

FOR GOVERNOR,
HIESTER CLYMER,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

The Next Congressman.

Some weeks ago we published a communication over the initials of L. T. L. in reference to the next Congressman, in which the writer repudiated the course of the radicals, as subversive of the best interests of the Union, and proclaimed his own convictions to be in favor of the restoration policy of President JOHNSON. The ability with which he handled the great issue of the day, and the candor of his conclusions, must have had a favorable effect on the minds of candid Republicans, and convinced us that a large proportion of the thinking men of the Republican party were with the President in their convictions, but whether they would stand by their convictions rather than succumb to the radical whip, remained to be seen. We believed with the writer that the contest was really between the conservatives and the radicals, and that such a course ought to be pursued as would marshal the whole conservative strength of this Congressional district in the support of a conservative candidate. L. T. L. thinks that "the Democrats are too far in the minority to afford a reasonable hope of success, should they make a regular nomination." In this the *Eric Observer*, *Brookville Herald*, and *Clearfield Republican*, coincide. This was also our own opinion. L. T. L. therefore recommends, as the only hope of success, the nomination of a Johnson Republican. The Democratic papers above named thought that such a candidate would be unanimously supported by the Democratic party. The *Warren Ledger* however objects, and it is this objection which leads us to recur to the subject.

We apprehend that there is really no difference in sentiment on this question between us,—that all the Democratic papers, as well as the whole Democratic party would much prefer to support an out and out Democrat; but if the success of such a candidate is impossible, that then, and only then, they are willing to support the candidate of the conservative Republicans, who agree with us on the paramount issue before the people, but differ with us on other minor issues. If we cannot do what we wish, we will do the next best thing and of two evils choose the least. The *Ledger* views the question from a different standpoint. It believes in the availability of a Democratic candidate; otherwise we agree. If, as the *Ledger* informs us, Col. Curtis has not seen fit to declare his position on the subject of restoration then we cannot support him. Only an honest, outspoken advocate of immediate restoration, without "ifs or ands" can receive our suffrages. No man who is of doubtful convictions, or who is quietly considering the respective chances for his own elevation, dependent upon the decision of this question, can receive any consideration at our hands. James B. Graham, the other candidate mentioned by L. T. L. is endorsed as sound on the question by the *Clearfield Republican*. He would therefore be a proper candidate for the Johnson wing of the Republican party. But it is not for us to make their candidates. We are with the *Ledger* in opposition to a mixed convention. Let the Johnson Republicans nominate their man. Let the Democrats hold their conference, and if we can elect a Democrat let us nominate and elect him. If we cannot, then it will be time enough to support their candidate, if he is a proper man.

Who is Faithless?

It is amazing to see with what brazen inconsistency and glaring falsifications the radicals are attempting to withdraw the masses of the Republican party from the support of a President of their own choosing. But a few short months ago Republican conventions and the Republican press were proclaiming their faith in "the integrity and patriotism of ANDREW JOHNSON." To-day, from the big dogs in the Senate to the smallest whiffers in the bar-rooms, and on the street corners, they are snapping and snarling at him as "faithless," "traitor" and "copperhead." Softly, Messrs. radicals, are you quite sure that it is not you that have changed, you that are faithless,—you that are traitors to the principles you once proclaimed to the world as yours. Have you forgotten that the Republican platform in

1860, upon which Mr. Lincoln was elected to the Presidency, proclaimed "The maintenance, inviolate, of the rights of States, and especially of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends?" Have you forgotten that Mr. Lincoln quoted this very sentence in his first inaugural address? This was the assurance of your good intentions, which gave you the confidence of the people, and enabled you to retain your power by the election of Lincoln and Johnson. And now you ignore it and out of your own mouths are condemned as "faithless," "traitors" and "disunionists," when you oppose President JOHNSON in his efforts to sustain rights which you declared "essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

Correspondence for the Advocate.

HISTORY OF ELK COUNTY.

By a Northwestern Pennsylvanian.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF RIDGWAY AND VICINITY—CONTINUED.

