

The Forest Republican.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TIONESTA LODGE No. 369, I. O. of O. F.
MEETS every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Hall formerly occupied by the Good Templars.
C. A. RANDALL, N. G.
S. H. HASLET, Sec'y.

TIONESTA COUNCIL, NO. 342 O. U. A. M.
MEETS at Odd Fellows' Lodge Room, every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock.
P. M. CLARK, C.
S. A. VARNER, R. S.

BLAINE & EGBERT,
OFFICE and residence in house formerly occupied by Dr. Winans. Office days, Wednesday and Saturdays.

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

J. B. AGNEW, W. E. LATHY,
AGNEW & LATHY,
Attorneys at Law, Tionesta, Pa.
Office on Elm Street.
May 16, 1875-1f

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

F. W. Hays,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and NOTARY Public, Reynolds Hurll & Co.'s Block, Seneca St., Oil City, Pa.

F. KIRKBRIDE, F. B. SMILEY,
KIRKBRIDE & SMILEY,
Attorneys at Law, Franklin, Pa.

DR. J. L. Acomb,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Tionesta, Pa.
Office and Residence second building below the Court House, Tionesta, Pa. Office days Wednesday and Saturdays.

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BUCKLIN & MORE, PROPRIETORS.
First-Class Licensed House. Good table connected.

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This house is centrally located. Everything new and well furnished. Superior accommodations and strict attention to guests. Vegetables and fruits of all kinds served in their season. Sample room for Commercial Agents.

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ANDREW WELLS, Proprietor. This house has been newly fitted up and is now open for the accommodation of the public. Charges reasonable.

CENTRAL HOUSE, BONNER & AGNEW BLOCK, L. AGNEW, Proprietor. This is a new house, and has just been fitted up for the accommodation of the public. A portion of the patronage of the public is solicited.

FOREST HOUSE,
S. A. VARNER, Proprietor. Opposite Court House, Tionesta, Pa. Just opened. Everything new and clean and fresh. The best of liquors kept constantly on hand. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

W. C. COBURN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON offers his services to the people of Forest Co. Having had an experience of Twelve Years in constant practice, Dr. Coburn guarantees to give satisfaction. Dr. Coburn makes a specialty of the treatment of Nasal, Throat, Lung and all other Chronic or Lingering diseases. Having investigated all scientific methods of curing disease and selected the good from all systems, he will guarantee relief or a cure in all cases where a cure is possible. No Charge for Consultation. All fees will be reasonable. Professional visits made at all hours. Parties at a distance can consult him by letter.

Dr. J. L. Acomb,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, who has had fifteen years' experience in a large and successful practice, will attend all Professional Calls. Office in his Drug and Grocery Store, located in Tidouite, near Tidouite House.

IN HIS STORE WILL BE FOUND
A full assortment of Medicines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Stationery, Glass, Paints, Oils, Cutlery, all of the best quality, and will be sold at reasonable rates.

DR. CHAS. O. DAY, an experienced Physician and Drug, (at New York, has charge of the Store). All prescriptions put up accurately.

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Corner of Elm & Walnut Sts., Tionesta.
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Collections made on all the Principal points of the U. S.

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THE GRIST MILL, at Nebraska (Laceytown), Forest county, has been thoroughly overhauled and re-fitted in first-class order, and is now running and doing all kinds of

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E. H. CHASE, of Tionesta, offers his services to those in need of
PAINTING, GRADING, CALCUMINING, SIZING & VARNISHING, SIGN WRITING, PAPER HANGING, AND CARRIAGE WORK.
Work promptly attended to and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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BIRDS and Animals stuffed and mounted to order. Artificial Eyes kept in stock.

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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, that of having a dressmaker of experience among them. I am prepared to make all kinds of dresses in the latest styles, and guarantee satisfaction. Stamping for braiding and embroidery done in the best manner, with the newest patterns. All I ask is a fair trial. Residence on Water Street, in the house formerly occupied by Jacob Shriver.

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ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY
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AT L. KLEIN'S JEWELRY STORE,
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WATCHES AND CLOCKS
Repaired and Warranted.

NEBRASKA GRIST MILL.
THE GRIST MILL, at Nebraska (Laceytown), Forest county, has been thoroughly overhauled and re-fitted in first-class order, and is now running and doing all kinds of

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

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL ELECTION.

