

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII—No. 65.

LANCASTER PA., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1880

Price Two Cents.

Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall.

SHALL WE SELL THEM?

There is in Philadelphia a clothing house which has no double in all the world. The world is full of clothing houses; and it is a good deal to say that one is unlike all the rest.

First, in its dealing; and it is surprising that one house should differ much from another. Selling clothing is so simple a matter, that it is likely, one would suppose, to be done in very much the same way in Philadelphia, New York and London. But Philadelphia is ahead; and, curiously enough, one house in Philadelphia is ahead of all the rest.

To be ahead in dealing is to deal on a higher plane, in a more liberal way, to give the buyer more well founded confidence without loss of the merchant's safety. This Philadelphia clothing house says to a stranger: "We want to deal with exact justice. We want what belongs to us, viz., a fair profit; and we want you to have what belongs to you, viz., a liberal money's worth. Our way to arrive at this result is to mark a price on everything we sell, which price is absolute; and to let you buy what you like, go away and think the bargain over, and come and trade back, if you want to. We find by experience that this liberality is harmless to us. Of course, you like it. And it makes quick and ready dealing. We don't want you to bring back what you buy—it would cost us money every time; but we would rather you would bring back than keep what you don't like. So, we try to see that you get at first what you will like the better the more you know of it. This is really the whole philosophy of our dealings." Is it any wonder that no other clothing house in this city, or New York, or London, deals in the same way?

Second, in its goods—the amount and variety of them. There are other houses where excellent clothing is kept, and a great deal of it; but there is none, anywhere, that keeps so much. The dealing related above has won the largest trade the world has yet seen. To supply such a trade great quantity and variety of clothing are required; and these in turn increase the trade, because everybody likes to choose out of many things, rather than out of few.

This is the country of ready-made clothing. Great Britain makes the most of any European country; but there is not in all London any clothing business a quarter as large as that of Oak Hall. New York has several large clothing businesses; but no one nearly equal to that of Oak Hall; Boston likewise.

Look back twenty years! Have we done you good service, or not? But that is not what we had in mind; we were thinking of the clothes you are going to buy to-day. Shall we sell them?

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

Oak Hall, Sixth and Market, PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE SHOWING SOME SPECIAL PATTERNS IN

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

Bathington Hosiery in Solid Colors, Flannel-Lined, Bleached and Unbleached, Silk Clocked, Solid Colors, Roman Stripes and Fancy Ribbed.

WOOLEN HOSE.

Extra Heavy Woollen Hose for Ladies' and Gents' Wear.

FALL AND WINTER UNDERWEAR,

For Ladies, Gents and Children, all sizes, from 16 to 50 inches. Special Value in LADIES' COATS and DOLMANS. Dress Goods, Silks, Cashmeres. Our

BLACK CASHMERES

are unequalled. Take a look at them before purchasing elsewhere. We respectfully solicit a call.

J. B. MARTIN & CO.

SPECIAL INVITATION.

WATT, SHAND & COMPANY

Invite ladies to examine large purchases of Clearing Lots at less than Auction Prices.

COLOR DRESS SILKS,

Beautiful Shades, really worth \$1.00, only 65c.

BLACK DRESS SILKS—Popular brand, 5c, \$1.25, 1.50, 1.75. POWDER BLUE SATINS—6 inches wide, all wool; importer's price 80c; ours 65c. BLACK CASHMERES—Excellent Value, 37 1/2, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

NEW YORK STORE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

ZAHM'S CORNER,

A new room and elegant stock. A full line of

Lancaster Watches, Waltham Watches, Columbus Watches,

In Gold and Silver Cases, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Beautiful wedding gifts in

Jewelry, Diamonds, Bronzes, Silverware, and French Clocks.

Arundel Spectacles,

the best in the world.

OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT

Is as complete as any in the larger cities. We manufacture Rings, Masonic Marks, Society Pins, Jewelry of all kinds, Diamond Mounting and any special or odd pieces in any desirable style. MONOGRAMMING and Fine Jewelry and Watch repairing a specialty. All work warranted. Call and examine our stock and leave your repairing with

EDW. J. ZAHM.

Zahm's Corner, Lancaster, Pa.

KIDNEY PADS.

