

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, September 14, 1871.

THAT the inhabitants of Utah, the real sober citizens, are opposed to pettifoggery, that they detest interminable lawsuits and all who favor such profitless things, that they have no wonderful respect for Federal courts and their dependants, is most true, and for this there are most abundant and most satisfactory reasons. A law suit, even for the victor, is not the most blessed thing on earth. Going to law is not the most happy, the most civilized, the most Christian, the best means of adjusting difficulties. On the contrary, going to law seldom if ever satisfactorily settles any difficulty. A suit in court may be the end of legal controversy, but in the minds of the parties immediately concerned a satisfactory solution of the difficulty may be further off than ever. There are incontrovertible facts. Peaceful, friendly, neighborly arbitration, either according to established precedents and customs, or according to rules proposed and accepted for the immediate occasion, is a method of settlement as far superior to lawsuits as the heavens are above the earth. The law was made for transgressors, and lawsuits arise because one or both parties desire injustice. Arbitration is adapted for reasonable beings, persons who want the right to win, whether they themselves, win or lose in any particular case. That our citizens almost universally prefer and desire arbitration, is a weighty fact in their favor, for it is a manifest evidence of good faith and honest intent, which the desire to go to law never can be if any thing like the same degree. If a man, professional or otherwise, is constantly stirring up difficulties, inciting broils, egging on parties to engage in law suits, he may be set down at once as a dishonest, malicious individual, a pest to the community. He may be a limb of the law, a marshal, a judge, a governor, or any other officer, but nevertheless, if he is a continual stirrer up of strife, an everlasting inciter to law suits, he is a public nuisance, no matter how grandiloquently he may dilate upon executing the law and all that sort of stuff.

It is a fact, very well known, and generally conceded, that in no other of the Territories has there been so little crime among the citizens, as in Utah; in no other Territory has there been less violence among the bona fide settlers; in no other Territory has there been such a peaceably disposed and industrious population; in no other Territory has there been manifest such a deep respect for wholesome laws and good order. Utah has never needed a vigilance committee, but all other Territories, we believe all, and a number of the States, at one period or other of their history, have rejoined in that irregular, illegal, irresponsible, secret, summary means of executing what has been supposed or at least reputed to be justice. Some Territories and some States have not yet outgrown the vigilance swaddling clothes. Colorado yet wears pretty thick and strong ones, tightly bound around him, and some of our exchanges broadly hint that a dose of "vigilantes" is the very medicine that New York needs. So that the virtual metropolis of the Union has not yet advanced anywhere near to a par with Salt Lake City and Utah Territory in those vital particulars which constitute a community law abiding and justifying.

These well known facts speak volumes in favor of the people who have settled and redeemed the barren wastes of the great Basin, and are an all-sufficient answer to the carping calumnies of those who are continually employed in looking at and expatiating upon the moans in their neighbors' eyes. There are spots in the sun, there are faults among our settlers, but all things considered, due allowance made for human nature, show us a better people. That's the point.

EVERY body who reads newspapers knows something about the International Society, and of its projector, Dr. Karl Marx, the leading revolutionary spirit of the age for the International Society, the creator of the brain, may be called the great levelling organization, so it designs to completely overturn society to deprive kings and rulers of their power, the rich of their riches, landowners of their land, to abolish class privileges and distinctions, and to place all men on an equality. Wild and chimerical as such schemes appear, they were all embraced in the programme of the International Association.

The society numbers its millions of members, and branches in every European country, also on this side of the Atlantic, and to its workings the life and doings of the late Paris Commune are said to have been due; and its operations have already attracted so much attention among the royalty and aristocracy of Europe, that it has been the subject of diplomatic comment between different European powers, and at the conference of Emperors and ministers at Salzburg, as the telegraphic dispatches stated yesterday, it was resolved that the International Society should be suppressed.

