Railroads.

Pennsylvania Railroad

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCH

ON and after Monday, NOV. 8, 1880, the Passenger Trains will run daily (except Sundays) between Tyrone and Clearfield, as follows:

CLEARFIELD MAIL.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville,	8.20, P. M.	Tyrone,	9.05, A. M.
Riverview	8.30, "	Vanscoyoc,	9.26, "
Clearfield,	8.40, "	Summit,	9.50, "
Leonard,	8.49, "	Powelton,	10.00, "
Barrett,	8.54, "	Osceola,	10.12, "
Woodland,	9.01, "	Boynton,	10.17, "
Bigler,	9.05, "	Steiner's,	10.22, "
Wallaceton,	9.17, "	Philipsburg,	10.25, "
Blue Ball,	9.25, "	Graham,	10.28, "
Graham,	9.31, "	Blue Ball,	10.37, "
Philipsburg,	9.35, "	Wallaceton,	10.44, "
Steiner's,	9.39, "	Bigler,	10.55, "
Boynton,	9.46, "	Woodland,	10.59, "
Osceola,	9.52, "	Barrett,	11.07, "
Powelton,	9.59, "	Leonard,	11.13, "
Summit,	10.15, "	Clearfield,	11.19, "
Vanscoyoc,	10.35, "	Riverview,	11.25, "
Tyrone,	6.00, "	Curwensville,	11.40, A. M.

CLEARFIELD EXPRESS.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville..	5.30 A. M.	Tyrone,	7.20 P. M.
Riverview	5.39 "	Vanscoyoc,	7.43 "
Clearfield	5.47 "	Summit,	8.05 "
Leonard,	5.53 "	Powelton,	8.17 "
Barrett,	5.57 "	Osceola,	8.26 "
Woodland,	6.03 "	Boynton,	8.34 "
Bigler,	6.08 "	Steiner's,	8.39 "
Wallaceton,	6.15 "	Philipsburg,	8.43 "
Blue Ball,	6.21 "	Graham,	8.47 "
Graham,	6.25 "	Blue Ball,	8.55 "
Philipsburg,	6.29 "	Wallaceton,	9.02 "
Steiner's,	6.32 "	Bigler,	9.10 "
Boynton,	6.37 "	Woodland,	9.17 "
Osceola,	6.42 "	Barrett,	9.25 "
Powelton,	6.53 "	Leonard,	9.30 "
Summit,	7.05 "	Clearfield,	10.07 "
Vanscoyoc,	7.23 "	Riverview,	10.15 "
Tyrone,	7.45 "	Curwensville	10.29 "

PHILIPSBURG & MOSHANNON BRANCHES

LEAVE SOUTH.			LEAVE NORTH.	
P. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
2.50		Morrisdale,	7.15	12.40
2.40	7.30	Philipsburg,	7.00	12.25
2.45	7.33	Steiner's		12.23
2.49	7.40	Boynton,		12.14
2.55	10.29	7.58 Osceola,	9.58	12.04
3.10	10.35	8.11 Moshannon,	9.34	11.52
3.18	10.43	8.19 Sterling,	9.26	11.45
3.23	10.48	8.25 Houtzdale,	9.25	11.40
3.30	10.53	8.35 McCauley,	9.20	11.35
3.35	10.58	8.41 Kendrick's,	9.15	11.30
3.40	11.13	8.49 Ramey,	9.10	11.25

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Ex. Mail.				Mail.	Exp.
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
7.08	8.30	leave Tyrone	arrive	6.32	7.55
2.23	8.37	Bald Eagle		6.17	7.42
8.01	9.16	Julian		5.38	7.05
8.34	9.43	Milesburg		5.10	6.43
8.32	9.51	Bellefonte		5.05	6.33
8.45	10.03	Milesburg		4.55	6.23
3.08	10.20	Howard		4.31	6.00
9.42	11.08	arrive L. Haven	leave	3.55	5.26

TYRONE STATION.

