SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

DAILY UNION SERIES—VOL. LVI—No. 9559.
DAILY RECORD SERIES—VOL. XXIV—No. 4563.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

DAILY RECORD-UNION SERIES.
VOLUME XIV—NUMBER 78.

HALE BROS. & CO.

An OPPORTUNITY

If the Public doubt that the firm of HALE BROS. & CO. are lacking in enterprise, they have only to read the following; if they question the magnitude of the business being done by the different Houses of HALE BROS. & CO. on this coast, they have ample proof in the following; if they want conclusive evidence that

Hale Bros. & Co.

Are giving better values than any other House on this Coast,

They have only to PAY THEIR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT A VISIT. NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. See that you embrace it.

A JOINT SPECULATION

MADE BY THE DIFFERENT HOUSES OF HALE BROS. & CO.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dress and Trimming

PLAIDS

HELD BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, CONSISTING OF

22,000 Yards.

Our quota of 7,000 Yards

Has just arrived, and to convey some idea of the Stock we will state that they are in every CONCEIVABLE SHADE and PATTERN. These Goods have been bought a POSITIVE BARGAIN. We offer them at about

ONE-HALF OF THEIR REAL VALUE:

900 yards at 12 1-2 cents; regular price, 20 cents.
1,500 yards at 15 cents; regular price, 25 cents.
2,000 yards at 20 cents; regular price, 30 cents.
2,600 yards at 25 cents; regular price, 37 1-2 cents.

We would also invite attention to the following NEW GOODS, which will be found exceedingly cheap:

600 YARDS OF

WINTER CLOAKINGS,
CAMEL'S HAIR,
BEAVER,
CHINCHILLA,
CASSIMERE,

At Prices from $1 to $3 75 per Yard.

New line of HEAVY WINTER ULSTERS and ULSTER DOLMANS, in all sizes, from $4 50 to $11.

2,500 yards of NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACE; Cream, Ecru and White; designs entirely new. Prices from 20 cents to $1 per yard.

OUR STOCK OF

Ladies' Boots and Shoes

Will be found very complete; and as we allow no house to undersell us in any one department, we have no hesitation in stating that the prices in this department will surprise those who have been accustomed to pay much more money for the same goods.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

Grand Central Depot,

CORNER OF NINTH AND K STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

GUITEAU.

Further Proceedings in the Assassin's Case.

TESTIMONY OF CITIZENS.

The Murderer's Fatal Weapon Identified.

ADDITIONAL COUNSEL DESIRED.

Guiteau Rages at Scoville and the Court.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, November 18th.—Long before the hour of opening the Court, several hundred ladies and gentlemen assembled in the eastern corridors, and patiently awaited admission to the Court-room. At 7 o'clock the prison van drove up, and Guiteau, clutching a large bundle of papers in his manacled hands, shuffled hurriedly into the building. There was a marked absence of any noisy demonstrations on the part of the bystanders, yet Guiteau plainly betrayed the fear of sudden violence, which always marks his movements whenever he deems himself at all exposed to danger. He was taken to the prisoners' room, and devoted himself to reading the papers. At 9:30 the seats reserved for the general public were entirely filled, four-fifths of them being occupied by ladies.

AN EXCITING SCENE—RAGE AT SCOVILLE AND THE COURT.

Upon opening the Court Scoville requested the Court to take some measures to prevent the prisoner from giving to the public his unauthorized communications, and to prevent the annoying interruptions of the prisoner in the Court-room. This brought on a scene, during which Guiteau demanded that Scoville should go out of the case; that he was no criminal lawyer, and had no sense; that he talked one thing to him in private, and another in public. Scoville endeavored to explain to the Court, but Guiteau became more and more excited, and addressed himself alternately to the Court, to Scoville, and to the bailiffs, who were endeavoring to keep him quiet.

To the Court he said: "I represent myself, your Honor, and I shall do as I please about counsel."

Then, turning to Scoville, he said: "You have no capacity, and I won't have you manage my case." Then turning to the bailiffs he shouted: "You mind your business, you confounded fools! You ain't got no sense."

The Court again stated to the prisoner in decided terms that he would order his removal and proceed in his absence.

At this Guiteau shouted, excitedly, "I don't care if you do; the higher Court will reverse your rulings and I will get another trial. You have no right to remove me."

The Court replied in the following terms, which seemed to convince Guiteau of their sincerity: "Very well, I shall do so if you persist in any more disturbance, and there are precedents in this Court for such rulings."

A whispered consultation between Guiteau and Scoville followed, and the former, apparently convinced, subsided into absolute quiet, and devoted himself to his papers.

