RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY

GERMAN PROTESTANT CHURCH—*Third street*—Preaching at 10:30 a.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH—Mass at 7:30 a.m.; high mass at 10 a.m.; vespers at 3 p.m.

IMMANUEL CHURCH—*Beale street.*—Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 3 p.m. Sunday-school at p.m.

ALABAMA STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Rev. Mr. Grafton will preach morning and evening.

CALVARY CHURCH.—Will be open for divine service to-day—morning and evening, the rector officiating.

ST. PATRICK'S—*Corner Linden and Desoto streets.* High Mass at 10 a.m.; vespers and preaching at 7:30 p.m.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—*Chelsea street*—Services at 11 a.m. and at 7:45 p.m., by Rev. J. N. Craig, D.D.

MEMPHIS BETHEL—*Adams street, corner Charleston avenue.*—Sunday-school every Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

HERNANDO STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. Guilford Jones, pastor, at 11 a.m. and 7:45 p.m.

GEORGIA STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. by Rev. J. E. Treadwell, pastor.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—*Chelsea*—Services by Rev. George Moore at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Sunday-school at 9 a.m.

SIXTH STREET M. E. CHURCH—*Corner of Sixth and Jackson streets, Fort Pickering.*—Services at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—*Court street.*—Rev. H. A. Jones, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

PROVIDENCE CHAPEL.—*Central Point.*—Pastor, J. S. Merriweather. Services at 11 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 1:30 p.m.

LINDEN STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Sunday-school at 9 a.m. Usual morning and evening services. Rev. J. M. Trible, pastor.

ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—First mass at 7 a.m.; second mass at 9 a.m.; High Mass, with sermon at 10:30 a.m. Vespers at 7:30 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—Services at 11 a.m., and 7:45 p.m. Bishop Pearce will preach in the morning and Rev. Mr. Gaylor in the evening

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—*Corner of Third and Poplar streets.*—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m., by Rev. J. W. Hoyt, of Nashville.

LAUDERDALE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sunday-school 9:30 a.m. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:45 p.m., by Rev. N. M. Long.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—*Second street, near Beale.*—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. by Rev. T. J. Rowan, pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.

SAFFARANS STREET M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. by the pastor, Rev. T. C. Holmes. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—*Orleans street, between Linden and Beale.*—Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., by the pastor, Rev. H. S. Williams.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—*Corner of Main and Beale streets.*—Sabbath-school at 9:30 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m., by Rev. W. W. Houston.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—*Second street, near Poplar.*—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m., by the pastor, Rev. R. H. Mahon. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—*Second street, between Adams and Washington.*—Services at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. Seats all free.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—*Washington street, between Third and Fourth.* Service at 10:30 a.m. Sunday-school at 9 a.m. Rev. T. Bensen, minister.

CHELSEA BAPTIST CHURCH—*Corner of Mill and Fifth streets.*—Services by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Barksdale, at 11 a.m. and 7:15 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—*Corner of Vance and Lauderdale streets*—Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Rev. William Shimmin, pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED)—*Corner of Vance and Desoto street.*—Preaching 11 a.m., by Rev. D. J. Hodges; 3 p.m., by Rev. T. J. Rowan; 7:30 p.m., by the pastor, Rev. James Lott.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH—187 *Union street.*—Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7:30 p.m., by the pastor, Rev. S. W. Moore. Seats free. All invited, especially young people. Sunday-school at 9 a.m.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH—*Hernando street*—Rev. Dr. Dalzell, rector. Service at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday-school at 9 a.m. At the 11 o'clock service, sermon by Rev. Mr. Davenport. Night sermon and confirmation by Bishop Pearce, of Arkansas.

PERSONAL.

BUCK-EYE SALVE FOR PILES—Sold by all druggists. 50 cents per bottle.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ROOM—Nicely furnished rooms for rent to gentlemen, at 116 Court street.

ROOM—Large furnished front room, with board; references required, at 66 Madison street.

ROOMS—Nice furnished rooms, cheap, at
No. 85 MAIN STREET.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

HEIFER—A deep red heifer; small head and short horns; heavy with calf; white on her left shoulder; a short udder, white, and six teats; no marks on her ears; lost two weeks Friday; $5 reward. MRS. DONNELLY, 261½ Third street.

HORSE—One black horse, sixteen hands high, two hind legs both white, the right front leg black, full tail, eleven or twelve years old. Will pay a liberal reward on his delivery to me.
JOS. YEAGER,
corner of Holly street and Ross avenue.

STRAYED.

12 GOOD MULES—In good order for hard work, for sale at
SOUTHERN OIL WORKS.

TWO COWS AND HEIFER—$5 REWARD—From Nelson's farm, on the Paducah road, near Glencoe, two cows and one heifer; one of the cows yellow, with wide horns; the other black, with white face, back and breast; the heifer is brown and white color. Any information should be sent to 72 Court street, Memphis, or Dr. Knight, Glencoe.

FOR SALE.

HITZFELD'S SUMMER STOVES—For oil, fluid or gas, at 283 Second street.

PIANO—Cheap for cash, a No. 1 Steinway Piano, in splendid order, at 137 Madison street.

BILLIARD-TABLE—And 16-ball POOL TABLE; both in good order; only have been used six months. Apply to Crystal Palace Saloon.
M'RAE & CO.

PRINTING AND BINDERY MATERIAL—Quite a large quantity of second-hand material for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers. The above material comprises the establishment of the late Boyle Printing Company, which we now own.
S. C. TOOF & CO., Memphis.

ENGINE AND BOILER—Shafting, pulleys and hangers. Complete. J. V. PATRICK.

FLOURING AND CORN-MILL, CHEAP—In first-class order, if application is made immediately; engine 12-inch cylinder and 24-inch stroke. Also, a Steam Fire Engine, of Latta's make, Cincinnati. Inquire at Carpentershop, 328 Second street.

WANTS.

WOMAN—To cook, wash and iron in a family of four; none but an experienced woman need apply, at 109 Beale street.

APPRENTICE—To dressmaking at
M. A. CALDWELL'S, 124½ Beale st.

YOUNG man wishes employment; is steady and reliable; can superintend plantation matters; wages no object. Address X. T., Appeal office.

TROTTING STALLIONS FOR SEASON OF 1880.—We have a son of Rysdyck's "Hambletonian," and a son of Dr. Herr's "Mambrino Patchen," and a large stylish black Jack, which we keep for public service. We have fine pastures, and graze horses and mules for the city.
HUGH D. AND JOHN B. GREER,
Six miles southeast of the city.

200 MEN—As day-laborers, station-men and drivers, on the Natchez and Jackson Railroad. Apply on work, at RAYMOND, forty miles from Vicksburg and fifteen from Jackson.
THOS. F. DUFFIN & BRO., Contractors.

GARDENERS TO KNOW—That I am buying GREEN PEAS; will pay highest market price.
VICTOR D. FUCHS, 39-41 Jefferson st.

100 STONE CUTTERS—$3 per day. Apply at Stoneyard, Twenty-second street and Mo. Pacific Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Man and wife to go to the country. Apply at 34 Mulberry street

FEW FAMILIES—To board this summer at the Collierville Hotel, Collierville, Tenn.

JET PALACE.

Attention, Ladies!

Sale of Jewelry and Fancy Goods

I OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE STOCK OF
Gold-Plated Bracelets (Ladies' & Children's)
Necklaces, Sets, Lockets,
Imitation Diamond Goods (mounted in gold)
Ladies' and Gents' Watchchains.
ALSO, AN
IMMENSE STOCK OF JET GOODS!
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
☞ All goods warranted as represented. ☜

JET PALACE,
375 MAIN ST....I. ROESCHER, A'GT.

QUEENSWARE.

CHARLES N. ERICH,
DIRECT IMPORTER OF
Bohemian Glassware,
French & American China,
QUEENSWARE!
SPECIALTIES:
Bar-Fixtures, Mirrors, etc.
Quadruple-Plated Knives, Castors, etc
Hotel and Steamboat Ware.
321 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn

AMUSEMENTS.

LEUBRIE'S THEATER.
(Formerly New Memphis Theater.)

Greatest Attraction of the Season!

For Friday, May 7th, and Saturday Matinee, May 8th.