EASTWARD.	A. M.	WESTWARD.	A. M.
Cincinnati Exp.,	9.52	Pittsburgh Exp'ss,	1.53
Pacific Express,	8.37	Pacific Express,	8.12
Johnstown Express,	9.07		P. M.
	P. M.	Way Passenger,	1.15
Chicago Day Ex.,	12.18	Chicago Express,	3.31
Mail Train,	3.08	Mail Train,	7.01
Huntingdon Ac'n,	6.20	Fast Line,	7.30

Close connections made by all trains at Tyrone and Lock Haven.

S. S. BLAIR,
my17-tf. Superintendent.

STAGE LINES.

A stage leaves Curwensville daily for Reynoldsville, at 1 o'clock, p. m., arriving at Reynoldsville at 6 o'clock, p. m. Returning, leaves Reynoldsville daily, at 7 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Curwensville at 12 o'clock, m. Fare, each way, $2.

A stage leaves Curwensville daily, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for DuBois City, arriving at DuBois City at 6 o'clock, p. m. Returning, leaves DuBois at 7 o'clock, a. m., daily, arriving at Curwensville at 12 o'clock, m. Fare, each way, $1.50.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

LOW GRADE DIVISION.

ON and after Monday, May 23d, 1881, the passenger trains will run daily (except Sunday) between Red Bank and Driftwood, as follows:—

EASTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Pittsburg 8.45 a. m.; Red Bank 11.32; Bilge Junction 11.51; New Bethlehem 12.55 p. m.; Mayesville 1.10; Troy 1.35; Brookville 1.55; Fuller's 2.20; Reynoldsville 2.38; DuBois 3.03; Summit Tunnel 3.21; Penfield 3.42; Tyler's 3.55; Benezette 4.31; arrives at Driftwood at 5.20.

WESTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Driftwood 12.20 p. m.; Benezette 1.04; Tyler's 1.35; Penfield 1.46; Summit Tunnel 2.10; DuBois 2.25; Reynoldsville 2.49; Fuller's 3.06; Brookville 3.29; Troy 3.46; Mayesville 4.13; New Bethlehem 4.25; Bilge Junction 5.07; Red Bank 5.25; arrives at Pittsburg at 8.25 p. m.

☞ The DuBois Accommodation leaves DuBois at 7.25, a. m.; Reynoldsville, 7.55; Brookville, 8.46; New Bethlehem, 9.45; Red Bank 10.50; Pittsburgh, 1.30, p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh, at 2.15, p. m.; Red Bank, 5.39; New Bethlehem, 7.05; Brookville, 8.05; Reynoldsville, 8.51; DuBois, 9.18, p. m.

☞ The Brookville Accommodation leaves Brookville at 7.00 a. m.; Reynoldsville, 7.55; DuBois, 8.25; Summit Tunnel, 8.41; Penfield, 9.03; Tyler's, 9.19; Benezette, 9.55; Driftwood, 10.45 a. m. Leaves Driftwood at 3.00 p. m.; Benezette, 3.50; Tyler's, 9.26; Penfield, 9.39; Summit Tunnel, 10.05; DuBois, 10.17; Reynoldsville, 10.45; Brookville, 11.30 p. m.

Close connections made with trains on P. & E Railroad at Driftwood, and with trains on the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Red Bank.

DAVID McCARGO, Gen'l Sup't.
A. A. JACKSON, Sup't L. V. Div.

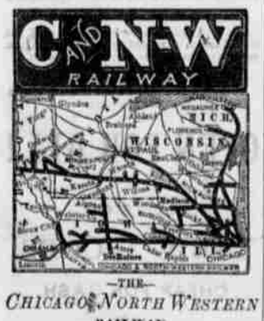
FARE FROM CLEARFIELD, TO

Bellefonte, Pa	$2 05	Middletown	$3 60
Lock Haven	2 70	Marietta	3 55
Williamsport	2 60	Lancaster	3 80
Huntingdon	1 90	PHILADELPHIA	7 90
Lewistown	2 20	Altoona	1 65
Marysville	4 50	Johnstown	2 35
Curwensville	20	Philipsburg	81
Osceola	65	Tyrone	1 22
HARRISBURG	4 75	PITTSBURG	5 15

Miscellaneous.

BEES FOR SALE.—Thirteen hives of Italian Bees which I will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for wheat. For further information call on or address the undersigned.

