A NOBLE SPEECH.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

An Oration of Power, Truth and Beauty—What Those of the New South Hold.

At the recent annual banquet of the New England Society, H. W. Grady, of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*, responded to the toast, "The New South." From extracts here and there published of that speech, we are enabled to present the following parts of a remarkable address that has commanded the attention of the people of the nation:

WHAT THE NEW SOUTH MEANS.

In speaking to the toast with which you have honored me I accept the term, "The New South," as in no sense disparaging to the Old. Dear to me, sir, is the home of my childhood and the traditions of my people. There is a New South, not through protest against the Old, but because of new conditions, new adjustments, and, if you please, new ideas and aspirations. It is to this that I address myself. I ask you, gentlemen, to picture if you can the footsore soldier, who, buttoning up in his faded gray jacket the parole which was taken, testimony to his children of his fidelity and faith, turned his face homeward from Appomatox in April, 1865. Think of him as ragged, half-starved, heavy-hearted, enfeebled by want and wounds, having fought to exhaustion, he surrenders his gun, wrings the hands of his comrades, and lifting his tear-stained and pallid face for the last time to the graves that dot the old Virginia hills, pulls his gray cap over his brow and begins the slow and painful journey. What does he find—let me ask you, who went to your homes eager to find all the welcome you had justly earned, full payment for your four years' sacrifice—what does he find when he reaches the home he left four years before? He finds his home in ruins, his farm devastated, his slaves freed, his stock killed, his barns empty, his trade destroyed, his money worthless, his social system, feudal in its magnificence, swept away, his people without law or legal status, his comrades slain, and their burdens of others heavy on his shoulders, crushed by defeat, his very traditions gone. Without money, credit, employment, material or training—and, besides all this, confronted with the gravest problems that ever met human intelligence—the establishing of a status for the vast body of his liberated slaves.

What does he do—this hero in gray with a heart of gold—does he sit down in sullenness and despair? Not for a day. Surely God, who had scourged him in his prosperity, inspired him in his adversity! As ruin was never before so overwhelming, never was restoration swifter. The soldier stepped from the trenches into the furrow; horses that had charged Federal guns marched before the plow, and fields that run red with human blood in April were green with the harvest in June; women reared in luxury cut up their dresses and made breeches for their husbands, and with a patience and heroism that fits women always as a garment, gave their hands to work. There was a little bitterness in all this. Cheerfulness and frankness prevailed. "Bill Arp" struck the keynote when he said: "Well, I killed as many of them as they did of me, and now I am going to work;" or the soldier, returning home after defeat and roasting some corn on the roadside, who made the remark to his comrades: "You may leave the South, if you want to, but I am going to Sandersville, kiss my wife, and raise a crop, and if the Yankees fool with me any more I will whip 'em again." I want to say to General Sherman—who is considered an able man in our parts, though some people think he is a kind of careless man about fire—that from the ashes left us in 1864 we have raised a brave and beautiful city; that somehow or other we have caught the sunshine in the bricks and mortar of our homes, and have builded therein not one single ignoble prejudice or memory.

THINGS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

But what is the sum of our work? We have found out that in the general summing up the free negro counts more than he did as a slave. We have planted the school-house on the hill-top, and made it free to white and black. We have sowed towns and cities in the place of theories, and put business above politics. We have challenged your spinners in Massachusetts and your iron-makers in Pennsylvania. We have learned that the $400,000,000 annually received from our cotton crop will make us rich when the supplies that make it are home-raised. We have reduced the commercial rate of interest from 24 to 6 per cent. and are floating 4 per cent. bonds. We have learned that one Northern immigrant is worth fifty foreigners, and have smoothed the path to the southward, wiped out the place where Mason and Dixon's line used to be, and hung our latchstring out to you and yours. We have reached the point that marks perfect harmony in every household, when the husband confesses that the pies which his own wife cooks are as good as those his mother used to bake; and we admit that the sun shines as brightly and the moon as softly as it did "before the war." We have fallen in love with work. We have restored comfort to homes from which culture and elegance never departed. We have let economy take root and spread among us as rank as the crab-grass which sprung from Sherman's cavalry camps, until we are ready to lay odds on the Georgia Yankee as he squeezes pure olive-oil out of his cotton-seed against any Down-Easter that ever swapped wooden nutmegs for flannel sausages in the valleys of Vermont. Above all, we know that we have achieved in these "piping times of peace" a fuller independence for the South than that which our forefathers sought to win in the forum by their eloquence, or compel on the field by their swords.

APOSTROPHE TO LINCOLN.

