

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVIII—No. 26.

LANCASTER, PA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

Price Two Cents.

DEY GOODS

JOHN WANAMAKER'S.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S.

NEW FALL GOODS

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

Chestnut, Thirteenth, Market Streets and City Hall Square,

PHILADELPHIA.

HOSE.

800 pairs of ladies' hose at 50 cents; plain colors; 1,000 pairs sample half-hose, 25 and 37 cents; bought just now in Nottingham. They are worth twice the price; some of them more.

We ordered lately 100 dozen of ladies' plain black silk hose, all of one quality and just alike. The manufacturer said it was the largest order he had ever received from a retailer. We buy in quantities only staple articles. We shall have, may be, before the season is over, 1,000 sorts of hose; of some of them only a single pair.

LINENS.

We are willing that these should be taken as samples of our summer buying of linens; Barnsley double damask table linen at \$1.50, Scotch ditto at \$2, and German napkins, a half inch under 2 yd. square, \$2.25 a dozen. There are about 6 patterns of each.

We have a wide range in linens very fully covered.

BLANKETS.

Let a \$5 wool blanket speak for our bedding. Manufacturers are responsible for a good deal of the common cheating in blankets. Cotton gets into almost all the low-priced blankets, without getting into the tickets. They are sold for all wool by the makers, and few merchants know the fact. A little cotton can be hidden in a woolen blanket, and a good profit hidden with it. If you find a fibre of cotton in our \$5 woolen blanket come and tell us.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Chestnut, Thirteenth, Market Streets and City Hall Square, Philadelphia.

L. ANE & CO.

L. ANE & CO.

LANE & CO.,

No. 24 EAST KING STREET. No. 24

Have just received, opened and ready for inspection a large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, ETC.

At prices that defy competition. High Colored Satin Suitings, New and Rich Flannel Suitings in 4 and 5 goods, Blooming Black Cashmeres, a matter we pay special attention to. Shawls in long and square, in endless variety and quality. Furnaces, Checks and Muslins in all widths, and in fact anything necessary to constitute a complete stock for the buyer to select from.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETING AT 75c. PER YARD,

Elegant in Designs and Colorings. Feather, Steam Dressed, the best market produces. Queensware, Cloth, Cashmere and Ladies' Coats.

BOLTING CLOTHS

of the very best brand in the market, at New York Prices. An examination solicited of our entire stock, and satisfaction guaranteed to all.

Jacob M. Marks,

John A. Charles,

John B. Roth.

IRON BITTERS.

IRON BITTERS.

IRON BITTERS.

IRON BITTERS!

A TRUE TONIC. SURE APPETISER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, WANT OF APETITE, LOSS OF STRENGTH, LACK OF ENERGY, &c.

It enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. It acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as *Tearing the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, &c.* The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A. B. C. Book, 32 pp. of useful and amusing reading—sent free.

BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY,

Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore, Md.

For Sale at COCHRAN'S DRUG STORE, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 1, 1881.

COLFAX.

GUILTY OR INNOCENT?

A REVIEW OF HIS CASE.

Schuyler Colfax in His Own Defence. New York Sun.

Many people have supposed that the Credit Mobilier investigation, nearly eight years ago, left Schuyler Colfax civilly dead and buried out of sight. A committee of his own political friends had convicted him on the most crushing record testimony of corruption and of false swearing. Mr. Colfax was one of the Christian statesmen who early solicited from Oakes Ames an interest in the Credit Mobilier job, and he was among the first, after the original exposure in the *Sun* in 1872, to deny in bold terms any connection with that inquiry, and in a way to leave the impression that he had been grossly wronged by an imputation against his good name. That denial was an audacious falsehood, as he was compelled to admit afterward by his own testimony. Ames agreed to furnish Colfax twenty shares of the Credit Mobilier at par of \$100, which were then worth between \$300 and \$400 each. These shares were practically paid for by dividends already accrued. Here is the account recorded in Ames's diary at the time, and copied in the initials "S. C." These initials have an important bearing on Colfax's fabricated defence:

