

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, TUESDAY, AUG. 13, 1867.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Congressional Vacancy.

The "Loyal Leaguers" are very much troubled about our next member of Congress; and are busy manufacturing reports about candidates on our side. But Democrats are not likely to be cheated by any radical tricks, and their newspaper squibs should be disregarded. The enemy have no hope of electing their candidate; but would like very much to see some "no-party" trickster or "loyal Democrat" receive the Democratic nomination, so as to play the Wilmot and Grow trick with the district.

The Democracy have only to nominate a candidate from among their sound men, and the traders who vainly sought, by both open and covert means, to defeat Mr. Denison, will continue to be disappointed.

Give us a sound man, and an able one, and we will win another real victory in October.

The Radical State Convention of South Carolina, at its recent meeting, adopted a resolution demanding that the negroes shall be represented by one of their black race on the next Presidential ticket of that party. This is a cold bath to the Radicals of Pennsylvania, who were afraid to put even a mild negro-suffrage resolution in their State platform.

The Secretary of War.

The President has asked E. M. Stanton to resign; but he refuses to do so until Congress meets.

This calls to mind the debate pending the passage of the tenure-of-office bill.—Sherman, of Ohio, then said:

"I take it that no case can arise, or is likely to arise, where a Cabinet Minister will desire to hold on to his office after his chief desires his removal. I can scarcely conceive of such a case. I think that no gentleman, no man with any sense of honor, would hold a position as a cabinet officer after his chief desired his removal. For this reason I do not want to jeopard this bill by an unimportant and collateral question."

And if I supposed that either of these gentlemen was so wanting in manhood, in honor, as to hold his place after the political indignity by the President of the United States that his services were no longer needed, I certainly, as a Senator, would consent to his removal at any time, or so would we all."

If Stanton is a gentleman he should read Sherman's remarks.

District Politics.

We copy from the Montrose Republican as hereunder:

"The *Seranton Republican* says that the Democracy of Luzerne are agitating the nomination of R. B. Little, of Montrose, for additional law judge of Luzerne Co., expecting thereby to quiet all opposition to the selection of a congressional candidate from Luzerne. The *Republican* says: 'Judge Woodward has authorized the withdrawal of his name from the list of contestants for congressional nomination. Judge Stark is now considered the coming man.' The *faithful* in Susquehanna Co. must remain out in the cold."

Judge Woodward is in Europe, and does not know aught of this matter; and the whole item is idle gossip.

The Luzerne Union says: "SMART TRICK.—The papers of the 'blockhead' party are circulating a report that Judge Woodward has declined the nomination for Congress. Such is not the case—whether he will or not, if offered to him, remains to be seen. The 'blockheads' are getting wondrous smart!"

Impeachment Conspiracy!

In the daily papers of Saturday will be found an official document from the Attorney-General, communicating to the President the details of a most infamous and diabolical conspiracy alleged to have been formed between Charles A. Dunham, better known as Sanford Conover, and certain prominent members of Congress, (Ashley, Butler, & Co.) for the purpose of manufacturing and procuring testimony implicating the Executive in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. The character of this testimony is well calculated to awaken public attention to the desperate purposes of the men now leading the dominant party of the country.

The State election in Kentucky Monday passed off quietly. It resulted in a Democratic victory.—The majority of the Democrats is estimated at from 45,000 to 60,000.

Legacy and Succession Taxes.

The appended abstract of the law and decisions relative to Legacy and Succession taxes covers some of the most important points, and is published as a matter of public information.

By "Legacy taxes" are meant the taxes upon personal property, whether the same be legacies devised by will, or distributive shares arising from a legal division of property among heirs-at-law.

"Succession taxes" are those levied upon real estate, whether belonging to an estate, or passing by deed of gift, &c., during the life of the owner.

LEGACY TAXES.

The estates of all persons who died after July 1st, 1862, are liable to the legacy tax, provided the whole amount divided among all the heirs exceeds \$1000. But the share of the husband or wife of the deceased is exempt from this tax; also the share of a minor child of the deceased is exempt, unless such share exceeds \$1000, in which case the excess is taxable.

Where a sum of money is left in trust, the annual interest to be paid to one person during life, the principal to revert to another, both the annuity and remainder are taxable upon their present value.

Executors, administrators, &c., having charge of personal property for distribution, shall give notice of that fact in writing, to the assessor, or an assistant assessor, within thirty days; and before making payment or distribution of such money or property to heirs, shall make return thereof, under oath, to the assessor, and pay the tax. Rate of tax, from 1 to 6 per cent; the tax to be deducted by the administrator from the shares.

In case a voluntary return and payment of tax be not made, the assessor shall make an assessment; and in case of wilful neglect or refusal of those having control of an estate to make return and pay the tax, they shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding \$100—together with the tax, costs, &c.