But both Puritan and Cavalier were lost in the storm of their first revolution, and the American citizen, supplanting both and stronger than either, took possession of the republic bought by their common blood and fashioned in wisdom, and charged himself with teaching men free government, and establishing the voice of the people as the voice of God. [Applause]. Great types, like valuable plants, are slow to flower and fruit. But from the union of these colonists, from the straightening of their purposes and the crossing of their blood, slow perfecting through a century, came he who stands as the first typical American—the first who comprehended within himself all the strength and greatness, all the majesty and grace of the republic—Abraham Lincoln. [Loud and long continued applause]. He was the sum of Puritan and Cavalier, for in his ardent nature there were fused the virtues of both, and in the depths of his great soul the faults of both were lost. [Renewed applause.] He was greater than Puritan, greater than Cavalier, in that he was American [renewed applause], and that in his homely form were first gathered the vast and thrilling forces of this ideal government—charging it with such tremendous meaning, and so elevating it above human suffering that martyrdom, though infamously aimed, came as a fitting crown to a life consecrated from its cradle to human liberty. Let us, each cherishing his traditions and honoring his fathers, build with reverent hands to the type of this simple but sublime life, in which all types are honored, and in the common glory we shall win as Americans there will be plenty and to spare for your forefathers and for mine.

THE NEW SOUTH AND THE NEGRO.

But what of the negro? Have we solved the problem he presents, or progressed in honor and equity towards its solution? Let the record speak to this point. No section shows a more prosperous laboring population than the negroes of the South, none in fuller sympathy with the employing and land-owning class. He shares our school fund, has the fullest protection of our laws and the friendship of our people. Self-interest as well as honor demand that he should have this. Our future, our very existence, depend upon our working out this problem in full and exact justice. We understand that when Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation, your victory was assured, for he then committed you to the cause of human liberty against which the arms of man cannot prevail, while those of our statesmen who made slavery the corner stone of the Confederacy doomed us to defeat, committing us to a cause that reason could not defend or the sword maintain in the light of advancing civilization.

The relations of the Southern people with the negro are close and cordial. We remember with what fidelity for four years he guarded our defenseless women and children, whose husbands and fathers were fighting against his freedom. To his eternal credit be it said that whenever he struck a blow for his own liberty he fought in open battle, and when at last he raised his black and humble hands that the shackles might be struck off, those hands were innocent of wrong against his helpless charges, and worthy to be taken in loving grasp by every man who honors loyalty and devotion. Ruffians have maltreated him, rascals have misled him, philanthropists established a bank for him, but the South with the North protests against injustice to this simple and sincere people. To liberty and enfranchisement is as far as law can carry the negro. The rest must be left to conscience and common sense. It should be left to those among whom his lot is cast, with whom he is indissolubly connected, and whose prosperity depends upon their possessing his intelligent sympathy and confidence. Faith has been kept with him in spite of calumnious assertions to the contrary, by those who assume to speak for us or by frank opponents. Faith will be kept with him in the future, if the South holds her reason and integrity.

A PEOPLE EMANCIPATED BY DEFEAT.

The New South is enamored of her new work. Her soul is stirred with the breath of a new life. The light of a grander day is falling fair on her face. She is thrilling, sir, with the consciousness of growing power and prosperity. As she stands full-statured and equal among the people of the earth, breathing the keen air and looking out upon an expanding horizon, she understands that her emancipation came because in the inscrutable wisdom of God her honest purpose was crossed, and her brave armies were beaten. This is said in no spirit of time-serving and apology. I should be unjust to the South if I did not make this plain in this presence. The South has nothing to take back; nothing for which she has excuses to make. In my native town of Athens is a monument that crowns its central hills—a plain white shaft. Deep cut into its shining sides is a name dear to me above the names of men, that of a brave and simple man who died in brave and simple faith. Not for all the glories of New England from Plymouth Rock all the way would I exchange the heritage he left me in his patriot's death. To the foot of that shaft I shall send my children's children to reverence him who ennobled their name with his heroic blood. But, sir, speaking from the shadow of that memory, which I honor as I do nothing else on earth, I say that the cause in which he suffered and for which he gave his life was adjudged by higher and fuller wisdom than his or mine, and I am glad that the omniscient God held the balance of battle in his Almighty hand, and that the American Union was saved from the wreck of war.

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

Appearance of the Country and Its Habitations to the Passing Stranger.