Such a resolution, or a series of them may be passed, but the most probable result of an attempt to carry them into effect would be to precipitate the troubles foreshadowed and threatened in the programme of the International. But just while kings and ministers are cogitating on the subject the news comes that the projector and organizer, Dr. Marx of the society is dead, and this may render the project of suppression more feasible; for in such a movement the power "on the throne," to direct and control the workings and movements contemplated, is of immensely more importance than the "power behind the throne," namely the millions of members composing the organization. The effect of Dr. Marx's death on the future of the society has already been seen; and as his connection with it and with everything else subsidiary has ceased, a short biographical sketch of him may not be uninteresting.

Born in Treves in 1818, he studied law in Bonn and Berlin, he gained his professorship in 1841. He subsequently turned his attention to philosophy and to politics and political economy. In 1842 he became editor of the first paper published in Prussia in opposition to the government; this was soon suppressed and Marx was compelled to fly his country. He went to Paris, where he became joint editor of one anti-Prussian paper and contributor to another. His writings were so obnoxious to Prussia that an urgent demand from the Prussian government Louis Philip banished Marx from France. He next took up his residence in Belgium, where he lived until 1848 when, upon the revolution occurring which drove the Orleansists from France, he returned to Paris. He shortly moved thence to Cologne where he started a paper called the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung*, which, on account of its radical sentiments soon created a sensation. A revolution occurring the next year in several of the German principalities, Marx's paper was suppressed, and he was again banished from Germany. He returned to France, but receiving an intimation from the authorities that he must be silent or instantly leave France, he chose the latter and went to London, where he recommenced the publication of the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung*, which was kept up monthly until 1851. He continued his political studies, and gave the subject of trades unions considerable attention, and they finally suggested to him the idea of an International Society, the organization of which he succeeded in effecting in 1864.

A correspondent of the New York World who interviewed Marx in London, in speaking of his personal appearance says:

"Do you remember the bust of Socrates, the man who died rather than profess his belief in the gods of the time—the man with the fine sweep of profile for the forehead running evenly to the end of a little snub, curled-up feature, like a blacked pot, that formed the nose? Take this bust in your mind's eye, color the beard black, dashing it here and there with tufts of gray; clap the head thus made on a portly body of the middle height, and the Doctor is before you. Throw a veil over the upper part of the face and you might be in the company of a born veryman. He has the essential feature, the immense brow, and you know at once that you have to deal with that most formidable of all composite individual forces—a dreamer who thinks, a thinker who dreams."

Correspondence.

SPRING CITY, Sept. 10th, 1871.

Editor Desert News:—During the severe struggle of the State in reclaiming this country and in opening up the sources of life and prosperity, none sympathized with us in our privations and arduous toils, none coveted our Territory or any portion of it, and we have gradually and steadily advanced in our efforts to make ourselves comfortable and happy, and Providence has smiled upon them. But if he has been as anxious for our overthrow and destruction as our present rulers and their satellites seem to be, I think he could have done it long before this day.

By the authority of Congress, we have established a government here, the policy of which has been, and it still is, to have low taxation, low fees for officers, and to have every branch of the government administered in the most prudent and economical manner, in order that the citizens might not groan under the burden of heavy taxes, and to hold out no inducement for ravenous wolves to howl for office, and to prevent greedy dogs from rending and destroying the flock.

Heretofore, men have not sought office in Utah; but offices have sought the proper men to fill them, and they have generally been successful in their selections. The happy results of this policy up to the present time are, that we have a government here, and the Territory itself is free from debt. I should think that capitalists making heavy investments in Utah would prefer this order of things to exorbitant taxation, and the consequent entanglement of disinterested liabilities upon the Territory, and upon every county and municipality within her borders. I have traveled pretty extensively in the four quarters of the globe, and I never saw a better governed town than Salt Lake City; and all other towns in the Territory, controlled by Latter-day Saints, seek to maintain the like good order.

