THE COURTS.

THE BROOKS CASE.

Mr. Brooks Identifies the Prisoners

A Witness for the Commonwealth Missing

ACTION OF JUDGE LUDLOW

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CASE

Second Day's Proceedings.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The case of Hugh Mara and James Dougherty, charged with committing an assault and battery with intent to kill James J. Brooks, was resumed this morning. There was again a crowded court-room, and the interest in the case is still very great. The "whisky ring" was well represented throughout the court-room, while the "roughs" were in attendance in full force, both elements anxiously watching the developments of the case. The two prisoners in the dock appeared little concerned in regard to the issue, but during the morning were engaged in reading a morning paper.

Mr. Cassidy renewed his request to be allowed to have the written statement, now in the possession of the Mayor, and used by him to refresh his memory while on the witness stand testifying to Neil McLaughlin's original statement. He contended that the counsel for the defendants had a right to this in order to cross-examine the Mayor.

Mr. Gibbons said if the counsel wished to see the paper he was not disposed to object.

The statement was then handed to the counsel, and some time was occupied by Messrs. Cassidy and Mann in the examination of the papers.

Mayor Fox recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Mann—The first statement of McLaughlin was about the beginning of October—4th day of October; the first was made at the Mayor's office, in the morning; Officer Scott, and Officer Wilkinson, of New York, were present; he was in custody then, upon the charge of complicity in the attempted assassination of Mr. Brooks; I had issued the warrant; can recollect upon whose oath; there was a hearing before Ald. Kerr against McLaughlin; I was not present at it; this was after the morning I had the interview; when I examined him he was under arrest, and in the custody of the Philadelphia authorities; he was still under arrest when he made the second statement; I communicated both statements to the District Attorney; he said that the man pointed a pistol at him, and he was frightened and drove off; I do not know that McLaughlin is in custody; Lieutenant Killacky is obeying my instructions, but I am under the impression that there was an order of the Court in regard to him; I have not seen such an order; he was kept part of the time at the Sixth Ward Station-house, and part of the time at the Central Station; he may have been taken to prison for aught I know; I offered a reward for the arrest of these men in the dock.

Q.—How much?

Mr. Dwight objected.

Mr. Mann contended that the question was proper, as the defendants had the right to show if they could that McLaughlin thought he was making the reward. Here were two citizens brought into Court, after a reward had been offered and their persons described, before they were arrested, assuming that they were the men in advance of trial.

Judge Ludlow ruled that the question was not proper at this stage of the case.

Witness resumed: There was no arrangement made with McLaughlin; no promise made to him, but he said he wanted to make a voluntary statement.

To Mr. Dwight—He was calm when he made his statement; he was not frightened.

James J. Brooks sworn: In September I was a Revenue Detective under the United States Government, commissioned by C. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; in September I was acting as such detective in this city; in the early days of September I was acting on Richmond, and also on Front street and Second street; from South Front, near Shippen street, as far as Callowhill; it was mainly on that part, although my business may have called me to other points; my mornings were principally spent around Front street, and in the afternoon up Richmond way; I passed up and down Walnut street in my visitations; I went through Second street some; the office to which I reported was on Library street, near Fifth; I have been in Mr. Keenan's store a number of times; I was there on the 4th of September, and again on the 6th; on the 6th I got there, I think just after 12 o'clock.