Adair Welcker, who departed a few days since for the East and Europe, sends to the RECORD-UNION the following notes of his observations in passing through Northern Arizona and New Mexico:

The northern section of Arizona is a portion of the world as yet almost uninhabited. The stations consist of solitary houses in solitary wastes of land. The inhabitants at first are railroad employes and tame Apache Indians. Later the cowboy may be added to the list. The cowboy is quite a creature in his way, and is already as famous as the coyote—almost as well known as the grizzly bear or any other strange creature peculiar to the Western States. He deserves his fame; and if we judge him piecemeal, his pantaloons alone should make him popular as a curiosity. They are made of leather tanned brown, and down the outside seam of his trouser legs is leather fringe. On his head is a white beaver hat, with a brim six inches in breadth. Around this hat is a white cord of the thickness of a clothesline. When in a serious humor, he slings a rifle over his shoulder, bestrides a bronco of the size of a Newfoundland dog, and moves on a slow walk out into the limitless level waste. When in a playful mood, he places one foot on the ground, lifts the other leg over the back of his bronco and moves in the direction of the nearest house. As all of the nearest houses are saloons, he enters it and call for what he wants. The barkeeper gives him what he wants, and keeps giving him what he wants until the cowboy becomes playful to an amazing degree. He then seeks for strangers, as he has an odd mania for running against them or stepping on their toes. If there is a train at hand he enters and shoots through the windows. I am led to believe that this is owing to the lack of other amusement. Human nature must have recreation, and where there are no churches and theaters, the cowboy will have his own peculiar amusement.

That portion of New Mexico through which we passed was much more interesting than the part of Arizona passed over by us. There is a large amount of fine grazing land, while the greater portion of Northern Arizona is a land of rocks. The houses are small and far between, but, although made of logs or adobe, or both, they are substantially made and are suitable to the climate. If the winters are cold, and it is proved that they sometimes are, from the fact that we have seen snow on the ground for twenty-four hours, the summers are cool. There is a great future for this country. Its capabilities will support millions, while as yet the number of inhabitants is so small that it may be said that there is nobody in the country.

ARIZONA.

A Town Burned.

TUCSON, January 21st.—The *Star's* Quijotoa special says: A fire broke out yesterday and destroyed a large portion of this town. The principal losses are Ruffener's stables, Harrington's large frame building, Glassman's brewery and fixtures, Engasser & Co.'s saloon. L. Smith lost wagons valued at $1,000, and several other minor losses were sustained. A Yaqui Indian was also burned to death in the conflagration.

Proceedings of the Territorial Legislature

TUCSON, January 21st.—A *Citizen's* special from Prescott says: The vote to repeal the appropriation for the Phœnix Industrial Exposition was lost in the Council by 6 to 6. The House bill giving the Governor power to veto certain clauses in the appropriation bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill exempting firemen all over the Territory from the poll-tax and jury duty was passed on Wednesday.

Held for Murder—Railroad Officials on Their Travels—Miners Wanted.

BENSON, January 21st.—The supposed murderer of Pelito Gonzales, who was stabbed to death about two weeks ago at Fairbank, in this county, has had an examination. The accused, Jesus Zora, a Mexican woman, is bound over to abide by the decision of the Grand Jury in the sum of $500.

The Southern Pacific coach "Sacramento," containing officers Superintendent Fillmore and Auditor Gerald and others, pulled into this place this afternoon, on their way west. They appear to be on an investigating trip.

The Grand Central Mining Company want about 500 men, so rumor goes, to work in their enormous mines, which have been closed to business for some time. The country is all excitement over this news, and if it is true good times are ahead for the people of this vicinity.

SIZE OF ORDINARY METEORS.—A member of the London Astronomical Society has pointed out that the common assumption that a fragment of meteor dust no larger than a mustard seed may give the brilliancy of a first magnitude star, is erroneous. To give that brightness at a distance of 100 miles—about that at which meteors are usually seen—would require an electric lamp of 10,000-candle power. It is therefore probable that the smallest visible meteors have a surface equal to the incandescent portion of a 100-candle power electric arc, if not much greater.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORKS OF HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT. History of the Pacific States of America. History of British Columbia. 1792-1887. Vol. XXXII. of Bancroft's works.

The latest issue of the series of Bancroft's works, now rapidly drawing to a close, is the History of British Columbia from 1792 to 1887. Of the character of the scheme of Mr. Bancroft we have taken occasion heretofore to speak somewhat extendedly. We have pointed out that the carping of the Eastern critic has very nearly ceased, that the objections once raised to the methods employed in producing this splendid monument to historical research have been withdrawn; that the end attained has not only justified the methods adopted, but that it has disarmed those critical essayists who were unable to calmly contemplate any departure in historical research from the conventional, and who, if they did not deem the Bancroft task impossible, at least treated the means he employed with more than severity. We have heretofore, we think, so marshaled the evidences of the success of the Bancroft series that it is needless to now refer at length to the triumph achieved. As the years roll by the immeasurable value of these histories will become more and more evident. It is needed that a noble structure shall be viewed from a distance, that all the symmetry and harmony of its proportions may be developed. As it is with architecture so it is largely with literary and scholarly achievement. In the recession of the years the value of such labor becomes more and more manifest, until, as the avenue of time lengthens, the full and rounded completeness of such labor develops and stands forward for the admiration of men. In the next century the world of scholarship will marvel that this period has been, comparatively, so indifferent to the inestimable value to mankind of the laborious researches of the author of the volumes under consideration.

