Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Second and Market Streets.
CLEARFIELD, PA.

This old and accommodating Hotel has been, in the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and guests. The whole building has been refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.

☞ The "Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train.
W. C. CARDON, Proprietor.
July 12 77-tf

ALLEGHENY HOTEL—
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Wm. S. Bradley, formerly proprietor of the Leonard House, having leased the Allegheny Hotel, solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, and guests will find it a pleasant stopping place. The table will be supplied with the best of everything in the market. At the bar will be found the best wines and liquors. Good stabling attached. WM. S. BRADLEY,
May 17, '76. Proprietor.

SHAW HOUSE,
(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)
CLEARFIELD, PA.

The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage.
feb26,'78 R NEWTON SHAW.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
NEW WASHINGTON, PA.
H. D. ROSE, . . PROPRIETOR.

Meals, 25c. Man and horse over night, $1 00.
Man and two horses over night, $1.50.
The best of accommodations for man and beast.
Oct. 23,'78-tf.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
NEW WASHINGTON, PA
This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. He feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
May 8, 1872. G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

LOYD HOUSE,
Main Street,
PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.

Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public is invited to call.
jan 1,'76. ROBERT LOYD.

Banks.

County National Bank,

OF CLEARFIELD, PA.

ROOM in Masonic Building, one door north of C. D. Watson's Drug Store.
Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, Paris and Copenhagen. Also, Drafts for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland and Imperial Bank of London.
JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.
W. M. SHAW, Cashier. jan1,'77

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities.

Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished. Orders solicited.
April 11-tf.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. S. ARNOLD
F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers.
Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

Money received on deposit. Discounts at moderate rates. Eastern and Foreign Exchange always on hand and collections promptly made.
Reynoldsville, Dec 16, 1874.-1y

Dentistry.

J. L. R. HEICHHOLD,
SURGEON DENTIST,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Office in residence of Dr. Hills, opposite the Shaw House. mch13, '78-tf.

DR. E. M. THOMPSON,
DENTIST.
(Office in Bank Building.)
Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.
mch 22 '76-tf.

J. M. STEWART,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

(Office in residence, Second street.)
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
Clearfield, Pa., May 2, 1877-1y.

Miscellaneous.

SHOEMAKING.—I hereby inform my patrons, and mankind in general, that I have removed my shoemaking shop to the room in Graham's row, over S. I. Snyder's jewelry store, and that I am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line cheaper than any other shop in town. All work warranted as good as can be done anywhere else. Positively this is the cheapest shop in Clearfield. JOS. H. DEERING.
Dec. 11, 1878-tf.

MEAT MARKET.

F. M. CARDON & BRO.,
On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town and take a look at things, or address as
F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

New Marble Yard.

The undersigned would inform the public that he has opened a new Marble Yard on Third street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will keep constantly on hand a stock of various kinds of marble. All kinds of

TOMBSTONES, MONUMENTS,
Posts for Cemetery Lots,

and all other work in his line will be promptly executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, at reasonable rates.

He guarantees satisfactory work and low prices. Give him a call. J. FLAHARTY.
Clearfield, Pa., March 27, 1878-tf.

READING FOR ALL!!

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

Blank, Account and Pass Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Promissory notes; White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap; Sheet Music, for either Piano, Flute or Violin, constantly on hand. Any books or stationary desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c.
P. A. GAULIN.
Clearfield, May 7, 1878-tf

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory

Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BURNED OUT!
BUT NOT
BURNED UP!

The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt a neighborhood necessity, in the erection of a first-class Woolen Manufactory, with all the modern improvements attached, and are prepared to make all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, &c. Plenty of goods on hand to supply all our old and a thousand new customers, whom we ask to come and examine our stock.

The business of

CARDING AND FULLING

will receive our especial attention. Proper arrangements will be made to receive and deliver Wool, to suit customers. All work warranted and done upon the shortest notice, and by strict attention to business we hope to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

10,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED!

We will pay the highest market price for Wool and sell our manufactured goods as low as similar goods can be bought in the county, and whenever we fail to render reasonable satisfaction we can always be found at home ready to make proper explanation, either in person or by letter.
JAMES JOHNSON & SONS,
april26tf Bower P. O.