Any one assuming control over the property of a deceased person, bears all the responsibility of an administrator.

This tax is a lien upon property for 20 years, unless the same be sooner paid.

SUCCESSION TAXES.

The real estate of persons who died after June 30, 1864, is liable to Succession tax, without reference to the value of the same. If real estate be sold, the funds arising therefrom for distribution, are liable to Succession tax, and the administrator or trustee shall give notice, make returns, and pay the tax, as in case of Legacy tax, under penalty of \$500, costs, &c.

If personal property be left in trust to be invested in real estate, it is liable to Succession tax, to be paid by the person having it in charge.

Real estate passing by deed of gift, &c., (as from parent to child,) without full payment for the same, is liable, at once, to Succession tax, on the whole value.

Lands belonging to estates of those who died after June 30, 1864, are not exempt from Succession tax, although a deed of gift may have been executed prior to that date, provided the same did not fully take effect until after that date.

Lands belonging to estates of those who died prior to June 30, 1864, but which were left encumbered, (as with life interest of a widow,) are subject to Succession tax where encumbrance terminated after that date.

Persons liable to Succession tax, shall, within 30 days from the time of becoming entitled to possession of the real estate or the profits thereof, give notice of that fact to the assessor, make return, and pay the tax, or be liable to penalty, expenses, &c.

Rate of Succession taxes, from 1 to 6 per cent; which tax is a lien first upon the land for five years, unless sooner paid.

BOLD THEFT.

On Wednesday night of last week, when the 7 o'clock train from Seranton arrived at the West Pittston depot, it was some minutes ahead of time. While the train stood there a man was seen to get off and walk deliberately into the hall and up the front stairs of the Luzerne House; as he passed in he spoke politely to those sitting in the hall and on the porch. He first opened the door of Mrs. Raynsford's room, who being in, inquired his business. He made no answer, but immediately backed out and passed hastily towards the stairs, but opening all the room doors on his way. Coming at length to the room of Mr. Eugene Thayer, stepped in and helped himself to a suit of good clothes, worth some \$50, took a newspaper and deliberately laid it down on the hall floor, wrapped up the clothes, passed down and out to the train without exciting the least curiosity from any of the several persons sitting at the time in the hall and on the porch. All saw him, but his actions appeared to be so composed that all supposed, until the theft was discovered, that it was some one getting something from the house which he had a right to. He went to Wilkes-Barre on the train and stopped at the Steele Hotel, where he stole from Mr. Wm. Conner, of Wyoming, a satchel worth \$300, and took passage on the Lehigh & Susquehanna R. R., and is understood to have gone to Mauch Chunk. He is supposed to be an accomplished city sneak thief. Look out for him.—Pittston Gaz.

—The Radicals of New Jersey held an "Impartial Suffrage Convention" at Trenton, on the 22d, and committed the party in that State fully and squarely to the principle of negro suffrage and equality.

Resolutions approving the execution of Maximilian, and nominating General Grant for President, were offered and laid upon the table. There will be fun in the pine woods when this question of raising the negro to an equality with white men is presented to the people of New Jersey.

The Union Pacific Rail Road.

OPEN 425 MILES.

A few weeks since we noticed the opening of the Union Pacific Railroad to Julesburg, 377 miles west of Omaha, and we now have to report its completion to Crow Creek, a point 48 miles further west, making a total of 425 miles. Fifty miles of track in addition are graded ready for the iron, and there is no doubt of the completion of the road to the base of the Rocky Mountains early in the Fall. The Company are confident that the whole line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. The Indians have annoyed the surveying parties and tie-cutters, who are many hundred miles in advance of the work; but they have a wholesome fear of the population that a railroad carries with it, and all trains run without interruption.

The business of the Company has been most flattering. The earnings for the quarter ending August 1st, were about \$700,000; but as the report for the last week in July has not been received, the exact fraction cannot be given. These earnings accrued from operating an average of not more than 350 miles of road, and after deducting operating expenses, the balance is far in excess of the interest obligations of the Company on the amount of bonds they can issue on that distance. It should be remembered that this result is from a *very* business alone, through a new country, and is not to be compared with the vast *through* business that must follow the opening of the whole line to the Pacific. The success of the enterprise seems to be thoroughly assured, and we can see no reason why the First Mortgage Bonds are not entitled to rank among the best securities. The daily sales are now so large, that the Company already entertain the idea of advancing the price.

Drinking Ice Water.