DAY'S KIDNEY PAD! A NEW DISCOVERY.

That acts directly on the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, by absorbing all humors, every trace of disease, and forcing into the system powerful and healthful vegetable tonics, giving it wonderful power to cure PAIN IN THE BACK, Side and Loins, Inflammation and Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Diabetes, Stone in the Bladder, Inability to Retain or Expel the Urine, High Colored, scanty or Painful Urinating, Dropsy, Shreds or Casts in the Urine, NEURALGIA AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, and in fact any disease of these great organs. It is a powerful, safe, pleasant and reliable in its effects, yet powerful in its action. It can be worn at all seasons, in any climate, and is equally good for MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD. Ask your druggist for it and accept no imitation or substitute, or send to us and receive it by return mail. Regular Pad, 2c; Special Pad, for Chronic, deep-seated, or cases of long standing, 5c; Children's Pad, 1c. It is a powerful, safe, pleasant and reliable in its effects, yet powerful in its action. It can be worn at all seasons, in any climate, and is equally good for MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD. Ask your druggist for it and accept no imitation or substitute, or send to us and receive it by return mail.

Day Kidney Pad Company,

TOLLEDO, OHIO. EASTERN AGENCY,

CHARLES N. CRITTENTON, 115 Fulton St., New York.

\$500 REWARD!

OVER A MILLION OF PROF. GUILMETTE'S French Kidney Pads

Have already been sold in this country and in France; every one of which has given perfect satisfaction, and has performed cures every time when used according to directions. We now say to the afflicted and doubting one that we will pay the above reward for a single case of

LAME BACK

that the Pad fails to cure. This Great Remedy will positively and Permanently cure Lame Back, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and Retention of the Urine, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, High Colored Urine, Pain in the Back, Side or Loins, Nervous Weakness, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary Organs whether contracted by private disease or otherwise.

LADIES, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, or any disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs, YOU CAN BE CURED!

Without swallowing nauseous medicines, by simply wearing

PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD,

WHICH CURES BY ABSORPTION. Ask your druggist for PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD, and take no other. If he has not got it, send \$2 and you will receive the Pad by return mail.

JAMES A. MEYER, Old Fellow's Hall, Columbia, Pa. Sold only by W. G. HULL, Druggist, 15 W. King St., Lancaster, Pa. aug11-6m10dM.W.F

Prof. Guilmette's French Liver Pad.

Will positively cure Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Ague Cake, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dropsy, and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Blood. Price \$1.50 by mail. Send for Prof. Guilmette's Treatise on the Kidneys and Liver, free by mail.

FRENCH PAD COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio. aug11-6m10dM.W.F

GROCERIES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEVAN'S FLOUR

No. 227 NORTH PRINCE STREET. d17-1yd

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES AND FRUITS.

New Foreign and Domestic Fruits.

HECKER'S SELF-RAISING FLOUR, FRESH AKON OAT MEAL, CHOICE COFFEES AND TEAS, CONFECTIONS AND NUTS.

CHOICE SYRUPS.

A FULL LINE OF GOODS.

Your wants can be well and cheaply supplied at

D. S. BURSKE'S,

17 East King Street, Lancaster.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

for Lancaster City and County, at

L. M. FLYNN'S

No. 42 WEST KING STREET.

SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR THE

Schools of Lancaster City,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

At the LOWEST PRICES, at the Book Store of

JOHN BAER'S SONS,

15 and 17 NORTH QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

MARBLE WORKS.

WM. P. FRALEY'S

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

758 North Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa. MONUMENTS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES, GRAVES, GARDEN SEATVAYS, CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c.

All work guaranteed and satisfaction given in every particular. S. B.—Remember, works at the extreme end of N. 4th Street, near the

RAIN SPECIFICATION In large or small amounts. \$25 or \$30.00. Write W. T. SOUTLE & CO., Commercial Merchants, 120 La Salle Street, Chicago, for circulars. m28-1yd

Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 15, 1880.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

RESCUE OF THE BODIES PREVENTED BY FIRE AND CHOKE DAMP.

One Miner Rescued Two Persons Alive, Whom He Afterwards Discover-ed to Be Dead.

Three Boys' Escape.