Grand CORONATION EXTRAVAGANA!

For the benefit of the
ORPHANS OF THE CHURCH HOME.
Over One Hundred Children are engaged in the performance!

Tickets for sale, with reserved seats without extra charge, at Hollenberg's Music Store, every day this week. Half-rate fares, or excursion tickets, can be secured on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, from Somerville and intermediate stations, good to return on 8th May, and also the following steamboats, viz: Ouachita Belle, Silverthorn, James Lee, Osceola Belle, good to return on first trip after the performance.

Tickets to Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Colored Circle, 25 cents. Matinee tickets, to all parts of the house, 50 cents.

BASE-BALL!..........BASE-BALL!
FIRST GAME OF THE SEASON!
AT THE OLYMPIC PARK.
MEMPHIS BLUES vs. RIVERSIDES.
TO-DAY (SUNDAY), MAY 3D.
Admission 25 cents. Game called at 3 p.m.

LEUBRIE'S THEATER.
(Formerly Memphis Theater.)

GRAND TRIPLE OPERA SEASON!
BY THE
CHOIR OF CALVARY CHURCH!
Assisted by several prominent amateurs and a Full Orchestra,
Thursday, Friday & Saturday Matinee,
May 13th, 14th and 15th.
COX AND BOX!
Comic Operetta, by Arthur Sullivan, author of Pinafore.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:
Jas. Jno. Cox, a journeyman Hatter..Geo. L. Castner
Jno. Jas. Box, a journeyman Printer....W. J. Steele
Sergeant Bouncer, late of the Dumpshire Yeomanry, Mr. Bell W. Etheridge
FOLLOWED BY
IL JACOBI, the Millionaire Bootblack
Lucy Ann..........................Miss Jennie Camp
Sophronia.....................Miss Maggie Apperson
Il Jacobi..Mr. W. J. Steele and Mr. Bell W. Etheridge
CONCLUDING WITH
PAULINE, the Belle of Saratoga!
By H. P. Danks.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:
Pauline Western, the Belle of Saratoga, Miss Jennie Jones
Clara Rivers.....................Miss Lizzie M'Clellan
George Ardent..........................Mr. G. L. Castner
Sir Charles Grandiswell.................Mr. W. J. Steele
Captain Western..............Mr. Bell W. Etheridge

The following musical gems will be introduced into the operettas: "Swiss Echo Song;" Waltz song, "Only a Kiss;" "Trio from Fatanitza;" "Quartette from Don Pasquale;" Solo, "Everybody's Friend;" "Echo Quartette;" "The Last Smile."

Under the management of....Mr. JAS. KIRKLAND
Musical Director.....................Prof. EMILE LEVY
Conductor..............Mr. GEORGE HANDWERKER

TICKETS, $1. Seats may be reserved, without extra charge, at Kirkland's Hat Store, on and after Monday, May 10th.

LOST.

TICKET—Louisville and Nashville mileage ticket; good only for the person whose name is on it. Return to L. H. U., Peabody, and receive liberal reward.

LOCKET—On Wednesday night, one gent's gold locket, with red and black seals and monogram T. S. on black side. Finder will be rewarded by returning to No. 228 Main street.

FOR RENT.

RESIDENCE—I will rent my residence, 358 Linden st., and give possession June 1st, or sooner, if required; large grounds; all modern improvements; house in good repair. G. M. WESTON.

NICE COTTAGE, CHEAP—Five rooms, corner Georgia street and Rayburn avenue. Apply at 180 Madison street.

ROOMS—Genteel, well furnished; 12 rooms on Bluffs, near business; large grounds full fruit; bathroom, barn, etc.; good view of river, city, government buildings, etc.; will rent for the summer to good family. J. GOLDSBURY, Davenport, Iowa.

PART OF LARGE HOUSE—Six rooms, in thorough repair, pleasant location, large yard, good pure water, at reasonable rent.
317 MADISON STREET.

HOUSE—349 Linden street, 8 rooms; now occupied by R. F. Phillips, Esq.; in good repair; bath-room, water, gas and other conveniences. Apply to J. D. QUIGLEY, 238½ Front st.

A HEALTHY, well-located hill place of 100 acres, 9 miles from the city; large house in good order; plenty of corn, hay and fodder on the place. Also
Dwellings—230 and 232 Desoto street.
192 Mosby street.
170 Carroll avenue.
187 Washington street.
359 Jefferson street extended.
312 Madison street extended.
Corner Butler and Georgia streets.
Apply to A. M. BOYD & SONS.

COAL YARD—On Madison street, now occupied by C. B. Bryan & Co.
RESIDENCES—Nos. 105 and 109 Madison, and 122 Court street. Apply to R. B. Snowden, or J. S. GOODLOE, 38 Madison.

HOUSE—A large and commodious house, containing thirteen rooms, and two detached COTTAGES of two rooms each, with a good spring and a garden spot, at Sewanee, Tennessee. The house is partly furnished, and is suitably located for a boardinghouse and hotel. For terms, etc., apply to
T. H. ARMSTRONG,
Sewanee, Franklin county, Tenn.

ROOM—Large unfurnished front room, with small room connecting, can be had, with good board, at 72 Court street. References required.

ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished, single or in suits, without board; apartments suited for light housekeeping, at 101 Jefferson street.

ROOMS—Furnished rooms, $6 to $8 per month, at 107 Jefferson street.

BANANAS!

A FRESH
Carload Fine Bananas
$1 75 to $2 50.
To arrive Thursday, 29th April. Send in your orders early.
6 cars Choice Lemons
$4 to $4 50.
2 cars Fancy Lemons
$5 00.
All guaranteed sound and in fine shipping order. Special prices made on 50 and 100 box lots.

Oliver, Finnie & Co
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
MEMPHIS.

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

—The chancery court stands adjourned to next Friday.

—See advertisement of Southern oil-works in "for sale" column.

—Estival park will be open this afternoon, and a concert will be given to-night.

—A case of measles occurred yesterday at No. 239 Second street—Alfred Goldsmid.

—At Olympic park this afternoon the Riversides and Memphis Blues will play baseball.

—The bar and other privileges for the Maifest will be sold at Estival park at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

—To-morrow afternoon, on board the steamer J. W. Gaff, the little folks of the city will hold a May-day festival by invitation of Captain Bob Wise.

—Two colored couples secured licenses to marry from the county court clerk yesterday—Henry Oliver and Maude Dennis; Rube Rogers and Lettie Rogers.

—At the Casino hall, corner of Union and Second streets, to-morrow evening, will come off the vocal and instrumental concert under the direction of Prof. Schultze.

—Thursday night next, at the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Colonel Dan Rice, the great ex-showman, will deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Leath orphan asylum.

—At the criminal court on yesterday a number of prisoners were arraigned for trial, among them Ralf Brown, charged with murder, and George Hopkins, charged with rape.

—The beautiful ceremony of crowning the Virgin will take place this evening at four o'clock, at St. Patrick's church, corner Desoto and Linden streets. The public are invited.

—There is an elegant gold-headed ebony cane, to be voted to the most popular candidate for sheriff of Shelby county, at St. Patrick's picnic, May 11th, at Estival park.

—An excursion on the steamer J. D. Parker will be given by the young ladies of the First Methodist church, on Tuesday, May 11th. Tickets twenty-five cents, at Wills & Wildberger's.

—All kinds of Sunday reading can be found at Billy Lieben's news stand, No. 236½ Main street, near the corner of Jefferson. The latest pictorials and periodicals have been received.

—The Sunday-school children of Middleton, Tennessee, and Ripley, Mississippi, had a Mayday celebration at the former place yesteday. A large number of children participated and had a good time.

—A full orchestra rehearsal of the coronation extravaganza was had at the Theater yesterday morning. All the children understood their stage business, and everything gave promise of a successful entertainment.

—The revival meeting at Saffarans street Methodist church, Chelsea, continues with unabated interest, and will be protracted through the week at night. Quite a seriousness prevails in the congregation, and several have made a profession of faith.

—Only sixteen persons are now confined at the county jail. This depopulation of the prison is due solely to the efforts of Judge Horrigan, of the criminal court, to dispose of cases and likewise of offenders. By so doing the State and county is saved a large amount to money.