Mr. Brooks described Keenan's store, and continued: I entered the counting-room and met the boy Keenan; he handed me the Government book, which I had asked for the Saturday previous; I took the book and placed it on the desk near the glass partition, and began its examination; while thus employed three persons entered the store and came towards the counting-room; Keenan's boy went out of the office and met these men some four or five yards from the partition; about that time I turned to look at the parties who came in; they stood in a triangular position, with young Keenan in the centre; the spokesman had his back to me; I heard them ask was Mr. Keenan in; I paid no further attention to them, and went on transcribing what I wanted from the book; I heard no footsteps behind me or about me; yet, while in the act of writing, I heard an explosion right against me, and my back struck as though with some blunt instrument; I immediately turned and saw a man escaping from the door in the office; at the same time, in looking towards the street, I saw a man with his hand uplifted with a blackjack; and in the act of throwing the blackjack, what occurred after that until I found myself emerging from the store into the street I cannot say; I remember leaving the store and drawing my pistol, which I carried in my side-pocket; I had great difficulty in drawing it, as the hammer caught in the lining of my pocket; immediately on getting on the sidewalk I looked north and saw a man struggling to get into the carriage; the carriage was in full motion, and he had great difficulty in getting in; I subsequently chased the carriage as far as Martin's store; I became exhausted there from loss of blood, and was subsequently taken to my home; I only knew that I was wounded by a ball; I knew that I had been shot, and when I commenced to yell "stop the carriage" I felt satisfied of the extent of the wound, for the blood began to come pretty freely.

Question—Do you recognize either of the defendants?

Mr. Brooks—I RECOGNIZE THAT MAN (MARA) AS BEING ONE OF THE MEN IN THE STORE, FORMING ONE OF THE TRIANGLE. THE OTHER MAN I DID NOT RECOGNIZE THERE. WHEN I GOT ON THE SIDEWALK THERE WAS A MAN STRUGGLING TO GET INTO A CARRIAGE. I KEPT MY EYE ON THAT MAN AND DID NOT LOOK TO MY POCKET, AND THAT WAS THE REASON I HAD DIFFICULTY IN GETTING MY PISTOL. I BELIEVE THE MAN JAMES DOUGHERTY TO BE THE MAN STRUGGLING TO GET INTO THE CARRIAGE; I cannot say I saw Neil McLaughlin; I saw a man on the box with hair like his, but his back was to me.

Cross-examined—I made a statement of the occurrence on another occasion; I then stated that I saw the faces; that the only man's face I did not see was the man with his back to me; when I made my statement at my house, Hamilton was present; I said then that the driver was the same build as Hamilton, but that his hair was shorter; you can't tell a man's height when sitting on a carriage; I gave a description of these men; I did not describe these men as large men; the highest I gave these men was 5 feet 7 or 8; I did not describe them as stout men; I cannot say whether my description was taken down; I have said that I don't know what occurred from the time I was struck until I got on the sidewalk, but I remember what occurred before that blackjack was uplifted, and also what occurred after I got to the sidewalk; the man's face was distinctly impressed upon me; I first saw Dougherty in court since that day; I made up my mind that these men were the men when I saw them in the dock.

Q.—Have you not been told that these were the men?

Ruled out.

Q.—Have you been told anything about these being the men?

A.—When I came into court I looked at the dock—

Mr. Mann—One moment. That is not an answer to my question.

Mr. Brooks—I was told their names after—

Mr. Mann—One moment; you can't drown me here! If this case is to be decided by noise I can beat you, for my lungs have not been shot.

Judge Ludlow—That will not do, sir!

The witness was allowed to answer: I was told that these men were Hugh Mara and James Dougherty, but I did not know one from the other; there were three men proclaimed outlaws, and the officers arrested them, but they could not tell whether they assaulted me; I could not tell myself.

Mr. Mann—I thought so! That will do.

Mr. Dwight—You know that Hugh Mara was the man in that store?

Mr. Brooks—Yes, sir; and that James Dougherty was struggling to get into the carriage.

To Judge Ludlow—I identified these prisoners when they were arraigned here.

Sergeant Duffy sworn—I have endeavored to procure the attendance of Officer Kelly.

Question—State what you did?

Mr. Mann—One moment.

Judge Ludlow—This is a matter for the Court and not the jury.

The witness then left the stand and was examined before the Court, and testified that he visited Officer Kelly's house and told him to attend Court; said he would be here; all the officers have searched for him, and he cannot now be found.

[It is understood that Policeman Kelly saw the defendants leave the carriage while it was being driven on Seventeenth street, the route admitted by McLaughlin to have been taken after the shooting.]