Whereas, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the Elections of the Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D., 1859, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such to enumerate:
1st. The officers to be elected.
2d. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.
3d. Justis Shawkey, High Sheriff of the county of Forest, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Forest, that a General Election will be held in said county, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1876,
between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. at the several Election Districts:
In Barnett township at Claxington school house.
In Green township at the house of L. Arner.
In Howe township at Brookston, in Brookston Hall.
In James township at the court house in Marion.
In Harmony township at Allenders school house.
In Hickory township at Ball school house.
In Kingsley township at Wheeler, Dukenbury & Co's store.
In Tionesta township at Court House in Tionesta borough.
In Tionesta borough at Court House in said borough.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:
Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.
One person for Congress, in connection with the counties of Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana and Jefferson.
One person State Senator, in connection with the counties of Clarion, Elk, and Cameron.
One person for Assembly.
One person for District Attorney of Forest County.
One person for Coroner of Forest County.
One person for Jury Commissioner of Forest County.

The act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1859, provides as follows, viz:
"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong before 8 o'clock in the morning of the 1st Tuesday of November, and each said inspector shall appoint a clerk who shall be a qualified voter of such district.
"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall appoint a clerk in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.
"Also give official notice to the electors of Forest county, that by an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the election of this Commonwealth," approved Jan. 30, 1874:"

Sec. 3. All the elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of every election held under this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector; if not, then by a justice of the peace or a justice of the peace or clerk of any court, and the inspectors and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner respectively by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Notice is hereby given, that any person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or this State or any city or incorporated district, whether commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, or of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or this State, or any city, or any incorporated district, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

Also, that in the 4th section of the act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 16th, 1859, it is enacted, that the 13th section shall not be construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk.

ELOQUENT INGERSOLL.

ONE OF HIS TEN STRIKES.
When Colonel Ingersoll faced his old comrades, the "Boys in Blue," at the Indianapolis convention, the inspiration of the occasion caused him to give impromptu utterance to the following eloquent, touching and pathetic passage. We have never read anything of the kind equal to it. It proves him to be a natural born orator of the highest order.
He was recalling the scenes of the war, and said:
The past rises before me like a dream. Again we are in the great struggle for national life. We hear the sounds of preparation—the music of the boisterous drums—the silver voice of the heroic bugles. We see thousands of assemblages, and hear the appeals of orators; we see all the dead whose dust we have covered with flowers. We lose sight of them no more. We are with them when they enlist in the great army of freedom. We see them part from those they love. Some are walking for the last time in quiet woody places with the maidens they adore. We hear the whisperings and the sweet vows of eternal love as they lingeringly part forever. Others are bending over cradles kissing babies that are asleep. Some are receiving the blessings of old men. Some are parting who hold them and press them to their hearts again and again, and say nothing; and some are talking with wives, and endeavoring with brave words spoken in the old tones to drive from their hearts the awful fear. We then part. We see the wife standing in the door, with the babe in her arms—standing in the sunlight sobbing—at the turn of the road a hand waves—she answers by holding him in her loving hands the child. He is gone and forever.

We see them all as they march proudly away under the flaunting flags, keeping true to the wild, grand music of war—marching down the streets of the great cities, through the town and across the prairies, down to the fields of glory, to do and die for the eternal right.

We go with them one and all. We are by their side on all the glory fields—in all the hospitals of pain,—on all the weary marches. We stand guard with them in the wild storm and under the quiet stars. We are with them in ravines running with blood—in the furrows of old fields. We are with them between contending hosts, unable to move, wild with thirst, the life ebbing slowly away among the withered leaves. We see them pierced by balls and torn with shells in the trenches by forts, and in the whirlwind of the charge, where men become iron with nerves of steel.

We are with them in the prisons of hatred and famine but human speech can never tell what they endured.

We are at home when the news comes that they are dead. We see the maiden in her first sorrow. We see the silvered head of the old man bowed with the last grief.

The past rises before us and we see four millions of human beings governed by the lash; we see them bound hand and foot; we hear the strokes of the cruel whips; we see the hounds tracking women through tangled swamps. We see babes sold from the breasts of mothers. Cruelty unspeakable! Outrage infinite!

Four million bodies in chains—four million souls in fetters. All the sacred relations of wife, mother, father and child trampled beneath the brutal feet of might. And all this was done under our own beautiful banner of the free.

