma, Arizona, are suffering from a severe epidemic disease, which has proved fatal in sixty cases, up to the 16th instant.

EASTERN.

Bolton Bleaching Mills Burned.

INTERSTATE AT ATLANTA.

Arrival of Foreign Stockholders—Memphis Races—Reduction of Government Debt.

Associated Press Dispatches to the HERALD. NEW YORK, April 27.—The Bolton Dyeing, Printing and Bleaching Company's extensive mills were burned at Broadside, Westchester county, early this morning. Loss \$150,000. During the progress of the fire a series of explosions occurred which created a belief that an earthquake had taken place. Shocks were felt for a number of miles. The explosion was caused by tin cylinders drying cans, of which there were 100 in the mill. Wet cloth is rolled over these cylinders to dry a certain amount of perspiration from steaming of the cloth. It gathers on the inside of the cylinders during the day, and when the fire reached them the steam was generated and the cans blew up.

INTERSTATE MEETING IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 27.—The Interstate Commerce Commission began its first meeting here, at 10 o'clock this morning, in the City Council Chamber. Judge Cooley called the meeting to order, and stated that a large number of petitions had been received from the railroads of this part of the country, asking for exceptional orders under the Interstate Commerce Act. These orders could be made only upon evidence taken before the Commission.

FOREIGN STOCKHOLDERS.

THEY ARRIVE TO LOOK AFTER THEIR RAILROAD INTERESTS. PITTSBURG, Pa., April 27.—A special car passed through this city this morning containing a number of stockholders and eastern Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. The former represented the English, German and Dutch stockholders, and they had come from Europe to attend the annual meeting of the Board to be held at Denver next Monday. A member of the party stated that President Jackson had decided to retire and that D. H. Moffat would be his successor.

Memphis Races.

MEMPHIS, April 27.—The attendance was very large, the weather clear and the track a little dusty. Three fourths mile, all ages, Elgin won, Elitor second, Wary third, time, 1:17 1/4. One and one-eighth miles, all ages, Wahoo won, Rio Grande second, Tax Gathers third, time, 1:59 1/2. Half mile, for two-year old fillies, Connie B. won, Merri second, Bin Carter third, time, 52 seconds. One and one-fourth miles, all ages, Phil Lee won, Luke Alexander second, Hindoo Rose third, time, 2:17. One mile, all ages, St. Valentine won, Clay Sexton second, Visit third, time, 1:47 1/2.

Down She Goes.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The total receipts of the government so far this month are \$27,134,000; total expenditures, \$11,623,253, being a net gain for the month of \$15,510,747. Heavy receipts and comparatively light disbursements indicate a correspondingly large reduction in the public debt for the month now estimated at between twelve and fifteen millions.

THE OLD AZTEC MINES.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 27.—The discovery of two of the seven lost Mexican bonanza mines by an American party of prospectors has been announced. Humboldt and Hamilton speak of fabulous wealth obtained from these mines by the Spaniards. They were worked up to the middle of the last century. In 1736 the Indians swept over Northern Mexico, and destroyed Chihuahua, and all the miners were driven out. The Indians had control of the country so long that the records were lost. Recently, Lieut. Kipper, formerly of the U. S. Army; W. K. Glenn, of Illinois, and Capt. Allen McIntyre, of Chicago, went out on a surveying expedition in the interest of a Sonora land company, and in an old chancery found maps and other data. Dividing into four small parties, a thorough search was begun, and McIntyre's party located what is believed to be the La Yopa silver mine, in the midst of thousands of ruined buildings, among churches and forts. Within a radius of four miles are 920 workings, old Spanish furnaces and tons of slag. A few days later Bowers' party reported the discovery of Guaymas, in the heart of the Sierra Madre mountains. Around it are the ruins of 118 castles. Advice from Nogales confirms the report and state that great placer fields have been located, where the Jesuits of a hundred years ago found fortunes for the church. Great excitement prevails in mining centers.

SAFE BURGLARY.

