

HALE BROS. & CO.

AS UNKNOWN STRANGERS

We entered Sacramento Eight Months Ago,

WITHOUT ANY TRUMPET BLASTS

To announce our arrival, we started into business at No. 812 K street.

There were many OWLISH PROPHETS, and some whose judgment generally deserves respect, who declared emphatically that a freak of insanity must have prompted us to open business in a deserted portion of the city, and so far up town.

HALE BROS. & CO.

HAVE BECOME

THE TOPIC OF TOWN TALK,

Not merely among rival merchants, who are of course very deeply affected by our success—as the public may notice—but AMONG THE INTELLIGENT CLASS OF CONSUMERS, who know what good value in DRY GOODS means.

It is therefore with reasonable pride that we point to the very large and continued increase in the bulk of our business—the increase really demanding larger and more suitable premises to enable us to respond to the wants of purchasers and visitors.

We Have Accordingly Moved

—TO THIS—

Cor. Ninth and K sts.,

Occupying a portion of the property lately purchased by us, and

AT 1 O'CLOCK,

Friday Afternoon,

December 10, 1880,

WE SHALL OPEN THE DOORS OF OUR

NEW STORE! advertisement with decorative border.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC AND OURSELVES.

Until that time is necessary for us to REMAIN CLOSED, in order to prepare for promptly serving our friends who may visit us when we open.

To those who know us, we say:

You will find that as our business advances, we will not imitate those who have enriched themselves by deceiving the public.

Our Constant Aim will be to Furnish Serviceable Goods

—AT THE—

Lowest Possible Figures;

And by diligently minding our own business, in a plain, common-sense manner, we hope to gain the patronage of those whose good judgment makes their influence valuable among their friends. By this means our business must continually grow.

TO THOSE WHO DO NOT KNOW US, WE SAY:

COME AND VISIT US; you are free to leave our House, without purchasing, as you are free to enter it. We ask no one to buy, but we do desire that all should investigate our methods and prices. All are treated alike, and the price is fixed for everybody, BEING PLAINLY MARKED ON THE GOODS.

TO ALL WE SAY:

You will find us true to our promises, and aiming to deal justly, honorably and plainly with the community, while we continue to be

Hale Bros. & Co.

DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS.

MECHANICS' STORE.

We desire to impress upon the mind of the public that we are offering for sale DRY GOODS at prices that will prove beneficial and of interest to our customers.

WE BELIEVE THAT PURCHASERS

DRY GOODS

WILL FIND IT PROFITABLE TO CLOSELY

COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH THE PRICES OF OTHERS!

Police Sale-men are in attendance to wait upon those who may wish to price and compare our goods. Samples are cheerfully cut and given to those who desire them, so as to enable all to

COMPARE!

CRITICISE!

and JUDGE!

We Invite Comparisons and Criticisms, for the Price Marked on Each Article Shall Speak

VERY PLAINLY!

In fact, so plainly, that a little reflection will convince the INTELLIGENT and ECONOMICAL HOUSEWIFE that it is greatly to her interest to purchase at our house—not alone large bills of goods, but even such trifles as a Paper of Pins, Needles or a Tinable. No matter what distance one may have to walk or ride before reaching our stores, we shall see that it WILL PAY WELL TO DO SO.

Judges of goods must certainly appreciate our Prices, while Purchasers who are not expert judges will find ours the safest house to trade with; for by our system of doing business, the poorest judge of goods receives as much for the money as an expert snopper. WE HAVE BUT

FROM WHICH WE NEVER DEVIATE.

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WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION

BLACK CASHMERES,

DRESS GOODS!

Velvets, Satins, Silks, Linens, Blankets, Hosiery,

LAOES, CORSETS,

Gloves, Underwear, Cloaks, Ulsters, Circulars and Dolmans, Felt Skirts, Shawls, Flannels,

COTTON AND WOOLEN KNITTED GOODS AND DOMESTICS

To accommodate purchasers of HOLIDAY GOODS, we shall during the Month of December keep our stores open until 8 o'clock, and on Saturday Nights until 10 o'clock.

COUNTRY ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY. SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS SENT FREE. ADDRESS:

Weinstock & Lubin,

Nos. 400, 402, 404, 406, 408 K street, Sacramento.

THE COAST NEWS.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.

SCHRODER TRIAL AGAIN.

Decision in an Arizona Railroad Tax Suit.

THE CASE OF LETTER-BIFLING.

Items from Portland—The Idaho Mining Suit, Etc., Etc.

CALIFORNIA.

The Schroder Trial.