It is claimed by some physicians that the universal American habit of drinking ice-water is a very injurious one as regards the ultimate health of the individual. Pouring so much cold water into the stomach chills it, and directly leads to that most horrible of diseases, dyspepsia. It disturbs the circulation, introduces heart diseases, and causes other woeful physical conditions. In Europe, light wines, ales, beers and, among the temperate, sugar water is the drink. There we find clear complexion, robust health, sound judgment, and good common sense. In this country the health seems to be the last thing thought about, and no sense at all is used upon the subject.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the leader of the Radicals in Pennsylvania, seeing the signs of the times and knowing that his party's stock is at a heavy discount, lately gave expression to his fears in the following language:

"I fear that we shall lose Pennsylvania this next election. I do not think we have earnestness enough in the State to strengthen, while the Republican portion of our Legislature has been so openly, notoriously, and shamefully corrupt, that all the honest people in the State are disheartened and disgusted."

—There would be two hundred and forty-two members of the House of Representatives if all the members from all the States were present. Of these only one hundred members voted to pass the despotism bill over the veto. As a two-thirds vote, or one hundred and sixty odd members, are required to reject a veto, it became more fully apparent what a miserable rump now controls the destinies of the country.

—Nineteen millions of dollars were coined at the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco during the fiscal year ending June 30.

—Great distress prevails in the country surrounding Unadilla, N. Y., consequent on the failure of the Unadilla National Bank. One woman, a widow, has it said, become insane over her losses, and another has attempted to commit suicide.

—Col. J. M. Neibling was nominated Postmaster at Findley, Ohio, by the President last week. He was rejected by the Senate. He lost an arm at Chickasaw Mountain. This rejection shows how the Republicans are paying a "lasting debt of gratitude" to the soldiers.

—Waldo F. Davis, the late postmaster at Van Wert, Ohio against whose removal the Rump Senate took decided grounds at its late session, has been committed to prison on a charge of embezzling money from letters.

—The New York Constitutional Convention, which is largely composed of Radicals, refused to insert a clause in the Constitution disfranchising deserters. Did they refuse because it would hit too many Radical voters.

—The Rump at its extra session, rejected Col. J. M. Neibling, an one-armed soldier, as postmaster at Findley, Ohio. More gratitude!

—The citizens of West Chester have had executed a bust of General Anthony Wayne, of revolutionary fame, which they intend placing in the Court-house at that place.

—The Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, a straightly partisan sheet, condemns its party for their radical measures and confessions, just now, that it is ashamed of the result in Tennessee and the way the election was carried.

—Sanford Conover, who was convicted of perjury before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, when they were investigating an alleged conspiracy of Jefferson Davis in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, to which he was sentenced for ten years.

Correspondence.

Letter from Delaware.

Mr. Editor:—Great changes have taken place since I saw you one year ago last January, and ordered your paper sent to me at Milford, Del. Rev. Willard Richardson (formerly School Supt. of Susquehanna Co.) and myself then located at this place, on the Junction and Breakwater R. R. A place without a name, and occupied only by tenants; it now has a name, a R. R. station and a post office, three new houses, three families, and plenty of room for more. I have made over two miles of new road, have two miles more to build, all of which are at right angles and parallel with the R. R., which here runs east and west. We have one of the finest locations to be found, and are luxuriating on an abundance of the finest of fruit. We commenced with strawberries the 23rd of May, and have not been without fresh fruit a day since, such as raspberries, blackberries, whortleberries, as well as cultivated fruits, cherries, currants, &c. Peaches are just now getting ripe; a few have been sent to market, and next week a good many will be shipped. The peach crop will be large. One firm (Mr. Yardley of Milford, Mr. Van Voorst of Jersey City, and a dealer in N. Y.) have bought largely. They expect to pay \$3000 freight on what they have bought. The Del. R. R. Co. estimate the freight on the peaches to pass over their road this season at \$500,000.

The peach crop on one farm near here is sold (the buyer to pick them,) for \$5000. Seven years ago the whole farm (225 acres, trees all set,) could have been bought for \$8000. Three years ago the peach crop sold for \$10,000, and two years ago for \$3,000, the buyers clearing \$2,200; last year no crop. Land here is badly used from constant cropping with corn, (not slave labor, as many assert). The R. R., which has been built to Milford 7 years, and is now being extended to Lewis, will cause the country to improve faster than all the emancipation proclamations that ever emanated from the Republican party.

Peaches, pears, grapes, and all the small fruits can be profitably raised here. Our first strawberries sold in N. Y. at 60 cts. per quart; our late ones at 20 cts. The earliest from Jersey brought only about 30 cts. Wheat does well here. Mr. Yardley (from a farm which 7 years ago did not produce 5 bbls. of corn per acre,) has harvested and sold \$1000 worth, and has plenty for seed and family use for a year to come. To you and all my old Susquehanna friends I would say, leave your rocks and hills and come down and see our fertile fields, where neither rocks nor hills impede the plow, and we will shake down the peaches and roll in the melons till you are satisfied. Yours ever,

DAVID SCOTT.

Y. Houston Station, Del., Aug. 3, '67.

For Congress.

"I, with 'Susquehanna,' think R. B. nominate, and if elected (and he certainly would be,) would make an honest and capable representative,—one who would dare maintain the people's rights. Now, if ever, we need a competent and fearless man in Congress,—fearless, yet fearing to do wrong,—actuated by higher motives than those of self and party, unless they are in harmony with principle and right. Then, Democrats of Susquehanna County, why not now declare unanimously for Mr. Little? There may be other good men, but is there a better? Will not Luzerne claim preference unless Susquehanna is united upon the right man? For the last few years, when the Democrats were in a great minority in this county, faithfully has Mr. Little advocated the right, regardless of anathemas."

E. M. T.

Lathrop, Aug. 5, 1867.

Nicholson Affairs.

Have we the precious metal in sufficient quantities to make it an object to invest capital in developing the same, among the Tunkhannock mountains? Is now the all-important question.

The circulars thrown out will show the organization of a company with a capital of \$500,000, under a charter from the State of New York, to develop and work the same.

I am satisfied that in times of great and numerous humbugs, it is difficult to convince the more cautious to invest money on paper show, and which is all right, when we are so liable to deception. But let me assure the public that the statement of essays from Barber & Wyckoff, of New York, are true to the letter; the facts being reported at the time to myself and others; also of the mineral paintings which to all appearance are inexhaustible.

I can also affirm that we have gold taken from the rocks of this township, being present when it was taken, and can be seen at the Co's Office at Lord's Hotel, Nicholson village.

E. N. BACON.

Nicholson, Aug. 10, 1867.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSION.—A late number of the *Springfield Republican*, (Radical) contains the following extraordinary confession:

"Discussion of principles in connection with Southern reconstruction is now of little account. We are trying a bold experiment, outside of Constitutional prescriptions and accredited theories of government, which success alone must justify; but Congressmen very naturally seek for some theoretical defense of their action, and quite as naturally disagree widely as to what that theory may be."

—The Radicals of the New York constitutional convention are afraid to submit the negro suffrage question to the people by itself, but insisted on incorporating it with the entire new constitution, hoping that, by thus enveloping the disgusting pill in a large amount of sugar, they may be able to induce the people to swallow it.

Now is the Time for Bargains. SUMMER GOODS AT COST!

We are CLEARING OUT the balance of our Summer Goods now on hand at cost—consisting of Mohairs, Grenadines, Poplins, Lawns, printed Jaconets, Alpacaes, Challie Delaine, Balmoral Skirts, Shawls, Ladies' Sackings, Cassimeres, Cotton and Silk Parasols, &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold at COST in order to close them out prior to filling up for the Fall Trade. Goods shown with pleasure.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

A. D. BUTTERFIELD,
MONTROSE, Pa., July 23, 1867.

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work by F. A. POLKMAN, entitled "LEE AND HIS LIEUTENANTS," comprising a Life of Gen. R. E. Lee, replete with facts never before published, including biographies of every Southern General of distinction.

A companion to "THE LOST CAUSE," a Standard Southern History of the War. A new and enlarged edition is now ready. These two volumes form a complete library of the War from the outside. S. B. TRENT & CO., Publishers, 63 Broadway, New York.

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MDCCLX.

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We are making the Century from selections of the very choicest of leaf, and have devoted every care to its manufacture. It is free from drugs, and in every respect a pure article of chewing Tobacco.

On Mondays we will place in one paper \$100 U. S. Note. On Tuesdays, in two papers, \$50 each. On Wednesdays, in five papers, \$20 each. On Thursdays in ten papers, \$10 each. On Fridays, in twenty papers, \$5 in each, and on Saturdays, in fifty papers, \$2 in each—in all cases issuing Genuine U. S. Greenbacks to the amount of \$100 a day.

The holders of these Greenbacks—by sending us their names, addresses, and numbers of the bills—will be presented with packages of our Tobacco, in proportion to the amount of money found.

This house has been established for over a Hundred Years, and has always sustained a character for honesty and fair dealing, which puts to flight all doubts, if any should exist, as to the genuineness of this enterprise.

The Century Tobacco can be had in large quantities at Manufacturer's prices, of A. R. MITCHELL, 33 Central St., Boston; B. A. Van Hook, 16 S. Front St., Philadelphia; P. O. & Son, 25 S. Water St., New York; Shultz & Bagley, 66 West Second St., Cincinnati.

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wanted, to sell Six New Inventions, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Sold 25 cents and 50 cents and some gratis. Agents have made \$100,000. Ephraim Brown, Lowell, Mass.

LADIES and Gentlemen employed, Picture Books, etc. Very profitable. No risk. 17 specimens. Pictures and Catalogue sent for 10c postage.

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The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company now offered to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as the sunrise, and the interest can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds, practical guaranties—It is one-fourth of the world's already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon which promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific, and being without competition, it can maintain low rates.

3d. 34 1/2 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running on it. The materials for the remaining 22 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *second time greater* than the gold interest on the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a bona fide property.