

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

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

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic electors of Susquehanna County will meet at their usual places of holding primary meetings, on Saturday, August 31st, and elect two delegates from each election district to attend the County Convention to be held at the Court House in Montrose, on Monday, September 2d, 1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported at the general election in October.

One person will also be elected in each district to act as member of the County Committee for 1868.

The following named persons are authorized and requested to attend the delegate meetings and act as the Board of Election.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

Auburn: L. C. Swisher, Wm. White, James Donlin.

Ararat: S. C. Avery, N. West, Edward Warner.

Apolacon: M. Nolan, C. Donley, J. Lyons.

Brooklyn: A. Sterling, Lyman Tiffany, Wm. Stanton.

Bridgewater: Milton Griffin, O. H. Meriman, E. Gregory.

Clifford: E. Oram, J. W. Lowry, L. S. Burdick.

Choconut: P. Byrne, H. Addison, E. Burke.

Dundaff: A. Ayres, C. C. Church, J. C. Olmstead.

Dimock: I. A. Main, J. Foster, C. J. Lathrop.

Forest Lake: Isaac Strange, Thomas Dow, J. Bradshaw.

Friendsville: J. Mead, P. Millian, E. Jackson.

Franklin: J. L. Merriman, H. L. Blowers, F. A. Smith.

Gibson: D. M. Smiley, D. C. Roberts, Edward Clinton.

Great Bend: T. D. Hays, W. S. Barnes, Wm. Reese.

Harford: W. B. Guile, E. N. Carpenter, Andrew J. Adams.

Herick: J. M. Myers, H. Lyon, E. R. Barnes.

Harmony: H. Hobart, J. W. Austin, J. Storer.

Jackson: Henry Tyler, O. H. Perry, Delos Roberts.

Jessup: J. W. Throckmorton, G. H. Harvey, M. Riley.

Lenox: H. White, A. J. Titus, H. Marcy.

Liberty: R. Bailey, E. Rockwell, J. D. Turrell.

Lathrop: T. J. Robinson, E. M. Tewksbury, L. Sweet.

Montrose: C. G. Minor, G. P. Little, A. D. Butterfield.

New Milford: E. W. Watson, O. Lathrop, E. Aldrich.

New Milford Boro: H. Garratt, F. W. Boyle, J. Hayden.

Middletown: S. Dodge, N. Camp, J. Flynn, Jr.

Oakland: J. M. Tillman, Levi Westfall, L. E. Shatts.

Rush: George Harvey, U. Terry, T. Redding.

Silver Lake: J. Ward, T. Sullivan, B. Riley.

Springville: W. H. Gerritson, F. Fish, D. Thomas.

Susquehanna: Wm. M. Post, G. Curtis, A. W. Rowley.

Thomson: L. S. Aldrich, A. Mudge, C. Stoddard.

By order of Committee, D. BREWSTER, Chairman.

A. J. GERRITSON, Sec'y.

We call the attention of our readers to the address of the Democratic State Committee published in this week's issue. It is an able document and sets the issues properly before the people.

So far as heard from, great damage is reported by the recent heavy rains in Virginia, Maryland, and south-eastern Pennsylvania. Railroad tracks, bridges, embankments and culverts have been torn up in every direction, and the destruction of property generally has proved immense. The Schuylkill river was higher last week than ever before known; and the flood at Philadelphia was terribly destructive.

"I fear that we shall lose Pennsylvania this next election. I do not think we have earnestness enough in the State to unite and draw out the Republican strength, 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."—Thad. Stevens.

A young ladies' Base Ball Club has been organized in Niles, Michigan. We suppose they are now open to engagement for a home match.

Stanton Suspended.

Stanton's refusal to resign when requested to has not saved him. On the 12th the President sent him a communication suspending him from his office as Secretary of War, and instructing him to transfer all records, books, &c., in his custody to General U. S. Grant.

The Secretary was at the same time informed that General Grant had been empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim.

A communication was at the same time sent to General Grant, authorizing him to act as Secretary ad interim, and directing him at once to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office.

Mr. Stanton sent a reply to the President, in which he denied that, without the consent of the Senate, the Executive had any right to suspend him from office. Inasmuch, however, as the General Commanding the armies of the United States had notified him that he had accepted the appointment of Secretary of War, ad interim, the Secretary concluded by saying that he had no alternative but to submit under protest to superior force.

General Grant has therefore assumed charge of the Department of War.

