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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TIONESTA LODGE No. 369, I. O. O. F. MEETS every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock...

TIONESTA COUNCIL, NO. 342 O. U. A. M. MEETS at Odd Fellows' Lodge Room, every Tuesday evening...

OFFICE and residence in house formerly occupied by Dr. Winans. Office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Tionesta, Pa. Collections made in this and adjoining counties.

MILES W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, in Street, TIONESTA, PA.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public, Reynolds, Hukill & Co.'s Block, Seneca St., Oil City, Pa.

KINBAR & SMILEY, Attorneys at Law, - - - Franklin, Pa.

NATIONAL HOTEL, TIDIOUTE, PA. BUCKLIN & MORE, PROPRIETORS.

TIONESTA, PENN'A., C. E. McGRAY, PROPRIETOR. This house is centrally located.

CENTRAL HOUSE, BONNER & AGNEW BLOCK, L. D. AGNEW, PROPRIETOR.

FOREST HOUSE, S. A. VARNER PROPRIETOR. Opposite S. Court House, Tionesta, Pa.

W. C. COBURN, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON offers his services to the people of Forest Co.

Dr. J. L. Acomb, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, who has had fifteen years' experience in a large and successful practice.

IN HIS STORE WILL BE FOUND A full assortment of Medicines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Stationery, Glass, Paints, Oils, Cutlery, etc.

DR. CHAS. G. DAY, an experienced Physician and Drugist from New York, has charge of the Store.

MAY, PARK & CO., BANKERS Corner of Elm & Walnut Sts. Tionesta.

CARDS, CARDS, - - - 50 Extra Mixed Visiting Cards, with name 10c, or 60 for Mellenville Card Co., Mellenville.

Painting, Paper-Hanging &c.,

E. H. CHASE, of Tionesta, offers his services to those in need of PAINTING, GRAINING, CALCIMINING, SIZING & VARNISHING, SIGN WRITING, PAPER HANGING, AND CARRIAGE WORK.

WILLIAMS & CO., MEADVILLE, PENN'A., TAXIDERMISTS.

MRS. C. M. HEATH, DRESSMAKER, Tionesta, Pa.

MRS. HEATH has recently moved to this place for the purpose of meeting a want which the ladies of the town and county have for a long time known.

TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED! THE ORIGINAL NETNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS Dec. 31, 1875, \$5,735,035.70. MILES W. TATE, Sub Agent, Tionesta, Pa.

Frank Robbins, PHOTOGRAPHER, (SUCCESSOR TO DEMING.)

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, ELM STREET, SOUTH OF ROBINSON & BONNER'S STORE.

Tionesta, Pa., M. CARPENTER, - - - Proprietor.

FINE GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

Watches, Clocks, Solid and Plated Jewelry, Black Jewelry, Eye Glasses, Spectacles, Violin Strings, &c., &c.

AT L. KLEIN'S JEWELRY STORE, TIDIOUTE, PA.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS Repaired and Warranted.

LEAVE YOUR WATCHES at G. W. Bovard's Store, Tionesta, Pa.

NEBRASKA GRIST MILL. THE GRIST MILL at Nebraska (Lucy town) Forest county, has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted in first class order.

CUSTOM GRINDING. FLOUR, AND OATS. FEED, Constantly on hand, and sold at the very lowest figures.

OLD DUMPS.

They used to make fun of him at the office. He was a queer old fellow, with a solemn face, and what we thought ridiculously polite ways.

"Good morning, gentlemen. I trust I see you all in good health this fine day."

And some of the boys would nod—and some wouldn't do anything; but I never could help standing up and bowing, perhaps because I knew that my mother would have said that I ought to do it.

To be sure, he was only on a salary like ourselves, but had been at R. & B.'s for twenty-five years, and young fellows had come and gone, and there he was.

And you see, it was gentlemanly of him, I said; and if he was a little creature with a queer little wig, why, he looked something like a gentleman, too.

Nobody down on "Old Dumps" as he was, especially after he made us that speech about our conduct to the ladies.

Dumps made the speech, you know, and it was Merrivale who had said the lady only came in to look at him.

"I'm sure the lady really wanted to know the way to the street she asked for; and how she colored and buried out."

And Dumps, with his brown wig, looked to me like the gentleman that day; and Merrivale, with his fine curling hair and black moustache and broad shoulders, like a puppy.

"The man who calls a blush to the cheek of a good woman by look or tone, must have forgotten his mother," said Old Dumps.

"Mr. Dumps," said I, "I thank you for your confidence in me. I deserve it—in this, at least; but it saves my heart from breaking under this disgrace."

"Don't tell her yet," said he. "Wait. Others shall think as I do soon."

Then he went on in silence. He took me to his own room, where he kept bachelor's hall. He made tea for me, and served me with sliced pot beef and thin bread and butter.