District Attorney Corkhill then offered in evidence certain letters which were yesterday read to Blaine and identified by him.

STRONG WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Ed. A. Wagner was called as a witness, but failed to respond.

Jack Sharp was sworn. He did not see the shooting, but saw the prisoner attempting to escape and witnessed his arrest.

Ella Medgeley testified to hearing a conversation between Guiteau and the hackman while the former was arranging to be drawn to the cemetery. She also witnessed the shooting, and gave her testimony in a clear and straightforward manner. She was closely cross questioned by Scoville, but adhered strictly in every particular to her evidence. Being questioned as to Guiteau's manner when talking to the hackman, she said that he was pale, and appeared troubled; she thought that he must be going out to see the graves of some dead friends. The witness described minutely the shooting, the relative positions of the parties at the time each shot was fired, and was positive that the first shot took effect, as the President threw up his hands and commenced to sink down. At the second shot Guiteau stepped two or three steps nearer and held his arm higher. This witness proved to be the best one yet examined upon the incidents of the shooting.

Joshua A. Davis, gate-keeper, of the Baltimore and Potomac depot, was called. He merely caught a glimpse of the prisoner as he was arrested.

During the examination of these witnesses Guiteau was apparently absorbed in his papers. When allusion was made to his looking like a man about to visit the graves of dead friends, he glanced quickly at the witness, and allowed a faint smile to linger for an instant about his gutta percha-hued lips.

William F. Parker was called, but failed to appear.

William S. Crawford, a wagon-driver, saw the firing. He could not see the President, but distinctly saw Guiteau aim and fire, and saw his arrest. He was questioned by Scoville at some length, particularly as to how Guiteau wore his hat on that occasion. Guiteau put his hat on, remarking, "They're all mistaken in that hat business. This is the way I wear my hat." The witness said, "Well, perhaps that is the way he had it on, only not quite so far back."

THE FATAL WEAPON IDENTIFIED.

John R. Scott, special officer on duty at the depot, was at the south gate when the first shot was fired. At the second shot he ran in the gate and across the hall, and saw them holding a man. It was Guiteau. He (Guiteau) said: "I will go to jail, but I want General Sherman to have this letter." He assisted in taking the prisoner to the police station. On the way Guiteau said: "I'm a stalwart, and Arthur is now President." The witness then detailed the incidents attending the searching of the prisoner at the station, and the finding of the pistol upon his person.

District Attorney Corkhill then handed a pistol to witness, who identified it as the one taken from the prisoner. There was a noticeable stir in the Court-room and craning of necks in every part of the room, with a whispered exclamation of "There's the weapon that killed poor Garfield!" The pistol was handed around and examined by the jury, their attention being called to the fact that two barrels were empty and four were still loaded.

REFRESHINGLY DECIDED OPINIONS.

Edward L. Duberry witnessed the shooting, and describes the scenes connected therewith. He said that in his opinion Guiteau had a bad face.

Scoville desired this portion of the evidence to be stricken out unless the witness would state in what particular feature the prisoner had a bad face.

The witness insisted that it was his impression from the prisoner's general appearance.

Scoville then quite sharply said, "I don't want any opinions from you. Have you ever expressed an opinion in this case?"

Witness—I have, sir, frequently.

Scoville—Have you ever said that you thought the prisoner ought to be hung?

Witness (in a most emphatic manner)—I have, most decidedly.

THE PERSON WHO ARRESTED GUITEAU.

Patrick Kearny, a policeman, first saw the prisoner at 8:45 A. M. July 2d. He was talking with two hackmen, who were trying to get a job from him. The witness described minutely the arrival of the President's carriage and its entrance into the depot. His evidence in this particular exactly corroborated that of Secretary Blaine. Soon after the President passed into the depot he heard two shots, and rushing in, seized the man who was running out. The man said, "I want General Sherman to have these papers." The witness said, "There were two shots, and you are running from the direction of the shooting. I will arrest you." Some gentleman said, "That is the man who shot the President." I had my club in my hand and thought of hitting him. Then I thought about the Grand Jury and did not hit him. After which a few questions were asked the witness by Scoville.

THE PRISONER'S ADMISSIONS—HE CROSS-EXAMINES THE WITNESS.

Guiteau, who had been closely following the evidence, exclaimed: "Your Honor, will you allow me to ask this witness a few questions? He comes nearer the truth than any of them."

A whispered consultation between Scoville and Guiteau ensued, when the former asked the witness, "Were you at all excited when you made the arrest?"

The witness began to make a statement in repetition of his evidence, when Guiteau interrupted, saying: "You were the first man who took hold of me, Mr. Officer. I had not moved. I had just put my pistol up."