OAKLAND, December 10th.—In the Schroder trial to-day, Mr. McAllister, for the defense, continued his argument. He called the attention of the jury to a statement of counsel for the prosecution that Mr. and Mrs. Schroder were married May 5th, and that their first child was born December 25th following. The impression was that improper relations existed between the defendant and his wife before their marriage vows were celebrated. He read at length from various medical authorities the fact that children born at six or seven months' gestation survive to ordinary age, and that children of five months' gestation may live for several months. There was nothing in the circumstance introduced by counsel to prove that the first child, which did not live long, was illegitimate. He dwelt at length upon the close relation which must exist between the dentist and the patient in his chair, and asserted that Lefevre used the opportunity of his profession to debauch Mrs. Schroder. He passed in review the testimony of Sarah Gallagher. Somebody went out of the back door of that house secretly. It was a child and a robber who went out. He reviewed the testimony bearing upon the interview between the defendant and Dr. Stebbins. The defendant stated to Dr. Stebbins the full story and all the facts. Then counsel described the interview between Dr. Stebbins and his daughter. If there was a person in the world to whom she would disclose the whole truth, that person was her father. What must have been her feelings? But there was not one word of anger and reproach. When Dr. Lefevre was accused of an act involving his honor and professional integrity, he stood silent and submitted to personal indignity. With what scorn and indignation an innocent man would have resented it, Dr. Stebbins' testimony is confirmed by the books. The visit to Lefevre's office was a false step, but it was rather Dr. Stebbins' than the defendant's fault. The fact that Sarah Gallagher's testimony, citing the circumstance that she and Dr. Lefevre both belonged to the Roman Catholic Church, and holding that this fact, in immense account for the bond of friendship existing between them. No successful attempt was made to impeach Sarah Gallagher. There was something which Sarah said which she did not want exposed, and he had recalled her, so that Mr. Montgomery could have brought it out. Counsel then grandly concluded the facts brought out in Sarah Gallagher's testimony, also the admissions and confession of Lefevre, the confessions of Mrs. Schroder, and held that the adulterous and treacherous act was committed by deceased. He cited authorities relating to confessions and the genuine proof of adultery, contending that the defendant had established conclusively and beyond the shadow of a doubt that Dr. Lefevre did commit adultery with defendant's wife. He then took up the hypothetical question propounded by the prosecution to their witnesses, and said answers favorable to the other side were received, because all the facts of this case were not embraced in the question. There is no testimony that Schroder was at times excited and joyous, although the hypothetical question supposes such a case. Counsel then proceeded to describe the struggle of the defendant to bury this secret in his heart. The defendant's conduct on the excursion to the mountains was dwelt upon. His depression of mind, his melancholy and his depression of mind, were dwelt upon. He was depicted in an eloquent manner. About the draw-poker game, counsel said there was no evidence whatever that the defendant played any game of cards after June 11th. Concerning the testimony of police officers, Mr. McAllister said there was always a tendency on the part of policemen to convict. Many eminent judges refuse to convict a man on the unsupported testimony of detectives and police officers. The defendant's visit to Lefevre's house on the 20th of July was not taken up. Counsel contended that some conversation passed between the defendant and Lefevre at that time. Unquestionably the defendant went to see Lefevre that he must leave town, but an irresistible impulse changed his mind. The sight of Lefevre was the spark that fired his imagination. The sight of the man who had debauched his wife, destroyed his home and dishonored his family overthrew his reason. Mr. McAllister concluded the closing address to the jury with a brilliant and eloquent defense. It was absolutely no defense. It was unanswerable evidence. One issue is: "Was the defendant justified in committing the offense?" The other is: "Was the defendant in a responsible mental condition?" The defense of justification in this case rests wholly in the assumption that Lefevre was guilty of adultery with defendant's wife. Is there evidence on this point? The testimony relating to adultery was only admitted to prove the condition of defendant's mind, and for no other purpose. It cannot, under the ruling of the Court, be considered as proof of adultery, or evidence of justification. There is only one issue left for you to consider, the issue of insanity. The defendant, when he shot Dr. Lefevre, in a mental condition of irresponsibility? If you find that he was, he is entitled to acquittal; but that fact must be established by a preponderance of testimony. The defendant is either guilty of murder in the first degree or he is not guilty of any crime. Gentlemen, in your mercy you might say as far as we are personally concerned we will let this defendant go, but this is not a personal matter. In this you owe a duty to the State, a duty to the law and a duty to society—a solemn duty.

Not the Small-Pox.

DAVISVILLE, December 10th.—The reported appearance of small-pox in this town is at last settled by decision of Dr. Classes of Sacramento to-day. The cases are those of chicken-pox.

The Idaho Mining Suit.

NEVADA CITY, December 10th.—The trial of the suit for \$50,000 damages, brought by William Lowden against the Idaho Mining Company, closed Wednesday evening. The case was submitted to the jury Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, and after being out twenty-four hours, the Court was informed that it was impossible to obtain a verdict, and there was no probability of one being decided upon under any circumstances. The jury was, therefore, discharged. From first to last they stood seven for the plaintiff and five for the defendant. The case will be tried over again next month. Judge Caldwell did not fine G. W. Tyler and C. W. Cross for contempt of Court, ruling Monday's proceedings, in which Tyler called Cross a liar, as both parties made an apology to the Court.