The General sent a complimentary note to Mr. Stanton.

The Surratt Case.

As stated in part of our edition last week, the jury in the case of John H. Surratt, for the murder of Mr. Lincoln, were unable to agree, and were discharged. Judge Fisher then read an order declaring J. H. Bradley, sr., counsel for Surratt, suspended from the Bar, for alleged contempt of Court. Bradley denied the right to suspend; and has since been held to bail for an alleged challenge to Fisher. Surratt remains in prison.

Death of ex-Gov. Porter.

Our readers and the Democracy of the State generally will regret to learn that Ex-Gov. David R. Porter died at his residence in this city at five o'clock Tuesday, the 6th inst.

For many years of his long life Gov. Porter was intimately identified with the interests and political welfare of this, his native State, and was perhaps as widely known throughout the Commonwealth as any of his cotemporaries in public life. He was born, we believe, in Norristown, Montgomery county, in 1788, and at the time of his death was in the 79th year of his age. His father was Gen. Andrew Porter, and after the termination of a great struggle, served as the first Surveyor of the Commonwealth. Gov. Porter's brother, Geo. B. Porter, held the office of Governor of Michigan, and his brother, James M. Porter, was Secretary of War under President Tyler, and, for a number of years, judge of various courts in this State.

At an early age Gov. Porter removed to Huntingdon county, where he held the office of Prothonotary for nine years. He never fairly entered into public life, however, until 1834, during which year he was elected from the Huntingdon district to the State Senate. In this position he made his mark as a political economist of much ability, which secured for him the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1838. He was elected that year, and discharged the duties of the office so faithfully and satisfactorily to the people that he was honored with a re-election in 1841, and served until 1844, when he was succeeded by Gov. Shunk.

From that time forward Gov. Porter declined all nominations, but he was always ready to assist with his counsel and experience those who succeeded him in active political life. Almost up to the period of his last illness Governor Porter interested himself in passing events, and used his influence for the good of the State and country. Although during his life, and even up almost to the day of his death, he was a prominent mark for the malicious shafts of small political opponents, he always retained the respect of the better class of men of all parties, an honest man, and a faithful public servant. With the Democracy the name of Governor Porter was always a tower of strength, and in his death, aged as he was, they will feel that they have lost a faithful friend and valuable counsellor. As a man, gentleman and friend, Gov. Porter was unexceptionable. He was genial, affable, and obliging to all, and in nothing deserving the enmity of any. Peace to his ashes.—Harribury Patriot.

A POWERFUL RIVAL.—There is a new patent Sewing Machine, (called the Star Shuttle), manufactured in Cleveland, Ohio, by W. G. Wilson & Co., and sold for Twenty Dollars; that makes the Lock Stitch similar to Wheeler & Wilson, and other first class machines. The manufacturer claims that it is equal in size, finish and workmanship, to any other first class machine, besides being able to do the same range of work.

—Taking Medicine to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of Iron in the Blood, without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron) supplies this deficiency and builds up an iron constitution.

—The N. Y. religious editors call each other "lying rascals," "deacon fledglings," "crochety heretics," and "spirits."

Interpretation of the New Liquor Law.

Judge Miller, of Allegheny county, in a recent charge to the Grand Jury, interpreted the liquor law passed by the last Legislature as follows:

It requires licensed persons, at all times, to prevent disorderly conduct in their houses, as far as lies in their power; and to enable them to do so, they are required, immediately upon the occurrence of any disturbance, to call in the police or any constable, or sheriff, who are bound to obey such call and remove such disorderly person or persons, and shut up the house, if need be, till the disturbance is over.

Sec. 2 provides against selling or permitting to be sold or given away, any intoxicating drink of any kind, to any minor or apprentice. The question whether or not the party is known at the time to be a minor or apprentice is immaterial. Ignorance on this point will not excuse.

Sec. 3 forbids the sale or giving away of any such drink to an habitual drunkard, or to any intoxicated person, under the influence of liquor. Under this section, a tavern or restaurant keeper can not safely give liquor to any stranger entering his house, until he is certain that such party is not already intoxicated, or under the influence of liquor. If he does so, and the party happens to be under the influence of liquor, all the penalties of the act are incurred, which are severe; and the knowledge or absence of knowledge of the fact of intoxication would be immaterial. Nor is the degree of intoxication material: the penalty would be incurred, however slight the degree, if it existed at all. The same precaution will be necessary in any case where the party is not intoxicated, but commences drinking. Care must be taken to furnish no more liquor the moment that which is already furnished begins to have an intoxicating effect.