The first indication of the Stellarton accident on the surface was the blowing off the top of the fan pit, followed by a great gust of wind, but no report was heard. The utmost precautions have been taken by the management, and the explorers are all picked men under guidance of cool, clear-headed men. The equipments of the miners were excellent—probably as good as any on the continent. About 600,000 had lately been expended in new machinery, and it was considered a very safe pit, as the workmen could walk out of it.

At 11 1/2 Friday night Mr. Gilpin, government inspector of mines, and the local managers, with a gang of men, went down the shaft and made a short exploration. They found the atmosphere a little clearer than it had been during the day, and the party were enabled to penetrate further along the main roadway to the south. They found the bodies of three men and quite a number of dead horses. Two of the men's bodies were unable to take with them to the surface, but the third was so tightly jammed into a heap of fallen timber and rubbish that to attempt to extricate it would only be incurring danger uselessly, as the rubbish would certainly fall upon any one touching it. The choke damp was still too thick to allow the party to carry their explorations very far, but in one of the boards or starts from the main roadway a faint smell of smoke and a slightly warmer atmosphere could be detected, which showed that it was not improbable that fire still remained in the mine. When the party came to the surface quite a crowd had collected to hear the latest news. A stillness fell over the gathering as the two dead bodies were carried away into a temporary dead house. Nearly all the crowd had companions, with whom they had worked in safety and in danger for many years, and some had a father, a brother, or a son among the missing; yet no unnecessary demonstration of grief was made, nor was there any running to and fro to ascertain where they were. All acted with praiseworthy common sense, evidently feeling that this was a time for action, not sentiment. One of the bodies was identified as that of McGilivray, but the other was so charred and disfigured as to be unrecognizable.

The managers retired with the understanding that they would meet again at 6 o'clock in the morning among the workmen. At five o'clock the miners began to assemble in the waiting rooms at the mouth of the shaft. Some of them had been down the shaft before the accident, and when the accident occurred, and were comparing notes. One told how, in trying to get to the shaft, he stumbled across the prostrate form of an old man. He stopped, and calling some others running by to his assistance, got the old man into the cage to go to surface, and then looked about for other unfortunate. He found a little boy apparently dead; but examination showed that he was only insensible, and he got the little fellow and the old man to the surface, where he had rescued his own son and his poor old father. The speaker went on to say in a lower voice: "My brother Charley is still down there, and the old lady will break her heart." In another building close by a party of men, who were clearing away the debris, were trimming the safety lamps and lighting them. This is a job of the utmost importance. The lives of the miners depend on the care with which the task is performed. This man was expressing his gratitude to his assistants, for he said he had been only left the bottom of the pit a minute before the explosion. "If I had been down when it took place," he said, "I could not have gone very far with this," and he held up a hitherto unnoticed wooden leg—his natural limb had been lost by an accident in the year 1870.

After some delay a party consisting of Messrs. James Hudson, Greener, and two or three other picked men, went down into the shaft. The party was able to go farther into the galleries than on the previous night, as the choke damp was clearing away. A man who the night before thought he detected signs of fire, again investigated the same place, and going further into the passage with Mr. Greener, soon found unmistakable indications that he was right. A little farther on a brick stopping, closing another unused passage, was coming out with a roar like escaping steam. The two men at once ran back to the rest of the party, and as all were now in the greatest danger, they got to the rest by the shaft, and the rest of the party were called to a meeting in the company's office, and a plan of the mine was spread out on a table. The location of the fire was fixed as well as possible, and the best means of action discussed. It was finally determined to flood the portion of the mine where the fire seemed to proceed, as, if prompt means were not taken, further explosions were not unlikely to occur at any moment with consequences which might be serious on the surface.

All night a ceaseless tapping of small hammers was heard in one of the carpenter shops. The place has been temporarily converted into an undertaker's shop, coffins being made there by scores, that no time be occasioned in the bodies being found. Since yesterday it has been ascertained that others are missing, and the number lost may be as high as fifty. All the available carpenters in the works had been put on the job, as it was hoped that the exploring party might be able this morning to recover many of the bodies, but the dangerous state of the mine will now render that impossible for many days and perhaps weeks. A large wooden building close by the main shaft has been converted into a temporary dead house. A huge platform is erected in it, breast high, so that there will be ample room for bodies as soon as found. A little knot of men were scattered around the door, from among whom an old man entered, and viewed a body which could not be recognized the night before. He at once identified it by the clothes as that of his son-in-law, Job Skinner. The boots and legs are charred, one hand roasted, and face burned black, and the top of the head crushed to a jelly. The other body—McGilivray's—is but little disfigured, death having evidently been caused by choke damp.