J. F. KRAMER.
Nov 5, '79-tf. Clearfield, Pa.



—THE—
CHICAGO NORTH WESTERN
RAILWAY

Is the OLDEST, BEST CONSTRUCTED, BEST EQUIPPED, and hence the

LEADING RAILWAY

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTH-WEST!

It is the shortest and best route between Chicago and all points in

Northern Illinois, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA,
DENVER, LEADVILLE,
SALT LAKE, SAN FRANCISCO,

Deadwood, Sioux City, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the Territories, and the West. Also, for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the North-west.

At Council Bluffs the Trains of the Chicago & North-Western and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union Depot.

At Chicago, close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne & Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk Railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle Routes.

Close connections made at Junction Points.

It is the ONLY LINE running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

BETWEEN

CHICAGO and COUNCIL BLUFFS.

☞ Pullman Sleepers on all Night Trains. ☜

Insist upon Ticket Agents selling you Tickets via this road. Examine your Tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North-Western Railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route, ☞ AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.

All Ticket Agents sell Tickets by this Line.

MARVIN HUGHITT,
2d V. P. and General Manager,
apr 20,'81-1y. Chicago.

New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

The Great CLOTHING Emporium!

ROOM NO. 6,

PIE'S OPERA HOUSE,

IF YOU want to study your own interest, do not fail to call at the above establishment and examine

THANHAUSER'S

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

Hats, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.,

Whether you wish to make a purchase or not, we shall be pleased at all times to show you our assortment of goods, which will at once convince you that our

Styles are the Best, and our Prices the Lowest.

Remember, also, that we have an elegant assortment of PIECE GOODS, of the latest novelties, especially intended for

MERCHANT TAILORING,

And we are prepared to MAKE SUITS TO ORDER AT SHORTEST NOTICE, and shall endeavor to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

ALBERT THANHAUSER,

Opera House Block, opposite postoffice, CLEARFIELD, PA.

3-23-1881-tf.

WAGONS! WAGONS!!

2 CAR LOADS. 2

The largest and best assortment of wagons ever brought to Clearfield.

One car load of CONKLIN wagons,

One car load of STUDEBAKER wagons,

Which we will sell at factory prices. We buy these wagons by the car load and pay CASH for them, therefore we are able to sell cheaper than any other dealer in the county. We guarantee these wagons to be first-class in every respect. Also, a lot of

Platform Spring Wagons and Buggies.

One car load of GRAIN DRILLS which we will sell cheaper than ever before sold. Give us a call before buying elsewhere.

F. M. CARDON & BRO., Clearfiled, Pa.

February 23, 1881-tf.

JAMES L. LEAVY,

UNDERTAKER,

MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

All kinds of Caskets and Coffins kept on hand, and furnished to order on short notice, including the finest as well as the cheapest that can be manufactured. Our

CORPSE PRESERVER

Is the best in use, and will be furnished when required. Funerals attended in any part of the county. Call at my office, on Second street, or leave your orders at Troutman's Furniture Store, adjoining the Postoffice.

JAS. L. LEAVY,
oct 1,'79-tf. Clearfield, Pa.

PATTON BLOCK.

Curwensville, Pa.

N. E. ARNOLD,

Wholesale Dealer in

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Groceries,

TOBACCO, LEATHER, FLOUR,

FEED, GRAIN, SALT, OIL, &C.

I buy direct from jobbers and manufacturers, receive goods at car load rates, hence can compete with New York and Philadelphia houses.

Also, Dealer in

Saw Logs, Lumber, Shingles and Bark.

Parties having bark to haul during the Winter, can contract and receive liberal advances. Also, advances made on Saw Logs. Give me a call.

N. E. ARNOLD,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.

Sept. 29, 1880-tf.

BUY A HOME!

HOUSES, LOTS AND FARMS FOR SALE!