A colloquy then ensued between Guiteau and the witness, which created some amusement, but was not interrupted by the Court.

The witness, in reply, said, "Guiteau did not try to run away."

Recess was then taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION—GUITEAU WANTS ADDITIONAL COUNSEL.

Upon reassembling Guiteau addressed the Court with, "Your Honor, Judge Magruder of Maryland has offered to assist me in this trial, and I want to invite him to meet me here Monday morning. I don't know if Scoville knows about it, but I want him in the case. Scoville is doing splendidly, but I want him to have assistance. This is the only way I can get anything before the public, to announce it in Court." No objection was offered, and Guiteau was apparently satisfied, and busied himself with writing, occasionally turning to Scoville to assure him that Judge Magruder was a splendid man, and he wanted him in the case.

THE HACK-DRIVERS CALLED TO THE STAND.

John Taylor and Aguilla Barton (colored), hack-drivers, testified relative to Guiteau's wish to hire a hack to take him to the cemetery.

Barton said that the prisoner did not look at all excited or peculiar. He was perfectly cool. He told me to keep cool and not to get excited. He knew what he was looking for.

Answering a question, the witness replied: "I think he looks a little thinner than he did."

Guiteau, who appeared both interested and amused at the witnes' replies, said: "Just here it might be well to say that I have had to-day the first square meal since the 2d of July." This sally raised a laugh in which Guiteau joined heartily.

Byron Andrews was called to the stand, simply to identify himself as a correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. He had received no papers from the prisoner, and did not know him.

INSANITY THE DEFENSE.

While waiting for another witness, Scoville rose and said: I give notice now that the defense in this case is insanity, and we will claim that the burden of proof is on the prosecution. If they intend to introduce evidence on that point, they must introduce it before they close.

Davidge—We think otherwise, and we will act according to our own convictions of what is proper. The defense has made no opening.

Scoville—I give you notice now, before you close your proofs. I simply want to make it a matter of record.

Judge Cox—I understand.

FURTHER TESTIMONY.

S. A. Brown, Chief Clerk of the State Department, testified as to the frequent visits of the prisoner to the Department, and to witness' given him orders not to send any more of his cards to the Secretary, or let him see the Secretary; did not notice anything peculiar about him, except that he was a nervous individual, and seemed to have a reluctant look in one eye.

Guiteau—I looked in your eye, Mr. Brown.

J. Stanley Brown, Private Secretary of President Garfield, testified to Guiteau's frequent calls at the White House; of his (witness) telling Guiteau that he must no longer trouble the office. He had told Guiteau himself, and had reiterated it twice, that his application, being in the Consular service, must go to the State Department.

LETTERS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Witness identified a large number of letters from Guiteau to the President, which the District Attorney proceeded to read. The first is a reminder to General Garfield that he sent a note touching the Austrian Mission. He says: "Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, I understand, wishes to remain at Vienna till fall. He is a good fellow. I should not wish to disturb him in any event. What do you think of me for Consul-General for Paris? I think I prefer Paris to Vienna, and if agreeable to you, should be satisfied with the Consulship at Paris. Senators Blaine, Logan and Conkling are friendly to me, and I presume my appointment will be promptly confirmed. I claim to be a gentleman and a Christian."

The second letter presses for the Paris Consulship, saying: "The men that did the business last fall are the ones to be remembered."

The third letter suggests to General Garfield: "Would it not be well to withdraw Robertson's nomination, on the ground that Conkling has worked himself to a white heat of opposition? It might be quite quietly done and gracefully, on the ground that since the nomination, many merchants and others in New York had petitioned for the retention of General Merritt. I have taken the liberty of making this suggestion to Mr. Blaine."

The fourth letter to President Garfield says: "If you work your position for all it is worth, you can be nominated and elected in 1884. Two National Conventions have slaughtered Blaine, on account of his railroad record and connections, and the Republican party are afraid to run him. This leaves the way clear for you to run for the Presidency on your own account. Strike out right and left. The American people like pluck, and in 1884 we will put you in again."

Another private letter to Garfield says: "Until Saturday I supposed Blaine was my friend in the matter of the Paris Consulship, but from his tone Saturday I judge that he is trying to run the State Department in the interest of the Blaine element in 1884. I want to get in my work for you in 1884. May I tell Mr. Blaine to prepare the order for my appointment to the Paris Consulship, vice George Walker, recalled?"

Another letter was read, in which Guiteau offers to prove that Secretary Blaine is a wicked man, and was read by the District Attorney in his opening address yesterday.

The District Attorney (to Mr. Brown)—These are all the letters from the prisoner you found on the files of the executive office?