The history of British Columbia is probably less known to Americans than that of any other division of the Pacific coast. But that it is any less interesting than that of more southern regions is not true. Such romances as attach to sunny lands are unknown to it, but a more rugged romance is woven with the story. It is that of adventure, the conquest of nature in its stronger holds, and under more adverse conditions than met the pioneers of southern shores. The volume before us opens with a summary of the earliest voyages to the coast, and follows the chain of historic facts through the six eras that distinctively mark the history of British possessions upon the Pacific: First, the discoveries and disputation as to ownership; second, beginning with the advent of the fur traders, followed by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, and continuing to 1849; third, the period from 1849 to 1858, under the rule of the company; fourth, the period of formation into two colonies, with distinct Governors and concluding with the union of the Island of Vancouver and the main land, under one colonial government, in 1866; fifth, from 1866 to 1871, when confederation with Canada was accomplished; sixth, British Columbia, under the later and present rule. On no part of the continent, as this history reveals, has there been more determined opposition to civilizing processes by savagery than in the region indicated, and nowhere has so much been accomplished in resistance to it, with less bloodshed and conflict of arms. As our author puts it, "This whole vast region its claimants desired as long as possible to keep as a game preserve. In the great and universal wiping out of savagism by civilization, the occupation of this country by Europeans stands out as an anomaly. The lords aboriginal were treated with marked consideration. The white men wanted them for hunters. The land was deemed valueless for tillage; at all events, peltries were profitable so long as the red men could be prevailed upon to bring them in for a few beads and bullets. At length, population encroaching, the fur magnates were crowded to the wall; gold was discovered, and miners rushed in; and after the miners came agriculturists and stock-raisers, with towns and all the paraphernalia of progress."

To the plain stating of all the facts that have had material influence upon the region, this volume is devoted. The treatment is as full, as careful as to detail, as exhaustive statistically, and as judicial in arranging proofs and determining the truth, as in any one of the preceding volumes of the series. The physical features of the country are given, indeed, something of unusual prominence. The history of the various settlements and the influence of corporate and of individual energy upon the development of the country are elaborately shown. A good deal more of attention has been given to the natural resources, mineral deposits, and the products of the whole region than was to have been expected in a history, since histories in the main treat of peoples and their social and political activities, rather than of the natural wealth of a country or the details of its development. The political issues between the United States and Great Britain relative to boundaries are fully treated, and all the facts having any bearing upon those subjects are exhaustively presented. Then follows the recital of the union of the two colonies, and their admission as a province of the Dominion of Canada, the grant of the right of self-government and of representative institutions. The construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the disputes and difficulties to which the project gave rise, have also been described at length, for, as the author says, "the dilatory action of the Canadian Ministry in this matter well-nigh caused a separation between the Dominion and her youngest offspring," and the matter becomes therefore one of more than usual historic importance. It would be quite as pleasurable to present in synoptical form, as it has been profitable to us to read the volume at length, the main features that characterize it, but this may not be. It must suffice to say that our appreciation of the series has not been lessened by the perusal of this volume, so largely given to commercial and business affairs and so little to romantic details.

Our admiration for these Pacific coast histories has been one of growth, from a beginning of preconcerted error. It has not been influenced by the differing judgments concerning the style of the text, nor checked by the objections raised to the methods employed. Neither has it been one blind to the faults of the author, into which his enthusiasm may have led him. It has been the child of profound conviction, that in the gathering of the vast quantity of records necessary for the work; in the masterly sifting of truth from error; in the enthusiastic pursuit of the remotest proofs that would shed light upon fast failing memories of fact or records of events and peoples; in the devotion and self-sacrifice of the scholar, and the bounty of the philanthropist, the author of these histories has accomplished a work of such breadth and depth and of such unmeasurable value to the people, as entitles him to the gratitude of his countrymen and the admiration of his contemporaries.