TWENTY HOUSES and LOTS in Clearfield for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Also, several FARMS in Bradford and Graham townships. Apply to

WALLACE & KREBS,
Dec. 1, '80-tf.] Clearfield, Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, made May 26th, 1881, there will be exposed to public sale at the COURT HOUSE, in Clearfield, on

Wednesday, August 31st, 1881,

At 1 o'clock P. M., a certain tract of land, late the property of WILLIAM GRAHAM, deceased, situate in

BRADFORD TOWNSHIP,

Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows, viz: On the north and west by lands of Joseph Winery; south by lands of Alexander Livingston; and on the east by lands of John and William Livingston, containing

115 ACRES, 115

Having about 80 acres cleared and under good state of cultivation. A good orchard of about 140 trees of choice fruit. The improvements consist of three sets of buildings, one a large frame dwelling house 25x35 feet, with large bank barn, and the other two, good small houses, with stables to each. The entire tract is underlaid with good coal. The grain in the ground is reserved.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third cash on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years. Deferred payments to be with interest, and secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JOHN WOOLRIDGE, Administrator.
Grahamton, Aug. 3d, 1881-4t.

FARMERS!

SAVE money and increase your crops by buying the AMMONIA ALKALINE PHOSPHATE, manufactured by the Chesapeake Guano Company, Baltimore, Maryland. This is a complete and perfect fertilizer, containing a high percentage of fertilizing material. Price, $40.00 per ton. Send in your orders at once. A ton is sufficient for ten or fifteen acres. Also agent for the best—

Fertilizer Grain Drill

in the market. Call on or address—

T. W. KING, Agent,
Clearfield, Penn'a.

Clearfield, Pa., June 29, 1881-3m.

Wanted

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!

JOHN B. GOUGH'S new book, entitled

SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW

is the best chance offered to you. Its Scenes are drawn from the bright and shady sides of life, portrayed as only

John B. Gough

can portray them. This grand work—now for the first time published, is the "booming" book for agents, and is outselling all others for its size. The thirty-third thousand is now in press. Its immense sale has been made entirely by active canvassers. No other book compares with it for quick and profitable returns. We are starting more agents now than ever before, and we believe the sale of this book will reach One Hundred Thousand Copies in the next four months.

We want two more agents at once, to supply this grand book to the thousands who are waiting for it. Remember the sale is only now commencing. The book is entirely new, and sweeps the territory in new clean. Agents, now is your time to make money, and at the same time circulate a thoroughly first-class book. Exclusive Territory and very Special Terms given. Send for circulars containing full particulars. Address

A. D. WORTHINGTON & Co., Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

July 13-3m.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1881

THE LATE JAMES L. GILLIS.

A MOST REMARKABLE CAREER—SOLDIER, STATESMAN, JUDGE AND LEADING CITIZEN—HIS ARREST AND TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF MORGAN—HIS STATEMENT ABOUT MORGAN —HIS BLAMELESS LIFE.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

The death of Judge Gillis, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, a few weeks ago, calls to mind the man, who he was, and the part he filled in his eventful life, most of which was spent in Pennsylvania. He was born in Washington county, New York, October 7, 1792, and was one of a large number of sons, all sturdy and hardy men. His father lived to a ripe old age and visited his sons, James and Enos, late in life, when they resided at Ridgway, Pennsylvania. A few years prior to the war of 1812 the family moved to Ontario Co., in the State of New York. There, in 1812, James enlisted in a company of New York volunteers, and was immediately commissioned a lieutenant of cavalry and assigned to a regiment commanded by one Colonel Harris, regular dragoons. He was in the battles of Fort George, Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. Shortly after the latter battle he was taken prisoner by the British and confined at various places in Canada, and in 1814, while under parole, he was arrested and put on board a transport about to sail for England. Gillis and several others were successful in making their escape by capturing a boat belonging to the transport and gaining the bank of the St. Lawrence river opposite Quebec, at which place the vessel was lying. All were finally re-taken. They wandered about for several days, wishing to reach the United States frontier, and made but little headway in that direction. Finally they made terms with a Canadian Frenchman, who promised to guide them towards the boundary, but betrayed them; the red-coats got them, returned them to confinement, and Lieutenant Gillis was not again permitted to escape. He remained in confinement until the close of the war, when he was exchanged at Salem, Massachusetts. When Congress, about 1853, passed a law giving a bounty of 160 acres of land to the soldiers of the war of 1812, Judge Gillis had no trouble in proving his title to one. He considered it too sacred to part with, and for years he kept it hanging in his house in a gilt frame, which was a luxury in the way of fine art that his neighbors generally could not indulge in.