The past rises before us. We hear the roar and shriek of the bursting shells. The broken fetters fall. These heroes died. We look. Instead of slaves we see men and women and children. The wand of progress touches the auction block, the slave pen, the whipping post, and we see homes and friends, and school houses and books, and where all was want, and crime, and cruelty, and fetters, we see the faces of the free.

These heroes are dead. They died for liberty—they died for us. They are at rest. They sleep in the land they made free, under the flag they rendered stainless, under the solemn pines, the sad hemlocks, the tearful willows, and the embracing vines. They sleep beneath the shadows of the clouds, careless alike of the sunshine or of storm, each in the widowless palace of rest. Earth may run red with other wars—they are at peace. In the midst of battle, in the roar of conflict, they found the serenity of death. (A voice—"Glory.") I have one sentiment for the soldiers living and dead—cheers for the living and tears for the dead.

The author of "I would not live always, I ask not to stay," is eighty years old, and the people have lost

He Got an Answer.

While Gen. George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, was speaking Monday night on the West Side, he was interrupted by an adopted citizen with this question: "What is the matter with the Democratic party any way?" Quick as lightning Sheridan turned from the line of argument that he was pursuing and gave an answer to his interrupter which all who heard it will remember as long as they live. It was as follows:

"What is the matter with the Democratic party? I will tell you my friend. The Democratic party was born under planets that were in opposition. It lives in the objective case. Like a mule, 'It has no pride of ancestry; no hope of posterity.' It never originates anything. It shines by borrowed light. It has never been joined in honest wedlock to a principle, but lived for years in open adultery with a harlot called Slavery; lived with her till the died of corruption and was buried amid the sob and groans of her paramour. The atmosphere that surrounds Democracy is full of noxious vapors that breed moral pestilence and death. The sun never shines through it; vice seeks its shadow and corruption grows lusty under its unholy influence. Springs of purity are never found in Democracy. Its waters are torpid, lifeless—covered with filth and scum with which stagnant pools and moveless waters always offend the eyes of men. The soil which Democracy has cultivated has failed to yield harvests of value to the nation, but has given crops of worthless weeds and briars. Democracy has no love of country; believes in States instead of a Nation; drives loyalty from its doors and welcomes treason to its sanctuaries; holds the deeds of our soldiers and sailors as naught; strives to blacken the names of our heroes; weeps over the lost cause; hates the blue and loves the gray; stabs loyalty in the back; binds up the wounds of treason and speaks words of hope and comfort to its devotees; applauds when hopeless blacks are stricken down in the South, and caresses the hands red with their innocent blood; denies the right of American citizens to make homes for themselves in the South; justifies the men who shoot them down or drive them out. Democracy is a curse to the land, the source of our bitterest woes; the haven where vice finds friends and crime its apologists and defenders. Democracy is original sin let loose to rend and destroy; it is the spirit of evil, filling the swine of the nation; the incarnation of unholiness; the child of the devil, its home should be in that outer darkness where there is a weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. Such faintly pictured, my friend, is what the matter is with the Democratic party."

"Awful Gardiner" was once a well known pugilist and sporting character in New York. On one occasion he went to Newark with a "select party" to give a sparring exhibition. The negro who had charge of the hall where the show was to take place was of gigantic stature, and one of the party wagered a bottle of wine that "Awful Gardiner" could not knock the negro down with his fist. They all waited in the hall for the coming of the cable janitor with lights. He approached with a candle shaded in his hands, and, as he came within arms reach, the "Awful" measured him, and struck square from the shoulder. The negro hardly winked. He simply turned his head round towards the pugilist and said, "Gemen, please be a little careful o' yer elbows."

The spirit of Lord Byron was interviewed in New York the other day. He didn't appear so much interested in the progress of his monument as in Mrs. Stowe's health. He's waiting for her on the shining shore, gnawing his teeth.—St. Louis Republic.

It was perhaps carelessness that caused Commodore Vanderbilt's nurse, who was reading a History of England the other evening, to lay down the volume opened at the page describing the scene where Charles II. apologized to his attendants for his dilatoriness in dying.

Long engagements have always been considered unwise, and now the Indiana Supreme Court declares them illegal. It has filed a decision that if a promise of marriage is by its terms not to be performed within a year it is void, unless in writing and signed by the parties.

"Why do the Butterflies waft their Wings?"—a twenty-two verse poem, by "Emeralds," is respectfully declined, with the information that they have to do it or walk.—Ez.

A Bostonian has run up the following notice on his vacant lot: "This lot of land for sale at ten per cent.