Mr. Gibbons announced that the Commonwealth would close, asking permission to examine Kelly if he could be secured before the close of the trial. The testimony was very important.

Mr. Mann objected to this.

Mr. Gibbons repeated that the testimony was very important.

Judge Ludlow—That is sufficient. Following the precedent set in Maguire's case, I will suspend this trial until the authorities of the city can have time to secure this witness.

Mr. Cassidy said this was a different case from Maguire's. There witnesses who had been in attendance were spirited away. Here no subpœna has been served. The defence ask to go on with the case.

Judge Ludlow said—Yesterday the defence asked for the whole of that day to prepare. The course now taken by the Court will give the time. The special order of the Mayor to an officer to be in court at 10 o'clock takes the place of a subpœna. "I should like the authorities of the city and the State and general Government to unite in the effort to secure this witness. Until a reasonable time has elapsed, this trial must stop."

Mr. Mann—Suppose the man should be in Camden?

Judge Ludlow—I will then request the Governor of New Jersey to send him here.

Mr. Mann—To be a witness!

Judge Ludlow—Yes, sir.

Judge Ludlow then directed the jury to remain together, and to be excluded from all intercourse with the outside world; not to have newspapers brought to them containing an account of the trial. The Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

CITY BULLETIN.

RAILROAD SAFETY SIGNALS—A CAPITAL INVENTION—APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY.—Yesterday, a party of gentlemen—railroad men and journalists, chiefly—went to Trenton upon the invitation of Gen. Joshua T. Owen and J. Phillips, Esq., to examine the operation of a new safety signal, worked by electricity, and designed for application to railroad switches, drawbridges, &c. The inventor of the system is Mr. Robert Stewart, an accomplished electrician, the Superintendent of the Telegraphic Department of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. The company have placed one of these signals at Trenton, to test it, with the intention to use them upon all the roads over which they have control, if it should be found perfect. The following description will give the reader some notion of the character of the invention:

To a switch a short distance above the depot the electrical apparatus was attached. The instrument, a small affair concealed by a brass box, is fastened against the upright support to the lever of the switch; to it is connected a telegraph wire running underneath the surface a few feet to telegraph poles, where it is attached to insulators. The wire stretches from pole to pole until it reaches the signal station, a small building containing the batteries and other necessary apparatus for working the signal.

The latter is placed on the top of the house at an elevation of about eight or ten feet, and resembles a miniature building. The signals in colors are the same as used for many years. The red signal is fastened to a square frame so as to easily lift up and down in the box. When the switch is displaced the red signal is always exhibited, and when it is properly and securely closed the white signal is displayed.

As before stated, the magnet or instrument is fastened to the upright of the switch. Projecting from it is a small handle of iron. When the lever is arranged so as to close the switch, the handle of the magnet presses against it. This operates on the machinery and the signal-box as a current of electricity passes through the wires and sets the machinery in motion, winding around the spindle a cord connected with the top of the frame of the set signal, causing it to raise above the glass window in front of the box, and disappear behind the upper door. The moment the switch is displaced, the hold of the handle of the magnet is no longer supported by the lever, and causes the red signal to descend, the electricity operating the machinery in a similar manner, winding the cord up and supporting the frame.

The advantages of this invention are that the least misplacement of a switch causes the red signal to appear; the breaking of a wire will have the same effect; so that if the switch should be tampered with or the tender should neglect to move it for an approaching train, the engineer would discover that there was danger ahead and stop his train. The fundamental principle of the whole contrivance is, that the danger signal will be displayed *no matter how trivial the accident may be.* We hope to have this invention placed upon every railroad in the country. Something of the kind is demanded by the increasing travel and the increasing rates of speed on all the roads. Those railway men who desire to obtain information upon the subject, can do so by applying to Gen. Owen, who is the owner of the patents.

A UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held in the Hall of the Department of Arts, at the University of Pennsylvania, to which the members of the last ten graduating classes were invited. The object in view was the establishment of a monthly literary magazine, to be conducted by graduates of the University. The call for the meeting was cordially sustained, and the main proposition cordially acceded to. It was agreed that the present was an eminently fitting time for the undertaking, as Philadelphia is just beginning to be a literary city, and the University is its most prominent literary institution. Harvard conducts the two first periodicals on this continent; Yale publishes some half-dozen literary and scientific monthlies and quarterlies; and many less important colleges in various parts of the country are represented in the republic of letters. A plan presented by the committee of the meeting was agreed to, with some trifling modifications, and committees appointed to edit and publish the new magazine.

PENROSE FERRY BRIDGE.—The work of removing the obstruction to the navigation of the Schuylkill by the destruction of the Penrose Ferry Bridge, is progressing with activity under the supervision of Mr. Mahlon H. Dickinson, the Chief Commissioner of Highways, Bridges and Sewers. With care vessels can pass this place without danger. The shippers generally want the remains of the bridge entirely removed and a new one erected across the Schuylkill, so as to give an outlet to the farmers of Delaware county. This suggestion is being considered by the city authorities.

PRIVATE WATCHMEN.—Shortly after the election of Mayor Fox, a number of storekeepers on Fifth street, extending from South to Catharine street, and also on Passyunk road, joined together and assessed each other a dollar per month to pay for the services of a private watchman. Storekeepers who belonged to the Democratic party started this movement, and this rather excited the astonishment of their Republican brethren. Time has shown the wisdom of the early precaution.

THE LATEST REMOVALS.—Harrison G. Clark, High Constable of the city, was notified yesterday afternoon that the Mayor desired his resignation, and sometime during to-day his long and faithful connection with the police force of the city will cease. Before the various districts comprising the county of Philadelphia were consolidated under one city government, rowdyism was rampant in Southwark and Moyamensing, and the Marshal's Police Force was established by an act of Assembly, and John S. Keyser was elected by the people to command it. The jurisdiction of this force extended over the entire county, and as its principal duty was to break up the gangs of ruffians who were a terror to the quiet citizens, brave men—men who would discharge their duties without fear or favor—were selected as M. P's. At this time Mr. Clark was selected as the Lieutenant of the Southwark District. His duties were satisfactorily performed, and when the police force was reorganized, after consolidation, he was appointed High Constable. His appointment dates from August 31, 1854. Through the administrations of Mayors Conrad, Vaux, Henry, McMichael, and (up to the present time) Fox, he has continued in his position. His line of duty was to enforce ordinances. As many persons violate ordinances unintentionally frequently, his task was rather a delicate one, as it brought him in contact with merchants and business men generally, and there has yet to be a complaint against the manner in which he has transacted business. There scarcely a business man in the city who would not have signed a petition for the retention of High Constable Clark, but he is now a victim of politics, and must be classed with the many other good officers who have either been removed or forced to resign. During the long-continued illness of Chief Ruggles, Mr. Clark acted as Chief, and frequently during the temporary absence of Chief Mulholland he has acted in the same capacity, and always managed the force in an able and efficient manner. He was one of the few brave officers who interfered when the Keystone Club attacked the Republican Invincibles and attempted to burn down the Mercantile Library building, on the night of Oct. 1, and it is probably owing to his interference with the Democrats on that night that his forced—resignation was agreed upon.

Policemen Denard and Westcott, of the Delaware Harbor force—two of the most efficient officers the city ever had—were removed yesterday. They are Republicans.

YALE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—A regular meeting of this Association was held last evening in the rooms of the Board of Trade.

The President, Judge Strong, presided. After the reading of Secretary's and Treasurer's reports, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. William Strong, LL. D.

Vice Presidents—Rev. R. B. Claxton, D. D.; Rev. Daniel March, D. D.; Hon. Leonard E. Wales, of Wilmington, Del.

Corresponding Secretary—Samuel C. Perkins.