James L. Gillis was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1792. At the age of 19 he removed to Victor, Ontario County, and entered as an apprentice to his brothers Enos and Samuel Gillis, who had established a tannery and shoe business. He applied himself diligently whilst upon the bench, and could construct as handsome a Sawar-foot boot, and as expeditiously as any of the older workmen. But this occupation did not seem to suit the young gentleman. It was not only too sedentary, but unsuited to his taste and love of adventure. No sooner was his day's work finished, than he was off "hurry scurry" to some quilting frolic, apple-bee, or a dance. No one kept a better horse, (and he knew how to ride), and he was familiarly known as "Jim Gillis" for many miles around. He was a welcome guest, and it was not regarded necessary to take the trouble of sending him an invitation. This general favoritism which drew so much on the young gentleman's time, (though his labors in the shop were never neglected,) elicited from his staid and elder brother Enos, many reproaches, with such sage advice as fixed upon himself, (by Jim,) the cognomen of deacon—a title he never disparaged or lost. This activity and self-reliance soon brought him into notice, and before he had attained his majority, affairs of public trust were confided to him. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 he had, (though young, and unqualified to vote,) attached himself to the Democratic party, from which he never separated. Soon after the commencement of the war, and whilst our troops upon the frontier were sadly distressed, if not actually beaten by the superior discipline of the British, young Gillis entered heart and soul into the raising and equipping of a company of dragoons as volunteers into the army. This was soon effected, and a finer body of men never appeared upon the scene of action. They were all picked men, exceedingly well mounted and equipped. The officers were duly commissioned—young Gillis among the number. They proceeded to the line and placed themselves under the general government. They did their duty. Gillis in the meantime was promoted. This company of cavalry crossed into Canada, was in the battle of Lundy's Lane and several severe skirmishes. From their efficiency and activity they were frequently detached as scouts. In one of these expeditions, Gillis's command (a small body of men) having penetrated a little too far, found themselves hemmed in by a company of British cavalry. To fight such odds was madness; their only resource was flight. This was unavailing, as another detachment had anticipated their retreat, cutting off and surrounding them. A mortifying surrender, and they were prisoners. Smith, one of the party, a musical, quaint genius, whose horse had fallen broadside, with rider under him, could be heard chanting the doleful ditty of Captain Kidd:

"And taken was at last, as we rode, &c."
There was no hope for it. They were captives, but "Young Americans," and made their captors incessant annoyance, by their high bearing, and what might under their circumstances be called insolence. Gillis, (for chastising a British soldier for some impertinence, or probably disobeying an order from a prisoner,) was placed in close confinement for a while, whilst Smith was keeping up an annoyance with old Revolutionary songs, about Bunker Hill and when and where the British were whipped. These mad-cap prisoners were taken to Quebec and placed on board of a cartel, with the pleasant prospect of a long sojourn at Dartmoor, England. Gillis and three or four others contrived to escape by procuring a boat, and crossed the St. Lawrence to the Eastern shore, and struck off into the wilderness intending to reach the States. Hunger compelled them to seek the settlements, where they were betrayed. A proclamation had reached these denizens, and they were taken back, with a still surer prospect of seeing Old England than ever. But the tide of war had somewhat retrograded, and at Halifax they were exchanged. From the close of the war until