—Ex-Confederate soldiers, and all others interested, are requested to meet at the office of Captain L. B. M'Farland, 22 Madison street, on Monday, the third instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of fixing a day and making arrangements for the decoration of the Confederate graves at Elmwood.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Notice.

EDITORS APPEAL—I am informed by several of my friends in and near Bartlett, Tennessee, that there is a man going the rounds thereabouts claiming to be a brother of mine. I will mention that I have an only brother, now the editor of the Cincinnati *Saturday Night*, weighing about two hundred pounds, and widely known as the "Fat Contributor." Should he be the man, then he is correct; otherwise, he is knowingly mistaken.
C. A. GRISWOLD.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

Spring Stock All In!

J. H. JOHNSTON, No. 283 MAIN ST., has bought in the New York markets the largest and cheapest line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
ever offered in Memphis.
Don't Buy before you Inspect his Stock

250 dozen unlaundried shirts, pure linen bosom, 6 for $3 50, or 60c each.
300 dozen unlaundried shirts, finest quality, 6 for $5 or 85c each.
125 dozen open front, unlaundried shirts, fine linen bosom, Wamsutta muslin, for one week only, at $1 each.
400 dozen white dress shirts, best makes and styles, 75c to $1 50.
400 dozen special J. H. Johnston's fine dress shirt at $1 is a bargain.

☞ *Colored shirts in French percale, etc., in every variety and style, from 50c to $1 50.* ☜

Summer Underwear!
Gauze shirts, summer merino and muslin, from 25c to 75c.
Summer drawers, every requisite make and style, from 25c to 65c.

Collars and Cuffs, Latest Styles
Irish linen collars, four-ply, $1 per dozen.
Pure linen cuffs, 25c a pair.

Latest Novelties in Neckwear at Lowest Prices!
Gents' linen handkerchiefs, fancy borders, 5 for $1.
Gents' fancy half hose and British half hose, specially cheap. Together with the above

J. H. Johnston is Offering
Extraordinary Bargains in Towels!
Lot of 100 dozen, size 20x38, will close out at 90c per dozen, worth $1 50.
Lot of 65 dozen, size 18x36, heavy loom linen, $2 75 per dozen, worth $4.
Lot of 20 dozen, size 36x20, Irish linen huckaback, $2 50 per dozen, worth $3 25.
☞ Also every novelty in fancy towels used for tidies, etc., royal Turkish, honeycomb, and fancy embroidered at half price, some elegant goods. Call and see them.
Very latest shades in wool canvas, together with every desirable shade in zephyr.

Ladies' Corsets Below Cost,
At 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c, worth double.
SPECIAL.
Patent detachable, double-busk, "common-sense" corsets, beautiful and genteel in shape, and flexible steel plates which never break, and when the corset is to be laundried the busk can be taken out without cutting or ripping of seams. Every pair warranted! Price only $1 a pair.
Elegant French corsets at 75c a pair, cheap at $1 50.

Parasols! Special Bargains!
In every fashionable style and variety, from 15c to $5. Call and see them.

Toilet Soap!
700 dozen fine toilet soap, highly perfumed, 50 to 75c a dozen, usually sold at 20c a cake. Also about 30 gross, suitable for hotels, etc., at $2 75 a gross. Hotel keepers, it will pay you to call.

Misses' Fancy Hosiery!
Largest assortment and cheapest in the city. Every lady needing misses' hose should price J. H. JOHNSTON'S stock before purchasing. Over 500 dozen to select from, varying from 10c to 35c a pair.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs!
50 doz. hem-stitched handkerchiefs, pure linen, 10c each; 20 doz. ladies' pure linen handkerchiefs, fancy printed borders, at 15c each. Fine goods proportionately cheap, including the new Japanese fancy scolloped handkerchiefs.

J. H. Johnston
particularly invites your inspection of these goods. 275 dozen Swiss embroidery at 25c per dozen yards, worth $1. The prettiest lot of ladies' pocket books in the city.
Torchon Lace! Torchon Lace!
from 3c a yard up.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
No. 283 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, New York:

GENTLEMEN—I have tried your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for "Bright's disease," with which I have been afflicted for the last two years, and it has done wonders for me. I believe it is the only cure known for that terrible disease, and it is with pleasure that I write this testimony in its favor. You are at liberty to use this in any way you see proper, to benefit suffering humanity. Truly yours,
JAS. S PRESCOTT,
North Union, Ohio.
Shakers' Society, Cuyahoga County,
Cleveland, Ohio.

French Steam Dye-Works.
Ladies' and gentlemen's goods dyed and cleaned at Louis Reigel's, 58¼ Jefferson street.

Custom-Made
Boots and Shoes. A Large, Fresh Stock. Cheap. Jos. Fassman, 353 Main street.

Kirkland's Goodyear Overcoats.

A Fancy Hat.
At the well-known store of Martin Cohen, 219 Main street, a large and elegant assortment of spring and summer hats can be found for sale at prices that defy successful competition. Mr. Cohen sells hats much cheaper than does any other dealer in the city, and he guarantees style and quality. Give him a call and treat yourself to a fine and stylish hat.

Awnings—Mattresses,
H. BUTTENBERG,
231 Second st.

Money, Time, Life,
Are lost by accidents, therefore secure pecuniary indemnity by a general accident policy in the Travelers of Hartford, Connecticut.

Ladies' sandals and slippers, Wm. Miller's, 221 Main.

SEE our ruchings, 25c a dozen. Everybody buys them. KAHN & FREIBERG.

Floyd's Restaurant
Growing in public favor every day. Business men dine there; ladies shopping lunch there, and all the country people while in the city get their meals at Floyd's.

Nice lot gents' low shoes, from $2 50 to $5. Wm. Miller's, 221 Main.

SEE our damaged fine black alpacas, 10c; regular value, 50c a yard.
KAHN & FREIBERG.

Kirkland's fine Straw Hats.

HAND-MADE FRENCH CORSETS!
MENKEN BROTHERS
Sole agents for the improved Steel and celebrated Health corsets.
These goods are superior to any in this market, and are offered by us at unusually low prices.
Our $1 25 corset is now sold for 85c.

The Cost
Of a general accident policy in the Travelers is so small and the benefit so great when fatal or disabling accidents happen, that no man of any honorable calling should go without one. Equally good whether you travel or stay at home. Call at Marx & Bensdorf's.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS. are offering great inducements in ladies' underwear this week. Read their new advertisement.

Fishing Tackle,
Best Assortment in the City, at FRANK SCHUMAN'S GUN STORE, No. 111 Beale Street.

PROF. SCHULZE's concert will positively take place Monday evening, 3d instant.

SEE our linen, pure, white lawns, 12½ and 15c. Everybody buys them.
KAHN & FREIBERG.

RECORD OF A MAN OF PLUCK.

[CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE]

counter to precedent. He showed his superiority to any restraints which are not in accordance with common justice and common sense. Their soundness has been vindicated by time and the acquiescence of bench and bar.

Chief-Justice Field contributed greatly to the settlement of the law of mortgages. His decisions have made that the rule of law which was before the rule of equity. Herman, the author of a recent and learned work on mortgages, says:

> No one man in this country has done as much in developing sound principles in regard to mortgages—that they are mere hypothecations—as Judge Field. The courts of every State where the doctrine is maintained have been indebted to him, and his California opinions are cited as leading and decisive of the true principles.

The obligations of municipal corporations, and the rules of law by which they are bound, were also defined and established by Chief-Justice Field in numerous cases. Judge Dillon, in his work on municipal corporations, frequently refers to his decisions on those subjects in terms of the highest praise, and recognizes the fact that the views contained in them have been concurred in very generally by the courts of other States. One case is especially interesting. Under the law municipal corporations were forbidden to dispose of city property except by a majority vote of the common council. The board in San Francisco passed a resolution selling valuable property by a vote of four to three. Eight members composed a full board. The purchasers paid down some one hundred thousand dollars of the purchase money, and then a dispute arose as to the legality of the transaction. The courts decided that it required a majority of the full board to pass the title. The parties then demanded the return of their money. The authorities refused to return it, basing their refusal on a clause in their charter forbidding the city to run in debt more than fifty thousand dollars. The interested party brought a suit, which reached the supreme court. Chief-Justice Field decided that the money must be returned. He held that no law could sanction so transparent an injustice.