IN THE WILDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In 1822 he moved to Pennsylvania and located in what was then Indiana county, afterwards a part of Jefferson county, now Elk county. His nearest neighbor was sixteen miles distant and his nearest postoffice about seventy miles. The approach to his location was from Clean Point, on the Allegheny river, and supplies were brought from that place over a rough wagon road, about thirty miles of which he got over as best he could. He came there as the agent of Jacob Ridgway, of Philadelphia, who owned a large tract of land in Indiana county, expecting that the country would soon settle up. He built a grist mill, upon a small scale, to supply his wants in that direction and those of the future settlers, but it was some years before it was used by anyone except himself. In 1816 he married a Miss Mary Ridgway, of Philadelphia, a niece of his future employer. By that marriage he had three children—Ridgway B., Charles B. and Caroline, now the widow of Judge Hosk, late of Ridgway. In that wild country he reared these three children. His wife died in 1826, and in 1828 he married a Miss Celia A. Berry, who died in 1855, leaving seven children. In 1830 he moved from his farm, which he cleared six miles from the town of Ridgway, to that place, naming the place Ridgway, where he and his family resided for a long time. In that country, where the benefits of education were very limited, he brought up his ten children, giving them such education as the country afforded, and all of them have acquitted themselves very creditably in life. One of his sons, Capt. James H. Gillis, United States Navy, did gallant service in the late rebellion. He was in command of a war vessel throughout the war, and at the bombardment of Mobile his vessel came in contact with a torpedo, was sunk to her gundeck, but he fought her as long as there was enough of her above water to stand upon. While he was a midshipman, and the vessel to which he was attached was in a South American port, he called for volunteers from his crew, took one of the ship's boats and saved the crew of a Chilian vessel which was going to pieces in a fierce storm two miles from the shore. He took the crew from the rigging and brought them safely to land. The act was recognized by the Chilian Government in a fitting manner. Another son, B. W. Gillis, has made considerable reputation as a journalist in Virginia. Another, C. V. Gillis, lives in this State.

JUDGE AND CONGRESSMAN.

Judge Gillis was first appointed Associate Judge of Jefferson county by Governor Porter. When Elk county was organized he was appointed one of the Associate Judges of that county and served one term. In 1840 he was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. He served in all three years in the House and one term in the Senate. He was elected to Congress in 1850, but he wrecked his future political advancement by voting for the Kansas-Nebraska bill. After his congressional term closed he was appointed agent for the Pawnee tribe of Indians, and he located them upon their reservation, built buildings for them, among the others a grist mill, and was their faithful friend and protector while he remained with them. No act of speculation or crookedness was ever laid to his charge, either there or in any other public office which he held. As an evidence of his kindness and goodness of heart, he adopted from the tribe a little Pawnee girl, aged 5 or 6 years, under the following circumstances: Both parents of the child were dead; she had no relatives, who, under the laws of the tribe, were bound to care for her or support her, and was, therefore, cast off by everyone. The story goes that Judge Gillis found her picking the pieces of fat off the entrails of a decayed buffalo. He immediately took her to his own quarters, had her washed up, clothed and cared for as if she was the most precious child in the world. He brought her to Ridgway with him when he returned there. She lived in his family while he staid there, went with him when he moved to Iowa, and died there.

His congressional course was but one term; he knew his defeat for the second term would be sure if he favored or voted for the bill having for its end the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. His attachment to President Buchanan led him to vote for it against his better judgment. The President made it a party measure, and when he interviewed Judge Gillis the Judge said to him: "It is defeat for me in either event. If I don't vote for it, the politicians will beat me. If I do, the people will." He knew the sentiment of his district. He was renominated by the Democratic Convention in 1858 in his district, but was defeated at the polls by Chapin Hall, of Warren, now deceased. In Congress and in the Legislature of the State he was faithful always to the local interest of his constituents. It was through his efforts at Harrisburg more than that of any other one man that the counties of Elk and Forest were organized, and in the contest for the location of the county seat of Elk county he favored, of course, the location at Ridgway and used his future efforts to keep it there. When in the Senate he passed a resolution which created the county of Forest. It also passed the House of Representatives and is the only instance in the history of the State where a new county has been created by a joint resolution. It was approved by the Governor, of course, and thereby became a law. It was near the close of the session and the joint rules would not allow its passage in any other form. He did this to oblige a fellow-pioneer in the wilds of the new county, Cyrus Blood. Subsequently, Forest county was enlarged; its primitive limits were quite circumscribed.