The "Magazine of Art" (Capell & Co., limited, New York, London and Paris), is at hand for February. The frontispiece is a photogravure of Broughton's painting, "The Councilors of Peter, the Headstrong." Other contents of this very richly embellished number are, "Round About West Drayton," by J. Penderel; "Broadhurst," with illustrations; "The Romance of Art; "Her Father's Eyes," by Leader Scott; "Glimpses of Artist Life," with picture; "The Studio Smoke," by M. H. Spelmann, the illustrations from drawings by T. Walter Wilson, Rt.; "The Kingly Architect;" "Linderhoff and New Schwanstein," by Bettina Wirth, with illustrations; "Tattered and Torn," a full-page piece, by Alfred Kappes; "An Artist in Design," by Lewis F. Day; "The Fables of La Fontaine" (by Gustave Moreau), by Claude Phillips; "The Paris of the Revolution, II," by Richard Heath.

The admirers of Charles Dickens—and who are not—will be pleased with an article upon this eminent writer, from the pen of Thomas Powell, given in the first pages of "Leslie's Sunday Magazine" for February. It gives much of the social, as well as literary life of the great author, and in a most attractive manner. In the same number is also found a highly interesting article concerning the Island of Jersey, its physical features, products, etc.

The Interstate Publishing Company, Boston, has commenced the publication of a monthly periodical for primary schools, entitled "Interstate Readers." The matter is that of an illustrated primer, each number containing over 30 pages, 12mo. size, neatly enclosed in paper covers, and in attractive form for little ones. It is furnished subscribers at 10 numbers for 30 cents, or 100 numbers for $2.

Among the pieces of choice literature contained in the weekly parts for January of the "Library Magazine," published by John B. Alden, New York, are "Science and Morals," by T. H. Huxley; "The Story of Dante's Divine Comedy," by Harriet R. Shattuck; "Christianity as the Absolute Religion," by B. F. Wescott, and "Mohommedanism in Central Africa," by Joseph Thomson.

The publishers of "The Church Review," Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, present their readers in the January number, among other works of merit, these articles: "Marriage Between Affines," John B. Gale; "A Modern Spectator at a Greek Play," Rev. W. E. Wilson, and "Mexico and the Constitution," by Rev. Chas. H. Hall, D. D.

The January number of "The Wide Awake," a magazine for young people, comes out with a new and attractive cover, and is therefore a splendid promise for the year 1887. It is brimful of reading and illustrations, which will capture the young people, and those who are not so young. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

"Knights of Labor Grand March" is the title of a new piece of music for the piano or organ, composed by "J. Y. M.," and dedicated to T. V. Powderly, G. M. W. of the Order. Ign. Fischer, of Toledo, Ohio, is the publisher.

An interesting article upon "The Monodic School of Sacred Music," from the pen of D. E. Hervey, LL. B., is published in the January issue of the "Church Magazine." L. R. Hamersly & Co., Philadelphia.

The "Southern California Practitioner," a medical monthly journal of much merit, has reached its second volume. It is published at Los Angeles, by Drs. J. P. Widney, Joseph Kurtz and Walter Lindley.

"A Sandwich Supper in Seven Dials" and "Beauty and the Beast" are brief stories in the February "Quiver," published by Cassell & Co., New York, which will repay perusal.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Los Angeles National Bank has been designated as a bank of deposit.

E. M. Ross has been confirmed as Judge of the Southern District of California.

Over a thousand persons participated in a wolf hunt in Douglas county, Ill., on Wednesday.

Joseph B. Rice has been appointed Postmaster at Fairplay, Cal., and John M. Abbott at Norman, Cal.

De Leon, the New York astrologer, charged with sending young girls to Panama for immoral purposes, has been convicted.

News was received at Shasta from Modoc county that Messengill, who was shot in that county by J. E. King about a week ago, died a few days ago.

James Hubbard, a native of Tennessee, aged about 63 years, committed suicide at Calico by hanging. The cause was despondency over gambling losses.

It is reported that the German Government confiscated the property and condemns to prison by default all residents of Alsace-Lorraine who avoid conscription by emigrating. Forty-seven persons have already been summoned to Wissenburg for evasion, and similar steps are being taken elsewhere.

The New York *Herald* says: Our London correspondent informs us that center-board yachts will be allowed to compete in the Jubilee ocean race. The Royal Thames Yacht Club has passed a resolution inviting American yachtsmen to enjoy honorary membership of their club during the coming season.

District Assembly No. 124, Knights of Labor, which includes all the Knights in New Hampshire, adopted resolutions urging the appointment of Richard Trevillick, of Detroit, to the position of Secretary of Agriculture and Labor, in case the bill now pending in Congress to create such a Cabinet office should become a law.

The New Westminster (B. C.) Hotel was burned Thursday morning, catching fire in an unknown place. It was so quickly consumed that three guests were burned to death. One is believed to have been named Campbell. The register and all the valuables, including the baggage of guests, were burned. The other persons escaped in their night clothes.