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN,

Published every Wednesday by

GOODLANDER & LEE,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Has the Largest Circulation of any paper in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

The large and constantly increasing circulation of the REPUBLICAN, renders it valuable to business men as a medium thro' which to reach the public.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

If paid in advance,	$2 00
If paid after three months,	2 50
If paid after six months,	3 00

When papers are sent outside of the county payment must be in advance.

ADVERTISING:

Ten lines, or less, 3 times,	$1 50
Each subsequent insertion,	50
Administrator' Notices,	2 50
Executors' Notices,	2 50
Auditors' Notices,	2 50
Cautions and Estrays,	1 50
Dissolution Notices,	2 50
Professional Cards, 5 lines, year,	5 00
Special notices, per line,	20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS:

One square, 10 lines,	$8 00
Two squares,	15 00
Three squares,	20 00
One fourth column,	50 00
One half column,	70 00
One column,	120 00

BLANKS.

We have always on hand a large stock of blanks of all descriptions.

SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,
LEASES,
BONDS,
FEE BILLS,
CONSTABLE'S BLANKS,
&c., &c., &c.

JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to do all kinds of

PRINTING

SUCH AS

POSTERS,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
ENVELOPES,
BILL HEADS,
STATEMENTS,
PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
&c., &c.,

IN THE BEST STYLE,

AND ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

ORDERS BY MAIL

FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK

WILL RECEIVE

PROMPT ATTENTION.

Goodlander & Lee,
Clearfield,
Clearfield County, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

Pianos. $1,300 Piano for only $175. $175 Piano for only $125. $450 Organ for only $110. $325 Organ for only $60. Organs.
$252 Organs for only, $60. All warranted six years. Don't fail to send for Illustrated Catalogue.
BUNNELL & MILLER,
Original Manufacturers,
Lewistown, Pa., Sept. 11, 1878 3m.

TERRA COTTA STANDING VASES,
HANGING VASES,
Stove Lining and Fire Brick,
kept constantly on hand.

STONE AND EARTHEN-WARE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

CROCKS! POTS! CROCKS

Fisher's Patent Airtight Self-Sealing Fruit Cans!
BUTTER CROCKS, with lids,
CREAM CROCKS, MILK CROCKS,
APPLE-BUTTER CROCKS,
PICKLE CROCKS,
FLOWER POTS, PIE DISHES,
STEW POTS,
And a great many other things too numerous to mention, to be had at

FRED'K. LEITZINGER'S
STONE-WARE POTTERY.
Corner of Cherry and Third Streets,
CLEARFIELD, PA. aug3

J. H. LYTLE,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

GroceriesS,

THE LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE COUNTY.

COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, SYRUP MEATS, FISH, SALT, OILS,
QUEENSWARE, TUBS and BUCKETS, DRIED FRUITS, CANNED GOODS, SPICES, BROOMS, FLOUR, FEED.

County Agent for
LORILLARD'S TOBACCOS,

These goods bought for CASH in large lots and sold at almost city prices.
JAMES H. LYTLE,
Clearfield, Pa., June 12, 1878-1y.

REMOVAL!

James L. Leavy,

Having purchased the entire stock of Fred. Sackett, hereby gives notice that he has moved into the room lately occupied by Reed & Hagerty on Second street, where he is prepared to offer to the public

COOK STOVES,
HEATING AND
PARLOR STOVES,

of the latest improved patterns, at low prices,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Gas Fixtures and Tinware.

Roofing, Spouting, Plumbing Gas Fitting, and Repairing Pumps a specialty. All work warranted.
Anything in my line will be ordered special if desired. JAS. L. LEAVY,
Proprietor.
FRED. SACKETT,
Agent.
Clearfield, Pa., July 3, 1878-tf.

GEO. WEAVER & CO.,

SECOND STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Have opened up, in the store room lately occupied by Weaver & Betts, on Second street, a large and well selected stock of

Dry-Goods, Groceries,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

QUEENSWARE, WOOD & WILLOW WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

FLOUR, FEED, SALT, &c.

Which they will dispose of at reasonable rates for cash, or exchange for country produce.

GEORGE WEAVER & CO.
Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 9, 1878-tf.