Witness—Yes.

The prisoner—These are all that I ever wrote, and are all correct.

On cross-examination Mr. Scoville inquired as to the letters written by Guiteau to Garfield in Mentor.

Witness never saw them.

Adjourned.

NOTES OF THE TRIAL.

CHICAGO, November 18th.—Specials have the following particulars about the Guiteau trial yesterday:

One singular fact about the testimony was that no one saw the fatal shot fired. Everybody was looking at the President, naturally, as he passed, and it is thought that the first fire was the fatal one.

In the course of his cross-examination, Blaine did take occasion to say that he had nothing to do personally with the Robertson matter, a statement which, inasmuch as it was made in Court under oath, is a rather important contribution to the current political history, and ought to end all further controversy on the subject.

Blaine manifested considerable interest in Colonel Corkhill's opening address, particularly in the reading of a number of letters which were not published before, and among them this:

[Private.] General Garfield: I have been trying to be your friend. I do not know whether you appreciate it or not; but I am moved to call your attention to a remarkable letter from Mr. Blaine, which I have just noticed. According to Mr. Farwell, of Chicago, Blaine is a vindictive politician and an evil genius, and you will have no peace until you get rid of him. This letter shows that Mr. Blaine is a wicked man, and you ought to demand his immediate resignation. Otherwise you and the Republican party will come to grief. Will see you in the morning if I can, and talk with you. Very respectfully, CHARLES GUITEAU.

May 23d.

It was a surprise to many who had followed the case closely that the Government was in possession of so much documentary evidence, written in Guiteau's own hand, to show directly that revenge was the motive of the assassination, and that it had been planned for weeks. This fact Corkhill succeeded in bringing out clearly in his opening address.

ONE OF THE SCENES IN THE COURT-ROOM.

WASHINGTON, November 18th.—Guiteau made the following statement to-day during one of his paroxysms: "Last night Scoville spent an hour in jail with me, and showed a different spirit from now. That's why I don't propose to put my case in his hands. He is no lawyer, and no politician. I want first-class talent in this business, and I am going to have it, or there's going to be trouble. Mind your business," he continued, fiercely struggling with the Deputy Marshals who were trying to suppress him. "Scoville yesterday," continued the prisoner, "told me that he had another communication which he intended to give the press. I don't care a snap about its going out," interjected the prisoner excitedly.

"That settles it—keep quiet," said Scoville, angrily. "I told him that in order to keep it from getting into the hands of the reporters I would see him in jail about it. I went to the jail, and he kept it in his pocket."

"I gave it to you myself," broke Guiteau.

"I went there," continued Scoville, "and spent an hour suggesting different points to prevent it from getting out."

"You have the document and you can keep it," exclaimed the prisoner.

"If you say you will not give it out," began Scoville, inquiringly.

"I represent myself here," was the loud reply of the prisoner.

Scoville was evidently getting disgusted with the prisoner's conduct, and it was in tones of annoyance that he said to the Court: "I do not propose to be interrupted here by the prisoner every day, nor spend an hour or two at the jail every day to prevent the prisoner giving out communications."

Struggling with the Deputy Marshal, Guiteau exclaimed wildly, addressing Scoville, and his remarks were uttered very rapidly: "You are no criminal lawyer, and I have no confidence in your capacity. I propose to get two or three of the first-class lawyers in America to manage my case, and I want to say a word upon law," cried the prisoner, addressing the Court. "If you expel me from the Court-room, the Court in bank will reverse you if the Court puts me out. You confounded fools, you!" he cried, turning and struggling with the Deputy Marshals, who were pressing him into his seat, from which he had half risen. "The Court will understand that he will be reversed in Court in bank. Mind your business! Ain't you got no sense?" he said, again turning upon the deputies, with whom he continued to argue violently for several moments.

The Court—On several occasions in the Courts of the United States a prisoner has been, on account of disorderly conduct, removed from Court and the case continued in his absence. It was done in this very Court in the case of Lawrence.

The prisoner (interrupting and striking the table with his fist)—It is totally illegal, and not a Court in America would do it.

The Court—I will not resort to that, unless it is necessary; but I admonish the prisoner in advance that if the case requires it, it will be done. I have told you that at the proper time you can be heard in your defense, and you shall be heard at the close of the evidence, if you desire it. Until that time you must preserve silence.

"I am here as counsel, and I want to be heard," cried the prisoner.

The Court (sternly)—You can't be heard.

Guiteau—I accept your Honor's ruling, and will go up to the Court in bank. If I am convicted, the Court in bank will reverse you and give me a new trial.

The Court (to Scoville)—I shall pass any order you desire in regard to the communication.