The Letter Bifling Case.

LOS ANGELES, December 10th.—The examination of J. W. McFatridge on a charge of rifling valises at the San Diego Postoffice commenced before United States Commissioner Whiting this morning. The Deputy Postmaster testified to defendant's employment in the office, and that on one occasion, where certificate of deposit was abstracted, testified that he expected such a certificate, but had not received it, and officers of the bank testified that the drafts had been presented by Hildales and paid. Hildales was then put on the stand and gave a circumstantial account of his acquaintance with the accused, during the course of which the latter informed him (Hildales) that he had a scheme from which both could make money. On election night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, McFatridge took him near the Postoffice, where he told him to await his return. When he came back he handed Hildales some papers, and told him to take them to Chaymas and other parts in Mexico, get them cashed and return one-half of the proceeds per express to him at San Diego. Hildales took the papers to his room and found them to be checks aggregating \$10,000; five for \$3,000 and one for \$1,000. On the 4th of November he handed him (Jones) a certificate for \$2,100, which Hildales had cashed in this city and which led to his arrest. The six drafts first spoken of had been so concealed about the person that when he was searched by the Sheriff they were not discovered, and after he had been locked up he burned them. The further examination was continued till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

Coming Northward.

MOJAVE, December 10th.—The following overland passengers, by Southern Pacific Railroad, passed Mojave to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: J. Nathan, J. Maness and wife, Mrs. H. B. Maylew, Misses Wallis, V. Q. Smith, John Smith, Los Angeles; C. W. Herman, Maricopa; C. O. Tarcott, Charleston; C. Hutson, Lewisville; J. Hill, Tombstone, A. T.; James Smith, Tucson; S. Littlefield, H. W. Maburg, Los Angeles; C. W. Craig, Albuquerque, N. M.; L. J. Webster, Globe, A. T.; J. Halmann, M. Guerrero, A. Pivon, Tucson; Thomas Poyser, Yuma.

RAILROAD TAX CASE DECIDED.

TUCSON, December 10th.—Judge Charles Silent decided to-day, in an action brought by Final county to recover taxes on the Southern Pacific Railroad, that the act of the Territory passed in 1877, which exempted the Southern Pacific Railroad from taxation for four years, is not in contravention of an act of Congress, which forbids the granting of special privileges to private corporations. The tax levied against the railroad company he decided therefore to be void.

NEVADA.

Passengers Coming West.

CARLIN, December 10th.—The following passengers passed Carlin to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: John H. Wilson, San Francisco; Miss A. N. Payson, Nevada City; Miss B. Burbank, Rhode Island; Clinton L. White, Sacramento; Mrs. M. F. Sharon, Carleton, Ill.; Mrs. A. A. Cowan and child, San Francisco; George Quinn and family, Chicago, Ill.; General Beine, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. E. B. Cox, Miss Ella Cox, Miss Cadine Stephens, Master Eddie Stephens, San Francisco; C. O. Russell and wife, Miss M. J. Bartley, Springfield, Mass.; C. M. Austin, W. M. McHenry, Colorado; J. W. McDonald and family, Minnesota; M. R. Wason, Mrs. T. L. Knap, Mrs. L. Haebrouck, New York; Mrs. David Melure, Miss Wilson, San Francisco; E. Crown, Australia; Col. C. L. Wilson and wife, San Francisco; John S. Reeder, Hamilton, O.; J. S. Green, Daniel Cook, San Francisco; J. T. Reed, California; H. Hutchinson, Cherry Creek; W. J. Haynes, Nevada; C. J. Rowell, Leadville; 98 emigrants, including 73 male, to arrive in Sacramento December 12th.

OREGON.

Items from Portland.

PORTLAND, December 10th.—Judge Stoll sentenced to-day Frank Mason to the Penitentiary for three years for larceny. A strong effort is being made to secure the pardon of George Collins, convicted of the murder of Clark Hamilton in Clatskanie county about a year ago, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. A remonstrance against granting the petition has been circulated, and signed by nearly 2,000 citizens. The case has been presented to Governor Thayer, who has taken the matter under advisement. The killing of Hamilton was generally regarded as unprovoked, and Collins only escaped the gallows on technical grounds. A dispatch from Astoria this evening states that the Elder went down this morning early to Baker's Bay, but was unable to cross out, owing to the roughness of the bar. Nothing has been heard from the State of California, and she is doubtless storm-bound off the bar. Much wheat is pressing upon the market, but shippers decline bidding. A cargo could not be placed at more than \$1.40 per cental. The stagnation is due to the lack of tonnage for the shipment of grain to Europe. The amount of grain in Willamette and Walla Walla valleys yet to be shipped is about 250,000 tons. Lord and Baker, two young hoodlums who made an unsuccessful attempt to wreck a train on the Northern Pacific Railroad a few weeks since, were convicted at Kalama yesterday, and sentenced by Judge Hoyt to 20 days. Lord was sentenced to the territorial Penitentiary for a period of two years and Baker for two years and a half. The weather here is very warm and rainy. Reports from up the Columbia this evening are very favorable. The weather at various points is much milder and the ice moving. Steamers will leave here and the Dalles in the morning, and it is thought they will connect at the Cascades. The entire river will probably be open to navigation by Monday. Laboring under a mistake is usually unprofitable employment.