NEW
FLOUR, FEED,
AND
GROCERY
STORE.

JOHN F. KRAMER,
Room No. 4, Pie's Opera House,
Clearfield, Pa.

Keeps constantly on hand

SUGAR,
COFFEE,
TEAS,
SODA,
COAL OIL,
SYRUP,
SALT,
SPICES,
SOAP,

Canned and Dried Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, Cider Vinegar, Butter, Eggs, &c.

ALSO, EXTRA HOME-MADE

Wheat and Buckwheat Flour,
Corn Meal, Chop, Feed, &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce.
JOHN F. KRAMER.
Clearfield, Nov. 13, 1874.-tf.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 25 1878.

MR. BROWN ON THE TIMES

HE TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT BUSINESS AND THE POLICY OF THE RULING PARTY.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me through the columns of your paper to say a few words in regard to the times. In the year 1874, my brother and I assumed the payment of the Clearfield Plaining Mill Company's indebtedness, (having a fourth interest in the Company previous to this time,) the liabilities were $54,000, the assets $64,000. Any one looking at the figures would say that we could pay the debts in full and have $10,000 left, but how different the result. The first year, by the aid of $13,000 of previous acquired capital, we reduced the debt $27,000. The next year $9,000. Third year $4,000 and then offered the balance of the property for the remaining $14,000, which consisted of timber land, steam saw mill, planing mill and town property, originally costing as $30,000, and our creditors would not take it, but kindly consented to reduce the debt one half. Any one wishing the property can have it for $10,000, a loss direct to us of $20,000. In citing this case I do not cast any reflection on our creditors, for they are all perfect gentlemen, and did all in their power to help us out of our difficulty; but the blame is attributed to the system of finance under which we are suffering. The money power, through the leaders of the Republican party, have had control of the finance of the country ever since 1862, when they effected through the Secretary of the Treasury and the Senate, the passage of the legal tender act in a mutilated form—"interest on bonds and duties on imports made payable in gold"—the duties on imports to pay the gold interest on bonds. Had the interest on bonds been made payable in currency, there would have been no necessity to have the duties on imports payable in gold and our government would not have discredited our currency, by refusing to take it for duties on imports. This was the first act of treachery on our currency by the money power, but it was not the last. Every act passed during the war was to discredit our currency, in order to get possession of it at thirty-five cents on the dollar; so as to buy the bonds as cheap as possible.

How different after the war. "First Act. All bonds, treasury notes, and all other obligations of the government, shall be exempt from taxation, by or under State or municipal authority." (Act of June 30th, 1864.) Although passed before the termination of the war, this act belongs to this period, like the National banking law, at simply anticipated events.

Contraction began in 1865, August 31st, by Secretary McCullough. In 1866, Oct. 31st, the amount contracted was $395,815,318.27. This policy was persisted in until all evidences of indebtedness of the government bearing currency interest, and having but a short time to run were converted into gold interest long bonds. In the meantime contraction had done its work, business men began to suffer, and the industries of the country to decline. "Hugh McCulloch had tapped a great artery and let nearly all the blood from the body politic."

The next great act to prostrate the industries of our country was the Specie Resumption Act, passed in January 1875. The Hon. Moses W. Field, of Michigan, gives a detailed statement of the profession and callings of the Forty-third House. He said: "the Forty-third Congress, to which I belonged was composed of 379 members. In this number there were six lumbermen, thirteen manufacturers, seven doctors, fourteen merchants, thirteen farmers, three millers, one land surveyor, one priest, one professor of Latin, one doctor of laws, one barber, one mechanic, ninety-nine lawyers and one hundred and eighty-nine bankers, which includes stock-holders in national banks."

Farmers, mechanics, business men and day laborers, will you not arise, shake off your lethargy and assert your rights? In the hour of the country's peril you are called to face the bullets; in peace you are compelled to pay all the taxes and support government officials. Why should you not have a fair representation in Congress. It is said by politicians that we are too ignorant, but we know enough to make laws to protect our own interests.