S. C. Dr.
1868.
To 20 shares C. M. of A. \$2,000 00
To interest 80 00
June 19, to cash 1,200 00
\$3,280 00
1869.
March 5. By cash \$ 531 72
Feb. 14. Dividends of C. M. U. S. R. R. \$2,000 00
\$2,531 72
June 17. By dividend collected for his account 1,200 00
\$3,731 72

Colfax's check for \$534.72 was produced, showing by the precise figures that this sum was the difference he paid in a transaction which he had publicly denied. He swore before the committee, as other confederates in his jobbery did, that he had retired from the bargain with Ames as soon as he heard of litigation involving the Credit Mobilier. But Ames's diary contained an entry proving that Colfax had received other money more than a year after the time when the latter had pretended to withdraw:

"FRIDAY, Jan. 22, 1869.
Paid S. C. Colfax \$60.75 for interest on \$1,500 certificates of the U. S. R. R. These certificates were issued in lieu of bonds to the stockholders, and with a corresponding rate of interest.
The preliminary statement brings us to the following letter, which establishes the present existence of Schuyler Colfax:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I cheerfully and promptly accept the challenge in your editorial of the 7th inst. You say in it that when I am invited by an agricultural society, a girls' high school, an association of young Christians, a church or a literary company (and I am indeed), Schuyler Colfax begins to pour forth Tupperian apologetics on the injustice of public opinion, the malice of slander, &c., and adding: 'He is careful not to reopen judgment on the facts in his own case. And then, without answering anything with railing, and as you have reopened' it hundreds of times, I reply to this challenge, closely confining myself to the facts in the case."
1. The initial check for \$1,200, 'to S. C. or bearer,' which you constantly assume, in spite of my sworn denial, must have been paid to me, Mr. Dillon, the cashier of the sergeant-at-arms, swore thereon as follows: 'I think I paid all these checks, payable to initials, to Mr. Ames. And again: 'Mr. Ames was at the office looking over the different checks this morning or yesterday afternoon. I said to Mr. Ames, 'Did I not pay you that check?' and he replied, 'I think it very likely.' And again, as to this very \$1,200 check: 'I think I paid him (Ames) two \$500 bills and two \$100 bills."
2. As the check was dated June 19, 1868, and I made a bank deposit of a similar amount three days afterward, June 22, it was sought to connect the two. But I proved by Mr. Matthews and Mrs. Hollister of my family that that very deposit of \$1,200 was composed of five \$200 bills received from Geo. F. Nesbit, one of the most honored old-time citizens of my native city, and \$200 paid me by Mr. Matthews. And that, as Mr. Nesbit had generously and voluntarily preferred to pay all the heavy expenses of my vice-presidential canvass, I sent on June 22, the very day I deposited this money, a draft for \$1,000 to the Indiana Republican state committee; and I presented the cancelled draft to the committee as corroborating evidence of the truthfulness of myself and family.

"3. There were (differing from the rest of the dividend payments) three initial checks Mr. Ames claimed that he paid to Judge Kelley, Gen. Garfield and myself. But each of the three swore that he had entirely abandoned any interest in the doubtful bargain with Mr. Ames for Credit Mobilier stock, each swore that he had never received any such check, and each swore he had never been paid any Credit Mobilier dividends. On the other side, Mr. Ames could present no receipts from either. He produced no money, either of these alleged payments! No endorsement by either of the three could be found on any of these initial checks! No business man lives in this country, or any other, who believes that any man would thus pay money or dividends to any other man. It is utterly incredible. You would yourself protest against such evidence having any weight in a case of your own."
4. John T. Drew, a Vermont lawyer, who was in Europe during the session of the Credit Mobilier committee, addressed a letter to its chairman when he returned, asserting that he saw Mr. Ames present at the sergeant-at-arms' counter this very check for \$1,200, payable to S. C., or bearer, at the very moment I was presiding in the House, and that Ames paid the bill he received for it to a man with whom he had been conversing about cotton claims at the South.

