NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or lghiesn Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and miled to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dellars er Annum; One Dollar and F.fty Cents for Two onths, invariably in advance for the period ordered

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1867.

The Selections of Our Judges. _HE Courts, on Saturday, exercised the delipate duty vested in them by the act of the Legislature, and announced their appointments of the members of the Board of School Controllers. The selections made, taken altogether, are such as to merit the warmest pommendation, although in several instances old members of great worth were omitted, while once or twice we see that some were retained whose places might well have been filled with new men. We are glad to see that such men as Edward Shippen and Dr. Nebinger were retained, but regret that the appointments could not have been so arranged as to keep directors like Messrs. Vaughan and Elkin in the places they have so well filled. The new Board, however, is infinitely the superior of the old one, and we hope that It will not only be new in name, but in all Its acts. What is necessary is intelligent educated men to direct the working of our system of schools. We hope that the President of the new Board will exercise great pare in the appointment of the committees.

If all pains are taken, and each member laced in that position for which he is peonarly fitted, the energies will all be brought I toplay, and none be lost by misapplication. hus, there are gentlemen who are admirably lttcd for work of a partionlar kind, such as appropriations and the like, who are worse han useless on a committee having charge of The highest institution of our common school Bystem. In the distribution of duty, the atmost care should be exercised to place the right man in the right place.

The advantage of vesting the power of appointment with the Courts is evident already, and is yet more obvious by comparison. If we glance at the class of men appointed Controllers, and at the class elected by Councils to act as Directors of Girard College, we grow eagar for the yet further extension of the powers of the Courts. If it were possible to so construe the will of Mr. Girard as to allow this change, we would be strongly in favor of the attempt. Whether or not it is possible, remains to be determined by the law. If we could have secured as College Directors such men as are to be our Controllers, the shameful insult to a gentleman lately perpetrated would not have disgraced the College. As the Board now stands, there is no such thing as reliability. We would not be surprised if President Allen went the way of his predecessor, with no more notice than was given to him. The little taste of power which the Directors enjoyed has made them eager for more. Already there are rumors that the President is too old, and we would not be much astonished at his expulsion before many months have passed. Should it happen, the old rule, "to do unto others as you would be done by," may become singularly applicable in he case of the President. Until some reorm is made in the manner of appointing the pirectors, we have no great hopes that the haritable designs of the founder will reach lhat wide sphere of usefulness which he sought No earnestly to secure for his institution.

The Greatness of Little People. Ir is probably known to most people that there is situated on the western shore of Delaware bay a narrow strip of land which once apon a time was embraced within the limits of the domains of the Proprietary of Pennsylvania. But by some freak of our forefathers, this narrow strip of territory was finally organized into a separate province, and in due course of time it became one of the sovereign States of the Union. In vulgar parlance, as well as in official documents, it is known as the State of Delaware; but the aborigines take excessive pride in styling it the Diamond State. These aborigines, who, in 1860, numbered but 112,216, consider themselves a pecudiar people, in the essential Scripture sense of the term, and as being more highly favored by Heaven than are most of the communities of earth. In one respect they certainly are, for their beggarly one hundred thousand have an equal representation in the Senate of the United States with the three millions and a half of people who are so unfortunate as to swell in the State upon their northern border.

Impressed with a lively sense of their own sisteric importance, the Delawarians affect he profoundest admiration for the past. In sruth, they may be accounted the most eminently conservative race upon the continent. In the year 1795, for example, the members of the State Legislature were duly apportioned among the three counties into which their magnificent domain has been divided from hime immemorial, and this apportionment is still in force, one-third of the present population, as a consequence, having as great a voice in the counsels of the Commonwealth as all the rest put together. To suggest a modification of the system is to be guilty of treason against the Diamond sovereignty. But this is not the only fashion in which they hug the past to their bosoms. On Saturday morning, five men were placed in the pillory at New Castle, and on the afternoon of the same day, ten more, six of them being black and the remainder white, were tortured with the lash. This highly adifying process was witnessed by a large consourse of the aborigines, men and women, boys and girls, mingling in the throng. The phildren were in great glee, and rent with

their glad shouts that portion of the heavens which was so fortunate as to be above them at the time, while a drupken brute reeled about the scene and enlivened the spirits of the aborigines by the singing of hymns. The miserable wretches, who were thus given a foretaste of the Infernoto which they are forever doomed, had been guilty of the presumption of offending the majestic sovereignty of the Diamond State by the violation of its laws. The soil of Delaware is too sacred to sustain the walls of a prison, and so its criminals are turned loose upon the world, but not unwhipt of justice.