Sec. 4 puts it in the power of every husband, wife, or parent and child, to prevent each other from procuring any intoxicating drink from licensed houses of any kind. To effect this, all the husband has to do to prevent the wife, or the wife the husband, or the parent the child, or the child the parent, is simply to forbid the licensed party to furnish such drink to such relative. No formality is required as to notice. Either verbal or written notice will suffice, and if the notice or prohibition is violated by the licensed party, the consequences to him are serious; and the question whether such relative so forbidden to be supplied is a drunkard or not is wholly immaterial. The law places parties holding these domestic relations mutually within each other's power as regards procuring strong drink, and punishes the party furnishing it contrary to such prohibition.

Sec. 5 requires all bars or places of sale to be closed at midnight, and not open on Sunday at all.

Sec. 6 provides that conviction for a crime shall be a bar to the conviction for a crime of the same kind, and shall be a bar to the conviction for a crime of the same kind, and shall be a bar to the conviction for a crime of the same kind.

Sec. 7, as already stated, makes it the duty of all policemen, and constables and sheriff to the enforcement of this law, and to act on their own observation, or the suggestions of others in arresting its violators, who are to be taken before a magistrate.

Sec. 8 makes it the duty of policemen, constables or sheriff to arrest every person found intoxicated either on the streets or in places where drink is kept or sold, and to take them before a magistrate, whose duty it is to interrogate the party arrested, if not too drunk, as to where, and from whom, and under what circumstances he procured his drink. If the party is too drunk to answer this he is to be locked up or committed till sober, and then interrogated in order to ascertain whether the party furnishing the liquor was licensed, or if licensed whether it was furnished when the party was already intoxicated or under the influence of liquor, or the liquor had been forbidden by the relatives. In any of which cases the party so furnishing the liquor would be subjected to the proper punishment. The party intoxicated and so arrested is bound to furnish this information under oath, and if he should refuse so to do when sober, it would of course be the duty of the magistrate to commit him for contempt until he complied. Besides the penalties already mentioned,

Sec. 10 makes any violation of the act a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. A neglect by policemen or magistrates would also be indictable as a misdemeanor.

But these penalties to be imposed by the Criminal Courts are perhaps not the most serious consequences that may result to some from a violation of the law.

Sec. 9 renders the party offending liable to be sued in any civil court for all damages which may be sustained by any one in consequence of sale to parties to whom sale is prohibited; that is to say, sales to minors, apprentices, habitual drunkards, parties intoxicated and under influence of liquor at the time, and parties whose relatives or relative, as above named, have forbidden the sale. To a responsible restaurant or tavern keeper this civil liability might prove disastrous, and even to one who is not responsible it might prove exceedingly troublesome. He could not get rid of a judgment for such damages, except by imprisonment, and discharge under the insolvent laws, and then his bail for license must suffer to the extent of their bond. Take, for example, the case of drink furnished to a husband whose wife had forbidden it, and becomes incapable of labor or the support of his family, or becomes intoxicated, and in consequence meets with an accident, causing physician's bills and loss of employment; or in his intoxication commits some depredation upon the person or property of others, causing his arrest, imprisonment, and loss of life, etc. It is easy to see the measure of damages a jury would mete

out against the party furnishing the drink in such case. The wife and children, and perhaps the husband himself, or party to whom he did violence, would each be entitled to their appropriate damages.

American Manufactures.—The American Watch Company of Waltham, Mass.

Our readers know that the best mechanism of the best manufacturers of this country is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. The genius of American inventors and mechanics produced the cotton-gin, the mechanical reaper and mower, the sewing machine, the best telegraphic instruments, and last, but not least, the wonderful machinery of the American Watch Company of Waltham, Mass., a mechanism that takes hold of the raw material—the brass and steel, and gold, and precious stones, and under competent direction turns out that daily wonder and necessity—a perfect time-keeper.