The money power have controlled the country sixteen years, and why should not we have control. We are nine-tenths of the population and we let the one-tenth rule us. Real estate is rapidly depreciating in value, which will inevitably result in a general foreclosure of mortgages, and transfer of property. We are fast drifting to "England's policy," where twelve men own one-half of all the real estate, the balance are slaves. M. G. BROWN.
Clearfield Pa. Dec. 20th, 1878.

JAMES L. GILLIS.

A FEW INCIDENTS OF AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

Any man who has lived in this sublunary sphere, ever since the year 1792, and been at all active in the pursuit of knowledge or fame or wealth, or even a living, must of necessity have had very many interesting experiences. Think of it—away back to the year of our Lord 1792 is a long time ago—almost a century. Washington was then President and lived eight years after this, until 1800. At that distant day, history tells us, there were thirteen little States in this now glorious Union of thirty-eight. These States were somewhere away East of us. We have no doubt Judge Gillis could locate them if it were necessary, but they were not far from our Atlantic coast. It was in one of these—namely, New York—where James L. Gillis first saw the light of day. In this State "he lived and loved and saw Niagara," until the year 1822, when he removed to Jefferson county, Penn'a. This was not the far West, but it was some way's South of New York, but as sparsely settled as are our Western plains or mountain ranges of the present day, and probably as wild a country then as any civilized man cared to live in, as his nearest neighbors were from sixteen to twenty four miles away. But the Judge before this had "roughed" it, and was fully competent to take care of himself. About "roughing" it, this was one of the little experiences, we are about to relate:

At the time of the last war with England in 1812, the Judge was about twenty years of age and was not the kind of man to hold himself aloof from any disturbance of this kind. Of course he was in for it, in for the war, ready to do his part as far as in him lay in honor of his flag and country.

In July, 1814, he was Lieutenant of cavalry and was engaged in the battle of Landy's Lane, July 25th. He was among the first to engage in the battle and the last to come out, and remembers distinctly all the incidents of the day and night.

Soon after this battle he was out with a foraging party, and when three miles from Ft. Erie was captured by the British. This was on the 7th of August, 1814. He was paroled at a place called Beauport, below Quebec, between the mouths of the rivers St. Charles and Montmorency, his parole limiting him to a space extending three miles from the river. November 14, 1814, (sixty-four years ago), he was, with twenty-five other prisoners, all army officers, taken from their parole and put on board the transport ship "Stately," about to sail for England, under convoy of a Man of War. Not relishing a voyage across the Atlantic, under such circumstances, Lieut. Gillis, with four others, concluded to make an effort to regain their liberty. It was, they all very well knew, a very bold and hazardous attempt. The chances were against their being successful, but rather than be taken to England as prisoners they decided to risk it. The sympathies of the other prisoners were with them and they aided them while they were getting away from the vessel—by loud songs of revelry. The long boat belonging to the "Stately" was made fast at the ship's side and drifting back of her stern. Lieut. Gillis first got out of the cabin window in the stern of the vessel, climbed down a raddle at the ship's stern, caught hold of the painter and drew the long boat under the stern by the window. The five then climbed out, got in and with only a bottle of rum and a loaf of bread for rations the boat's painter was cast off and they were sent adrift, the tide drifting them rapidly away down the river.

The first danger they encountered was, their drifting on the chain of a frigate at anchor near. Here it was almost a miracle that they were not capsized. Their boat rubbed against the side of the frigate and they were hailed by its watchman, but the night being dark they escaped detection and drifted away, landing two miles below Point Levi, on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence. Leaving the boat, they climbed the precipitous banks, sat down, ate their loaf, drank their rum and started, going towards the river Chaudiere, which empties into the St. Lawrence above Quebec. Striking that river as they supposed at day light, eleven miles from Quebec, they took to the woods, going up that river, following the woods during the day and the road by night. On the morning of the second day of their wanderings they arrived at a Frenchman's cabin, he telling them that they were not on the Chaudiere river, but a branch of it. He gave them a breakfast of oatmeal cakes and cooked onions, which, in their condition, were very palatable. Their host gave them three bitter oatmeal cakes, and informed them they were on the wrong route, and would have to go back to Santaric, on the Chaudiere river, or take a marked line through the wilderness for forty miles, to St. Mary's, on the upper Chaudiere. They chose the latter, after wandering for three days through spruce and brush. On the third day they reached a beech tree ridge and feasted on the nuts of that tree, one of their party—Lieut. Fontaine—eating shell and all, which gave him the colic. Soon afterwards striking a road, they came to the cabin of another French settler, and no one being at home, they consulted as to whether they should go in, help themselves to food and leave money to pay for it, or go on. Concluding to leave the cabin unmolested they pursued their weary march, and soon after met the owner of the cabin, who, with his family, was returning from St. Mary's. The Frenchman informed them that bills were up at St. Mary's, offering $100 and the King's bounty—a guinea—for the capture of each one of the refugees.