THE ABDUCTION OF WILLIAM MORGAN.

The connection of Judge Gillis with the abduction of William Morgan, of Batavia, New York, the exposer of the secrets of Masonry, rendered him notorious through life. He was tried at Canandaigua, N. Y., in connection with the affair and charged with being one of the abductors of Morgan. He was accused of being one of the party who helped to convey him from Batavia to Fort Niagara, whither he was taken, no doubt, in a close carriage, and relays of horses were furnished by the brethren along the route, thus insuring rapid and secret transit. At the trial he was defended by John C. Spencer, a lawyer then of great reputation, of Canandaigua, afterwards Secretary of War and of the Treasury, who subsequently became noted in the politics and affairs of the country. The trial resulted in the acquittal of Mr. Gillis and the affair led to the formation of the party known in politics as the Anti-Masonic party, which held an important part in politics from 1827 to 1832. It held such power in Pennsylvania that in 1835 Joseph Ritner was elected Governor by it. The removal of the deposits from the United States Bank developed a new issue, and Morgan and his platform dropped out of politics. At the time Mr. Gillis was arrested he was residing upon a farm, which he was clearing up, in what was then Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and which was on the old road known as the Milesburg and Smethport turnpike, six miles northeast from Ridgway. At the time of his arrest he was busily at work clearing the farm, which was known then, and is now, as the Montmorency farm. A Deputy Sheriff from Ontario county, New York, came there for him. He was a man who Gillis hated most intensely, but he kept him over night, as the nearest neighbor was sixteen miles distant. The Sheriff had come there from the town of Indiana, the county seat, accompanied by a Deputy Sheriff of that county. The requisition of the Governor of the State had been duly recognized by Judge Young, who was then holding court at Indiana, and the proper warrant had been issued for the arrest. The party started on horseback the next morning for Indiana, a distance of about one hundred miles, through the woods. The most part of the way was only a blazed line and bridle path for their route. A heavy rain had caused the Clarion, the Red Bank and other streams to rise very high, and the party was delayed three days over the proper time making the trip. Great anxiety was felt at Indiana, caused by the delay, and the opinion freely expressed that Gillis had made way with both of the officers. Late one afternoon, however, the community was relieved by the arrival of the overdue party. Gillis was handed over to the Sheriff of the county, who was a Mason, and spent a pleasant night in the town with his brother Mason. The next morning he procured a writ of *habeas corpus* to be issued by Judge Young. Upon the hearing a discharge was refused. He was conveyed to the Canandaigua by way of Franklin and Erie, Pa., and Buffalo, N. Y. Upon the route he lacked neither food, drink or lodging. During the whole trip he refused to associate or have anything to do with the Deputy Sheriff who nominally had him in custody—would not let him ride inside the stage with him. Gillis pledged his word to the Sheriff before leaving Indiana, through a third party, that he would accompany the Deputy to Canandaigua peaceably and quietly, but if any harsh means were used he would not be responsible for the consequences, and ironed he would not be. A rescue could have been invited at any point almost along the road. The Sheriff knew this well; he also knew that his prisoner was a gentleman who would keep his word, and he relied upon it. When they arrived at Canandaigua he was released immediately upon bail and he returned to Pennsylvania. At the proper time he went to Canandaigua, stood his trial and was acquitted. He had the full report of the trial printed in a Masonic paper or magazine, called the *Craftsman*, published at the time, which he kept carefully, through life. His special friends had access to it. The writer of this at one time requested Judge Gillis to write up the history and his knowledge of the Morgan affair and leave it sealed, and it should be kept secret in the hands of the writer till after the death of the former, when it should be published and thus throw some light upon the mystery. His reply was: "I don't know, I never did know what became of Morgan. You know from what you have read and what I have told you what I was accused of. I have no knowledge as to what became of him. No information was ever imparted to me. He was evidently taken to Niagara Falls and passed into Canada from one set of men to another. At that time most every British man-of-war had a regular Masonic lodge, acting under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Great Britain. Some of these were stationed at Montreal, Quebec and Halifax. He could have been easily taken, or passed, from one to another, as being a man who had divulged the secrets of Masonry, till he reached one which was about sailing to a foreign shore, and, carried there, kept in such position that he could communicate with no one, and ended his life in a natural way. I never believed that he was murdered, either by drowning or otherwise, as alleged. At any rate I can leave nothing behind me which will throw any light upon the subject, and would not if I could. There are many persons living now, descendants of those who were implicated in the matter, and respect for them, if nothing more, is sufficient for me not to aid in stirring the subject, now almost forgotten." He was a truthful, honorable man. What he told me I have no doubt was true.