Large defalcations have been discovered in the Gowerbe Bank of Hongkong, which has suspended payment. Two of the bank's Directors have been arrested. The liabilities are estimated at 2,750,000 marks. The trouble is reported to be due to the bank supporting an unsafe industrial venture. The depositors are mainly small traders, many of whom are ruined by the bank's suspension.

Lucky Baldwin's would-be slayer, Miss Verona Baldwin, who was arrested at Chicago some days ago, for making threats against local journalists, came up yesterday. It had been suggested that Miss Baldwin was not in her right mind. The Judge inquired if there was any witnesses in Court who were willing to swear that Miss Baldwin was insane. No person answered, and she was discharged.

About 600 persons were scattered over the ice on Lake Erie, at Buffalo, N. Y., Thursday afternoon, when it began to break up in blocks. The people made a frantic rush for the shore, but those farthest out were caught on the floating cakes of ice, which contained from one to fifty persons each. All managed to jump from cake to cake except eight, who were rescued with much trouble.

A syndicate of Boston capitalists has purchased the property on State street extending from the Tremont Bank to Kilby street, about two-thirds of an acre. The syndicate will expend about $3,500,000, and erect the largest bank building in the country, about a third larger than D. O. Mills' building in New York. The most notable structure to be demolished by the plans of the syndicate is the old Merchants' Exchange building, erected in 1842.

The sale, under the direction of the executors of the late Samuel J. Tilden, of his horses, carriages, cattle, poultry, etc., began to-day at the New York American Horse Exchange. There was a large attendance of his friends and dealers in stock. A lot of Jersey cattle sold at from $80 to $225. A St. Bernard slut sold for $32, a Victoria carriage for $550, and a landaulet for $500. Good prices were realized for most of the stock. The aggregate was about $10,000.

MADAME RATTAZZI.—In the second week of the present month at Paris Madame Rattazzi de Rute was fined and sent to prison on a short sentence for libel and slander upon the late Marquis Gueil y Rente, who married a sister-in-law of Queen Isabella. Who is Madame Rattazzi? She is the daughter of Letitia Bonaparte (niece of Napoleon I.) and Thomas Wyse, once British Minister to Greece. It was this woman who said, "I was born with a destiny to turn things upside down." Since her girlhood she has been acting this destiny to the letter. She was educated in France. In 1850 she married the Alsatian Prince de Solms. Two years after she was exiled from Paris for political offenses and a separation was effected. Up to 1870 she lived in Savoy and Nice, took to literature with avidity, and was a confrere in letters with Sue and Pousard. Returning to Paris, she gained literary renown and replaced Edmund About on the *Constitutionnel*. She had social latch-keys to the best houses, and become a noted and feared woman. In 1862 she married the Italian statesman, Urbain Rattazzi, and won new literary notoriety over the nom de plumes Baron Stock and Louise de Kelner. Rattazzi died in 1873, and she shortly after married the Spanish Engineer and Deputy, Senor de Rute, but before she did so M. Pailleson had written "L'Age Ingrat," and it was generally understood that Mme. Rattazzi was the mistress of that eccentric establishment, which for months kept the Gymnase audiences in a roar.

One of the best-known men of letters in this country, who, like many of his brothers, is often asked to "puff" his friends in the public press by inditing pleasant little paragraphs about them, has made it a rule "never to write anything for a paper by private request." He never before knew what peace was.—*Harper's Weekly.*

SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

The body of a stillborn male infant was found in the basement of an unoccupied house at No. 10 Stockton street, Thursday morning.

William Riley, alias James Murphy, tore a pair of gold earrings from the ears of a Chinese woman on the corner of Dupont and Jackson streets, Thursday night.

The Oakland Board of Trade is negotiating with the Santa Rosa woolen mill people, who are thinking of moving their factory to Oakland if they can find suitable quarters on the water front.

William Fischer was held to answer two charges of felony in $6,000 bail by Judge Hornblower, Thursday. Fischer swindled a number of persons along the water front by passing several worthless checks.

The Russian authorities have ordered two men-of-war to the coast of Siberia, to protect the sealing and whaling industries, and to prevent trading in firearms and whisky between the whaling vessels and the natives.

Charles Russell, a Scotch painter who arrived in this city last Saturday, was found dead in a room at the Overland House Thursday afternoon. He had been drinking heavily and it is supposed that alcoholism was the cause of his death.

Henry Barton, a farmer recently from Sonoma county, fell through a hole in the wharf near the foot of Front street early Thursday morning. He struggled in the water for nearly an hour before being rescued. His left arm and hand were injured by his contact with the piles. Barton was treated at the Receiving Hospital.