They retured to the Frenchman's cabin, who gave them food, and agreed to pilot them through St. Mary's as far as St. Francis, stating that he had a brother at the former place, who would assist them. This man, professedly friendly, finally betrayed them to the enemy. In his company they set out for St. Mary's, arriving there at a late hour. Here they found the brother and were admitted into the house.

The distance from St. Mary's to St. Francis was only nine miles, and could they have arrived at this place they would have found a road cut through the woods, and from there to the headwaters of the Connecticut. The road was cut by a man named Craig, in the time of the embargo, several years before, for the purpose of smuggling cattle to Quebec, and from Quebec goods—on the return—into the province of Maine. The road was sixty miles long, through the woods the entire distance. They are now almost to this road, which, had they succeeded in reaching, they would have been safe from dangers of capture.

After secreting themselves in this house by hanging the bedding up at the windows, they were told that they could not cross the river until after the lights were put out in the buildings, situated on the opposite side of the stream. The brothers then, on pretext of going for a boat, went to the guard house and reported the presence of the Americans; the guard was ordered out, the house surrounded, and about thirty militia, armed with pitchforks, clubs, shot guns, etc., marched in, the Captain carrying a long sword, shouting at the top of his voice to the boys, "Surrender! Surrender!!" and more frightened than were the unarmed Americans, who, tired and footsore, had been endeavoring to get some rest. Captain Hunt, one of the party, who was something of a wag, seeing the militia Captain with his long sword, raised himself up from the floor where he had been sleeping, and asked the stalwart Captain: "What in h—l are you going to do with that toad spear?"

The boys realizing that they had been betrayed, and, being unarmed, made a virtue of necessity and of course surrendered without ceremony. They were well treated by their captors taken to comfortable quarters and provided with a good breakfast. After daylight, the news of the capture having been circulated in the village, the prisoners became heroes, were visited by all the French girls, who took quite a fancy to the Americans, blacked their boots and brushed their clothes for them. Each of the prisoners having been put in charge of a guard, Lieut. Gillis, while taking a walk, cut a stick, and on his return to their quarters, meeting one whom he supposed to be the fellow who had betrayed them, fell upon and gave him a drubbing, the unfortunate Frenchman crying "murder!" when Hunt and Clark came up and told him he was beating the wrong man.

Each prisoner was placed in a calash, and with a driver, also with a guard, were started back to Point Levi. A calash is a two-wheeled carriage, like an old fashioned gig, with a wooden apron hung upon hinges. The one having Lieut. Gillis in charge was the same Frenchman whom he had beaten, and at every stopping place on the way he amused the populace by telling how he had been mistaken and whipped for the betrayer, saying that if he looked like the treacherous pilot he deserved whipping. The party was two days and a half making the return trip to Quebec, and on arriving there were put in jail for safe keeping, the Fall fleet having sailed for England. After three days they were taken before a Magistrate and arraigned on the charge of having stolen His Majesty's long boat, and the penalty for stealing was death. Our prisoners employed a Yankee lawyer named Cuthbert, formerly of Boston, to defend them, and he shrewdly took the position that the British having taken them from parole, they were, at the time of the alleged stealing, lawful enemies of His Majesty, the King, and added that if the prisoners had destroyed the entire fleet they would have been justified by the laws of war. This plea saved them and they were acquitted, when they were put on board a brig and sent, as regular prisoners of war, to the prison on Mellville Island, where were gathered about 1,100 other prisoners. The Judge afterwards learned from Dr. James Rush, of Philadelphia, that this lawyer Cuthbert's wife was a daughter of Benjamin Rush, and a sister of his and Richard Rush.