1822, he filled various offices in his township and county. Was for a time deputy sheriff, and was to the unlucky horse thief! If Gillis got upon his track. His reckless daring often carried him too far, but his impulses invariably made him friends, more than enemies—his popularity never waned. He stood high among the Order of Free Masons, having passed through all the degrees to that of Knight Templar. This reputation, valuable as it might have been, was the cause of much trouble and vexation to him in after years—during an excitement when the passions of men were roused to such a revengeful pitch, that the subject itself was overlooked in the object thereafter sought. [The affair alluded to and its consequences will be referred to hereafter.] Such is the brief and early history of James L. Gillis, who in 1821 commenced what was called the Ridgway settlement. The reader will perceive there was an arduous task before him. The purse of Mr. Ridgway was adequate and enabled Gillis to carry out his designs: The work of felling trees, erecting buildings, was driven rapidly to—one thing of a surety—the rapid expenditure of money. Provisions, grain, hay, groceries, materials for building, such as nails, glass, hardware, &c., were hauled or packed through those woods from Bunker Hill and beyond. A wagon or sled load of hay and feed would, during its journey become so depleted by scratches from the pendant brush, and consumption by the teams, that there was often barely enough left to keep the team over night, and to take sufficient for one feed on its journey back for an additional supply. All the headway made in transportation would be perhaps a barrel of pork, one of flour, some groceries—enough to last till the next arrival of one of the line of teams. Thirty stout, able choppers and log rollers, with good appetites, made way with large quantities of provisions.

As fast as the land was logged off, seeds were sown, potatoes planted, and the fruit crops were of good yield, the alkalies from the ashes acting as highly stimulant. The wheat crop of the first year was so prolific, that as it could not be consumed by the families it was fed to the horses and cattle.

The episode before referred to, occurred about this period, which may interest a few readers, and may be considered a "digression."
Whilst Gillis was prosecuting his improvements at Montmorency, an event occurred which accidentally brought Gillis into a difficulty which proved very annoying and expensive. His business often carried him into Western New York, where, as before stated, he was well and generally known. At one of these business visits, this occurrence took place; its importance will appear in the sequel. Deep and abiding lessons were taught, morally and politically, to those who lived at that period, and when passions became cooled could be fairly discussed by the participants, and facts only alluded to. It was during these years that the institution of Free Masonry was flourishing to a great degree, if we judge by the number of its lodges, and many members. In September, 1826, (if we mistake not the date,) a man living in Batavia, (a Mason of high degree,) was privately known to a few prominent Masons as having written, and was about to publish a book, exposing the secrets, signs, grips, &c., of the order. Although many books had been published on the subject of Masonry, yet there were none that invaded the secrets of the Lodge; and thus a book of this sort was expected to sell. Whether Morgan was incited by pecuniary motives, or by another motive, cannot be proved. It was alleged, however, that Morgan had become indignant at reproach of his conduct, morally unbecoming a Mason. These few Masons who had discovered his agency in the book, contrived a scheme to bring him to Canandaigua, the county seat of Ontario Co., upon charges probably not altogether ill-founded, and bail being required, which he could not immediately obtain, he was placed in jail to remain till next day, when his bail would be procured. That night his prosecutor withdrew his charge, paying the costs, and with an order for his release the jailer discharged him. On leaving the jail, as was proven, he was suddenly seized by three or four persons, blind-folded and thrust into a carriage and driven westward towards Rochester, some thirty miles distant. During this journey the carriage stopped at Victor, where Gillis was stopping with his brother. It was impossible that he should not in a measure be cognizant of the fact that Morgan was being abducted, and for the purpose of keeping him secure, or in some way confined till the book could be suppressed, and assurances that the manuscript should be destroyed. It is evident that such and such only were the motives of his captors. There are always men who are always inclined to extremes or radicalism, and it is not surprising that men of the order of Free Masonry, as well as others, should be driven as it were to extremes. The very nature of all organizations, whether open or secret, have an abhorrence of faithlessness or treachery towards themselves and institution. Thus the captors no doubt thought they were fully justified in this absurd project of putting Morgan out of the way for some indefinite period. We say absurd project, because there is no doubt, that if no attention had been excited about the book it would have fallen dead and with loss to the publishers. But it was doomed otherwise. Morgan was taken by some persons across the river Niagara, expecting colleagues to carry him still farther from the scene and place of his publication. It may be inferred that there were no parties to receive and take charge of him. He was