As the agricultural resources of the country are now developed, and rich minerals are being discovered, a hungry swarm of political tricksters fly in the face of every decent man who may differ with them in opinion. They seem determined to wrest from merit its just reward, and no matter by what means so that the end is accomplished. I suppose that some parties at Washington favor this usurpation of power; but I think that a majority of the Departments of the great American Government, in circumstances should demand it, would place their veto upon such high handed measures as are sought to be enforced among us by Federal Agents in Utah Territory. Yet so long as they are retained as Agents, the Federal Government stands responsible for their acts before God and man, and that there are wrongs and offences in Utah that need judicial correction, is very probable, and when wisely, justly, and mercifully corrected, no good man has any ground for exception. But what are the grounds for commencing a good and wholesome laws overriden and ignored, judicial jurisdiction, which is constitutional and lawful, abolished or bridled, unnecessary and vexatious lawsuits instituted, and, in short, a legal crusade and persecution inaugurated against the people who have reclaimed the Desert and made Utah what she now is, it seems quite incompatible with the great doctrine of "Equal Rights."

But let all men know that for all unnecessary and vexatious lawsuits and political tricks by which the salaried multitude in costs and expenses, and subjected to many vexations, there is a Being above that will tax the nation millions where the "Ring" takes the Saints tens. A bitter and vindictive administration of any government is highly incompatible with the great principles of law that govern the universe, or that govern the family of nations; but when those bitter and vindictive points are aimed at the chosen people of God, whose principles are obedience to the commandments of the Most High, remember that a sign that a chastisement is laid up in store for this nation or Government, and will be administered by the guiding, yet invisible, hand of the Supreme Ruler of Nations.

The American people see no connection between the tyrannies of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, the expulsion of their friends from the State of Illinois, and the late bloody strife that existed between the North and the South; yet the Prophet Joseph often told them of the terrible doom of Providence (yet visible) administered a bloody rebellion. They saw not God in the air, but they saw the "nigger."

The people of New York are beginning to call their rulers in question; and if their course is the practice to a similar one in relation to all extraneous, corrupt, proud and wealthy cities, and finally common cause is made with the International, and the financial case of every Government is overhauled, "Thrones may be cast down and the Ancient of Days sit, the books be opened and every man rewarded according to his deeds." I tremble at the responsibility of attempting to lift the curtain even a little to expose the future, so that the wise may catch a glimpse; but the wicked and foolish will ridicule, and say, "It is all a story."

So sure as the speech of Hon. Wm. H. Hooper, of Utah, delivered in the House of Representatives, in Washington City, March 23rd, 1870, will forever remain unanswered, so sure will a Providential hand protect the Saints and punish all who slander or in any way oppress them.

I remain your brother and co-laborer in the Gospel of the Son of God,
ORSON HYDE.

By Telegraph.

Per Western Union Telegraph Line

Afternoon Dispatches.

PACIFIC COAST DISPATCHES.

Various.

SAN FRANCISCO.—To-day has been one of the warmest days of the season, a regular day of summer day. Both Australian and New Zealand steamers have arrived with an unusual large number of passengers to-day. Samuel Rosethal, dry goods dealer, Kearney Street, suicided by hanging at his residence, Stockton St., to-day. Canoeing rather stronger, but Comstock took much less lead in than outside stocks.

STOCKTON, Cal.—A man whose name is unknown, employed in track laying on Stockton and Visalia R.R., received severe flesh injuries in one of his legs by a wheel of a construction car passing over him. He was taken to the county hospital.

The attendance at the races to-day was quite large; at 10 o'clock a.m. a grand display of the stock took place, first consisting of cattle, all of which were of the Durham breed. It is generally conceded to be one of the best displays ever made in the city. The horses, consisting of Norfolk, Lodi, Messenger, and Belmont stock.

A young man, name not known, fell from the top of a train of cars this a.m. and was run over by a passenger car. He received a fracture of the skull and died at once.

The boy who was shot and maimed for life by an infernal machine, on Mill Street, at the residence of Croft, on September 9, brings a suit through his guardian against Clifford for \$20,000 damages for setting the machine.

Thomas Golden, a passenger on the steamer *Prince Alfred* from Victoria, jumped overboard at sea yesterday in a fit of delirium tremens, and was rescued with difficulty.

A laborer had his leg crushed between two cars on 2nd street.

The C.P.R.R. are bringing all their available rolling stock into use to hurry forward the cargo of tea brought by the last steamer.

PORTLAND, 13.—The Net Poros Indians have raised 15,000 bushels of wheat this season.