It takes but little time for a civilized American citizen to express his opinion of the manner in which the Delawarians are accustomed to vindicate their laws, but we find ourselves at a loss for a word which will give full vent and force to our feelings. The most that we can say is, that in more than one respect the State of Delaware is a disgrace to the whole

The Execution of the Fenians. THERE Fenians were hung on Saturday. This, too, in despite of all the threats, processions, and declarations of sympathy and oaths of vengeance. We are sorry for the executed, but cannot but think that the Queen was justified in allowing the full punishment of the law to be meted out to them. Their crime was great. They had attempted rebellion in the midst of England. Previous leniency had apparently been construed as fear on the part of the authorities, and again and again were the attempts made. It was necessary that some example should be afforded to deter evil doers in the future, and the example was made. We hope now that it will act as a salutary warning to those over eager persons in our midst who are wildly spending their money in a hopeless cause; and we feel well assured that it will deter similar attempts in Great Britain. A Government which is not strong enough and stern enough to protect itself and punish crime is not worthy of a brave man's allegiance; and had England not acted as she did, she would have placed herself in the false position of fearing her rebel subjects. The cure was painful, but so was the disease.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD is progressing with almost marvellous rapidity, and we are assured that before the close of the present working season the highest point between the two oceans will be reached. The track has just reached the base of the mountains, five hundred and twenty-five miles west of Omaha, and the remaining thirty miles between the present terminus and Evans' Pass, the highest point over which the road will pass, will be completed by January. The work of ascending the eastern slope of the mountain does not present any great engineering difficulties, as the grade is only eighty feet to the mile, while there are a number of ascents in the East with a grade of more than one hundred feet. Now that this great iron band, which will tend to draw the widely separated sections of the country so closely together, is rapidly approaching completion, it is a matter of surprise to us that the great work was not attempted ten years ago. Its advantages to every portion of the country, commercially, politically, and socially, are so manifest and so great, that we are forced to watch its progress with careful attention. When the great highway of the nation is finally completed, the event will merit a universal rejoicing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Third Page.]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 1448. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

NATIONAL BANK UF PROPERTY OF THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the Bank will assume and pay the State tax of THREE MILLS, assessed on their shares, and now pay able at the office of the Receiver of Taxes of this city.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD;

Cashler.

NATIONAL REFINEMENT IS INDIcated, to no small extent, by a delicate appre-ciation of the comparative merits of perfumes; and it is a prost of the critical tasts of the American public in tellet inxuries, that they have adopted as a stan-dard article of its class Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cerous,"—Newton Herald.

THE GREAT REMEDY .-

AT THE CHEAP BOOK STORE

WEISTER'S NEW PICTORIAL 4TO. DIC. TIONARY FOR \$8.50. 5000 VOLUMES AT 50 CENTS EACH, WORTH \$2

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> JAMES S. CLAXTON, NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

A SHORT HISTORY

PROFESSIONAL SAFE-BURNING In Connection with the

BOSTON STEAM PATENT.

The Little Game Laid Bare. THE YANKESTRICK EXPOSED.

The Nigger in the Fence Smoked Out.

A Short History of Professional Safe-burning, as Practised by the Boston Steam Patent Company and their Agents in the Vicinity of Philadelphia.