therefore recrossed to the American shore. Here was a dilemma. To release him and send him back to Batavia would be to invite many abduction suits, great damages, costs, &c., besides great notoriety of his book, and Morgan's fortune would be made. It was proven that a man was confined in the magazine of Fort Niagara for two or three days, but his subsequent fate could never be further traced—no remains ever found, nothing ever seen that could solve the mystery of his disappearance forever—and until the last trump shall sound and the sea give up its dead, will it remain unsolved. It is more than probable that his fate was unknown to all, but perhaps two individuals, who have long since gone to their eternal home. This is a brief sketch of the "Abduction of Morgan." It was concocted and conducted by a few ardent Masons, and we speak knowingly, without the knowledge or suspicion of any lodges or individual Masons, not individually concerned in the transaction, that it was an outrage in every sense of the word, will not be disputed by any law abiding citizen. It was disastrous in its effects, as will be shown by the advantages it gave to corrupt designing men as politicians and mischief makers. The mass of the community viewed the outrage with an honest execration. "Tis true they frequently carried their resentments to denounce murderers under an order of the institution, families were sundered, churches split, and frenzy ruled all moral action, but this feeling would soon have died away had not politicians taken hold of the matter. They did all to excite for political purposes solely. A human body was found upon the shore of Lake Ontario, which was asserted to be that of Morgan, and the whiskers were pulled out and otherwise made to resemble him. His wife was sent for and the decomposed body was palmed upon her as that of her husband. He was buried accordingly. "A good enough Morgan till after election," said Thurlow Weed, and so it proved to be, as the elections were carried upon the issue of "Anti-Masonry." Thus the Anti-Masonic party, thus originating, achieved partial success in several of the Northern States in the local elections in the next two or three years, and in September, 1830, held a so-called National Convention in Philadelphia, at which delegates from eleven different States were present. They adopted an Anti-Masonic platform, and called a Convention to meet at Baltimore in September, 1831, which was the first Convention held for the nomination of a President and Vice President. This party brought several men of talent into public life, that would most likely have remained in comparative obscurity, among whom is Thurlow Weed, Wm. H. Seward and Millard Fillmore. Others of less note arose as shoddyites—meteoric whose own fires burned themselves out of political life. This faction, (it can hardly be called a party,) bore continued sway for many years, and many really great men were laid upon the shelf for the period. It would be difficult to describe, or to realize at this day, the extent of bitterness engendered against all who were members of the Masonic Order at that period, and which continued for many years. Meetings of Lodges were suspended. In the opinion of many fanatics, "Masonry was crushed forever." From statistics now published, we should judge that such is not the case, the number of lodges having largely increased. And here it is pardonable to point out a curious fact, as bearing upon politicians. Millard Fillmore was but a few years since, the candidate of a secret political order. He had been brought into public life on the basis of bitter hostility to secret orders of all kinds, political and social. Has political human nature changed at the present day?

As Gillis was among the indicted for the abduction of Morgan, and as he was residing in Pennsylvania, a requisition upon the Governor was duly endorsed, and the officer was piloted to Montmorency, and his arrest was made. It was necessary to have the endorsement of the County authorities, and as this whole district of country—i. e. Jefferson County, which now includes Elk, Forest, &c., was then attached judicially to Indiana County—it was necessary for the officer to make the circuit via Indiana, Kittanning, Pittsburg, and via Erie to take his prisoner to Ontario, N. Y. The two travelled together, (Gillis as guide,) through this almost interminable wilderness. The present facilities of traveling can only be appreciated by those whose travels on horseback and on foot, then realized its hardships. The contrast is so great since Railroad travel has commenced, that the writer has heard expressions of perfect delight from those who feel the change.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WILCOX, May 19th, 1866.