THE MEXICAN CASE.

THE MEXICAN CONSUL FILES HIS SOLEMN PROTEST.

Uncle Sam Intervenes and the Case Becomes an International One.

The case of Clodomiro Cota, the Mexican arrested on a requisition from Mexico, before Department No. 3 of the Superior Court at San Francisco yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, excites great interest. L. H. Spary, for the Mexican Consul, presented the following paper, which was filed:

The undersigned, the Consul of the United States of Mexico in the city of San Francisco, begs leave of the Honorable Court to say that, as the undersigned is informed and believes that this Honorable Court did on the 8th day of December, 1880, make and entertain an order directed to the Sheriff of the city and county of San Francisco, requiring and commanding him, the said Sheriff, to take the person of Clodomiro Cota wherever found, and bring him, the said Cota, before this Honorable Court to be dealt with according to law, and at the same time and place this Honorable Court made and entered an order that a warrant issue to the said Sheriff of the said city and county of San Francisco, requiring him, the said Sheriff, to arrest and detain Clodomiro Cota, the commander of the steamboat Democrata, an armed vessel of war of the Government of Mexico, and sailing under the flag of that nation, then lying in the harbor of San Francisco, and bring him, the said Cota, before the Honorable Court, there to abide the further orders of the Court; that said warrants were issued as directed by said order, and were placed in the hands of said Sheriff of the city and county of San Francisco for service; that on said 8th day of December, 1880, said Sheriff proceeded to the gulfoast Democrata, and was by the Officer of the Guard, then on deck of the said Democrata, allowed to come on board, and to search the said Democrata, and said Sheriff did then and there direct and command said Cota to consider himself under arrest, and by virtue of said warrant so issued as aforesaid; that Clodomiro Cota, the commander of the ships of the United States of Mexico in the waters of the Pacific, in whose custody said Cota then was, and the undersigned being apprehensive that force and violence would be resorted to by the Sheriff for the purpose of executing said warrants, and being fully convinced that said Sheriff was fully determined to execute said warrants at whatever risk and at all hazards, and to use force and violence, for the purpose of preventing any collision or serious complications between the civil authorities of the State of California and the Government of the United States of Mexico, determined to deliver said Cota to the civil authorities of the city and county of San Francisco in order that he might be delivered into the custody of this Court, and with this object in view, said Jose Ortiz Monasterio directed and caused the custody of the undersigned, who was and is empowered to hold him in his custody under the warrant of the Governor of the State of California, a copy of which was annexed to the return of the undersigned to the writ of habeas corpus in this case. Said Cota was then by the undersigned delivered into the custody of the police authorities of the city and county of San Francisco, in order that he might be delivered into the custody of this Court for the reasons aforesaid. That the undersigned is ready and willing at all proper times and places to signify and testify his respect to the Court and its processes, still he is not ungrateful of the dignity of the Government of the United States of Mexico which he has the honor to represent in San Francisco, and the respect due to said Government. Another sanction of law or right, and contrary to the laws of nations, upon the deck of said ship of war Democrata, for the purpose of executing said warrants as aforesaid, and an invasion of the sacredness of the deck of a ship of war of the Government of the United States of Mexico, and an insult to the flag of that nation.

JOAO G. CONDE, Consul of Mexico.

W. E. Lovett, Assistant United States District Attorney, intervened and asked a continuance till Tuesday, and presented a telegram from the Attorney-General of the United States, directing an appearance on behalf of the United States and the use of efforts to prevent collision of California and Mexican authorities.

United States District Attorney Feare is engaged in the Mussel Slough case.

Counsel for Cota objected. Cota was held without shadow of authority, and the treaty set up is unconstitutional. Legislation is required before a treaty can be made operative. From the time of Jonathan Rollins to the present day no extradition treaty has ever been put in force without the action of Congress prescribing the law or right, and contrary to the laws of nations, upon the deck of said ship of war Democrata, for the purpose of executing said warrants as aforesaid, and an invasion of the sacredness of the deck of a ship of war of the Government of the United States of Mexico, and an insult to the flag of that nation.

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