XIII.

It was the year of the great rebellion. Parties were evenly divided in California, but the secessionists were aggressive and meant mischief. Chief-Justice Field ardently espoused the Union cause. Although a strict advocate of States rights, he held that the general government possessed the power to enforce the law. The secessionists made no secret of their intentions to carry the State out of the Union. General Albert Sidney Johnston was in command of the United States forces, and this gave them great encouragement. The general's loyalty was at least questionable. The Unionists feared that he was in collusion with the secessionists, who threatened to seize Alcatraz. Its possession would place San Francisco at their mercy. Seventy-five thousand muskets were stored at Benicia, and if these fell into the hands of the secessionists California would be lost.

The Unionists lost not a moment. A secret Union league was formed. Chief-Justice Field was its fifth member. Weapons were bought and an armed force was created, ready for any emergency. Immense Union meetings were held and addressed by Starr King, General Conness, and others. Mr. Field and the league kept themselves in constant communication with President Lincoln, by post-riders on the plains. They asked that an officer of unquestioned loyalty should be placed in command on the Pacific coast. It was thought best to secretly supersede General Johnston, as an open order might precipitate the conflict that they were trying to avoid. General E. V. Sumner sailed from New York under an assumed name, with special orders from the President to assume command. General Johnston readily recognized them, the arms were removed from the arsenal, and the State was safely moored to the Union.

Judge Field was a true war Democrat. He was for war as long as war lasted, and was for peace as soon as the war was over. He preserved his fealty to the Democratic party, and never voted the Republican ticket in his life. Judge M'Allister, the special United States justice assigned to the Pacific coast, resigned in the spring of 1863. Senators M'Dougall, Latham, Nesmith, Hardin and others urged President Lincoln to a substantial recognition of the services of the war Democrats on the Pacific slope by the appointment of Judge Field to the vacancy. Getting an inkling of what was going on, Judge Field said that he would not accept the appointment, as he would rather be chief-justice of California than a subordinate judge in a United States court. When President Lincoln heard this, he said: "Then we must make a real judge of the supreme court out of Stephen." Meantime his name was sent to the senate, who unanimously confirmed the appointment. A bill was drawn up and passed by both houses, elevating the judge to the bench of the supreme court of the United States. The Pacific coast was made the tenth circuit, and Judge Field was assigned to it. He knew nothing of this movement until he received notice of his confirmation. He resigned the chief-justiceship of California and went to Washington.

"This State has been deprived of the ablest jurist who ever presided over her courts," said Judge Joseph G. Baldwin, on Mr. Field's departure. "He began his career without the advantage of wealth, and practiced it without the factitious aids of family influence or patronage. He had the advantage, however, of an accomplished education, and careful study and mental discipline. He brought to the practice of his profession a mind stored with professional learning and embellished with rare scholarly attainments. He was distinguished at the bar for his fidelity to his clients, for untiring industry, great care and accuracy in the preparation of his cases, uncommon legal acumen, and extraordinary solidity of judgment. As an adviser no man had more the confidence of his clients, for he trusted nothing to chance or accident when certainty could be attained. He felt his way cautiously to his conclusions, which, once reached, rested upon sure foundations, to which he clung with remarkable pertinacity. Judges soon learned to repose confidence in his opinions, and he always gave them the strongest proofs of the weight justly due to his conclusions. His opinions, whether for their learning, logic, or diction, will compare favorably with those of any judge upon the supreme bench of the Union. An examination of his opinions will show that he is not a timid copyist nor the passive slave of authority. His rulings rest upon clearly defined principles and strong common sense. He retires from office without a stain on his ermine. Millions might have been amassed by venality. He retires as poor as when he entered, owing nothing and owning little except the title to the respect of good men."

XIV.

After the war Missouri adopted a constitution imposing a test oath. Persons unable to take this oath could neither hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, nor be officers of any public or private corporation, nor act as professors or school teachers, nor practice as attorneys, nor preach, nor solemnize marriages. The oath required the affiant to deny not only that he was ever in armed hostility to the United States, but that he had ever by act or word manifested his adherence to the cause of the enemies of the United States, foreign or domestic, or his desire for their triumph, or his sympathy with those in rebellion, or that he had ever harbored or aided any person engaged in guerrilla warfare, or that he had ever entered or left the State for the purpose of avoiding an enrollment or draft, or that he had ever indicated in any terms his disaffection to the government in its contest with the rebellion. Father John A. Cummings, a Roman Catholic clergyman, preached without taking this oath, and was indicted and convicted in a State circuit court, and fined five hundred dollars and sentenced to jail until the fine was paid. On appeal to the supreme court of the State the judgment was affirmed. The case was then taken to the United States supreme court, where the judgment was reversed. Justice Field delivered the opinion. It was based on the fact that the oath required was unconstitutional, because it was virtually an *ex post facto* law.

This decision was followed by one respecting the ironclad oath passed by congress on July 2, 1862. No person could be elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States without taking this oath. On January 24, 1865, a supplementary act was passed extending the provisions of the original act so as to embrace attorneys and counsellors of the courts of the United States. In 1860 Augustus H. Garland, now Senator from Arkansas, was admitted as an attorney and counsellor of the United States supreme court. In May, 1861, he followed his State out of the Union and became a Confederate congressman. In July, 1865, he received a full pardon from President Johnson, and asked permission to continue practice as an attorney and counsellor in the supreme court without taking the ironclad oath. Justice Field rendered an opinion allowing him to do so, basing it on grounds similar to the opinion in the case of Father Cummings. He also held that the pardon of the President relived the petititioner from all penalties and disabilities attached to the offense of treason committed by his participation in the rebellion.

In these two cases Justices Wayne, Nelson, Grier, and Clifford concurred, and Chief-Justice Chase and Justices Swayne, Miller, and Davis dissented. Judge Chase subsequently expressed his concurrence, and was followed by the entire court, with the exception of Joe Bradley in the case of Pierce against Carskalion, decided at the December term in 1872. Similar decisions were made in the case of R. H. Marr, Carlisle against the United States, Osborne against the United States, and Knote against the United States, all reported in Otto and Wallace.

All these opinions were rendered by Justice Field. They were followed by dissenting opinions from the judgment of the court enforcing the confiscation act. He held that the property of parties charged with treason could not be confiscated on the assumption of the guilt of the party. He must first be convicted of the crime. He adds:

> There is no difference in the relation between the owner and his property and the government when the owner is guilty of treason and when he is guilty of any other public offense. The same reason which would sustain the authority of the government to confiscate the property of a traitor would justify the confiscation of his property when guilty of any other offense. And it would sound strange to modern ears to hear that proceedings in rem to confiscate the property of the burglar, the highwaymen, or the murderer were authorized, not as a consequence of their conviction upon regular criminal proceedings, but without such conviction, upon *ex parte* proof of their guilt, or upon the assumption of their guilt from their failure to appear to a citation, published in the vicinage of the property, or posted upon the doors of the adjoining courthouse, and which they may never have seen. It seems to me that the reasoning which upholds the proceedings in this case works a complete revolution in our criminal jurisprudence, and establishes the doctrine that proceedings for the punishment of crime against the person of the offender may be disregarded, and proceedings for such punishment be taken against his property alone, or that proceedings may be taken at the same time both against the person and the property, and thus a double punishment for the same offense be inflicted. I am of the opinion that the legislation upon which it is sought to uphold the judgment in this case is not warranted by the constitution.

Similar dissenting opinions were made in other cases involving confiscations of property.

George Bruffy, a Virginian, bought goods on credit from a Pennsylvania firm before the war. After the war the firm sued Bruffy's estate for the money in a Virginia circuit court. His administrator put in the plea that the debt had been sequestrated by a law of the Confederate States through a decree of a Confederate district court in Virginia, and the money and interest had been paid into the Confederate treasury. The plaintiffs demurred to this plea, and their demurrer were overruled. The court gave judgment for the defendant, and its decision was virtually affirmed by the Virginia court of appeals. The case was then taken to the United States supreme court. Justice Field rendered the opinion overruling the action of the subordinate courts. He held that the Confederate States was an illegal organization under the constitution, and that whatever efficacy its enactments possessed in any State entering into that organization must be attributed to the sanction given to them by that State. The enactment of the Confederate States, enforced as a law of one of the States composing that confederation, sequestrating a debt owing by one of its citizens to a citizen of a loyal State as an alien enemy is void, because it impairs the obligation of the contract and discriminates against citizens of another State. The constitutional provision prohibiting a State from passing a law impairing the obligation of contracts equally prohibits a State from enforcing as a law an enactment of that character, from whatever source originating. The concession of belligerent rights to the Confederate government sanctioned no hostile legislation against the citizens of the loyal States.