The movement began first by couspiring with the Secretary of the Agricultural Pair at Norristown to ourn Safes at the Fair. They first prepared two Safes expressly for the test, one made by Evans & Watson nd one furnished by the Boston Company, made with six-inch composition walls, including the patent. with inner wood doors, and everything done for protection. The very first notice other Safe-makers had of the burning, Mr. Longacre, Secretary, sends other makers a written notice that Safes of different manufacturers were to be tested on the Fairground on the following Saturday, and that if each maker did not have his Safe on the ground by Wednesday morning. from Safes then made, other parties would furnish them. These notices were received on Monday previous, thus preventing other parties from preparing any hafe for a test but themselves. It was next advertised in the papers that the d'fferent makers were to burn Safes on Saturday at Norristown, and it was understood on the Fair ground that the different makers were parties to the burning, when the fact was that before any notice was given they surreptitiously bought a safe from each maker for the express purpose, and had them on the ground before the notice was given on Monday, knowing, of course that no Safe maker would accept such a one-sided proposition to test Safes. I arrived at Norristown scon after 12 M. on Saturday. The burning was over. I learned the Safes were mostly burned in the night and I was told that Lillie's Safe duor was fastened back by a worden wedge after the fire was over, it being neither latched nor locked. I noticed that the Safes on either side of the Steam Patent Safes were much harder burned than they were, the iron being warped, twisted, and burnt very much more than the steam safe. I noticed also a good number of bricks thrown under the Boston steam sa'e, no doubt to prevent the heat acting on the bottom. I came at once to the conclusion that there was a "nigger in the feace". -a little game-a Yankee trick, w. ich should be exposed. I noticed, also, that the composition walls to the steam safe, including water cans, were about six inches, with an inner wood door attached to book case, etc. I decided to have one of Lillie's safes got up with six-inch composition walls and the same inner door, and to test it with the steam patent equally and fairly, both principles being equally protected and soon after announced to the public that I proposed to test, on the 22d of Outober, Lillie's safe, with six-inch comp-sition wals, with the Boston Steam Patent, with walls the same thickness, and to test them thoroughly and fairly. I then gave Messrs. Evans & Watson notice that they could furnish the best rafe they could make on their principle, and that a committee could be appointed in the usual way (to see that the test was fairly made of course). Evans & Watson announced their acceptance, but upon conditions which I would not accept, as I would not allow the placing of the safes to burn in their hands, or that of an inexperienced committee as my whole object might be lost that is, to smoke out the nigger. I found I could not be ready on the 22d of October, on account of the burglar test. I some days before the 22d postponed the test to take place on the 6th of November, and then stated publicly that the safes would be burned in a furnace, thoroughly and fairly. Evans & Watson, knowing that I would n a furnace, and would not leave that point to a committee, again announced their acceptance. I had the furnace prepared at my own expense. On the 5th I sent a polite note to E. & W. that it was desirable to have the safe placed that afternoon in the furnace, to be able to finish it. The verbal reply was, I could mind my business and they would theirs. The furnace remained open for them until 9 A. M. the next morning. They would not put their safe in the furnace upon any terms whatever, but came there prepared to burn safes in their usual way-that is, professionally. Burn their sate, prepared expressly for a test, with six-inch composition walls, and all the extras, with Lillie's Sate (having a three-inch composition wall), with their dis-interested committee, and, though last, not least, their Boston Company's professional safe-burner, who travels the country, and is employed expressly for that purpose-and I admit be is a master in his profession. He manipulates to great advantage. He is a magician. Biliz couldnot match him in his line. Why, he can burn the Steam Patent Safe for five hours, and not even scorch fine

it is all simple to the professional, and to others when the secret is out.

Now for the secret:—

1. The wind being strong northwest, the two safes are set on a line near east and west, Lillie's Safe west, the strong wind striking on the north and west side, thus shielding the Steam Patent Safe.

2. A large quastity of fine shavings are packed under the Steam Safe, and the fire is started, and as soon as kindled a large quantity of wood is placed erect on the north side of the Steam Safe (the only side the whild could reach it at the bottom), and packed so close as to stop she draft, or action of the fire along the bottom. While the wood was all on fire on the two sides and the frost of Lillie's and with the strong draft, he heat was tremendous.

2. When the wood was removed there was a very large bed of live coals piled up ground and under Lillie's and a small quantity around the Steam Safe, and when the water was thrown from the hose-pipe on the north side, and as the stream struck under the Steam Patent Safe, a quantity of shavings came out unscorched on the south side. What is the explanation? Simply this—Shavings packed foll under the bottom, and wood packed so close, and so much of it on the north or windward side, the draft way choked and the fire could not burn at the bottom.

1 think, with this exposition every candid man present will understand why the shavings were not scorched, and will see the importance of having a professional safe-burner to those who make safe-burning a business.

"But," says the professional, "did I not put under the Steam Patent Safe the Itagest quantity of sha-

shavings under its bottom! It is clear Bittz is non-

fessional safe-burner to those who make asfe-burning a business.