A woman known as Rosie Kelly, while passing along Dupont street, near Bush, Thursday at 12 o'clock, was shot in the right shoulder by another woman, who was concealed in a house in the vicinity. The wound, which penetrated into the breast, was dressed at the Receiving Hospital. The wounded woman claimed that the shot was fired at her by an acqaintance named Mamie Crimmins, alias Skadwick, with whom she had had a quarrel.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21, 1887.

MORNING SESSION.

Overman	1 80@1 90	Scorpion	1 35
do...assessed 30c.		Benton	80c
Ophir	13⅞@14½	P. Sheridan	30c
Mexican	7½@7¾	N. G. & C.	80c
G. & C.	6⅝@6¾	East Best	1 70@1 65
B. & B.	11¼@11¾	Iowa	1
Con. C. Va	23¾@24	Quinn	95c
Savage	8¼@7½	Trojan	25c
Chollar	10@10⅝	Niagara	50c
Potosi	8¾@8⅝	Comstock	75@70c
H. & N	8½@8⅝	Bonanza	1
Point	5@5⅞	Pioneer	35c
Jacket	6¾@7⅝	Brophy	90c
Alpha	3½	Atlantic	55c
Belcher	4	W. Potosi	50c
Confidence	9	Succor	1 40
S. Nev	6½@6⅝	Eureka	6½@7¼
Utah	6¾	Navajo	60c
Bullion	3 05@3 11	N. B. Isle	3 30@3 25
Exchequer	2	Queen	90c
Union	.55@.51½	Mt. Cory	6½@6¾
Alta	2 70@2 60	Bulwer	1 35@1 30
Julia	75@85c	Mono	3 05
Caledonia	70c	Con. Pacific	30c
S. Hill	50c	Peer	65c
Challenge	2 25	Crocker	1¼
Occidental	4	Central	60c
L. Washington	45c	Weldon	65c
Andes	1 65	Confidence	8⅞

Once General Robert Toombs was in the Supreme Court room when a lawyer made a remark which reflected on the honor of the State in matters financial. General Toombs, who was not in the case, arose, and, with flashing eyes, said: "May it please your Honor, the State of Georgia pays her debts! Yes, sir! She pays her debts, sir! And if she don't pay him, sir, I will, sir!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

BABY'S SKIN

Infantile and Birth Humors Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

FOR Cleansing the Skin and Scalp of Birth Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scald Head, Scrofula and other inherited skin and blood diseases, CUTICURA, the great skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible. Absolutely pure.

MY OLDEST CHILD,

Now six years of age, when an infant six months old, was attacked with a virulent, malignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies failing, we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but it spread with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of the little fellow's person, from the middle of his back down to his knees, was one solid rash, ugly, painful, blotched and malicious. We had no rest at night, no peace by day. The physician did not know then, and does not know now, what it was. Finally, we were advised to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. Without the knowledge of our physician, I procured a box of CUTICURA and a cake of CUTICURA SOAP. The effect

WAS SIMPLY MARVELOUS,

Using the two together, first washing him thoroughly with CUTICURA SOAP, then anointing him with CUTICURA. From the first application a change for the better appeared. The doctor said we had no further need of him, and ceased his visits. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fellow's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion your valuable remedies saved his life, and to-day he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of disease having ever occurred. You are welcome to make any use of this you may deem best.

GEO. B. SMITH,
Att'y-at-Law and Ex. Pros. Att'y.
Ashland, Ohio.

REFERENCE: J. G. Weist, Druggist, Ashland, O.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Are sold everywhere. Prices: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cents. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY Use Cuticura Soap, an exquisitely perfumed Skin Beautifier.

RHEUMATIC PAINS,

Neuralgic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains and Strains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Warranted. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1. Potter Drug and Chemical Company, Boston. je23-1yW&Sw1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attention, Englishmen!—An Adjourned Meeting will be held at Pioneer Hall, Seventh street, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 2:30 o'clock, to complete organization of a Lodge Sons of St. George. Englishmen, their Sons or Grandsons cordially invited to attend. ja22-1t*

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL FOR second work, in a small family; city reference required. Inquire at this office. ja22-2t

WANTED—A FILLY ABOUT 2½ years old; weight, about 900 pounds; bay much preferred. Address GEO. W. JOHNSON, Attorney-at-law, 1005 Fourth street, Sacramento, Cal. ja22-1t*

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT Housekeeping. Apply at No. 1115 Eighth street, between K and L. ja22-3t*

DR. LEO. BERSON, LL. D., FROM NEW YORK, A HEBREW, WILL ADdress Men only, at Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Sixth street, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock. ja22-1t

REUNION OF MT. HOLYOKE PUPILS —AT— MILLS COLLEGE.