XV.

The war was fought while the Republican party was in power. Anxious to retain their grip on purse and power, the right of suffrage was given to the enfranchised slaves, and at first withheld from those who had taken an active part in the rebellion. In reconstructing the Union the line of State rights was wiped out; and party action was bent toward the centralization of power in the hands of the Federal government. The Republicans held a two thirds majority in both branches of the legislature. Personal and State rights were trampled under foot in an effort to maintain party supremacy. The supreme court presented the only barrier to unconstitutional legislation. Justice Field remained true to his convictions. Nothing swerved him from his principles. His decisions and opinions incensed the dominant party, and they feared and hated him. He concurred in Justice David Davis's opinion in the Mulligan case, which decided that the laws and usages of war could never be applied to citizens in States which have upheld the authority of government, and where the courts are open and their process unobstructed.

The famous M'Ardle case involved the validity of the reconstruction acts. The supreme court spent months in a hearing and reserved their decision. The Republicans became alarmed. Timid justices in the supreme court hung fire, and this gave them an opportunity to pass a bill taking jurisdiction from that court. Justices Grier and Field made a manly protest against the action of their associates. While the decision was pending, and before the passage of the bill by congress, Sam Ward gave one of his unique dinners at Welcker's. The hour was five o'clock in the afternoon. Justice Field, James F. Wilson, of Iowa, and the wits of the senate and house of representatives were among the invited guests. Frog legs, Chinese birds' nests, shark's fins, shall salads, white bait, buffalo humps, antelope steaks, turbot, and other delicacies were placed on the table. A bottle of Johannisberg was served to each guest. Justice Field was flanked by Sam Ward and Hon. James F. Wilson. At eight o'clock the congressmen were full, and the party was as noisy as a fourth ward primary. Justice Field presented his compliments to the host and withdrew. He had hardly left the dining hall before Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey, came in and upbraided Sam Ward for dating his invitation at eight o'clock.

"Let me see your invitation, governor," said Mr. Ward. It was shown. There was a flourish to the 5 that made it resemble an 8.

"I'm verry sorry," said Mr. Ward, "but take this seat at my side, governor, and I will try to make amends for the unfortunate mistake. The ex-governor took the seat, and in ten minutes was *en rapport* with the company.

Price had been south attending the conventions of the reconstructed States. He told many anecdotes of the Congo conventions, as he called them, and they created unbounded hilarity. With a majestic wave of the hand he concluded by announcing that the supreme court would soon make a decision that would wipe out all of these Congo governments.

A reporter of the Washington *Express* was dining in the room below. He heard the noise above, and scented news. He reached the entrance of the banqueting hall in time to hear Ex-Governor Price's remark.

"Who is that gentleman?" he asked a waiter.

"I don't know, sir," was the reply.

"Here's a quarter," said the reporter, tendering him a stamp. "Find out."

The colored gentleman watched his opportunity, and extracted the card from near the ex governor's plate. It bore the name of Stephen J. Field.

On the next morning the Washington *Express* published Ex-Governor Price's remarks as the remarks of Justice Field. The Associated Press spread the news throughout the country. It created intense excitement. Horace Greeley and William Cullen Bryant, mortal enemies in everything else, howled for the impeachment of the justice, and scores of rural Republican newspapers took up the cry. Soon afterward Hon. Glenni W. Scofield introduced a resolution in the house squinting toward impeachment. It was referred to the committee on judiciary. Hon. James F. Wilson was chairman of this committee. Like a true Hawk Eye he had insisted on seeing Ex-Governor Price home after Sam Ward's dinner, and like a true Jerseyman the ex-governor had insisted or returning the compliment. These courtesies were exchanged until broad daylight. Mr. Wilson never saw Mr. Scofield's resolution until it was laid before him in committee. "Lord bless us," he exclaimed, "there must be some mistake. I sat at the side of Mr. Field at Sam Ward's entertainment, and I am positive he used no such language."

The facts quickly oozed out, and the impeachment resolutions were never exhumed.

XVI.

In 1862 congress passed an act making United States notes legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except duties on imports. Soon afterward a man in California tendered legal-tenders in payment of taxes. It was refused by the authorities, and a suit was brought in the supreme court of the State. Chief-Justice Field decided that the taxes must be paid in specie. He held that taxes were not debts. A debt was an obligation founded on a contract. Soon afterward Mr. Sandersan introduced a bill in the California legislature providing for the payment of specific contracts in gold. Mr. Field told him that it would stand, and it was passed.

After the passage of the legal tender act by congress, the legislature of Oregon passed a statute requiring the payment of State and county taxes in coin. Lane county tendered legal tender in payment of her quota of State taxes, and the case went through the supreme court of the State to the United States supreme court on appeal. Mr Field's decision, while judge of the supreme court of California, was sustained by Chief Justice Chase, and affirmed.

In December, 1851, Christian Metz borrowed fourteen hundred dollars of Frederick Bronson, and executed his bond for the repayment of the sum in gold and silver coin on January 28, 1857. To secure these payments, he executed a mortgage on real estate. The interest was paid until January, 1865, when legal tenders were offered to pay the debt. The money was refused and payment was demanded in coin, according to the agreement. One dollar in coin was equivalent to two dollars and a quarter in United States notes. The supreme court of New York adjudged that the mortgage had been satisfied by the tender, and the case was taken to the United States supreme court. Chief Justice Chase again sustained Chief Justice Field's opinion in the California supreme court by ruling that the mortgage could be satisfied only by the payment of the sum in coin. It was a specific contract.

So much for currency cases. In the famous legal-tender cases the supreme court, it will be remembered, at first ruled that the acts of congress known as legal-tender were unconstitutional. Chief Justice Chase and Justice Field among those who sustained this ruling, although Justice Chase himself had drawn the act while secretary of the treasury. Afterward the supreme court was increased to nine members by a Republican congress. Justice Grier had resigned. Justice Strong was appointed to the vacancy, and Joe Bradley was made the new justice. Other cases bearing on the constitutionality of the acts were then brought up, and the court, by the votes of President Grant's appointees, overruled the former decision. Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the court, and Chief-Justice Chase and Justices Field, Nelson and Clifford dissented. Justice Field concluded thus:

> I know that the measure was passed in the midst of a gigantic rebellion, when even the bravest hearts sometimes doubted the safety of the republic, and that the patriotic men who adopted it did so under the conviction that it would increase the ability of the government to obtain funds and supplies, and thus advance the national cause. Were I to be governed by my appreciation of the character of those men, instead of my views of the requirements of the constitution, I should readily assent to the views of the majority of the court. But, sitting as a judicial officer, and bound to compare every law enacted by congress with the greater law enacted by the people, and being unable to reconcile the measure in question with that fundamental law, I cannot hesitate to pronounce it as, in my judgment, unuonsititutional and void.
>
> There has been, at times, what seemed to me to be a covert intimation that opposition to the measure in question was the expression of a spirit not altogether favorable to the cause in the interest of which that measure was adopted. All such intimations I repel with all the energy I can express. The greatest of all glories belong to the noble and patriotic men who were in the councils of the nation during the terrible struggle of the rebellion—that of having saved the Union, and that of having emancipated a race. But I do not admit that a blind approval of every measure which they may have thought essential to put down the rebellion is any evidence of loyalty to the country. The only loyalty which I can admit consists in obedience to the constitution and laws made in pursuance of it.

XVII.