"But," says the professional, "did I not put under the Steam Patent Safe the largest quantity of shavings, and did I not put around it the largest quantity of wood? Did I not put around it the largest quantity of wood? Did I not try my best to get the largest amount of heat upon it?" etc. All fair upon its face, but the small smount of coal—and especially the unscorched shavings—rise up like Banquo's ghost, or the bloody hand, and he may well say, "Avaunt, quit my sight; let the carth bide thee; never shake thy gory tooks at me; out, damn'd spot—out I say!" But the unscarched shavings are there still, and there they will be forcier.

I now introduce the certificate of a respectable young man, a fireman employed by Mesars. Evans & Watson, as such, to watch the fire, to protect the buildings near by, and to put out the fire and cool the safes. This certificate, I think, not only fully sustains my previous statements, but shows the immense advantage in having a professional safe-burner to make the business a success:—

PIREMAN'S CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that I was employed by Evans & Watson as fireman, with the necessary apparatus for potting out fire at the Saie burning on the 6th of November: that I was present during the burning of the fislen, and watched the progress of the fire very particularly, and the result. I noticed when the wood was removed from the Saies, that there was a very large amount of fine coals all around and under Lilie's Safe, a very small quantity about the Steam Patent Safe, and that there were shavings not burned about the Safe. I noticed, also, that the wind blew strong from the northwest, and that Lillie's Safe had a strong draft upon it from the north and west side; that the draft could not strike the Steam Safe only on the borth side. I roticed, also that the man who at ended the fire was very particular to keep, during the Safe, standing up endwise, very compact, which evidently choked up the draft and prevented the Safe. It is my candid opinion—from the location of the fire near and along the bottom of the Safe. It is my candid opinion—from the location of the Safes in reference to the wind, from the spearance of the wood when removed from the Safes, and the amount of heat and coals around each safe at the time, also from a ciose observation of the fire during the burning—that Lillie's Safe was expanded to at least twice the amount of heat as the FIREMAN'S CERTIFICATE.

THE GREAT SAFE TEST. | Steam Patent Safe. I held, the hose-pipe when the WILLIAM H. DONALDSON,
No. 1731 BANBOM Street, Phila., Pa.
Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1807.

We are taught in this short history the tollowing facts:—
First, A conspiracy between Evans & Watson and others to deceive, causing people to believe there was a test on the Fair grounds between the different Sale makers, and the Boston Steam Patent, when it was makers, and the hosted steam rates, when it was not true.

Secup d. They prepare Safes for a test with six-inch composition wails, and other extras made expressly for a test, and burn them with Safes not made for a test, with three to four-inch composition walls, and give the Steam Patent the credit of success, when it is only the thickness of walls, as the real test in the furnace has mily shewn, and this is their "little cause."

is only the thickness of walls, as the real test in the turnace has fully shewn, and this is their "little game."

Third. They place the Steam Patent Safe near the ground, and shoke up the bottom with wrick or shavings (I wonder if they soak them with alum water), to prevent draft or acidon. This is very important, as they have a reservoir under the cans to catch the surplus water, and the heat at the bottom would use up the reservoir too rapidly. This is the reason they would not put the Safe in the furnace, and this is the 'Yankee strick."

Fou th. They have a professional Safe burner who knows just how to place the Safes in relation to the wind: just how to increase the draft or leasen it under each Safe; how to pack the shavings and the wood, also, without either scorching or burning; how to produce the least heat with the greatest quantity of wood in fact, bow to burn one Safe hard, and the next one to it light, and Evans & Watson's disinterested committee have such unbounded confidence in him he is a lowed to manipulate the fire to his liking. This is the nigger smoked out.

If Lillie's Bafe, with 3-inch composition walls and with more than twice the heat upon it, more than half burns up the Steam Patent Safe, with 6-inch walls made an purpose, with inner doors, etc., where would the Steam Safe be with equal heat and equal walls? The reader should understand that a Bafe with 6-inch walls will stand fire twice as leng as the same Safe with 4-inch walls; and to test the Steam Patent fairly the composition walls must be equal in thickness in both Safes.

P. S.—I shall in my next article take up the disinterested Committee's report, and the false charges contained therein.

M. C. S.

CLARK & BIDDLE.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

HAVE OPENED THIS DAY A LARGE INVOICE OF

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Beg leave to inform their customers that they have made a reduction in price on their entire stock.