The prisoner (impulsively)—I want two or three of the best lawyers in America, and I expect to get them.

The Court (severely)—We will not talk about that.

"I don't care if you don't; I will have my say," exclaimed the prisoner, as a parting shot, and he then relapsed into comparative quiet.

PASSENGER LISTS.

CARLIN, November 18th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: W. H. Roberts, W. E. Akroyd, Thomas Sayers, John Payne, wife and two children, England; Jonas Mayer, M. M. West, Mrs. B. A. Barney, Miss C. Meyer, W. R. Sherwood, J. J. Stevenson, Sister Theresa Challoner, San Francisco; W. N. Horton, Ogden; I. L. Cohen, T. W. Evans and wife, Miss Mary Cunningham, Edward H. Williams and wife, Ezra Bowen and wife, Horace J. Smith, S. P. Bartlett, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Alice Nunn, Mrs. E. Nettle and daughter, Salt Lake; P. C. Dean, Ohio; Mrs. D. A. Stein, Mrs. L. M. Cohn, Chicago; Mrs. Spencer, San Jose; Miss R. Goldberg, Germany; John Fitzgerald, Denver, Col.; J. D. Moore, Fremont, Ohio; Miss Lilly L. Paine, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Nannie Rathie, Jas. Ritchey, Iowa; Miss Carrie Ricker, Miss Graham, Boston, Mass.; J. F. Evans and wife, Oakland, Cal.; C. C. Smith, Chicago; Captain A. Nethercott, J. H. Nethercott, G. H. Nethercott, John McHenry, Kelton, Utah; Miss Delia Moran, Virginia City, Nev.; Professor D. Orr, France; C. J. Mickle, Miss M. L. Mickle, Canada; H. W. Maynard, Boston, Mass.; 115 immigrant passengers, including 70 males, to arrive in Sacramento November 20th.

OMAHA, November 18th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento November 22d: George S. Meade, Racine, Wis.; Mrs. L. W. Allum and two children, Oakland; Mrs. D. S. Metzger and daughter, Port Byron, Ill.; Captain Hallett, England; J. S. Cone and wife, Red Bluff; J. S. Norman and wife, Louisville; J. P. Cox and wife, Montana; Mrs. John Taylor, Miss G. M. Taylor, Mrs. S. B. Morey, Miss Marion Morey, George Morey, Jesse Morey, C. F. Martin, San Francisco; W. H. Wood, Miss Minnie Wood, Boston; Mrs. Lucy A. Garfield, Miss Nettie L. Garfield, Naps; H. E. Rankin, New York; Miss F. A. Bell, Oakland; Donna C. Marsh, Boston; Julia E. Broomfield, New Jersey.

Sixty-five through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento November 25th.

NEWHALL, November 18th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: Mrs. R. Gird, Romona; H. Champion, Pinal, A. T.; Mrs. Longstreet, Arizona; Captain D. S. Goodall, Jr., Boston; J. D. Hines, Los Angeles; I. C. Chilling, T. F. Racey, San Francisco; James Noble and wife, Tombstone; J. H. Gibbons, San Francisco; Miss Carrie Vollum, Indianapolis; James S. McDonald, San Francisco.

It is reported that Leland Stanford is in Europe for the purpose of completing arrangements for the establishment of a line of steamers between Liverpool and the Gulf of Mexico, to run in connection with the Southern Pacific Railroad. It is also stated that the Southern Pacific company have ordered 700 combination immigrant-wheat cars, which will carry wheat to the Gulf and bring back immigrants, the wheat cars being cushioned in such a way as to be convertible into passenger sleeping cars. The original model of the combination car was made at the Central Pacific company's works at Sacramento. It is further stated that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company will, when the road is completed and the Liverpool and Gulf of Mexico Steamship Line shall have been established, carry immigrants through from Liverpool to any part of California for $35—only $5 more than it now costs them from Liverpool to New York.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for October and for the first ten months of the year compare as follows:

	October.	Ten months.
1881	$2,514,000	$19,684,800
1880	2,120,200	16,403,400
Increase	$393,890	$3,381,400

The figures for this year show the most prosperous condition of business the road has ever enjoyed.

PACIFIC COAST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

CALIFORNIA.

Highway Robbery—The Sunday Law.

SALINAS, November 18th.—Fred Holdridge drove over to the Castroville railroad depot last evening after Mrs. George W. Pomeroy and Miss Dessie Hamilton, of this place, who arrived from San Francisco on board the 7 o'clock express train, and when returning, about half-past 7, some two miles this side of Castroville, the carriage was stopped by a highwayman, who leveled a pistol at Holdridge's head and ordered him to "shell out." Holdridge shelled out all the money he had in his pocket, and was allowed to proceed on his way. The two ladies were not molested. The robber will most likely escape punishment, as it was too dark to identify him.