"Your words, 'enforced retirement for eight years,' alludes, of course, in your way, to repeated refusals on my part of 'enforced public service,' either as representative or senator, my present life being too happy and independent.
"You speak of my 'calling God to witness'; and I am glad I can do so now, as in 1873, with a clear conscience and an honest heart. At that judgment bar, where we shall both appear, I can call God to witness that I never had a share of the Credit Mobilier nor a dollar of its dividends, and that I never saw nor even heard of the check for \$1,200 to S. C. or bearer till the Credit Mobilier investigation four years

after its date. Nor do I fear the severest judgment of my Creator as to my truthfulness and integrity in this matter, about which I have been so bitterly and persistently assailed by your month after month, and year after year, for the past eight years.

"SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 12."
The paragraphs marked 1 and 2 in the letter refer to the check of \$1,200 to S. C. dated June 19, 1868, drawn out by Colfax in United States notes, Saturday, June 20, and deposited by him in the First national bank, Monday, July 22, as appears by his own deposit ticket:
United States notes \$1,200 00
Check 80 00
Total \$1,280 00

The production of this evidence astounded Colfax. The links in the chain from the check by Ames, through the sergeant-at-arms, and into the deposit, were perfect. These proofs were offered on the 23rd of January, and no attempt was made to break their force until the 11th of February, a fortnight later. If there was any explanation, why was it not made on the spot? A lame and lying defence was concocted, which ended in exposing Colfax's venality where it had not been suspected. He stepped from the frying pan into the fire.

Now for his witnesses. In No. 1 of his letter he cites Mr. Dillon, cashier of the sergeant-at-arms, to relieve him from the check, and gives a part of Dillon's testimony to that effect. This man was examined twice. On the first occasion, January 23, 1873, he testified:
"Q.—At the time this payment was made on the S. C. check there seems to have been another to J. F. Wilson, \$329, entered on the same line. Would that indicate that the two checks came in together? A.—No; only that they came in the same day. The amount was put on the same line as a matter of economy."
"Q.—But do you recollect anything in relation to paying them, or to whom they were paid? A.—No, sir.

This positive and broad answer excluded all knowledge on the part of Dillon, at least he swore so. He was a clerk under N. G. Ordway, then sergeant-at-arms, and a radical Republican. The corruptionists controlled the House. They were dissatisfied with Dillon's testimony, because it was important to clear Colfax and to relieve the sergeant-at-arms from these damaging disclosures. When Dillon next appeared he was no longer a know-nothing, but a most willing witness, whom Colfax now uses after eight years' silence to thrust dis in the eyes of a forgetful public.
Colfax attempted to explain the \$1,200 check in his own way. On the 23rd of January, of the deposit of bills, \$200, I am positive, were paid me by my stepfather, Mr. Matthews, on account of a debt which he owed me. And about the time of this payment, and as near as I can fix the date, about the middle of the month of June, as I was never in the city at that time, I found an envelope postmarked New York. On opening the inner envelope I found it contained a letter written by George F. Nesbit, congratulating me cordially upon my election to the position of sergeant-at-arms, and saying that the writer desired to send me confidentially the remittance enclosed, to aid me in the heavy expenses of the canvass, but wished it kept a secret, as neither his family nor anyone else would ever know of it unless I told them. Enclosed in the letter was a greenback or national bank bill for \$1,000. Holding up the letter and the bill, I asked the attention of all my family to it, and then read them the letter. The bill was then passed to me, and I deposited it with the \$200 I am sure I deposited it with the \$200 I received from Mr. Matthews. I have gone three times over all the letters I have preserved, and have not found this letter."