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plussed. The professional safe-burner is ahead. Still it is all simple to the professional, and to others when

FINE COLONG TEAS,

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FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co. We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WMSPAINTER &CO. NO. 26 SOUTH THIRD STREET. We would to-day give these bonds and pay a diffe

rence of \$206:33 taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1891. 5-20's of 1862. \$156.88 do. \$127.58 \$137.58 5-20's of 1885, May & Nov. \$151'83 5-20's of '65, Jan. & July. 5-20's of '67. do. \$93'83 do. do. 5 % cent. 19-40's. do. do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. June Issue. \$100.19 7.3-10 Cy. July issue. (For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every con fidence in their security. Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Running West from Omaha

Across the Continent,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many Eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cept. Bonds at the rate of from \$15,000 to \$48,000 per mile, for which it takes a second lien as accurity, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Receipt Books Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock, and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,500 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source o large revenue to the Company. Much of this laud in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests, and abound in coal of the bes quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government, and no more. Hon, E. D. Morgan and Hon, Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already

Earnings of the Company.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is in fact, a Government Work, built under the super vision of Government officers, and to a large extenwith Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certairly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds Are offered for the present are NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the

market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

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Or over NINE PER CENT, upon the investment, Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO, No. 36 S. Third st. J. E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. Third street. THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,

In Wilmington, Delaware, by

R. R. ROBINSON & CO. And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassan at OLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.

JOHN J. CISCO, & SON, Bankers, No. 83 Wall St., And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in draits or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, and resources for construction, and value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Com-

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

November 23, 1867. 11 25 mwi0t

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AT 87% CENTS, ALL COLORS. 11 25 mw/84 SHOTWELL'S SWEET CIDER

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Nearly two years ago Mesers. HOYT & CO. intro duced in this city a system of seiling goods now known as HOYT'S NOVELTY.

NOS, 229 CHESNUT STREET, AND 56 N. EIGHTH STREET. This system, it is hardly necessary to say, has become a fixed institution, its patrons being those of our

most respectable citizen".

The "novelty" of this enterprise consists of a very plain and legitimate plan, by which the consumer is allowed to participate in the profits which, in the ordinary way, are given to the retail dealer. In abort, its operation amounts to selling goods at retail at wholesale prices.

HOW IT IS DONE. Any business man will tell you that by large cash purchases goods can be purchased at from is to me per cent, less than upon credit, and in small lots, as is usually the case, Measer, A. J. HoYT & CO. suplay a capital sufficient to possess this advantage, and supply themselves with a great variety of useful and stable goods, at prices seldom within the reach of the ordinary retail dealer, and it will be seen that they

can afford to be liberal. Now that we have shown that they can afford to sell cheap, we will take THE TESTIMONY OF THOUSANDS. Who say they promptly fulfil all their promises. For the information of those who may be unacquainted with the class of goods to be had at Hoyt's Navelly, we mention first a line of goods that Hoyt's Co. sell for a single Quarter each, with prices classwhere.

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8/1	Trecaile Trooms	
	Toy books	25
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k.	Har Brushes	25
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ю.	Coth Brusbes. Blacking (large box). Fearl Buttons. Gents' Canes.	935
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	Yard Measure	25
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•	It will be seen at a gla	ehold being stanle and
1	constant use, the quality s	nd prices are familiar
	constant use, the quality a	and could

almost every man, woman, and could.

Please bear in mind that you can select any article in
the above tust for 25 cents, without being obliged to make a This being so far clearly illustrated, we will now mention the most important seature which consti-THE NOVELTY.

In consequence of making large sales from the above list of goods, Mesars. A. J. Hoyt & Co. present to each person, puschasing an article for 25 cents, a scaled order or check, which gives the holder a privilege to purchase for one declar an additional article, if it is desired. No person, however institutious, can surely object to receive a privilege to purchase any article of merchandise at less than its value, especially when no obligation is incurred, or, in other words, when it "costs nothing."

SOHFBULE No. 2.

Embracing articles of croament, use, and value, the regular retail prices using from one to one hundred and fifty dollars. To holders of checks, or orders, these articles will be sold at

AFONE DOLLAR TO

pany's Offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

No. 329 CHESNUT Street,

No. 56 N. EIGHTH Street,

The Ladies will find a lage variety of goods par-ticularly adapted to their use, and should call before purchasing elsewhere. A general invitation is extended to all so call and examine our goods and method of doing business. At No. 329 CHESNUT Street and No. 55 N. EIGHTM Street.

A. J. HOYT & CO.