ALL GRADUATES AND FORMER PUPILS of Mt. Holyoke Seminary now on the Pacific Coast, are respectfully requested to send their present address to MRS. C. T. MILLS, Mills Seminary, Alameda county, Cal., in anticipation of a Reunion to be held for the purpose of considering the Memorial Fund, and of a Reception to be tendered to MISS L. W. SHATTUCK on her return to California from the Hawaiian Islands. A prompt response is earnestly desired.

MRS. C. T. MILLS,
MISS E. S. WILSON,
MISS J. C. TOLMAN,
Com. on Memorial Fund for the Pacific Coast.
ja22-2plw

PIPE MAKERS WANTED.

Experienced Riveted Sheet-iron Pipe Makers may find employment by addressing or applying to the undersigned. None but steady, first-class workmen need apply.

J. D. HOOKER & CO.,
Los Angeles, Cal.
ja22-3t*

A BIG BATTLE TO BE FOUGHT

TO-DAY, SATURDAY!

We recognize no rule but our own, and have not hesitated at REDUCTIONS of any magnitude. We have not paused to consider the VALUE OF ANY ARTICE, but have turned over and leveled down the Prices of everything to figures which must conclusively prove that we are thoroughly in earnest in our statement.

The Greatest and by far the Largest

Semi-annual Clearing Sale

Ever held by us. Finer Goods and More of Them. Goods Piled Ceiling High in Every Department. Prices Reduced from 40 to 60 Per Cent.

A GLASS SLIPPER will be given to each customer purchasing to the amount of one dollar or more to-day. Do not fail to read our list of Fine Goods.

One Lot of Ladies' Genuine Lisle Thread Hose; marked down from 65 cents to 38 cents a pair. (Colors; Garnet, Cardinal, Navy Blue, Seal Brown and Black.)

One Lot of Ladies' Pure Silk Hose, in various colors; marked down from $1 40 to 85 cents a pair.

One Lot of Ladies' Extra-heavy, Fancy Stripe or Solid Color, Fleece-lined Hose, at 10 cents a pair.

One Lot of Misses' and Children's Fancy Stripe, All-wool Hose; marked down from 25 cents to 12½ cents a pair.

One Lot of Ladies' All-wool Black Jerseys; marked down from $1 35 to 95 cents each.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

A Lively Cut in Prices; None Reserved. Every Piece in this Department at a Great Reduction in Price. Piles of Silks on Sale Not Mentioned.

Fancy Stripe Silks (twenty different patterns to select from), at 23 cents per yard.

Your Choice of Ten Assorted Colors in Satins, at 23 cents per yard.

One Lot of Black Silk Rhadame!—Regular Selling Price, 95 cents; the Clearance Price is 62 cents per yard.

One Lot of All-pure Silk (Rhadame Silk back); marked down from $1 10 to our Sale Price, which is 65 cents per yard.

One Special Fine Bargain!—All-pure Black Silk Rhadame (extra heavy). Sold for $1 50; marked down to 98 cents per yard.

One Lot of Extra-fine and Extra-wide, All-pure Silk, Black Cloaking, Rhadame Silk (Gros-grain back). Usually sold for $2 25; marked down to $1 65 per yard.

Over Fifty Different Varieties of Black and Colored Dress Silks in this sale, at a Tremendous Cut from former prices.

Silk Plushes, Silk Velvets, Plain or Fancy Stripe, all at Cut Prices!

Ladies' Extra-fine French Serge Combination Suits, in many designs and colors. Handsomely embroidered, with plain material to match; marked down from $12 to $8 50 per suit.

One Lot of Ladies' Cloth, in Plaids or Stripe (58 inches wide).—A clean cut from 85 cents to 55 cents per yard.

Best Quality Indigo Blue Figured Calicoes, 5 cents per yard.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 5 cents per yard.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

Over 50 Different Lots on Sale. Every Pair of Boots or Shoes on Sale at a Great Reduction.

Ladies' Kid Button Shoes (worked holes); marked down from $1 75 to $1 25 a pair.

Ladies' and Misses' Glove Calf, Button, Sewed Shoes (worked holes); marked down from $1 75 to $1 25 a pair.

FURNISHING GOODS!

Every Article in this Department on Sale at Reduced Prices.

Men's White Dress Shirts (Morrison & Hutchinson's "Star" Brand); marked down from $1 50 to 75 cents each.

Men's Silk and Satin Scarfs!—Marked down from 35 to 15 cents; the 75-cent ones to 35 cents.

Men's Figured French Percale Shirts; marked down from 75 to 50 cents each.

Men's Extra-heavy Suspenders; marked down from 35 cents to 15 cents a pair.

This is the time to buy CLOTHING or HATS. A positive saving can be made, as all CLOTHING and HATS are marked down. We will allow a discount of 10 per cent from the regular price. Over