HIS SON'S ASSASSINATION.

In 1862 he left Elk county and went to reside with his son Charles at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, the one who was shot dead in his own door by some unknown and undiscovered assassin. The son was a good man, beloved by every one, honest, faithful and true, and what the motive was which impelled any one to assassinate him is unexplained and a mystery. His father was the first one at his side after he fell, and there is no doubt but the shock experienced then very much shortened the father's days. Judge Gillis after he moved to Iowa made annual visits to Elk county and took great comfort and delight in visiting his relatives and early friends. Every house was open to receive him and he was beloved and welcomed by all. Throughout life he was a Democrat. The 7th day of October last, his eighty-eighth birthday, he was at Ridgway, and at a Democratic meeting he made a speech for Hancock and English and the whole ticket, the last and only one he made during the campaign. Those who heard him say that it had the old-style ring to it. Judge Gillis' early education was very limited. He was reared in a country and at a time when school houses were scarce and an education hard to obtain. He was a great reader. Engaged in a book, past midnight would often, and very often, find him absorbed in it, and if approaching the end of an interesting one, time of day or night was nothing to him till it was concluded. His library contained many of the standard works. Shakespeare, Scott's novels and poems he was extravagantly fond of. The writings of the politicians and statesmen of this country he took great delight and interest in and upon the political topics of the day he was always one of the best posted men. As an evidence of his reading power and ability it is a fact that he read through entire that set of public literature published by the Legislature of this State a few years ago, known as the "Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives," some twenty-five or thirty volumes—probably the only person who ever did it. Much, very much, of interest might be added to this, which would be of interest to the readers of the *Times*, about this man. His life and the part he took in the settlement of that part of Pennsylvania where he lived would make a very readable and valuable book. Probably it will not be written. He was a man of sterling and inflexible integrity, a kind, affectionate, companionable husband, friend and parent. His conversational powers, fund of information and anecdote were comprehensive and great; every one loved his companionship and society, and last and best of all he died in the faith of a Christian, a firm believer in God the Father Almighty and in His Son and in the resurrection of the dead and life in the world to come.

HENRY SOUTHER.

Erie, Pa., July 26, 1881.

CURIOSITIES IN POLITICS.

An exchange dwelling upon some of the strong points in the case says:

The most marvelous thing about the Republican party is the control which it has obtained over public sentiment of the North. In 1860 it was fashionable to consider a debased suffrage the great danger of the country; in 1870 manhood suffrage was the first article in the creed of the infallible political party, and whoever denied it was anathematized; in 1875 a broad tolerance was in fashion, and a good Republican might hold either doctrine and defend the enfranchisement of the negro in South Carolina and the disfranchisement of the foreign-born citizen in Rhode Island.

Sometimes it is expedient for Republican purposes that temperance should be the keystone of political reform, and then again it may be denounced as mere fanaticism. In 1863 paper money was a sacred thing, and in 1873 gold was the god of the national idolatry.

When it is necessary to install a carpet-bag Governor who has been beaten at the polls, a State has no right which the Federal Government is bound to respect. When it is necessary to count into the Presidency a man who was not chosen by the people, the rights of the States are so sacred that Congress cannot go beyond the official seal on the certificates as to the elector's votes, even to correct fraud and bribery.

Right and wrong, as the needs of the party dictate, seem to become almost inconvertible terms. There are times when it appears to be a greater crime for a Democrat to have red hair than for a Republican to steal $100,000.