In the fall of 1865, while Justice Field was walking in the streets of San Francisco, he met his old friend Ruloffson, the well known photographer. The photographer urged Mr. Field to sit for his picture, and he did so. Mr. Ruloffson said that he would send *cartes de visite* to the justice's address in Washington. On his return to Washington Mr. Field one day met Judge Lake, of San Francisco. The judge told him that he had ordered his letters directed to his care, and they went into Justice Field's private office. The morning mail had just been received. Among the letters there was a small package about four inches square and one and a half inches thick. It was enveloped in common white paper, and bore on its back the stamp of the Pioneer photograph gallery, San Francisco. It was addressed:

By steamer.

[Three postage stamps.]

HON. STEPHEN J. FIELD,

Washington, D. C.

The seal of the San Francisco postoffice had been stamped over the address. The superscription was printed, and was evidently cut from the title page of the California reports, with the exception of the words "Washington, D C.," which had been cut out of a newspaper. Both of the slips were pasted on the package.

"I presume these are the cards from Ruloffson," said the justice, as he undid the package. "No, that can't be," he added, "for Ruloffson has nothing to do with the Pioneer gallery." The package contained a common miniature case. "It must be a present for my wife," Mr. Field remarked. "I'll take a peep at it." He stepped to the window playfully, unhooked the lid of the case, raised it an eighth of an inch, and peeped in. The contents, though indefinitely seen, presented a singular appearance. There was some resistance to the opening of the lid. He called Judge Lake's attention to it, and the judge peered through the little opening.

"Don't open it," he said. "It's a torpedo." The box was soaked in a pail of water. It was then taken to the Capitol, opposite the rooms of Judge Field, where Mr. Broom, one of the clerks of the supreme court, carefully examined it. The three gentlemen finally went into the carriage way under the senate steps, and, after shielding themselves behind one of the columns, threw the box against the wall, shattering the lid and exposing the contents. It was sent to the war department, and the following report was returned:

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, January 10, 1866.

General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordinance, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—Agreeably to your instructions, I have examined the explosive machine sent to this arsenal yesterday. It is a small miniature case containing twelve copper cartridges, such as are used in a Smith & Wesson pocket pistol, a bundle of sensitive friction matches, a strip of sandpaper and some fulminating powder. The cartridges and matches are imbedded in common glue to keep them in place. The strip of sandpaper lies upon the heads of the matches. One end has been thrown back, forming a loop, through which a bit of thread evidently passed to attach it to the lid of the case. This thread may be seen near the clasp of the lid, broken in two. There are two wire staples, under which the strip of sandpaper was intended to pass to produce the necessary pressure on the matches. The thread is so fixed that the strip of sandpaper could be secured to the lid after it was closed.

The whole affair is so arranged that the opening of the lid would necessarily ignite the matches were it not that the lower end of the strip has become imbedded in the glue, which prevents it from moving. That the burning of the matches may explode the cartridges, there is a hole in each case, and all are covered with mealed powder.

One of the cartridges has been examined and found to contain ordinary grain powder. Two of the cartridges were exploded in a closed box sent herewith. The effect of the explosion was an indentation on one side of the box. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. G. BENTON,

Major of Ordinance and Brevet-Colonel Commanding.

A newspaper summary of Justice Field's decision in the Puebla case was pasted on the inside of the lid. This was a case involving the virtue of titles to property in San Francisco. It was decided in 1864. It is said that the decision dispossessed a large number of speculators and adventurers who had occupied the land as squatters. Whether the machine was sent by some of these disapponted adventurers or by some culprit who had justice meted out to him by the judge, and who used the reference to the Puebla case to avert suspicion, was never known. The package was too large to have been placed in a postal box, and was undoubtedly passed through the windows of the San Francisco office. The most experienced detectives failed to find a clue.

XVIII.

Deservedly or undeservedly, Justice Field has undoubtedly become unpopular through his opinions in the Pacific railroad cases. He has been accused

HATS!---ONE MILLION!

ARTISTIC COLORINGS

DRESS FABRICS!
SILKS!
PARASOLS, LACES

STYLES SPECIAL

KREMER, HERZOG & CO'S

THE LEADERS!

THIS WEEK GREAT AND SPECIAL SALE!

Silk Crown Turbans, 75 cents—formerly $1 25.
Leghorns, 50c, 75c, $1, $1 25.
Double-width French Buntings, 65 cents—all shades.

PRICE Our SATINS

for assortment and quality.

Languedoc Fichus, 25 cents.
Our Pelerines at $1 25.
Wraps—balance of stock at astonishingly low figures.
Trimmed Hats—New designs just in.
Flower Department—Most complete in the city.

Kremer, Herzog & Co.

of favoring the interests of monopolies in detriment to public and private interests. In effect, he answers this change in a dissenting opinion rendered in 1878. "I am aware of the opinion that prevails generally," he says, "that the Pacific railroad corporations have, by their accumulation of wealth, and the numbers in their employ, become so powerful as to be disturbing and dangerous influences in the legislation of the country, and that they should, therefore, be brought by stringent measures into subjection to the State. This may be true; I do not say that it is not; but if it is, it furnishes no justification for the repudiation or evasion of the contracts made with them by the government. The law that protects the wealth of the powerful protects also the earnings of the humble; and the law which would confiscate the property of the one would, in the end, take the earnings of the other."

Justice Field's decision on the invalidity of the famous queue ordinance of the city and county of San Francisco, in the case of Ho Ah Kow against Matthew Nunan, stands in strong contrast to his Pacific railroad decisions. Ho Ah Kow was a subject of the emperor of China, residing in San Francisco. He was found guilty of misdemeanor in violating an act passed by the legislature of California forbidding any person to sleep in an apartment containing less than five hundred cubic feet of space in the clear for each person occupying it. He was convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, or in default of such payment to be imprisoned in the county jail five days. Failing to pay the fine, he was imprisoned. By virtue of an ordinance of the city and county of San Francisco, the sheriff cut off his queue. Ho Ah Kow brought suit for ten thousand dollars for the loss of his queue. He averred that its loss had disgraced him and ostracized him from his countrymen. The sheriff set up the ordinance in his defense, and Ho Ah Kow denied its validity. The case was lifted to the circuit court of the United States, and Justice Field delivered the opinion. It would have been easy for him to have reasoned that the rule to clip close the hair of prisoners had been enforced in all civilized countries for hundreds of years. He might have said that the law was so couched that it was not made to apply to any particular race alone. He knew, however, that its intention was to inflict ignominious punishment upon a certain race in the hope that such punishment would drive it away from the coast, and he knew that the government of the United States had pledged its solemn word that no such laws should be passed, and that the Mongolian should have the same rights and the same protection that are extended to other foreigners. His mind was never swerved by a thought that it was possible to temper justice by expediency. Braving all possible popular clamor, he decided that the treaty with China left him no alternative, and judgment was given to Ho Ah Kow on a demurrer to the defendant's rules of justification.

This decision maddened Kearney's adherents, and was strongly condemned by a large portion of the population.

XIX.

Justice Field's judicial ability and strong individuality of thought and action are attested in his dissenting opinions in the confiscation cases, in the legal-tender cases, in the famous New Orleans slaughterhouse case involving the construction of the fourteenth amendment, and in the case involving the validity of the election laws of congress. In this latter case he held that it was not competent for congress to punish a State officer for the manner in which he discharges the duty imposed upon him by the laws of the State, or to subject him in the performance of such duties to the supervision and control of others, and that it is not competent for congress to make the exercise of its punitive power dependent upon the legislation of the States. Had Justice Field's opinion been concurred in by a majority of the supreme court it is safe to say that fifty thousand naturalized Democrats in this city would not now be deprived of their right to vote by the action of Supervisor Davenport.

His dissenting opinion in the Virginia jury cases, recently decided, again denies the right of congress to punish officers of a State for the manner in which they discharge their duty under its laws, and asserts that the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the constitution secured to all persons only civil rights, not political rights. Judge Cole was indicted in the district court of the United States for Virginia for having failed to select colored jurors as grand and petit jurors. The indictment was general and not specific. There were no particulars of the offense. Judge Cole was arrested and held in custody. He petitioned for a *certiorari* to the district court to send up the record of its proceedings to the United States court, and for a writ of *habeas corpus*, alleging that the action of the district court was without jurisdiction, and prayed for release from imprisonment. The law of Virginia, in providing for the preparation of the list of persons from whom jurors are to be taken, makes no discrimination against persons of the colored race. The judge of the county or corporation court is restricted in his action only by the condition that the persons selected shall, in his opinion, be well qualified to serve, of sound judgment, and free from legal exception. The commonwealth of Virginia presented a petition to the supreme court declaring that she was injured by being deprived of the services of her judicial officer by his unlawful arrest. The supreme court decided against Judge Cole, Justice Field and others dissenting.