Mr. Editor—I for one am very much opposed to double-teaming with the Johnson Republicans in supporting Carlton B. Curtis for Congress, as proposed by your correspondent, who says he can claim no fellowship with the Democratic party, or any man that has once proved unfaithful to his best friends, and had the audacity to insult his old associates by declaring to them in the presence of a large assemblage, "That the Democratic party had got to be so corrupt, dishonest and treacherous, that he could have no more fellowship with them." Now, if the Johnson Republicans have as ardent a desire to sustain the President in his restoration policy as your correspondent represents them to have, why can't they be condescending enough to help us elect a Congressman that they know always has, and believe forever will, stand by

the Stars and Stripes. Every true and honest Republican that was not, and is not a little tainted with Abolitionism must be convinced by this time that they have been for the last eight or ten years casting their votes in favor of Abolition principles. When every officer elected by the party for that length of time with but one exception, (Andrew Johnson), has proved himself to be an Abolitionist; and he, by vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and the Negro Suffrage Bill for the District of Columbia, has sustained the character of an unflinching patriot.

How many men calling themselves Republicans, have said while electioneering for their abolition candidate, that the Republican party had nothing to do with Abolitionism, only to keep slavery out of the territories, and if they ever thought they had an Abolition hair on his head they would oppose his election. Now it is plain to be seen that every hair on their heads is black and curly. As your correspondent has named two, either of which he would be willing to support for Congress, I will propose Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, of Clearfield; for I believe he will stand by his colors, and have a little sympathy for the white man. E.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned will save costs by calling and settling the same before the first of July next, as my books will be placed in the hands of a proper person for collection.
GEO. WEIS,
St. Mary's, May 31'66-3t.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is dissolved by mutual consent.
JAS. B. HULER, THOS. KING,
A. L. VAIL, JOSEPH KING.
Kersey, May 12'66-4t.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in my office and will be presented at the next term of the Orphan's Court of Elk county for confirmation.
1. Final account of W. A. Bly Administrator of David Huller dec'd.
2. Final account of Adolph Fochtman Administrator of A. Kuntz dec'd.
GEO. A. RATHBUN,
Deputy Register.
May 31'66-4t.

WANTED, AGENTS—\$75 to \$200 PER MONTH for gentlemen, and \$35 to \$75 for ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Celebrated Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only \$20, making the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address with stamp, or call on C. BOWERS & CO., Salesrooms, No. 255 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms. [May 31'66-1y.]

VENDERS OF MERCHANDISE as appraised and classified by Wm. McCauley, duly appointed appraiser of mercantile taxes in and for the county of Elk, for the year A. D. 1866.
ST. MARY'S BOROUGH.

Name	Class	License
Weis Brothers,	Liquor	13 \$10 00
Weis Brothers,	Liquor	13 25 00
John Krug,		14 7 00
Coyne & M'Vean,		13 10 00
Coyne & M'Vean,	Liquor	13 25 00
James Coyne,		14 7 00
Fred'k Rudolph,		14 7 00
Fred'k Rudolph,	Liquor	14 25 00
Chas. Lahr & Co.,		14 7 00
Chas. H. Volk, Brewer		15 00
J. Windfelder,	do	15 00
Edward Babel,	do	15 00
Michael Honts,	do	15 00
Charles Haut,	do	15 00
Geo. Witmas,	do	15 00
G. Heintzenach, Clothiers		7 00
Christo & Burke,		14 7 00
J. Wilhelm,		13 10 00
J. Wilhelm, Liquor		25 00
Regance Kuntz,		14 7 00

BENZETTE TOWNSHIP.

Name	Class	License
Erasmus Morey,		14 \$ 7 00
R. & D. B. Winslow,		14 7 00
Edward Fletcher,		14 7 00

FOX TOWNSHIP.

Name	Class	License
Fred Sehoening,		14 7 00
do Liquor		25 00
Jon. Koch & Son,		14 7 00
Sampon Short,		14 7 00
Sarah Oyster,		14 7 00
Frank Honts, Brewer		15 00
Hyde & Reed,		13 10 00
Jas. McCloskey,		14 7 00
do Liquor		25 00

JONES TOWNSHIP.

Name	Class	License
A. H. Goodrich,		14 7 00

RIDGWAY TOWNSHIP.