After turning to various friends in New York for assistance in accounting for the \$1,200, as a loan or otherwise, this Nesbit story was manufactured out of whole cloth. A number of Nesbit's letters were produced, but, by singular fatality, the most important of all was missing. It could not be found for the sufficient reason, that it was never written. Nesbit was a favored contractor in the postoffice department. For years he had successfully defied all competition by mysterious influences, which became explained by his correspondence with Colfax, who had been chairman of the postoffice committee, speaker and was then vice-president.
In one of Nesbit's letters, dated April 17, 1868, he writes:
"I enclose a check for safety. If you had rather receive it in another form, please name your wish."
This "it" probably referred to a quarterly remittance of \$1,000, which Colfax admitted he had received regularly. Yet between two of these periodical payments Colfax pretended that he had received an extra \$1,000 bill from a sharp business man who was in the habit of sending him "checks for safety."

Only two witnesses were brought forward by Colfax to sustain his flimsy story, invented five years after the real transaction. A thousand-dollar bill passed from hand to hand, and examined after special attention had been called to it, was a fact likely to be remembered if it had ever happened. But it was not confirmed by either of the witnesses, who were members of his own family, with the first of them a man of integrity and, doubtless willing to have their memories refreshed by his statements.
George W. Matthews, the step father, was a clerk in the House of Representatives, who owed his appointment to Colfax. After being coached, Matthews testified:
"After the servant went out he opened the letter, which was written on ordinary paper. He held it up a moment or two so that we could look at it, and said: 'A thousand-dollar bill from a gentleman who is almost a stranger.' Nesbit was a favored contractor in the postoffice department. Mrs. Hollister, Colfax's half-sister, was brought from Utah to help him out of the scrape. She was asked:
"Q.—State if you have any recollection or knowledge of the receipt of a letter by him, enclosing a thousand-dollar bill, in June, 1868? A.—I remember he received a thousand-dollar bill in June, and he said it came from Mr. Nesbit, of New York."
"Q.—You saw the money that came in the letter? A.—I cannot say positively that I saw it."
"Q.—Do you remember whether Mr. Colfax exhibited the money that was in it so that you could see it? A.—I could not say as to that."

These are the family witnesses, and they do not corroborate Colfax in any essential point. The bill was not handed around and examined, as he swore it was, and the whole testimony turns upon what he said. No. 1 and No. 2 of the letter may be dismissed.
No. 3 is unpleasantly characteristic of Colfax. To his awful lawyer he asks why no receipts were passed for the dividends and money paid out by Ames. He thinks it incredible that any business man would act in that way. Here were members of Congress corruptly confederating for gain, all of whom made Ames their

trustee in order to conceal their venality. Yet one of them tries to make a point in his behalf by exclaiming that no vouchers were exhibited, and offers as proof that he and his associates were not corrupt, the fact that they did not sign papers which would have sent them to the penitentiary! Mr. Hale, acting as counsel for Colfax, undertook to bauger Ames, with the following result:
"Q.—If you take any receipt, voucher, or acknowledgment from Mr. Colfax in payment of the \$1,200 which you stated you gave him in June? A. I do not think I did. I gave him a check and he drew the money."
"Q.—The last part of your answer is not responsive to my question. A. It is true nevertheless."
"Q.—The payment you have now testified of \$60.75, made on the 23d of January, 1869, did you take any receipt or voucher for that? A. No, sir; it was his money, and he claimed to have been the sergeant-at-arms. Where, while talking business, he spied out the name and amount of check in Mr. Ames's hands. The fellow addressed a letter to Judge Poland, and, although coming from the same state and professing to know him personally, he thought it necessary to fortify himself with certificates of character. In that letter he says:
"On the 20th and 23d of June, 1868, as my diary for that year shows, I called upon the Hon. Oakes Ames. The first call (the 20th) was with a note of introduction from either the Hon. W. B. Washburn, or the Hon. T. Woodbridge. I do not remember which (although he keeps a diary). The second time (the 23d) I met Mr. Ames. I had a letter from Major General Veatch, of Indiana, which I read to him. I walked by his side to the sergeant-at-arms' desk. While we were talking I noticed a check in Mr. Ames's hands, and I remember very distinctly that it was drawn to 'S. C. or bearer,' and was for \$1,200. I know I thought to myself, 'Who the dickens is S. C. or bearer?' This check was then and there cashed at the desk of the sergeant-at-arms, and I well remember one \$500 bill and several \$100 bills. Walking back to the gentleman he had first been talking to, Mr. Ames handed him this money and received some kind of a written document in return."
Drew's allegations are not made under oath. That ought to settle him as a witness. But there is more to be said. A good liar ought to have a good memory. Drew kept a diary, and therefore was precise as to dates and things. He positively saw S. C. or bearer pay to Ames on the 23d of June, 1868, at the second meeting. Now, that check was dated June 19. It was paid to Colfax June 20. And the money was deposited on Monday morning, June 22, by Colfax, on his way to the capital, as appears from the deposit ticket in his own handwriting, and not disputed. Exit Drew.