Recording Secretary—G. Coles Purves.

Treasurer—Henry M. Dechert.

Executive Committee—Henry A. Brown, Anthony Higgins, James M. Robb, Samuel S. Hollingsworth, Henry W. Scott, E. B. Shapleigh, M. D., Robert N. Willson.

Afterwards the Association adjourned until January, 1870, when the annual banquet will take place.

OYSTERS.—This business is more active than it was at this time last year. The bivalves are in better order than for several years past. More will probably arrive by rail during the present season than at any time hitherto, although there is no diminution in the number of boats. An immense number of oysters are sent by rail to the far West, and it will not be any great length of time before the words Chincoteague, Cove Plants and York river oysters will be found in California.

A HANDSOME GIFT.—At a fair for the benefit of St. Ann's Church, held in September last, a massive gold watch and chain, valued at $310, were voted for. There was great competition between the policemen of the Eleventh and Eighteenth Districts, and the contest finally resulted in favor of the officers of the last named District. The watch (suitably inscribed) and chain were yesterday presented to Lieutenant Andrew De Haven, of the Eighteenth District Police.

REPAVED.—Second street, south of Mifflin, extending more than half a mile, was paved two or three years ago with coal ashes and cobble-stones; the latter of course did not long retain their position. The work of repaving was ordered by the Highway Department some time ago, and gravel being introduced in place of ashes, the street is now well paved and likely to last for years.

THE SHIFFLER CLOCK.—For some time past the Shiffler clock has stopped, and the tone of its bell has not awakened a single echo in recording passing time. The reason is that during one of the recent heavy rain storms the wind blew the water into the works and rusted them. The work of cleansing off the rust will be finished in a few days, and the proper arrangements will be made to protect the machinery from the weather.

THE NAVY YARD.—A number of the blacksmiths and ship-joiners were discharged from the Navy Yard a day or two since. Monday next is pay-day, at which time it is expected that five hundred mechanics and laborers will be placed on the retired list. There is very little work to be done in the Yard at present, and probably it will be slack during the winter.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A middle aged woman, nicely dressed, jumped into the Delaware from Poplar street wharf this morning. She was rescued from drowning by the Captain of a vessel lying at the dock, and was taken to her home, in the neighborhood of Sixth and Brown streets.

THE GRAB GAME.—Anthony Mitchell snatched some money from a fishwomen in the market on Second street, above Callowhill, yesterday, and made off. He was seized by a citizen and was handed over to a policeman. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

ALLEGED ARSON.—A man, named Charles Jackson, delivered himself into custody yesterday, and acknowledged that he set fire to the stable of James Cavin, near Ridge avenue and Montgomery avenue, yesterday morning. He was sent to prison by Ald. Allison.

GIRARD AVENUE BRIDGE.—The footway of this bridge seems to be in rather a dangerous condition. Some of the timbers are rotten, and the flooring in some places shakes very much under the tread of passengers.

THE MEADOWS.—The water is still on the lowlands in the eastern part of the First Ward. Some of the families in Martinsville, who raise pigs, have taken these animals into the upper stories of the dwellings for safe-keeping.

ODD FELLOWS.—Wildey Lodge of Odd Fellows will dedicate their hall at Camden, N. J., on next Tuesday morning. It is expected that members of the Order in Philadelphia will take part in the ceremonies.

DOUBLE ASSAULT.—Thomas Turner assaulted a little girl at New Market and Coates streets yesterday afternoon. When arrested by Policeman Maguire he beat that individual. Ald. Toland held Turner in $1,000 bail for trial.

ROBBERY.—The grocery store of Lloyd & Garrett, N. W. corner Nineteenth and Brown streets, was entered on Wednesday night and was robbed of a number of articles and $2 50 in cash.

WANTS PAVING.—Dock street, in the vicinity of Front street, wants paving badly. There is an immense amount of travel in this locality. It is cruelty to horses to drive them with loaded wagons over parts of this thoroughfare.