Name	Class	License
J. S. Hyde,		14 7 00
Jerome Powell,		13 10 00
Bordwell & Messinger,		14 7 00
Healy & Dill,		14 7 00
J. V. Houck,		14 7 00
Mrs. E. O. Clements,		14 7 00

I hereby certify the above to be a true list of the Venders of Merchandise in Elk county for the year 1866, as appraised and classified by me.
An appeal will be held at the Court House in Ridgway, on Tuesday the third day of July 1866.
WM. MCCAULEY,
Mercantile Appraiser.
May 31'66-4t.

JOB WORK of all kinds and descriptions done at this office.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Elk county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House in Ridgway on Monday, the 2nd day of July, 1866, the following described real estate to wit:

All that certain tract of land situated in Spring Creek township, south of the Clarion river, known as the Lynn settlement, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at its northeast corner a hemlock, thence south along warrant No. 2954 on hundred and eighty perches to a hemlock, thence west eighty perches to a post, thence north thirty-four degs. west two hundred and fifteen perches by Samuel Baird warrant to a hemlock, thence east two hundred perches to place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifty acres, with about three acres improved, and an old log house and log barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Lynn.

ALSO—All that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the town of Ridgway, Elk county, Pennsylvania, known as town lots Nos. ninety-nine (99), and one hundred (100) on John J. Ridgway's plan of said town, bounded on the north by Centre street, on the east by town lot No. 98, on the south by an alley, and on the east by Mill street, containing half an acre (±), more or less, upon which is erected a two story frame dwelling-house and a woodshed, all improved. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of A. H. Head and Adaline Head.

JAS. A. MALONE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ridgway, Pa.

U. S. TAX APPEALS.

U. S. Assessor's Office, 19th Dist. Pa. Office, Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that the assessment lists, valuations and enumerations made and taken within the assessment district composed of Elk county by the assistant assessor, under the laws of the United States, will remain open to all persons concerned for examination for the space of ten days from the fourth day of June A. D. 1866, at the office of John C. Luther, Assistant Assessor, 3d Division at Ridgway, in the said county of Elk.

And, at the same place, the undersigned assessor of this Collection District, will attend on the fourth day of June 1866, to receive, hear, and determine all appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations by the assistant assessor.

In regard to appeals, the law provides, "That the question to be determined by the assessor, on an appeal respecting the valuation or enumeration of property, or objects liable to duty or taxation, shall be, whether the valuation complained of be or be not in a just relation or proportion to other valuations in the same assessment district, and whether the enumeration be or be not correct. And all appeals to the assessor as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested; and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of."
DANIEL LIVINGSTON,
Assessor of the 19th Col'n Dist.
May 24'66-4t.

TEETH! TEETH!! DENTISTRY

Preserve Your Teeth!
W. M. SHAW, Desires to inform the citizens of Ridgway and vicinity, that he will be here on the 14th inst., and that he would be happy to do all work entrusted to his care.
Rooms at the residence of Mr. P. T. Brooks [May 10'66-4t.]

FURNITURE THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES

pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Ridgway and adjoining towns, that he has just opened a Furniture Shop in Ridgway, and is prepared to sell all kinds of furniture at the lowest prices. His stock consists in part of

- COMMON CHAIRS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS,
- SPRING BEDS & MATTRESSES,
- BUREAUS, WASH STANDS,
- Cane seat Chairs of all kinds,
- BABY CHAIRS,
- CRIBS,
- SOFAS,
- LOUNGES,
- TETE A TETES,
- BEDROOM SUITS

of Chestnut, Mahogany and Black Walnut and every thing usually found in a first class country Ware Room.

PICTURE FRAMES

of all sizes, and of Mahogany, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Gilt.

MADE TO ORDER.
ALSO COFFINS kept on hand, and made to order, of every kind and description. Please CALL and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, for I hope by strict attention to business, and keeping all the market demands in my line, to merit the patronage of the public. For the present I occupy the Methodist Parsonage for Ware Rooms. HENRY H. THOMAS.
May 17'66-1y.

\$500 MONTHLY—AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address G. T. GARRY, City Editor, Edgefield, Mo. May 17'66-1y.