Two saloon-keepers, who were arrested for violating the law by keeping their places of business open last Sunday, pleaded guilty before Justice Roodhouse here this morning, and were fined $10 each. District Attorney Dorn has issued a circular, notifying all business men in Monterey county that they will be prosecuted if they violate the Sunday law.

A Prominent Citizen Dead.

SAN LEANDRO, November 18th.—Josiah S. Knowles, Sr., died at his residence in this place Wednesday evening. The funeral took place from the Presbyterian church this afternoon. Mr. Knowles was a native of New York, and came to this place about seven years ago, where he entered into a copartnership with J. Bainbridge, building up a flourishing business. Mr. Knowles was a prominent Mason and a Town Trustee, and in his death the community sustains a loss that will be long felt.

Young Salmon.

WATSONVILLE, November 18th.—Fifteen thousand young salmon were sent to W. Radcliff, Secretary of the Pajaro Valley Sportsman's Club, to-day. They will be immediately distributed in the mountain streams near here.

Sudden Death of a Clergyman.

NAPA, November 18th.—Rev. Benjamin R. Johnson, an old resident of this city, died suddenly this afternoon from heart disease.

The San Jose Libel Case—Printing in a High School.

SAN JOSE, November 18th.—Laine, for defendant, concluded his argument this afternood. Delmas, for plaintiff, will close in the morning, and the case will go to the jury about noon. The Court-room has been thronged since the commencement of the trial, and the greatest interest was manifested in the case.

The Board of Education have resolved to introduce printing in the High School.

A Clergyman on Trial for Publishing Obscene Matter.

HANFORD, November 18th.—The case of the People of California vs. McWhortey, editor of the Hanford *Journal*, and a minister, charged with publishing obscene literature by one of his employes, came up in Justice Hugh Wreson's Court at 1 P. M. to-day. The defendant demanded a jury trial, which was granted, and the case set for Wednesday, November 23d. The complaint sets forth very severe allegations, and causes considerable comment in all circles hereabouts.

Damaged by Fire.

LATHROP, November 18th.—The residence of J. A. Shepherd was discovered to be on fire at 5 o'clock this morning, originating from a defective fireplace. The fire was extinguished after great efforts. The damage to building and furniture is about $300.

Attempt at Suicide.

CLOVERDALE, November 18th.—A German barber named P. Finney shot himself at the Western House this morning at 4 o'clock. He came here from the city several weeks ago, and opened a shop. He has been known to have crazy spells, and has attempted self-destruction several times. He shot himself twice in the mouth and once in the forehead, but the weapon being small, it is not thought that death will follow. C. Finney, 1218 Stockton street, San Francisco, is his brother.

The Trial of the Train-Wreckers.

AUBURN, November 18th.—After the opening of the Superior Court this morning, General Hamilton, of the defense, made a motion that the party, or parties, who furnished the RECORD-UNION with a report of the train-wrecker trial be ferreted out and held to answer for contempt of Court in disobeying the order of Judge Myers, forbidding the making or publishing of any report of the testimony. He claimed that the order had been infringed on by the reports in that paper of yesterday. This provoked considerable argument among the attorneys. The matter was finally taken under advisement by the Judge, after which three more witnesses were examined, when the prosecution closed their case, and at noon the Court adjourned until Monday next. Many of the witnesses and jurors went home for that short time.

Serious Accident—A. O. U. W.—Telephone Connection.

STOCKTON, November 18th.—In this city to-day, W. C. Moody, a carpenter, fell from a trestle-work and broke one of his legs in two places below the knee. The bone protruded through his pantaloons.

A joint meeting of the Lodges of the United Order of Workmen in San Joaquin county is being held in this city to-night. Grand Master Burns delivers an address and exemplifies the unwritten work.

Telephone connection has been completed between this city and Union Island, a distance of eighteen miles.

The Weather.

PETALUMA, November 18th.—The nights since the storm of the 14th and 15th have been exceedingly cold. A heavy frost, that gave this section the effect of a light fall of snow, was visible in the shade until after 9 o'clock this morning. At 7 A. M. the thermometer stood three degrees below the freezing point.

STOCKTON, November 18th.—Heavy frosts have prevailed here during the last two nights.

AUBURN, November 18th.—The water pipes were frozen up during last night, and to-day has been clear and very cold.

OREGON.

The Stranded Vessel.