LOOK IN THE WINDOW.—The west window of Mr. Wanamaker's Chestnut Street House is even a better advertisement of his Furnishing Department than the one contained in our columns to-day. The beautiful display there made of "Gay Scarfs," &c., speaks eloquently of the excellence and comprehensiveness of that department.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT of the National Banks, called for by the Comptroller of the Currency on the 9th inst., has been promptly furnished, and will appear in detail in to-morrow's *Commercial List and Price Current.*

Hyacinthe Bores,

The New York *Times* says:

The exodus of Roman Catholic Bishops still goes on. During this week a considerable number of well-known prelates from different parts of the country have sailed from this port. It is probable that Father Hyacinthe himself will be glad to join in this pious pilgrimage to Rome if his present persecution lasts much longer. The cell "Little Ease," the rack, the thumbscrew, the nail twister could not "wring the withers" more than the professional "interviewer." He is the scourge of modern life, for he respects no privacy, and considers nothing unfair or dishonorable which enables him to circumvent his victim. He invents conversations, and is quite impervious to rebuke. When Mr. Dickens said years ago that the newspapers waylaid strangers in this manner, everybody cried out, "It is a calumny." And yet how has Father Hyacinthe been treated? Poor man!—most cordially will he soon wish himself back in the quiet and seclusion of a monastery. Imagine what his idea of a "gentleman of the press" will be all the rest of his life. Probably he never saw one till he came here, and he cannot be particularly anxious to see one again. Journalists are the men to keep up the dignity of their "profession." If the Pope is offended with the worthy Friar let him look at the purgatory he has jumped into in New York, and pity the misfortunes of his wayward son.

INDIAN FRAUDS.

Astounding Frauds in the Indian and Land Departments—Wholesale Swindling in Indian Land Scrip.

The Washington correspondence of the N. Y. *Herald* contains the following:

Some very interesting developments are looked for at an early day respecting Indian and Land Office irregularities, particularly regarding the half-breed Indian Chippewa scrip. Under the laws of Congress the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior of half-breed descent were entitled to eighty acres each of half-breed Indian scrip. The facts, it is alleged, will show there were about 4,000 Indians belonging to this band, and less than 400 of them half-breeds or mixed blood, for whose benefit the scrip was issued; that there were 1,200 pieces of scrip, calling for eighty acres of land each, issued by the Land and Indian offices conjointly, as both act in such matters and are equally responsible. If there were but 400 half-breed Indians in this land and 1,200 pieces of scrip issued, what became of 800 pieces of scrip, representing 64,000 acres of land, for which there were no half-breed Indian claimants? This scrip was very valuable, superior to land warrants, it being located in either surveyed or unsurveyed land anywhere on the public domain of the United States. This scrip sold from five to ten dollars per acre. Who got the 800 pieces of scrip, the 64,000 acres of land, or the $320,000, the market price of the same? These figures may be wrong, but your correspondent is assured they are entirely reliable. It is a well-known fact that this half breed Indian scrip has been located by the thousand acres throughout the Western States and Territories. On the supposition that the foregoing is true, then, not only the half breed Indians have been credited with more than they claimed, but "Uncle Samuel" has been cheated out of 64,000 acres of his farm.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The internal revenue returns show that New York paid, during September, $236,039 for theatrical amusements, $1,268,716 for car fares, $86,171 for stage rides, and consumed 91,648,323 cubic feet of gas. Of the theatres, Booth's makes the largest return and Niblo's next, and of the street railroads, the Third avenue shows the largest income.

A statue of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, with imposing ceremonies. Mr. A. A. Low presided, and Rev. Dr. Storrs delivered the oration.

Philo Johnson has recovered, in the Superior Court of this city, $27,819 11 from the Hudson River Railroad Company, for overcharging him, while traveling as a passenger on the road, to the amount of $15 01.