In a dissenting opinion, delivered in 1877, Justice Field, in the case of the Pensacola telegraph company *vs.* the Western Union, denied the power of congress to authorize the corporations of one State to do business in another State without the latter's consent.

The remarks of Justice Field in the electoral commission on the Florida and Oregon cases were clear and unrefutable. He closed thus in the former case:

I desire that this commission should succeed, and give by its judgment peace to the country. But such a result can only be attained by disposing of the questions submitted to us on their merits. It cannot be attained by a resort to technical subtleties and ingenious devices to avoid looking at the evidence. It is our duty to ascertain, if possible, the truth, and decide who were in fact duly appointed electors in Florida, and not merely who received certificates of such appointment. That State has spoken to us through her courts, through her legislature, and through her executive, and has told us in no ambiguous terms what was her will and whom she appointed to express it. If we shut our ears to her utterances, and, closing our eyes to the evidence, decide this case upon the mere inspection of the certificates of the governor and canvassing board, we shall abdicate our powers, defeat the demands of justice, and disappoint the just expectations of the people. The country may submit to the result, but it will never cease to regard our action as unjust in itself, and as calculated to sap the foundations of public morality.

XX.

Mr. Field is sixty-three years old. He is about five feet eight inches high, and trimly built. The top of his head is bald, and fringed with bushy iron-gray hair. He has a moustache, full flowing beard, blue eyes, regular features, and a high forehead, with the perceptive faculties strongly developed. He dresses neatly, and wears old-fashioned standing collars and plain gold studs. He uses pebbles set in a tiny steel frame. He is genial and unobtrusive, and he is said to be a bitter enemy and a firm friend. He was married in San Francisco on June 2, 1859, to Miss Sue Virginia Swearengen, of St. Louis. The lady is highly accomplished, and makes her husband happy. They have no children. Mr. Field lives in an unpretentious mansion nearly opposite the main entrance to the Capitol in Washington. The house is substantially furnished, and contains a magnificent library. Mr. Field's strong points as a Presidential candidate are:

1. His pluck, shown in various contests.
2. His comparative youth and personal vigor.
3. His record as a war Democrat.
4. His States' right record.
5. His hard money record.
6. His strict construction of the constitution.
7. He is down on Presidential election frauds.
8. His freedom from entangling party complications.
9. He has never voted a Republican ticket.
10. His friends say that he is the only Democrat who can carry the Pacific States.
11. He is a married man.
12. He attends the Episcopal church once every Sunday, though he does not fast in Lent.

Nice lot gents' low shoes, from $2 50 to $5. Wm. Miller's, 221 Main.

Photographs.

Now is the time to secure a fine photograph at the gallery of Bingham Bros., 241 Main street, corner of Jefferson. The spring atmosphere and light are peculiarly adapted to the taking of good photographs. Bingham Bros. are artists in their line of business, and have acquired a fine reputation throughout the surrounding country. Their latest styles of photographs are peculiarly attractive.

Testimonial.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 15, 1880.

Carver Gin and Machine Company, Memphis, Tennessee:

DEAR SIRS—I inclose from our manager on our "Anderson" plantation, Bolivar county, Mississippi, testimonials of the satisfactory use of the two Eclipse hulling gins bought of you this season, and will add, from personal experience, they are the best gins we have seen. All trashy or hully cotton ginned on them brings from one to two cents a pound more than cotton ginned on ordinary gins. Yours truly, W. N. WILKERSON.

WHY swelter from heat when Stiffer's soda and mead can be had at all hours?

Kirkland's Nobby Derby Hats.

DR. CHEEK's liver invigorator is a comfort to the afflicted, and a sure relief from the pains and burdens of a disordered liver. Get it from your druggist.

WM. FRANK & CO.,

Offer a full line of

French Buntings,

VOGEL'S PRODUCTIONS,

Justly celebrated for

Brilliancy in color,
Richness of finish, and
Firm texture.

☞ We ask attention to these goods which are regarded as the best buntings to-day on the American market.

WM. FRANK & CO.

Are selling

Table linens,
Napkins and
Towels,
Away below value!

☞ Examine the stock in this department and assure yourself of the fact.

Unusual Attractions this Week

—AT—

WM. FRANK & CO.'S,

☞ Special prices have been placed on the stock of DRESS FABRICS, and LADIES' SUITS, with a view to ready sale. The attention of the public in search of bargains is especially requested to this week's offering, as we will exhibit new and desirable goods at prices that will well repay a visit to No. 249 Main street.

WM. FRANK & CO.

—OFFER—

Black silks at 75c, worth $1.
Black silks at 90c, worth $1 25.
Black silks at $1 25, worth $1 75.
Black silks at $1 50, worth $2.
25 pcs polka Pekin and plain satins.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

WM. FRANK & CO.

Are just in receipt of elegant and handsomely trimmed

WALKING SUITS,

—Also,—

Organdy and Lawn Suits,

—For—

Exhibition and Commencement Wear.

☞ **AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.** ☜

WM. FRANK & CO.,

249............Main Street............249

5c....5c....5c. 5c..5c....5c....5c

KAHN & FREIBERG,

Corner Main and Poplar Streets.

Bill of fare and prices for this week, from the great fire of Simpson, Crawford & Co., Sixth avenue, New York, at which damaged goods (Underwriters) sale our Mr. Freiberg was the only Memphis merchant present.

Finest white Irish linens, 10, 15, 25c.
Richardson's Sons' and Ouden's pure linens, 10, 15, 25c.
Fine thread, lace and silk gloves, 10, 15, 25c.
Finest mother-of-pearl buttons, 7½, 10, 15c. Will be sold in less than 3 days. The regular value of these buttons is 20, 30 and 50c.
Also the finest cut jet and cut glass, painted, buttons at 10c a doz. You cannot buy elsewhere at less than 30 to 50c a dozen, but

Kahn & Freiberg.

CORNER MAIN & POPLAR STREETS,

Will this week "astonish the natives" with their continued arrivals of slightly damaged cachemires at 30, 40, 50c, and slightly damaged white linen lawns at 12½ and 15c.

Kahn & Freiberg, corner Main and Poplar streets, will this week continue to sell balance of hosiery (ladies and children) at 40 and 50c per dozen.

Handkerchiefs, sound, wet only, 25 and 30c per dozen.

Beautiful lawns, 5, 5, 5, 5c.

In a day or two we shall have five cases Wamsutta and New York mills bleached domestic, nearly sound, 8½c.

25c for ladies' spring boulevard skirts, 25c.

Pure silk velvet ribbon, 4-in.w, 25c.

5, 10, 15, torchon, languedoc, guipure and French, 10, 15c.

50c a doz, white napkins, 50c a doz.

Pure linen, white table-cloth, 25c.

Pure linen, red do., fast color, 50c.

Beautiful bead-baskets, 10c each.

Also at prices less than half, slightly wet white goods. Pants linen, 12½c. Cottonades, 12½c.

KAHN & FREIBERG,

Corner Main and Poplar Streets.

5c....5c....5c....5c....5c....5c....5c

Buy Jordan's Ice-cream and Confectioneries, 140 Main. Best and cheapest.

Floyd's Candies

Speak for themselves. Everybody knows how nice they are, and those who buy candies always go or send to FLOYD'S.

Before You Start on a Journey,

For business or pleasure, get a yearly accident policy in the Travelers of Hartford. Over thirty-four thousand claims have been paid in cash.

SEE our 5c wet bleached domestics, yard wide, fine goods, wet only, 5c.

KAHN & FREIBERG.