The room was a strange, old-fashioned place, enough like a room in a story—and there was a miniature of a young lady in the costume of forty years before, on the wall over the mantel; and on book-shelves old, calf-bound volumes—Fielding's Amelia, Thaddeus of Warsaw, Evelina—I can't tell you all of them; and on a stand near the fire the prayer-book, with the book-mark hanging from it.

And it was not until we had done tea that he said to me, very apologetically, after I had called him Mr. Dumps:

"Mr. Forrester, excuse me; but I am not named Dumps. That is the name by which the young men at the store considered it witty to call me. I confess I could not see the wit; but it rather hurt them more than me. I saw by your manner that you had made a mistake. My name is Adams."

I was so much ashamed of having used the nickname, innocently as I did it, that I could have cried.

You'd have to understand our particular business, as well as book-keeping, to know how I was supposed to have done it; but they believed I had robbed them of one hundred pounds.

They argued me to confess. I was innocent, and I said so. Then they told me they did not wish to be hard on me. I was young. The city was a bad place for boys. They would be merciful, and only dismiss me without recommendation.

All I could say had no effect. They proved me guilty before they accused me, they said; and at last I staggered out of the office. The boys were getting ready to go home. I saw they knew what had happened.

"None of you believed this of me," said I. "None of you who know me?" And Merrivale said: "Look here, Forrester, you're very lucky to get off so."

And Carberry said: "Now come, we know too much to be fooled. It's always your sly boots of a good young man that does these sort of things."

And Grab said: "I say, Forrester, don't talk so much; you'll give yourself away."

And Stover said: "O, go take a glass of brandy and water, and don't go on like a girl about it."

And what with shame, and rage, and grief, I could have died; when out of his dusty corner came little Old Dumps, in his little snuff-colored overcoat, and held out his hand.

"Mr. Forrester," he said, "I've watched you ever since you've been here. I know what you are. You are incapable of a dishonest act, and, what is more, I will prove it before I rest. The man who respects himself, the man who honors his mother will do no dishonorable thing."

He took my hand in his arm, and, bowing to the others, walked out into the street, with me. I heard Grab and Stover and Carberry laugh, but Merrivale gave us a furious look, and stood, white to the lips, looking after us.

"Mr. Dumps," said I, "I thank you for your confidence in me. I deserve it—in this, at least; but it saves my heart from breaking under this disgrace. How shall I tell my mother?"

"Don't tell her yet," said he. "Wait. Others shall think as I do soon."

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by wig and coat proving to be quite rich, and going down into the country to live with his sister for the rest of his life.

In vacations and holidays I go to see them. They are happy together, and the little tea-table is set with old china, and there is potted beef and jelly, and I'm petted like a child.

And in my uncle's room the old miniature of the young lady hangs over the mantelpiece as it did in his lodgings.

And once he told me its sweet, sad story, and I knew why the quaint old man in the office had a more true and tender gallantry to women, and was a braver friend and a more perfect gentleman than the young fops who grinned at him from the high stools between his desk and the window, and gave him the nickname of Old Dumps.

National Republican Platform.

When in the economy of Providence this land was to be purged of slavery, and when the strength of the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, was to be demonstrated the Republican party came into power.

Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories and high aims, for the good of the country and mankind, and looking to the future with unflinching courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party, in National Convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles.

First—The United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the Nation and State Governments, under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

Second—The Republican party has preserved those governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now the embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Until those truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if needed to be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

Third—The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union and the complete protection of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, are duties to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent Constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be a solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the Government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political, and public rights.

To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

Fourth—By the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to remove any doubt of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals, and national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

Fifth—Under the Constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office; the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected, that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to officers. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity, and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service, and the rights of all

dering faithful services to their country. Sixth—We rejoice in the quickening experience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unsparring.

Seventh—The public school system of the several states in the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

Eighth—The revenue necessary for current expenditures, and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importations which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

Ninth—We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public land to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

Tenth—It is the imperative duty of the Government to so modify the existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be offered to the adopted American citizen that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants in the absence of power in the states for that purpose.

Eleventh—It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the migration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country.

Twelfth—The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advances recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by Republican Legislatures, in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

Thirteenth—The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy, and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all these Territories.

Fourteenth—The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled. The grateful people will always hold those who periled their lives for the country's preservation, in the kindest remembrance.

Fifteenth—We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote on a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil the national honor and human rights.

Sixteenth—We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and the opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with re-asserting and applauding in the national Capitol the sentiments of unrepented rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the pledged faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing of the ends of justice by its partisan management and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself through the period of its ascendancy in the lower House of Congress utterly incompetent to administer the Government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable.

Seventeenth—The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and peace.

Making sugar out of melons is a