PORTLAND, November 18th.—An Astoria special says: The Edith Lorne can be seen from the hill with a glass, and appears to be sinking on the outer sands. She has listed seaward, and the sea is breaking over her amidships. She appears to be abandoned and a total loss. It is supposed the crew were saved. The vessel had 28,000 centals of wheat, valued at $44,000; insured in the Commercial Union of London. She is owned by W. O. Taylor & Co., of Dundee, and valued at about $170,000.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ASTORIA, November 18th.—The British ship Edith Lorne, outward bound, got ashore yesterday, Pilot Wood attempting to sail her out without a tug. All hands took to the life-boat yesterday afternoon. During the night she drifted across the south channel, about two and a half miles from where she grounded, on to Clatsop Spit, where she now lies, her hull under at high water.

Advices from Portland.

PORTLAND, November 18th.—The Court of Inquiry in the case of the British bark G. Broughton promulgated its finding this afternoon, that the vessel was lost by the breaking of the cable while anchored near Fairview Bay; that the master committed an error in mistaking the entrance to Shoalwater Bay for the entrance to the Columbia river. The certificates were returned.

Real estate transactions for the week, $93,169.

The public schools this afternoon held birthday memorial services to Garfield, by appropriate songs and quotations from his speeches and writings. The exercises were public, and were witnessed by large numbers of visitors.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Destruction by Fire.

HOPKINTON (Mass.), November 18th.—A big fire is raging in the center of town, and many principal buildings are threatened.

HALIFAX, November 18th.—A fire at Pictou this morning destroyed the St. Lawrence Hotel, Masonic Hall and smaller buildings. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $13,000.

ENNISKILLEN (Ont.), November 18th.—Silvester's agricultural works were burned last night. Loss heavy; partially insured.

COUSHOHOCKEN (Pa.), November 18th.—Attorney-General MacVeagh's residence was burned yesterday.

Suicide of a Prominent Citizen.

WAUPUN (Wis.), November 18th.—S. Dodge, a wealthy and prominent man, suicided yesterday by drowning in the river. It is supposed that insanity was the cause.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Ship Burned at Sea—Terrible Storm.

PANAMA, November 7th.—The ship Kelmander, coal laden, from Glasgow for San Francisco, was burned at sea off the Chilean coast. The date is not known.

A violent storm, October 26th, completely destroyed the town of Manzanillo. The gale commenced at 10:30 P. M., and blew with great violence for twenty-four hours. In port at the time were the British ship Allenwick Castle, of London; the American schooner Thena, of San Francisco; the schooner Acapulco, of Manzanillo; and the American bark Antioch, of San Francisco. Of these, all were lost except the Antioch, which after being driven on shore was got off, although in a leaky condition. The Allenwick Castle, the most valuable of these vessels, is a total loss. The town was leveled to the ground—houses, huts and storehouses overturned and blown to fragments. Every launch and lighter on the bay was driven on shore and broken up. The loss is estimated at over half a million of dollars, independent of the value of the shipping destroyed.

Belligerent Bernhardt.

PESTH, November 18th.—Sara Bernhardt says: "Colombier never wrote a line of the book published under her name. It was all written by a young man named Gehan Sondan, whom I took out, and to whom I paid 1,000 francs a month to jot down my American traveling impressions for me. If Colombier was a man I'd smash her head."

Heavy Robbery of Diamonds.

LONDON, November 18th.—All the registered letters in the Hatton Garden postoffice have been stolen. It is believed that they contained diamonds and watches valued at $200,000.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LONDON, November 18th.—The diamond are valued at $400,000. The insurance companies offer a reward of £1,000 for their recovery.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Shooting at Woodland.

WOODLAND, November 18th.—At 1 o'clock this morning a gambler known as "Bodie" Smith shot, and it is thought mortally wounded, a young man by the name of M. F. Patterson, in a house of ill fame. Smith secured a horse and made good his escape, and the officers started in pursuit. The men had no quarrel, and it is said that Smith intended to shoot a girl instead of Patterson, who was in the same room.

Found Dead in the Street.

MARYSVILLE, November 18th.—George Green, a confirmed inebriate, a blacksmith by trade, formerly a resident of Sutter county, was found dead on High street this morning. He had been on a spree for several days, and his death no doubt was due to congestion from exposure.

San Francisco Stock Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 18, 1881.

MORNING SESSION.