The Northern Pacific R.R. Commissioners have returned from Puget Sound. They leave for Walla Walla via Kelton, Utah.

An unknown man made an unsuccessful attempt to suicide last night by jumping into the Willamette river.

Indian Hostile.

SAN DIEGO, 13.—Private correspondence, dated Tucson, Sept. 5, states that a large band of Indians, supposed to be Cochises, dashed into Camp Crittenden and took off sixty-three of the horses. The small Indian guard at the camp was unable to pursue them. Sonora letters say the Indians are more troublesome than at any other time for the last twelve months. Gen. Crook has arrived at Camp Grant ten days since. He, hearing of these depredations, started two companies of cavalry in pursuit.

Affairs in Lower California are once more quiet at San Rafael Valley.

NEW YORK.

Bummed Impenetrable.

NEW YORK.—Notwithstanding the statements to the contrary, it is believed that Hall does really intend to impeach Comal, and that he yesterday telegraphed to Judge Lowe, of the common pleas, who is in Europe, to return, so that there may be a full bench of that tribunal before which the charges against the comptroller must be perfected.

It is announced in the comptroller's office that the list of vouchers abstracted on Sunday will be ready for distribution to-day. It was shown that the stolen papers were composed of vouchers given by Meareoxy, Ingels, Keyser, Miller, Smith and other rings, for contractors' work, alleged to have been secured on material furnished the county court house and national guard armory, together with a considerable number of warrants pertaining to be endorsed by these parties.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Phillips seizes Butler.

BOSTON.—At the annual gathering at Salisbury Beach, yesterday, Gen. Butler, Wendell Phillips and others addressed the assembly of the people. Phillips said of all men whom Massachusetts had honored in the last fifty years, none could compare in statesmanship with Butler, and none more worthy of the history of the State. He represented the great question of the future, namely, capital versus legislation.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Stokes and Chalmers.

LONDON, 14.—The Newcastle associated employers inform the Times that 418 men are engaged, and daily additions will soon restore former activity.

The Asiatic cholera scourge the central and south of Russia.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ITEMS.

The Denver Tribune of last Monday says that a young man named George Harris, from Kentucky, was found on Sunday under the shelter of a planning mill, in that city, he having swallowed twenty-five cents' worth of landmin, with the intention of self destruction. On being questioned, he stated that he had been residing with another man in a tent down on the bottom; couldn't get work; got disheartened, and finally spent his last quarter in purchasing his death dose. He wouldn't say why he thought to add to his landmin, but he complained that the druggist had cheated him, and not given him the genuine poison. He survived the effects of the dose, and being a good workman it is supposed that he will live long without having recourse to such a desperate resort in future.

The deceased says that last Saturday morning, at Colorado Springs, Vinton Dargatzis, a colored barber, was killed by a man named Benjamin Draper, a railway porter, who shot him in the back of the head with a revolver, or made his escape.

The South Pass News says that on the 10th inst. a party of men, some Benjamins, and other Indians having stayed there while on route from Fort Bridger to Grey

bull, on Sunday the Shoshones held a grand pow-wow, in which two hundred, dressed in their native garb, participated. In song, victory chants and funeral dirges. For nearly five hours they kept up unceasingly, dancing and beating their rude instruments, accompanied by peculiar but not inharmonious vocal performances, concluding with a grand hop around in circles and a collection of pipe-players, master of the ceremonies and made several speeches during their progress. Wash-sha-kie also made a speech, in which he appointed Tippe-ro-sa, or White Man's Toe, said to be the bravest of the Shoshones, was master of the tribe. Wash-sha-kie told his tribe that the white man was his friend and they were never to harm him. At the conclusion they returned to their lodges, two miles nor the 12th city.

Wash-sha-kie informed the reporter of the news that it is the intention of the party to go with "Sitting Bull" and his band of Sioux, now on the Yellowstone. They are armed with breech-loading rifles; and they expect to be re-informed by Bannocks, Shoshones and Crow. All four tribes have suffered from the incursions of the Sioux, Northern Cheyennes and Northern Arapahoes, and are uniting for the purpose of chastising and gaining satisfaction from their foes.