Beginning in 1850 in a very moderate way, but with the determination to make none but thoroughly good watches, the Company have continued to enlarge their works from year to year, (as they were unable to supply the demand,) until now they manufacture about one-half of all the watches sold in the United States. Their factories cover over three acres of ground, and as an illustration of its extent, we may mention that it is supplied with over sixty miles of iron pipes. These watches have proved so reliable that several of the railways of the country now furnish them as a part of their equipment; and while recommending other lines to adopt the same precaution against accidents, the editor of the Boston Railway Times remarks: "We have carried one of these watches for the past four years, and although it has had to submit to rough usage in camp life, horseback riding, &c., we do not hesitate to say that it is the best time-keeper and less expensive to keep in order than any watch we ever carried." The Company's success has stimulated the manufacture and importation of many worthless counterfeits, so that buyers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine American watch made at Waltham.

Negro Suffrage.

The following is a resolution passed by a negro convention held in Dayton, Ohio, last week, and is decidedly refreshing as evincing the condensation of the negroes in not wishing to force negro suffrage upon the white people of Ohio.

"Resolved, That the extension of the right of voting to every male citizen of the United States is a foregone conclusion, and we earnestly hope that our noble State will not be so laggard in her duty in this respect as to be forced to recognize the rights of her citizens by Congressional or other action, but will, in a manner worthy of her fame, voluntarily remove all laws which are in her power to remove from the colored people. They would prefer to receive the right of suffrage as a voluntary gift from the white trash, but if not given voluntarily, they will take it through the action of Congress. White folks may govern themselves accordingly.

"Hefty" Base Ball Club.

The base ball fever has seized upon all classes of our country, and clubs in Ottawa could be counted up to a dozen or two. The last organized, however, is by all odds the most solid and substantial in the material of its make up, as will be seen by the list and advertisement of its members, as given below:

First Nine.—Hon. J. D. Caton, weight 230 lbs.; Rev. P. Terry 237, Sam'l Parrey 260, L. B. Delaue 236, J. S. Dean 240, G. Baumer 230, E. W. Dewey 225, Dr. H. M. Godfrey 225—total weight 2,109 lbs.

Second Nine.—Max. Kneuss 225, A. Holcomb 210, John Murray 217, J. O. Glover 205, Sam'l Patterson 205, Wm. Palmer 205, E. H. Raymond 201, F. F. Brown 205. Aggregate weight of the club 5,425 lbs. No member weighing less than 200 admitted.

The club met last evening for the election of officers, but at too late an hour to enable us to announce the names.

Hon. E. S. Leland, weight 212, has consented to act as umpire.

The club challenges any other of equal weight to a match game, to be played with the thermometer not below 85 Fahrenheit.

—There are more murders and other crimes in Brownlow's Radically "reconstructed" State than in all the ten excluded States together. The negroes and white rascals think nothing, since the "election" of maltreating and murdering "rebels," and as for the destruction of the property of conservatives, by fire and otherwise, little account is taken of such matters.

The Great Cause of Human Misery.

Just Published in a sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by debauches; Intermittent Emissions; Impotency; Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption; Epilepsy; and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By JOHN J. OULYER, M.D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bleedings, instruments, flags, or caustics, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands.

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, Alpaca, Challis Delaines, 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. At the Post Office, east side of Public Square.

New Advertisements.

Quackenboss' Arithmetics.

THE LATEST AND BEST. Primary, 40c. Elementary, 60c. Practical, \$1.00. Up to the times; teach the methods used by business men; complete on all the branches of Commercial Arithmetic; well conducted in rules and analysis; admirably graded; perfect text books; with no defects; so say the teachers who use them. Going in every where. Specimens mailed to Teachers at half the above prices. Agents wanted in every county. Address: D. APPLETON & CO. New York.

LIGHT WORK and GOOD PAY.

For pleasant and profitable employment take Agency for "Good Books." Ask for Illustrated Catalogue. Send two stamps to S. H. WELLS, 330 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for

"FOUR YEARS IN THE OLD WORLD," 12,000,000 ready sold. Now is the time to make money. No competition. Great inducements offered to teachers, ministers, active bodies or experienced agents. Send for terms to FOSTER & PALMER, Jr. 14 Bible House, New York.

AGENTS WANTED. Another Great

work, entitled "LEE AND HIS LIQUORERS," 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 other side. S. E. TRACY & CO. Publishers, 65 Broadway, New York.

Joseph Gillott's Steel Pens,

Of the old Standard Quality.

TRADE MARK: JOSEPH GILLOTT, Name and Designating Number. The well known Original and Popular Numbers, 303-404-170-351.

Having been assumed by other Makers, we desire to caution the public in respect to said imitations. ASK FOR GILLOTT'S.