Jewelry and Money Stolen. CHICAGO, April 27.—The vault and safe in the ship chandery house of G. B. Carpenter & Co., on South Water street, were drilled open early this morning and money and jewelry aggregating \$11,000 was stolen. \$7000 of the amount was in cash or negotiable paper. The jewelry belonged to the Carpenter family, and had been stored in the business vault as a place of greater safety than at home. All mention of the case was suppressed by the police until to-night. There is a vain hope that some clue to the perpetrators would be discovered. The door of the vault was in plain view of the street. It is supposed the burglars timed their operation by the vault door, so as to work between the visits of the watchmen. When once the outside door was opened the criminals coolly shielded themselves behind its heavy panels, and continued their nefarious work. During the early morning hours South Water street was almost absolutely deserted, except by a solitary watchman.

Large Buildings.

The number of large buildings now being erected in the city is very gratifying. They are all for persons of wealth, who show their faith in Los Angeles by their works. These buildings are scattered abroad through the city and not confined to any locality. They will furnish work for laborers all through the summer, and afford plenty of room for business purposes and residences. The list embraces large warehouses, depots, boarding houses and dwellings. One of the structures made for a lodging house on Los Angeles street contains sixty rooms, another on Bank street a twenty-four room building. Wm. Niles is putting up a large double front brick on North Main and Upper Main streets, and C. B. Woodhead starts off with a two-story brick 120 feet front on the corner of College and San Fernando streets. Hammel & Denker are building brick building on the Briawater lot on Main street. Excavator Thom's great building has halted for lack of brick. The rain a short time since destroyed a large amount of unfinished brick and hindered the erection of many buildings for awhile, but brick-making is now being pushed with great vigor. It is reported that Mrs. J. E. Hallbeck will put on two more stories on her immense block on the corner of Second and Spring street. This will add about two more rooms to the edifice. The City Hall will doubtless be built in the early summer, as will the immense Beauty building, the O. T. Johnson building, the Amestoy building and a completion of the Wiltner bank building. All these are expensive structures that will require a vast sum of money.

William Harvey's Watch.

In February last Mark Stone met a young Englishman named William G. Harvey, and insinuated himself into his good will by devious ways and means. After some days spent together, Stone told Harvey that he owned a half interest in Sherman's horse show, and he would sell him half for \$250 and a gold watch and chain. Harvey gave Stone his watch and chain and \$250, and both went to San Francisco. They returned to Los Angeles a short time since, and Harvey ascertained that Stone did not own any interest in the horse show. He was angry and made a complaint before Justice Austin, charging Stone with obtaining money by false pretenses. Last night Stone was found playing billiards in the saloon under the Adams House, and was arrested by Constable Martin Aguirre and William Hammel. Not being able to find bail, he was taken to the County Jail.

The St. Elmo Coach.

Messrs. Ross and Bilderrain, of the St. Elmo, have received a new coach that is one of the finest vehicles of the kind ever brought to the Pacific coast. It was made by Studebaker Bros., of South Bend, Ind., and has a seating capacity of about eighteen. Inside it is handsomely upholstered in morocco, with heavy fringe, and the floor is covered with tapestry carpet. On one side of the coach is a beautiful picture representing the old blacksmith shop where John Studebaker worked, years ago. On the other side is a painting representing an Apache raid. A couple of blooded horses from Sunny Slope will be hitched to the elegant coach when the St. Elmo can then boast of a \$3000 turnout that surpasses anything in this part of the country.

STEAMER FOUNDERED.

LONDON, April 27.—The mail steamer Finland, from Table Bay, bound for Mauritius, has foundered. All the mail matter and everybody on board were saved.

England Searching Ships.

LONDON, April 27.—Customs officials throughout Great Britain and Ireland have received stringent orders to search all vessels arriving from America, China and the East, the government having been warned that explosives have been sent from San Francisco to ports in the East to be trans-shipped to England.

Germany Hurrying to Fix It With the French.

PARIS, April 27.—In semi-official circles here it is believed that Germany desires to expedite the adjustment of the Schnaebeles affair, and that arrangements are progressing favorably in Berlin for a prompt and satisfactory settlement, which may render the dispatch of the German documents in the case to Paris unnecessary. Count Herbert Bismarck, Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed Herberste, French Ambassador at Berlin, that Germany has received its documents in the Schnaebeles case.