Of those who have been rescued alive, William Dunbar was found lying in bed in a semi-conscious state. He is the only rescued man who was seriously injured. He was a cleaner and had a cabin at the bottom of the pit. He is unable to speak long enough to tell his story, but his wife says, so far as she can gather from what he said, that he was in his cabin at the time of the explosion. He saw fire burst in the back door, and he rushed out and fell on his face. His oil-soaked clothing had, however, caught fire and was burning, when his son, in coming to the pit bottom, found him, and, extinguishing his garments, with some assistance got him to the surface. The old man is badly mangled on the back and right side, and on the chest and nose. One arm was so badly burned that the skin peeled and slipped down over his hand. He did not complain of suffering much, which is a bad sign, but has frequent periods of delirium. His recovery is considered very doubtful. He is 70 years of age, and has been engaged in the mining business for forty-seven years. He had two sons in the mine with him and one is among the lost. All the other rescued men were found to be out of danger, and able to converse about their escape, but all told the same story. They had been suddenly struck down and knew nothing of the cause. Several theories of the cause of the accident are talked of among the workmen in the village, but none of them are founded on a shrewd more than the conjecture. Some of the escapes were very narrow. Three little boys, working near the entrance to the south side were jammed in a heap against an arch by a coal box, and were found there insensible, while a horse was by was killed and completely roasted. The body of the horse and the coal box had kept the force of the explosion and the flames from the lads. The flames seemed to have jumped from several yards inside of the south entrance right across the pit bottom and struck a number of horses several yards inside of the north gallery, killing and roasting them. Yet there are no marks of fire in the interval between the two points.

There is great mourning in the cottages, the blinds being down in every third or fourth house. Many of the houses are densely made widows have large families of young children, and if generous assistance is not extended to them, their sufferings this winter will be severe indeed. Work has been almost wholly suspended in the mines since the disaster, and measures are being taken to disperse the miners where the fire is supposed to be raging. The pit is now flooded and all danger is considered over, but no more bodies can be recovered.

A Letter From Mr. Hewitt.

He Accuses Judge Davis of Attacking Him in the Direct Issue of the Cause—A Judge Who Forgets that When He Becomes a Judge He Should Cease to be a Man.

I have just read the opinion of Judge Davis in reference to the so-called "Morey" or "Chinese" letter. A considerable portion of this opinion is devoted to my evidence given under oath on subpenas served upon me under the prosecution and the defence. The judge who sits upon the bench is supposed to know the evidence which has been given by a witness. Certainly he should examine it before he undertakes to make statements as to its nature and to draw conclusions from it. That Judge Davis has not performed this duty the following comparison of his statement with my testimony will serve to prove:

Judge Davis says that Mr. Hart "was not satisfied to let the letter rest upon the examination which he and his editorial staff could make, and he therefore took the letter and envelope to the Democratic national committee for inspection. He there saw Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Barum, Mr. Randall and others, who had read the letter and said in substance that he did not want to publish the letter if it was a forgery, but if genuine he did, and wanted no other papers to get ahead of him in the publication. He says it was examined by all the persons named, but Mr. Hewitt made the closest and most careful examination, and spent fully a half hour in its examination, and he pronounced the letter both body and signature, to be in the handwriting of Gen. Garfield. Photographs were taken for the use of the national committee, and Mr. Hart returned with the letter to his office. But his mind was not fully satisfied, and so, late in the evening he sought and found Mr. Hewitt again, and was again answered that he (Hewitt) had examined a large number of Garfield's letters, and that the signature of the letter had been made by the idea that he would have made it a forgery if he could. It is not very surprising that Mr. Hart, with the usual anxiety of newspaper publishers to be ahead of their neighbors, should have published the letter without further inquiry, but it is astounding that a man of known sagacity, of great experience in public affairs, and who is supposed to have a decent respect for truth and honor, should have thought it just to press and abuse its publication without first removing all doubt as to its character."