This is the sort of testimony which Colfax has the effrontery to parade for his defence, eight years after his conviction by a Republican committee and by an almost unanimous public opinion.
At the close of his letter Colfax impudently calls God to witness that he "never had a share of the Credit Mobilier nor a dollar of its dividends, and that he never saw or even heard of the check for \$1,200 to S. C. or bearer." These declarations have as much moral value as diocesan oaths. A forsworn man commits sacrilege when he profanely invokes the Lord's name.
Colfax swore solemnly and repeatedly that he never had any business relations with George F. Nesbit from whom he received \$1,000 quarterly, and that he knew nothing whatever of his contracts. Here is an extract from his testimony:
"Q.—Was not this Mr. Nesbit a contractor with the postoffice department for furnishing envelopes? A.—So I understand."
"Q.—For four or five years, while you were chairman of the postoffice committee? A.—I have no recollection of it; I had no connection with it. He never spoke to me in 1868, or in any year preceding 1868, or up to the day of his death, in reference to a postoffice contract. He never asked me to do anything, directly or indirectly, in regard to it at any time."
"Q.—And you never saw or heard of this man always got the contract every year, whether he was the highest or lowest bidder."
Mr. Colfax: That I know nothing about. Nesbit obtained a contract without advertisement, which Postmaster General Creswell held to be void. Influence was used to procure an amendment, and Colfax addressed a long argument to the department, after having made a personal appeal to Creswell. That paper is now on file, unless it has been stolen. Republicans of the Indiana delegation, to satisfy themselves, went to the postoffice department, examined the document and came away disgusted with the Christian statesman whom they had tried to prop up.
Again: after the Credit Mobilier committee had investigated Colfax's bank account, he became alarmed lest they might demand an insight into his box of papers, then lying in the vault for safety. He removed it to his lodgings at Wormley's hotel. While he and his wife were at the capital, the box was stolen from his trunk, where it was locked up. The robbery could not be concealed, and when information was sought by the reporters Colfax informed them that the box contained his wife's jewels and laces, probably worth \$4,000 in all.
The case was placed in the hands of the detectives, with a description of the contents to aid them. That box contained nearly one hundred thousand dollars of bonds, scrip, and the like, the profits of Colfax's career in Congress. The detectives soon found out where the box had gone, and perhaps they did not need much help to make the discovery. The contents, less \$10,000, were returned to the owner, and the thieves were never prosecuted, because a trial would have exposed what Colfax was most anxious to conceal. The list of securities is in the attorney general's office at Washington, or rather it was there.

Of the whole crew of corruptionists who traded in Credit Mobilier and in a multitude of other jobs, Schuyler Colfax was the most base, rotten and treacherous. He sought to disarm suspicion by pious talk and morality. His religion was cant and hypocrisy. He affected sanctity to make stealing easy. He preached purity and practised rascality. And he says that he is happy in his infamy!

Very taking—Colfax. Very glad.—The druggists. The very best remedy.—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

How to Get Sick. Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know.

How to Get Well. Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.