CAUTION!—An injunction was granted by the Supreme Court (New York) at General Term, January, 1867, against the use by others of the name JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS, No. 21 John St., New York.

HENRY OWEN, Sole Agent.

RODMAN, FISK, & CO., BANKERS,

No. 18 Nassau St.

Buy and sell at market rates Six per cent. Bonds of 1851; Five-Twenty Bonds, all issues; Ten Forty Bonds; Seven-Thirty Bonds, all series; Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver Certificates. Convert all series of 5-20 Notes into new consolidated 5-20 Bonds at best market rates.

Receive orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities. Receive deposits and allow 5 per cent. interest on balances, subject to check at sight. Make collections on all accessible points. All issues of Government Securities credited or remitted for, on receipt, at market rates, free of all commission charges. R. F. & CO.

PAINTS for FARMERS

AND OTHERS.—THE GRAPTON MINERAL PAINT COMPANY are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use; two coats will put on a surface with pure linseed oil, will last 10 or 15 years; is a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, olive drab or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Cattle, Carriages, Ships and Ship Bottoms, Floor Oil Cloths, (one manufacturer having used 3,000 bins, the past year) for painting and improving is unsurpassed for body durability, stability, and adhesion. Price, 60c per bin, of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for one year, and will give him 1000 bins. Send for a circular, which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a metal tin. Grapton Mineral Paints, Address: DANIEL BIRDWELL, Proprietor, 254 Pearl St., New York.

MDCCLX.

1760. "CENTURY." 1867.

\$100 A DAY.

We have adopted the plan of putting money in CENTURY TOBACCO to increase our sales. It is valuable in that it is only necessary for them to give it a trial to become fully satisfied of its merits, and to pronounce it the best Fine Cut made. We will continue to offer these inducements until the fact is fully recognized.

We are making the Century from selections of the very choicest old 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 a \$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 leaving Genuine U. S. Greenbacks to the amount of \$100 a day.

The senders of these Greenbacks—by sending us their names, address, 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.

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; Fox & Barle, 34 South Water St., Chicago; Shultz & Bagley, 91 West Second St., Cincinnati. Price list sent on application to—

F. & G. LORILLARD, [Established in 1760.] 16 Chambers St., N. Y.

MADAME FOY'S PATENT CORSET SUPPORTER,

Combines in one garment a perfect fitting Corset, and the most desirable Skirt Supporter ever offered the public. It places the weight of the skirts upon the shoulders instead of the hips; it improves the form without tight lacing; gives ease and comfort; is applied and recommended by physicians. Manufactured by D. B. SATINDERS & CO., 25 Summer St., Boston.

More \$200 For each Month. Send with Stencil Dies. Send for Catalogue and Samples, free. S. M. SPENCER & Co., Brattleboro, Vt.

6,000 AGENTS wanted, to sell Six New Inventions, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 25 cents for a small book and sample gratis. Agents have a sale of \$100,000. Ephraim Brown, Lowell, Mass.

LADIES and Gentlemen employed, Picture Business. Very profitable. No risk. 17 specimens Pictures and Catalogue sent for 10c postage. MANSION LANG, 227 Bowery, New York City.

"MIST OF THE MORNING" BITTERS. MORGEN DUFT. The purest tonic in the world. Universally used and MISSED if not taken.

BARNETT & LUMLEY, 150 Water St., N. Y.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co. ADVERTISING AGENTS,

40 Park Row, New York.

Business men wishing to advertise in any part of the country can send their orders to us. The cost is moderate, and the Agent's commission covers the postage. We are authorized to contract and insert newspapers throughout the country at publishers' regular rates.

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS As an Investment.

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

1st. The early completion of the whole great line of the Pacific is as certain as any future business enterprise can be. The Government grant of twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds, for the completion of the line, practically guarantees it. One fourth of the work is 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 what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it was the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 22,425 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and the trains are daily running. For many years it was the remaining 92 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 several times greater than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and for another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expense, 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 sound and profitable enterprise.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a security in its own bonds. This amount, upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only \$18,000,000.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers (which is to them a third thing), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. The fact that it is not claimed that there are any better securities than Government bonds, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who will therefore invest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 100 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. less than gold, and 10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

Over Nine per Cent. Interest.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St., CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 Wall St., JOHN J. CROCK & SON, BANKERS, No. 23 Wall St., and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. For many years it was by mail from the Company's Office, No. 30 Nassau Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, and whose name will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.