At this prison in Mellville they were confined in a building fitted up with stalls and alleys. In each of which stalls was swung twenty-seven hammocks. Here they again attempted to escape, but were foiled by the cowardice of one of the night guards whom they had bribed, and who, at the last moment, betrayed them. For this attempt, one of their number, a sailor, was put into a dungeon for ten days, and given only bread and water, but his companions managed to supply him plentifully with rum and rations, so that he fared very well. Here they were kept about four weeks and then again paroled at Dartmouth, opposite Halifax, where they remained until April, when peace having been concluded they were sent to Salem, Mass.

At Salem, they were royally entertained by one Captain Crowninshield, a resident, who was with them at Mellville Island, near Halifax, and who was, the Judge thinks, the brother of the Secretary of the Navy under Jefferson or Madison.

After the war in 1818, Mr. Gillis made a journey to Michigan Territory on horseback, being in Detroit when there was only one brick house there. There he met the celebrated Lord Selkirk, of Scotland, who, having located a colony at Manatoba, was then on his way to Montreal to attend a suit brought against him for trespass by the Hudson's Bay Company. Lord Selkirk had traveled from Manatoba to Saginaw in a dog train, and here he employed a sleigh to take him to Detroit. Mr. Gillis accompanied Selkirk as far as Ancaster, near the head of Lake Ontario. The Judge describes him as a thin visaged, tough, sharp Scotchman. Not until four years ago, during a cruise with his son on Lake Superior, did he learn what particular trespass Selkirk had committed. Here he fell in with Mr. McLaren, in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, who gave him the particulars. The Company had agreed to furnish Selkirk and his colonists transportation from Fort Chippewa, but on their arrival there, refused for some reason to comply with their agreement. This was a great disappointment to Selkirk, and he determined to obtain by strategy what was denied him. Accordingly he invited the officers of the Fort to dine with him, and succeeding in making the entire party drunk, while they were under the influence of his rum, Lord Selkirk helped himself to boats and whatever was necessary, and put out for his destination. Hence the suit.

Soon after the organization of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, Mr Gillis was appointed Associate Judge of the county by Governor Porter, and again on the organization of Elk county, was appointed Judge in that county. He also represented the latter county in the Legislature; was first elected in 1840, and served three years in the House and three years in the Senate. In 1856 he was chosen to represent his district in Congress, serving one term.

He made his first visit to the State of Iowa, in a buggy, in 1851, and when he returned home found that his Democratic friends were again running him for the Legislature. He again went to Iowa in 1862, locating in the city of Mount Pleasant, where he has ever since resided.

The Judge relates a very interesting story about a little experience he once had with ex Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, where they played euchre for a bull; but he declines to have the particulars published. At any rate the Governor won the bull. The Judge is now in the 87th year of his age. He has had a long and eventful life, and having a wide spread acquaintance with many of the leading men of our country, he can tell many things of interest about them. He was an intimate friend of James Buchanan, and a member of the Convention that nominated him for the Presidency.

Judge Gillis has now nine children living, only two of them living at Mount Pleasant, namely, Robert S. and Charles B. Gillis. One daughter resides in the State of New York, one in Pennsylvania, one in Detroit, Mich., and one in Beardstown, Ill. One son resides in Pennsylvania, another is a journalist in Richmond, Va., while one son, Capt. James H. Gillis, has been in the Navy for thirty years, and is now commander of the U. S. Steamship, "Franklin."

The Judge, despite his great age, is at present in the enjoyment of good health and spirits, and hardly looks to be over 60. That he may yet live to vote for several more Democratic Presidential candidates, and see them safely installed into office is the sincere wish of his many friends.

AN ELECTION DECISION.

Judge Boggs, of Armstrong county, recently gave a decision in an election case that possesses general interest. In Washington township, that county, the Republican Inspector had appointed the Judge and two Clerks, all Republicans. He had also sworn these officers, notwithstanding the requirements of the law, that the Judge, at least, shall be sworn by the minority Inspector. A further objection was presented that the ballot-box had not been sealed, and had been left in the custody of an unauthorized person from Tuesday night until Friday morning.