The Mechanics of Spirit-Rapping.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"Those who have been in the habit of listening with awe and adoration to the solemn utterances of domestic furniture will read with some surprise a letter in the *Standard*, from Mr. W. F. Faulkner, philosophical instrument maker, in which he states that for many years he has had a large sale for spirit-rapping magnets and batteries expressly made for concealment under the floor, in cup-boards, under tables, and even for the interior of the centre support of large round tables and boxes. He has supplied also quantities of prepared wire to be placed under carpets and oil-cloth, or under the wainscot and gilt beading around ceilings and rooms. All these, he says, were obviously used for spirit-rapping; and the connection to each rapper and battery was to be made by means of a small button, like those used for telegraphic bell-ringing purposes, or by means of a brass-headed or other nail under the carpet, at particular patterns known to the spiritualist. These rappers, he adds, when carefully placed, are calculated to mislead the most wary. Then there are spirit-rapping magnets and batteries constructed expressly for the pocket; and these, he tells us, will of course rap at any part of the room. He has also made drums and bells which will beat and ring at command; but these two latter are not so frequently used as the magnets are, because they are too easily detected. We quite believe Mr. Faulkner, but we should like to know who gave him the order for all these wires, magnets and batteries."

MARBLE WORKS.

ADAM STEINMETZ,
STEAM MARBLE WORKS,
1029 RIDGE AVENUE,
Philadelphia,
Has on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MARBLE MANTELS AND GRAVE STONES,
Persons from the Country would do well to CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE
se9 thr s tu 3m rp$

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY.
Interest Six Per Cent. in Gold.

Since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, May 10th, its earnings have been at the rate of about EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR. The earnings for September were

$762,177 43,

And for the first fifteen days of October,

$412,024,

Indicating a TOTAL FOR THE MONTH OF

$825,000.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960 gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS

to the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. The sales of land were opened in Omaha, July 27th, and average at the rate of $200,000 per month.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.

DE HAVEN & BRO., Bankers,
40 South Third Street.
oc12 tu th s 6t

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESTNUT street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's Great Picture of CHRIST REJECTED
Is still on exhibition. je22-tf

DRY GOODS.

FINE BROCHE
LONG SHAWLS,
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STS.,
Have made expensive Shawls a leading article this season.
India Camel's Hair Scarfs.
India Style Shawls.
Vienna, Long and Square.
Paris Quality Broche.
Scarlet, Long and Square.
Black, Long and Square.
Stylish Stripe Shawls.
Breakfast Shawls.
Carriage Stripe Shawls.
Shoulder Shawls.
N. B.—Best stock of good staple Dry Goods.
tno15

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 S. SECOND STREET,
Have in store a great variety of Shawls, at the lowest prices.
LONG BROCHA, OPEN CENTRES,
LONG BROCHA, FILLED CENTRES,
SQUARE BROCHA, OPEN CENTRES,
SQUARE BROCHA, FILLED CENTRES,
LONG BLACK THIBET,
STRIPE BLANKET SHAWLS,
RICH PLAID BLANKET SHAWLS,
DOLANS LA BEDOUINES,
LANDENBERGER'S ARABS,
CHINCHILLA JACKETS.
FASHIONABLE PLUSHES.
SILK PLUSHES, all colors.
Stripe Roman Satins, for Sashes and Trimmings.
ROMAN SCARFS AND TIES.
4-4 SILK VELVETS.
SILK-FINISH VELVETEENS.
oc15-w f m 3mrp$

EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
727 CHESTNUT STREET,
In order to close out their FALL and WINTER STOCK by DECEMBER 1st, will offer EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in
Silks, Dress Goods and Miscellaneous Dry Goods.
This Stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and is more replete with STAPLES and NOVELTIES of recent importation than any other in this city.
ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
727 Chestnut Street.
jy14 tfrp

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEO. FRYER,
916 CHESTNUT STREET,
Will Open on Monday, Oct. 4th,
HIS FALL IMPORTATION OF
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At Moderate Prices,
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oc22 26 30 n03 10

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