GREAT SAL

—OF—

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

THIS WEEK, AT

B. Lowenstein & Bros

FINE CHEMISE—Trimmed with Torchon Insertion and E ing, prettily tucked, at 75 cents.
50 DOZ. TUCKED CHEMISE—Trimmed with Hamburg Ins tion and Cambric Ruffle, at 50 cents.
75 DOZ. LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS—Good cloth and shape, 5
TUCKED RUFFLED SKIRTS—55 cents.
CAMBRIC RUFFLED SKIRTS—Elegantly trimmed with L Insertion and Edging, $1 25.
65 DOZ. ROBE NIGHT GOWNS—Tucked and ruffled down front, good quality and well made, at 75 cents.
50 DOZ. YOKE GOWNS—Elaborately trimmed with fine Ha burg Insertion and Edging, $1.
35 DOZ. ROBE GOWNS—Extra quality and finish, tucked a trimmed with handsome Insertion and Edging do the front, at $1 50—worth $2 50.
TUCKED DRAWERS—Trimmed with neat Embroidery, 50c.
HANDSOMELY TRIMMED DRAWERS—Double ruffle of E broidery and Insertion, $1 25—worth $1 75.
BRIDAL SETS—Three pieces trimmed with Puffs and fine Lac latest novelties.
LADIES' LAWN SACQUES—in great variety.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS

French handmade Corsets! Worm Corsets! The superb Corset—perfect-fitting and embroidered in silk
HAIR-CLOTH BUSTLES from 75 cents up. HOOP SKIRTS—new shape.

INFANTS' WEAR! INFANTS' WEAR

Great attractions this week. Infants' Robes, Infants' Slips, Infants' Short Dresses, Infants' Lace Dresses, Infants' Pique Long Cloaks, Infants' Lace Caps—all at very low prices this week, at

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHER

Kirkland's Straw Hats, $

Kirkland's Unlaundried Shirts, 6 for $5.

Kirkland's Best Unlaundried Shirts, $1 eac

T. M. M'KEE has given these goods his SPECIAL ATTENTION, and can assure his customers of BARGAINS.

Kirkland's Undershirts, 50 cents each.

Kirkland's Linen Drawers---finest and bes

SPRING STOCK ALL IN

BLUFF CITY CLOTHING HOUS

259 Main Street.

NOW DISPLAYING THE HANDSOMEST LINE O

CLOTHING!

To be found anywhere. Best Makes. Choicest Style Lowest Prices.

S. VENDIG

P.S.—Large stock on hand for Wholesale Trade, to which the attention of Merchants is directed.

S. VENDIG, : : : 259 MAIN ST

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!

MENKEN BROTHERS

☞ *Who have shown during this season the most elegant and choice selections of fashionable and useful goods, which have ever been displayed in Memphis, beg leave to inform the public that their efforts will not be relaxed at this time; that they are in daily receipt of*

Seasonable Novelties;

forwarded by their trained and experienced resident buyers in the east.

—o—

MENKEN BROTHERS

Having been recognized for years as the house in Memphis for ladies' and children's ready-made garments, announce a special display of

WHITE ORGANDIE SUITS,
LACE BUNTING SUITS,
SCONE GINGHAM SUITS,
STRIPED SILK SUITS,
LIVERY SILK SUITS,
GRAY BERIGE SUITS,
BLACK SILK SUITS.

—o—

Special Drive for Monday!

1000 embroidered chemises.
1000 embroidered skirts.
1000 embroidered gowns.

MENKEN BROTHERS.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

We are offering special inducements this week in our Shoe Department, and ask our friends to examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is complete in every particular; comprising in part Ladies', Misses' and Children's button and side-lace shoes, in French, Curacoa and American kid; also a fine line of slippers and sandals for street and house wear. Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to price our *low cut* and *button shoes* for summer wear, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

Soda, Mead or Vichy

Very cold and refreshing. Will in a few days add another draught apparatus to accommodate many more of our customers. If you want a nice glass of soda you will always find it at Floyd's.

Ladies' cloth-top button shoes at $2 Wm. Miller's, 221 Main.

Brown & Jones.

Pittsburg, Shotwell and Cannel Coal. 282 Main street.

Economy is Wealth.

Gents' clothing dyed, cleaned and repaired by I. Isaacs, 270 Second street, oposite Court Square, Memphis, Tennessee.

Kirkland's Earl & Wilson Collars.

Remember Ashtabula,

Where, out of a hundred persons killed, eight had accident policies in the Travelers, amounting to $32,000. It cost them only $252 50. Get a policy before you start.

Kirkland's Stetson & Knox Hats.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR, at low prices, at B. Lowenstein & Bros.' this week. Read their new advertisement.

TICKETS for Prof. Schulze's concert can be had at Witzmann's music store, on Second street.

SEE the attractions at B. Lowenstein Bros.' this week. Read their new advertis ment.

Eminent Dr. W. A. Greene, Macon, G

Writes: "I cheerfully state that I have test the virtues and efficiency of Colden's Li big's liquid extract of beef in my priva practice in cases of general debility, wea ness, depression, dyspepsia, loss of appeti and nervous affections, when medicine h proven more than useless. I have found the best remedy I ever used in chronic alcoh ism, when the stomach is always irritab and food required to nourish." Sold leading druggists.

Kirkland's Dent Kid Gloves.

SEE our finest white Richardson's linen 25c per yard. Everybody buys them.

KAHN & FREIBERG.

How History Recalls the Pas

Some twenty-five years ago all Englan was convulsed by the discovery made th Sir James Grahame, the then postmaste general, had taken the liberty of openin mails addressed to private citizens. It resulted in his removal in disgrace. This recalls the wise decision recently made by Hon D. M. Key, the postmaster-general, who h ordered that letters to M. A. Dauphin, Ne Orleans, Louisiana, or at 319 Broadway, Ne York city, relative to the Louisiana State Lottery company, be forwarded without interference, being convinced of its being honestly conducted.

Kirkland's Imported Novelties.

T. P. Turner,

Dentist, 318 Main street.

The Doctors Yielding.

Ever since Prof. Green wrote to the *Medical Record* advising physicians everywher to use the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure i their practice, it has been gaining in favo with the profession. They can find nothin which is a substitute for it. R. Caulkins M.D., of Rochester, New York, says h would now prescribe it to all who are afflicted with serious kidney and liver diseases.

A RARE musical treat awaits those tha will attend Prof. Schulze's concert, to com off Monday next at Casino hall.

Kirkland's Silk Umbrellas, at $2 50.

IF the bells rung for accidents as they d for fires, every man in town would run for a accident policy in the Travelers. Yet te accidents happen to one fire.

Ladies' cloth-top button shoes at $2 Wm. Miller's, 221 Main.

The New Brunswick,

A beautiful, new, novel and artistic vehicle is now on exhibition for a few days at the mammoth repository of the well-known carriage manufactory of W. S. Bruce & Co Nos. 37 and 39 Monroe street, which is the admiration of all those who have looked upon it. The vehicle is a "two-wheeled Brunswick," made for Captain Sam T. Carnes, of this city, and for neatness, durability, comfort and ease, to both man and beast, it excels anything we have ever seen or could imagine for the purpose it was built. It is a square body, with cut-away front, resting on platform springs, four feet six inches long by one and one-quarter inches wide and four leaf. The shafts are of the road-sulky pattern, and wheels of the Sarvans patent. The entire job is finished in black with a fine gold line, and the seat is ornamented with two beautiful lamps. In fact, the design and workmanship is purely artistic, and must be seen to be fully appreciated. A general invitation is extended to all admirers of fine work by Messrs. W. S. Bruce & Co., Nos. 37 and 39 Monroe street.

Julius Nagle & Co., No. 137 Main Street.

Dealers in foreign and domestic groceries, Swiss and limburger cheese and mustard, red and white wines by the gallon or dozen, fine liquors, cigars, etc. We offer our goods at the lowest market prices. Delivery free.

Pour les Dames de Mode.

Ladies about to travel should not fail to procure an uncrushable walking skirt. The genuine are stamped "Southern Hoop Skirt and Corset Manufactory, Memphis, Tennessee." Nothing will put them out of shape. Now ready: Uncrushable paniers. Uncrushable backskirts, all sizes. Uncrushable walking skirts, all sizes. Improved nursing corsets. Perfect abdomen supporting corsets. Fine French woven and hand-made corsets. Corsets for one dollar; corsets for one dollar and a quarter; in short, an immense stock of reliable corsets. Prices to suit all. Sent C. O. D. to any address. Southern Hoop Skirt and Corset Manufactory, 355 Main street.