We can remember the time when Schuyler Colfax was held up as the model of American manhood, and we are by no means sure that he won't come into fashion again. The moment Seward abandoned Republicans he sank from the foremost statesman of the age and the associate martyr of Lincoln to a mere drunken officeholder. When Chase turned Democrat he turned also, in the eyes of the public, into a mere office-seeker. The hate of the party converted Horace Greeley from the champion of human rights into a drivelling old pro-slavery idiot.

Verily, a history of the effects of the necessities of the Republican party upon received moral, social, and historical standards would be an interesting work.

DYING IN SECLUSION.

There died recently in a secluded but richly appointed home, a few miles from Cincinnati, O., a man of a singular romantic and eventful career, whose acquaintance the best people in several cities years ago were proud to own. His name was James Robb, and his business, when in active life, that of a banker. Of humble Pennsylvania birth, he aspired to possess great wealth, and to dispense it with a refined and lavish hand. Before reaching his fortieth year the dream was in process of a dazzling realization. Four great banking houses in New Orleans, St. Louis, New York and London were his. In New Orleans a mansion covering half a square was built and became the scene of the most extended and bountiful hospitality ever known in this country. The collections of art works which it contained were remarkable, not only for their number and variety, but for the refined taste exhibited by the owner. During this period he was abroad a portion of each year and formed the acquaintance of many distinguished Europeans. With the Queen of Spain a singular friendship was formed, and it was through their joint enterprise and investments that the city of Havana was supplied with gas. One of his daughters married a Spanish nobleman. In 1857, while abroad and during a great business depression, his banks failed. Hastening home he promised those of his creditors who would give him time to settle dollar for dollar, and the promise was fulfilled. He was opposed to the rebellion and wrote many articles in support of his views, and when it was inevitable moved to the North and lived in affluence in New York and Chicago. He was at one time the president of the Chicago and Alton Railroad and placed it upon a paying basis. Some years ago, desiring to go into retirement he bought and fitted up the secluded home where death overtook him. The house contains many rare works of art and also a fine library. He lived almost alone. The few of his old friends who invaded his retirement were treated with the same old hospitality and were urged to protract their visits. To such he would say, "I have learned to love seclusion and I'm satisfied with books." But it is believed that learning to feel thus after a life of such great activity cost him a struggle that shortened his days.

FEMALE BOOK AGENTS.—One of a Cincinnati Judge's reasons for refusing to grant a divorce to a man was that he had taken his wife "from the domestic circle and launched her into the midst of iniquities which surround the path of a comely and youthful female in a business life requiring travel and frequent contact with worldly people." In other words he had sent her out as a book agent.

He has a poor spirit who is not planted above petty wrongs.

Hotels.

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

Table always supplied with the best the markets afford. The traveling public is invited to call. jan.1,'78. ROBERT LOYD.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
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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.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

H. D. ROSE, . . Proprietor.

☞ The best of accommodations for man and beast. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. [sep29,'80.*

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
GLEN HOPE, PENN'A.

THE undersigned, having leased this commodious Hotel, in the village of Glen Hope, is now prepared to accommodate all who may call. My table and bar shall be supplied with the best the market affords.

GEORGE W. DOTTS, Jr.
Glen Hope, Pa., March 26, 1879-tf.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE,
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☞ This old and well-established Hotel has been leased by the undersigned, and he feels confident of rendering satisfaction to those who may patronize him. Good stabling attached.

LEWIS C. BLOOM, Proprietor.
April 21, '80-tf.

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☞ This house is pleasantly located on East Market street, and convenient to the Court House and all business places of the town. It has recently been refitted and refurnished from cellar to attic. Bar supplied with choicest liquors. Table furnished with the best the market affords. Good stable attached. Rates moderate

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Money received on deposit. Discounts at moderate rates. Eastern and Foreign Exchange always on hand and collections promptly made.

Reynoldsville, Dec. 18, 1874-1y

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JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.
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Dentistry.

J. L. R. REICHHOLD,
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,

(Office in Bank Building.)
Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.
mch 22 '78-tf.

A. M. HILLS,
OPERATIVE DENTIST,

CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

☞ Office in residence, opposite Shaw House. jy9,1879-tf

J. M. STEWART,
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Clearfield, Pa., May 2, 1877-1y.

Miscellaneous.

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