250 Ophir	6⅝	400 Bullion	1 40
60 Mexican	8½	890 Overman	2 95
70 G. & C	5½	200 Justice	80c
130 B. & Belcher	9½	20 Sec. Belcher	8
450 California	60@65c	750 Julia	25c
300 Savage	3 10@3 15	915 Union	10½
660 Con. Vir	2 10	25 Alta	4 50
150 Hale & N	3 05@3	200 Caledonia	25@30c
200 C. Point	1 85	49 Utah	7½
150 Y. Jacket	4 30@4 25	150 S. Hill	15@20c
450 Imperial	15c	400 Lady Wash	15c
225 Kentuck	2 00	505 Andes	1 30@1 35
150 Andes	1 30@1 35	100 Scorpion	1 00
899 S. Nevada	11½@11¾	100 Belcher	5 00

AFTERNOON SESSION.

150 N Belle	12½	80 Tiptop	5½
500 Star	15@20c	500 Belding	20c
120 Albion	9	315 E. Tunnel	2½@2 35
185 Bodie	5½	100 B. Tunnel	1
300 Syndicate	30c	100 Belmont	30c
100 Oro	20c	100 University	5c
300 B. Hawk	5c	100 Belvidere	25c
180 Noonday	40c	100 Tuscarora	20c
250 Mono	1½@1 80	50 Manhattan	2
600 Leeds	75c		

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, November 18, 1881.

DEPARTMENT ONE.

7851—Washburn vs. Wilkenson—Cause remanded with instructions to modify the decree in accordance with this opinion. By the Court.

7842—Pierce vs. Schaden—Judgment and order reversed and cause remanded for a new trial. By the Court.

7807—Miller vs. Chandler—Judgment and order reversed and cause remanded for a new trial. By the Court.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present—McKinstry, J., presiding; Myrick, J.; Ross, J.; Martin, Deputy Clerk; Finkler, Bailiff.

7871—Beckman vs. Skaggs—By consent, cause submitted on points and authorities on file.

7876—Van Every vs. Ogg—Argued by Armstrong for appellant and Freeman for respondent, and appellant allowed 10 days to file a brief showing cause to be submitted thereupon. On motion of Freeman, and suggestion of the death of Maria Van Every, the respondent herein, it is ordered that Edwin Van Every, her executor, be and he is hereby substituted in place of said Maria Van Every, deceased.

7958—Barrett vs. Sims—Argued by Hart for appellant and Freeman for respondent, and submitted.

8061—Green vs. Beckman et al.—Argued by Hamburger and Edgerton for appellant and Devlin for respondent, and submitted.

8063—Smith vs. Brown—By consent, cause submitted on points and authorities on file.

Adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

DEPARTMENT TWO.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Morrison, C. J., presiding; Thornton, J.; Sharpstein, J.; C. N. Post, Deputy Clerk; Perrie Kewen, Bailiff.

8032—Peachy vs. Supervisors Calaveras County—Argued by Reed for petitioner and Deputy Attorney-General White and F. J. Solinsky for respondent, and submitted.

7717—Isenhoot vs. Chamberlain—Argued by T. B. Reardon for appellant and Lusk for respondent, and submitted.

8072—Pacific G. M. Company vs. Empire G. M. Company and Merchants' Exchange Bank of San Francisco—On motion of Estee for respondent, and suggestion of diminution of record herein, ordered that a copy of the demurrer and order overruling the demurrer in the Court below be filed and considered as a part of the transcript on appeal herein. Cause argued by W. C. Belcher for appellant and Boalt for respondent. Appellant allowed 30 days in which to file brief, and respondent 20 days to reply thereto. Cause to be thereupon submitted.

8073—Pacific G. M. Company vs. Empire G. M. Company and Merchants' Exchange Bank of San Francisco—Cause to be submitted when briefs are filed in case numbered 8072.

Adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S CALENDAR.

DEPARTMENT ONE.

8075—Davis et al. vs. City of Sacramento.
8081—Chandler vs. People's Savings Bank et al.
7525—Reclamation District 108 vs. Evans et al.
7479—Montgomery vs. Spect.

DEPARTMENT TWO.

7946—Niagara Con. G. M. Co. vs. Bunker Hill Con. G. M. Co.
7970—Carroll vs. Sprague.
7994—Shaeffer vs. Matzen.
8013—Mitchell vs. Hicker.
7731—Murdock vs. Clark et al.
7924—Coffee et al. vs. Greenfield et al.
7918—Hawley & Co. vs. Campbell et al.

SUPERIOR COURT.

FRIDAY, November 18, 1881.

DEPARTMENT TWO—TEMPLE, Judge.

The People vs. The Gold Run Ditch and Mining Company—On trial.

DENSON, Judge—In Chambers.

The matter of Ah Lung upon writ of habeas corpus—Petition denied and prisoner remanded.

Court adjourned until 9:30 A. M. to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S CALENDAR.

The People vs. The Gold Run Ditch and Mining Company—On trial.

Guardianship of Alice M. Snape.