The objections were presented and argued by E. S. Golden and John Gilpin, Esq'rs, while the election officers were represented by Hon. J. V. Painter, J. H. McCain and David Barclay. After a full hearing the objections were overruled, and the Court directed the returns to be counted.

Judge Boggs held that while the appointment of election officers was irregular, and against the provision of the law, yet inasmuch as they had taken upon themselves the duties of the several appointments, had held the election, and no objection had been made, and as no claim of fraud or unfair means had been set up or proven, he was unwilling to say that the mere fact of irregularity, and even illegality in the constitution of the Board should so far vitiate the election as to make it null and void.

The count was therefore proceeded with, and the result in the county will be as heretofore stated—the election of the Democratic Assemblyman and two County Commissioners—the balance of the ticket Republican.

YOCUM'S MAJORITY A FRAUD—*Curtin Elected!*—Curtin is the Congressman elect. The *Reporter*, all along, was not willing to believe that Curtin was really defeated; we thought we smelled a crookedness about the thing, and that there was some rottenness somewhere, notwithstanding Meek and his *Watchman* did all they could to gratify Cameron by turning in to defeat the Democratic nominee for Congress.

Enough of fraud has already been unearthed to seat Curtin and give that distinguished gentleman the seat in Congress by a good round majority, which the corrupt Cameron and his purchased tools tried so hard to prevent.

There will be clear evidence of pasting Yocum's name over Curtin's after tickets were in the ballot boxes.

In one county alone of the district frauds enough have been found to give Curtin 250 majority, saying nothing about the same kind of work in some of the other counties of the district. By means of forged tax-receipts, fraudulent naturalization papers, pasting Yocum's on Curtin's name on tickets after they were voted, by such means we say, has Cameron with the aid of birelings in this and other counties, attempted to defeat Gov. Curtin.

Enough has been learned to warrant a contest, and Gov. Curtin, in obedience to the demand of his party, and the outraged people of the twentieth congressional district, will contest the seat. We say Gov. Curtin is the Congressman elect, and an honest count of the legal vote cast will bear us out at the proper time. Mark that.—*Centre Hall Reporter.*

BARR VS. WALLACE.—Isn't it strange that in the matter of the recent attack upon Senator Wallace by the Pittsburg *Post*, all the Republican newspapers are taking sides in favor of Barr, and against Wallace? And yet, just such men as Barr allege with wonderful persistency that Wallace is tainted with Cameronian Republicanism, and that he is therefore no good Democrat! The very fact that the Republican organs are showing their true colors by upholding Barr and opposing Wallace, is sufficient to satisfy every honest Democrat that Wm. A. Wallace is the right man in the right place, and that he is a Democrat of the genuine stamp.—*Carlon Democrat.*

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.—A Washington special to the N. Y. *Graphic*, which that paper in its leader says is undoubtedly correct, states that the friends of Senator Conkling have recently been in conference there and in New York on the subject of his nomination to the Presidency, and that he is not a candidate and will not again enter the contest. This attitude is supposed to be due, according to the above named journal, to the movements on foot to concentrate on Gen. Grant. If this is true, Grant and Conkling have spliced teams and Blaine will have to go under again.

THURMAN.—The Columbus, Ohio, *Democrat* says: "Democratic and Republican papers alike, throughout the country, see the wisdom of the *Democrat's* position. They all admit that to elect Thurman as Governor of Ohio in 1879, means his triumphant election to the Presidency in 1880. The ablest journals of both parties, in the East and West, hasten to admit this fact."

Jacob B. Miller, the veteran editor of the *American Standard*, died at his residence, in Uniontown, on Friday night, aged about eighty years. He was probably the oldest editor in the State, having written all the leading editorials for the *Pennsylvania Democrat* and its successor, the *American Standard*, for an uninterrupted period of fifty years.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all!

Miscellaneous.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

"Gave immediate relief in the worst case of Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Consumption, and all THROAT and LUNG diseases." Has been in use for 40 years, and is the best remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG diseases. Has been in use for 40 years. Druggists recommend it. J. E. Varney, Long Ferry, N.J., says: "It saved my two children from the grave." A. C. Kenney, of Baltimore, Md., also says: "It will cure the worst cough immediately." **Take no other!** Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle. S. S. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.
For sale by H. B. Spackman, Clearfield, Pa.