The *Carmen Register* says that last Saturday morning Tom Elliott, of the firm of Elliott Bros., mill, flume and wood men, was attending a circular saw, and got so near the saw as it caught an iron bolt in his hand and jerked his hand against it. In an instant the thumb and little finger were severed, and the saw striking the wrist, passed diagonally through to the skin on the back of the hand.

The Gold Hill News of last Monday, says that a Chinaman named Ah Tong was sentenced, in the Second District Court at Carson, to the State Prison for the term of ten years, for murdering a fellow countryman in Carson city last May.

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The vigilantes at Virginia, Nev., gave another bad character notice to leave on Sunday. The notice was signed "W. H. Newberry." The hint was taken the following day, the party leaving for Reno.

Yesterday's "Rocky Mountain Items" appeared a brief notice of the murder of Dr. Mann by one Baker, at Radersburg, Md. The *Daily Gazette*, published at Helena, received last night, contains the account of the lynching of Baker by citizens of Radersburg.

The *Gazette* says that after a preliminary examination of the prisoner, it was thought best, as excitement ran high against him, to move him from Radersburg to the jail, where he is now being kept.

The sheriff started with the prisoner for Helena, but the people had got wind of the proposed change, and kept him mounted and armed, overtook the Sheriff at Springfield and compelled him to return to Radersburg, on the plea that the preliminary examination must be conducted before the prisoner was taken from the county. They pledged themselves that should be kept in custody and that no violence should be used. The sheriff was compelled to return. At a subsequent examination of the prisoner before a Radersburg, set by the sheriff, he was turned over to the civil authorities. Only nine out of two hundred and fifty were in favor of the latter proceeding, and the prisoner was given one hour to settle his worldly affairs. Before the time expired he announced that he was ready, when he was taken to the jail and the rope was adjusted. The prisoner, in a loud voice, bade the crowd good bye, and leaped from the wagon; struggling for a few minutes terminated the scene.

ARRIVALS.

TOWNSEND HOUSE.

SEPT. 13th.

C. S. Nauman, Tintic; G. G. Alexander, G. S. Cushman, N. Y.; Bishop Clarkson and wife, Miss Clarkson, Mrs. J. M. Woolworth, and Miss Clark, N. Y.; G. H. Harvey and wife, S. R. Brown, Omaha.

SEPT. 14th.

C. C. Williams, G. H. Darwin, T. Darwin, Eng.; W. H. Potter, N. Y.; O. T. Wiley, S. J. Loop, M. L. Cowell, N. Y.; R. W. Raymond, N. Y.; J. H. Carlson, Wisconsin.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

SEPT. 13th.

Carnavan, San Fran; Dr. Geo. B. Graft, Omaha; Jas. Campbell, Ogden; E. C. Payson, J. P. Payson, Tintic; M. J. Bingham; Bingham; S. Swanger, Stockton; A. W. Benham, Rochester, N. Y.; E. F. Henderson, Chicago; John J. Eckel and daughter, Mrs. Fisher, Helena; J. J. Barker, Mass; E. H. Bonner, Tintic.

SEPT. 14th.

J. B. Wampler, D. T. Wampler, Indiana; Frederick Luking.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PUBLICATIONS.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper: Being the Pictorial History of the Times. The only original American illustrated paper published weekly. Full of pictures and amusing stories. Terms, \$5.00 a year.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Magazine: The most extensively illustrated Family Story Paper in the world. Contains a full and complete Supplement to the latest issue of the paper. 30 illustrations of the latest style of dresses, bonnets, and accessories. Terms, \$5.00 a year. Each number contains over 100 beautiful pictures.

Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours: The most amusing monthly magazine ever issued, profusely illustrated. Terms, \$5.00 a year. An excellent family companion.

Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun: The comic history of the month. Full of humorous and amusing stories, and specially adapted to the German community. Terms, \$5.00 a year.

Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine: The leading Fashion Magazine in the world. Full of the latest styles of dresses, and the most beautiful illustrations of the most fashionable costumes of the day. Terms, \$5.00 a year. Each number contains over 100 beautiful pictures.

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