Now the simple and unanswerable reply to all this statement and the extraordinary comments in which Judge Davis has seen fit to indulge is that the letter had already been published in *Truth* before I had ever seen Mr. Hart or the original letter or any copy of it. This fact Judge Davis must have known when he penned the above lines, because I had sworn in his presence, and after cross-examination by Mr. Stoughton, in which Mr. Bliss intervened to verify the dates, that the interview with Mr. Hart and the examination of the letter took place on the 20th of October, after its publication in *Truth*, and not before. I did not tell Mr. Hart that he made the mistake in his testimony as to the date, but if he did, there is no possible justification for Judge Davis to base a statement on this mistake in order to attack from the bench the character of a citizen, after the mistake had been pointed out and the date had been fixed beyond the possibility of all controversy.

While I was writing this statement I sent a messenger to Mr. Hart to ascertain whether he had ever made any declaration at variance with the facts as I have stated them. Mr. Hart replies that he "never said, testified, or thought that he 'Hewitt' or any one connected with the national committee saw the letter in advance of the publication of the text of the letter in *Truth* on the 20th of October."

Now, as to the miner's assertions contained in the above extract, I never pronounced the "body and signature" to be in the handwriting of Gen. Garfield. On the contrary, in the presence of Mr. Hart and all the gentlemen present, I declared the body of the letter not to be in the handwriting of Gen. Garfield, but that I believed the signature to be his autograph. I do not think that Mr. Hart has given any testimony to the contrary, but if he has it is an error which can be shown by the testimony of all the gentlemen who were present.

As to the second interview, in the evening, it took place after my speech at Chickering Hall, when I was exhausted, and took no other part in the discussion but to reaffirm my belief in the genuineness of the signature. I did not tell Mr. Hart that "I would have made it a forgery if I could," nor has he or any one else testified that I ever used this expression.

With this statement I leave it to the public to judge how utterly baseless is the following judgment of the court in the case of "However much an equitable division

may leave for others, upon Mr. Hewitt must rest the larger share of responsibility for the first publication of the base and shameful forgery." And also how far Judge Davis is justified in his apology for attacking a witness who was put upon the stand against his will, and forced to "tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." He says: "And whenever a person connects with the offence he is sworn as a witness in its investigation, his testimony is subject to the criticism that belongs to accomplices accessories." Would it not have been better if the judge had stated the testimony as it was, before subjecting it to criticism?

Lastly, Judge Davis seems to justify his onslaught on my private character by the assertion that "he (I) went on, with his associates, scattering the forged broadcast throughout the country," and that "the lithographs sent forth as facsimiles were not true copies of so much of the envelope as was given. The first lithograph published show truly that the Washington postoffice stamps did not contain the abbreviation Jan, and the figure 23. In the lithographs and facsimiles afterward used these things appear in plain and clear types and figures."

So far as I am concerned, it would perhaps be a sufficient answer to say that I never circulated any lithographs or facsimiles of either kind; but in order to show with what reckless eagerness the charge is made, I state that I am assured by the person who did send out the facsimiles that only the first or accurate ones were circulated, and that the second or amended facsimiles were only published in *Truth*, over which it is not pretended that the committee had any control.

I forbear to make any commentary whatever upon the extraordinary character of the opinion produced by Judge Davis, and even for me to point out that the foundation upon which he has built up the attack upon my character is false in fact, and with this demonstration the consequences can only be damaging to himself.

I was prepared for this attack by the evidently pre-arranged preliminary statement of Mr. Stoughton, in the *Times* of yesterday, to which I published a reply in the *Times* of to-day, and I am now forced to believe that Judge Davis is endeavoring to attempt to break me down in this community where I have lived for more than fifty years, and to which I can more safely trust for a just judgment than to a judge of the supreme court who forgets that when he becomes a judge he should cease to be a man.

ABRAHAM S. HEWITT. NEW YORK, NOV. 13, 1880.

Go to H. B. Cochran, druggist 127 and 129 North Queen street for Mrs. Freeman's New Vegetable Compound. For brightness and durability of color are unequalled. Color from 2 to 5 pounds. Price, 10 cents.

Bottled Lightening. There is no finer