HEALTH & HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

Wright's Liver Pills,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 76 N. 4th st., Phila.
Dec. 26, '77-1y.

JOHN TROUTMAN,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES,
AND
Improved Spring Beds,
MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Misses' Easy Chairs, the Perforated Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Window Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c.

MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Looking Glasses, Cornices, &c., which would be suitable for Holiday presents.
dec18'73 JOHN TROUTMAN.

A NEW DEPARTURE
IN
LUTHERSBURG.

Hereafter, goods will be sold for CASH only, or in exchange for produce. No books will be kept in the future. All old accounts must be settled. Those who cannot cash up, will please hand over their notes and

CLOSE THE RECORD.

I am determined to sell my goods at cash prices, and at a discount far below that ever offered in this vicinity. The discount I allow my customers, will make them rich in twenty years if they follow my advice and buy their goods from me. I will pay cash for wheat, oats and clover-seed. DANIEL GOODLANDER
Luthersburg, January 17, 1877.

Agricultural Statistics.

To the Citizens of Clearfield County:

The undersigned having been appointed by the Department, at Washington, principal reporter of the Agricultural Statistics of Clearfield county, respectfully requests the co-operation of all to assist, by sending the subscriber all the information they can bearing upon the following questions, so as to enable him to make as correct a statement to the Department, as possible: How many horses have died in your borough or township, and of what disease. How many colts and calves, and of what disease. How many sheep have you lost, and of what disease; how many killed by dogs. How many hogs have you lost, and of what disease. What prevailing diseases amongst the poultry. In all cases give the remedies used which have been found to be successful, and in all cases to give the cash value of all stock as nearly as possible. By the co-operation of our citizens in general upon these important particulars, the Agricultural reports will become as easy, expedious useful information to the public, by enabling the Department to publish the diseases, the losses, and the remedies that have been found most beneficial in certain diseases. Any other information that will be considered a public benefit, will be thankfully received.

Address the subscriber at Grampian Hills, Clearfield Co., Pa. SAMUEL WIDEMIRE.
March 13, 1878-tf.

THE HANDY PACKAGE JET PASTE. STOVE POLISH.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE.

NO MIXING. NO DUST. NO WASTE. NO BRUSH.
HENRY S. ZIEGLER, Sole Manufacturer,
Office, 449 S. John Street, Philadelphia.

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE.

CANDIS MERRELL

Has opened, in a building on Market street, on the old Weaver Hotel lot, opposite the Court House in Clearfield, a Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory and Store, where will be found at all times a full line of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Stoves, Hardware, Etc.

House Spouting and all kinds of job work, repairing, &c., done on short notice and at reasonable rates. Also, agent for the

Singer Sewing Machine.

A supply of Machines, with Needles, &c., always on hand.
Terms, strictly cash or country produce. A share of patronage solicited.
O. B. MERRELL,
Superintendent.
Clearfield, April 25, 1877-tf.

REMOVAL!
JOHN McGAUGHEY

Would respectfully notify the public generally that he has removed his Grocery Store from Shaw's Row, to the building formerly occupied by J. Miles Kratzer, on Second street, next door to Bigler's hardware store, where he intends keeping a full line of

GROCERIES.

HAMS, DRIED BEEF and LARD.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, of all grades.
TEAS, Green and Black.
COFFEE, Roasted and Green.

FLOUR AND PROVISIONS.

CANNED FRUITS,

All kinds in the market.
PICKLES, in jars and barrels.
SPICES, in every form and variety.

FAMILY FLOUR,

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS.
SOAPS,
MATCHES,
DRIED APPLES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRIED CHERRIES.

Coal Oil and Lamp Chimneys.

And a good assortment of those things usually kept in a grocery store, which he will exchange for marketing at the market prices.
Will sell for cash as cheaply as any other one. Please call and see his stock and judge for yourself. JOHN McGAUGHEY.
Clearfield, Jan. 9, 1878.

Miscellaneous.

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

F. GULICH. R. M'CORKLE. D. REILLEY.
GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.'S
FURNITURE ROOMS,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

We manufacture all kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls.—If you want Furniture of any kind, don't buy until you see our stock.