A Short Road to Health. To all who are suffering from boils, ulcers, scrofula, carbuncles, or other obstinate diseases of the blood and skin, a course of Burdock Blood Bitters will be found to be a short road to health. Price \$1. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Jacob Martzoff, of Lancaster, N. Y., says your Spring Blossom works well for finding a healthier family in New York State—October 3, 1880. Price 50 cents. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

The Right Sort of General. Jacob Smith, Clinton street, Buffalo, says he has used Spring Blossom in his family as a general medicine for cases of indigestion, flatulency, bowels and kidney complaints, and disorders arising from impurities of the blood; it speaks highly of its efficacy. Price 50 cents. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

HATS, &c.

WILLIAMSON & FOSTER.

AT THE ONE PRICE HOUSE IS AN ASSORTMENT OF

STYLISH HATS

That is a wonder to the trade. Many of the Old Styles have been marked down in 50c, 75c, and 100c, and no attention has been paid to the cost.

Three Large Lots of New Styles of

NECKWEAR

Have come in this week. The Polka Dot is fashionable and much worn.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF

COLLARS AND CUFFS

In the largest in the city; and very few houses in the country can show their equal. A new lot of GUNNING COATS have just come in, and we invite all lovers of the sport to call and see them.

OUR STOCK OF

WINTER UNDERWEAR

Will be ready for you to see by the time you will need it.

WILLIAMSON & FOSTER'S

ONE-PRICE HOUSE,

36-38 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

BOOK AND STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS! All school books and school supplies at the very lowest rates.

L. M. FLYNN'S,

No. 42 WEST KING STREET.

JOHN BAER'S SONS,

SCHOOL BOOKS

LANCASTER SCHOOLS,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES,

AT THE

BOOKSTORE!

JOHN BAER'S SONS,

15 and 17 NORTH QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

FURNITURE.

EVERYBODY IS THEIR OWN JUDGE.

I therefore extend a cordial invitation and would have you call and examine for yourself the merits of my goods and compare them for quality and price with those that may be seen elsewhere.

My aim is to sell first-class goods as low as they can be sold.

I will esteem it a pleasure to show goods whether you desire to buy or not.

We can show them at night and are open till 9 p. m.

FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAME AND LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSES, 15 1/2 EAST KING STREET.

WALTER A. HEINITSH.

sep24-3mt

COAL.

B. B. MARTIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER AND COAL.

42 1/2 East No. 42 North Water and Prince streets above Lemon, Lancaster.

COHO & WILEY,

310 NORTH WATER ST., Lancaster, Pa., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in LUMBER AND COAL.

Connection With the Telephone Exchange Branch Office: No. 29 CENTRE SQUARE, sep24-3mt

REILLY & KELLER

GOOD, CLEAN FAMILY COAL,

Also, Hay and Straw by the bale or ton. Farmers and others in want of Superior Manure will find it to their advantage to call on Yard, Hartshorn Pike.

Office, 30 1/2 East Chestnut street. ag17-11

CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR, &c.

THE CELEBRATED

CLOTHING

MANUFACTURED BY

A. C. YATES & CO.,

IS WHAT YOU WANT, FOR THREE REASONS.

The Material is the Best. The Fit and Style are Perfect. The Prices are the Lowest

LEDGER BUILDING,

Chestnut and Sixth Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MONEY REFUNDED.

PHILADELPHIA.

FALL CAMPAIGN, 1881.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

MEN'S WEAR

Arrived to-day. During this week the bulk of our Foreign orders will be in stock. We will be prepared to show the finest line of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH NOVELTIES

ever offered to the citizens of Lancaster, including a full line of the ever popular and celebrated Tailor's Specialties, confined exclusively for our trade and conceded to be the handsomest and most complete together with a choice line of the latest novelties of the leading manufacturers. We invite an early inspection of our stock, feeling it our duty to advise persons in want of a Suit or an Overcoat for Fall or Winter to place their orders early before the rush commences to insure entire satisfaction.

All are cordially invited to call at

121 N. QUEEN STREET.

J. K. SMALING,

ARTIST TAILOR.

M.W.S.

CLOTHING, &c.

D. B. Hostetter & Son,

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,

24 CENTRE SQUARE.

Our Assortment of

CLOTHING

FOR—

MEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS