

**The Forest Republican.**  
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**W. R. DUNN.**  
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# The Forest Republican.

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 Marriage and death notices, gratis.  
 All bills for yearly advertisements col-  
 lected quarterly. Temporary advertise-  
 ments must be paid for in advance.  
 Job work, Cash on Delivery.

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**

**TIONESTA LODGE**  
 No. 369,  
**L. 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 & EGGERT,**  
 OFFICE and residence in house former-  
 ly occupied by Dr. Winans. Office days,  
 Wednesdays and Saturdays. 324

**E. L. Davis,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,** Tionesta, Pa.  
 Collections made in this and adjoining  
 counties. 40-ly

**J. B. AGNEW, W. E. LATHY,**  
 Tionesta, Pa. Esqs., Pa.  
**AGNEW & LATHY,**  
 Attorneys at Law, - Tionesta, Pa.  
 Office on Elm Street.  
 May 16, 1875.-4f

**MILES W. TATE,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
 - in Street, TIONESTA, PA.  
 F. W. Hays,  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW, and NOTARY**  
 Public, Reynolds, Hukill & Co.'s  
 Block, Seneca St., Oil City, Pa. 39-ly

**F. HICKMAN, F. R. SMIRBY,**  
**KINNEAR & SMILEY,**  
 Attorneys at Law, - - - Franklin, Pa.  
 PRACTICE in the several Courts of Ven-  
 ango, Crawford, Forest, and adjoining  
 counties. 30-ly.

**NATIONAL HOTEL,**  
**TIDIOUTE, PA.**  
 BUCKLIN & MORE, PROPRIETORS.  
 First-Class Licensed House. Good sta-  
 ble connected. 13-ly

**Lawrence House,**  
**TIONESTA, PENN'A, C. E. Mc-**  
**GRAY, Proprietor.** This house  
 is centrally located. Everything new and  
 well furnished. Superior accommodations  
 and strict attention given to guests.  
 Vegetables and Fruits of all kinds served  
 in their season. Sample room for Com-  
 mercial Agents.

**Tionesta House,**  
**ANDREW WELTER, Proprietor.** This  
 house has been newly fitted up and is  
 now open for the accommodation of the  
 public. Charges reasonable. 34-ly

**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.  
 46-ly

**FOREST HOUSE,**  
**S. A. VARNER, Proprietor.** Opposite  
 S. 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 patron-  
 age is respectfully solicited. 4-17-1v

**W. C. COBURN, M. D.,**  
**PHYSICIAN AND 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. Co-  
 burn 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 con-  
 sult him by letter.  
 Office and Residence second building  
 below the Court House, Tionesta, Pa. Of-  
 fice days Wednesdays and Saturdays. 25f

**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 Tidouete, near  
 Tidouete House.

**IN HIS STORE WILL BE FOUND**  
 A full assortment of Medicines, Liquors  
 Tobacco, Cigars, Stationery, Glass, Paints,  
 Oil, Cutlery, all of the best quality, and  
 will be sold at reasonable rates.  
**DR. CHAS. O. DAY,** an experienced  
 Physician and Druggist from New York,  
 has charge of the Store. All prescriptions  
 put up accurately.

**MAY, PARK & CO.,**  
**BANKERS**  
 Corner of Elm & Walnut Sts. Tionesta.  
 Bank of Discount and Deposit.  
 Interest allowed on Time Deposits.  
 Collections made on all the Principal points  
 of the U. S.  
 Collections solicited. 18-ly.

**FELT CARPETINGS, 35 cts. per yard.**  
**FELT OILING** for rooms in place of  
 Plaster. **FELT ROOFING** and **SIDING**  
 For samples, address C. J. FAY, Camden,  
 New Jersey. 26-4

**ADVERTISERS** send 25 cents to Geo.  
 P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y.,  
 for their Eighty-page Pamphlet, showing  
 cost of advertising. 13-4f

**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.  
 Work promptly attended to and  
**Satisfaction Guaranteed.**  
 Mr. Chase will work in the country  
 when desired. 13-1f.

**WILLIAMS & CO.,**  
 MEADVILLE, PENN'A.,  
**TAXIDERMISTS.**  
**BIRDS** and Animals stuffed and mount-  
 ed to order. Artificial Eyes kept in  
 stock. 2-ly

**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, 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 braid-  
 ing and embroidery done in the best man-  
 ner, with the newest patterns. All I ask  
 is a fair trial. Residence on Water Street,  
 in the house formerly occupied by Jacob  
 Shriver. 14f

**TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED!**  
 THE ORIGINAL  
**ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY**  
 OF HARTFORD, CONN.  
 ASSETS Dec. 31, 1875,  
**\$5,735,025.70.**  
 MILES W. TATE, Sub Agent,  
 Tionesta, Pa. 45

**Frank Robbins,**  
**PHOTOGRAPHER,**  
 (SUCCESSOR TO DEMING.)  
 Pictures in every style of the art. Views  
 of the oil regions for sale or taken to order.  
 CENTRE STREET, near R. R. crossing.  
 SYCAMORE STREET, near Union De-  
 pot, Oil City, Pa. 20-4f

**PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.**  
 ELM STREET,  
 SOUTH OF ROBINSON & BONNERS  
 STORE.  
 Tionesta, Pa.,  
**M. CARPENTER, - - - Proprietor.**

**FINE GOLD WATCHES,**  
**SILVER WATCHES AND**  
**JEWELRY!**

**Watches, Clocks, Solid and Plated**  
**Jewelry, Black Jewelry.**  
 Eye Glasses, Spec-  
 tacles, 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 (Lacy-  
 town), Forest county, has been thor-  
 oughly overhauled and refitted in first-  
 class order, and is now running and doing  
 all kinds of  
**CUSTOM GRINDING.**  
 FLOUR, AND OATS.  
 FEED, AND OATS.  
 Consistently on hand, and sold at the very  
 lowest figures.  
 43-6m H. W. LEDEBUR.

**PROCLAMATION OF GENER-  
 AL ELECTION.**  
 Whereas, in and by an act of the General  
 Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penn-  
 sylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the  
 Elections of the Commonwealth," passed the  
 2d day of July, A. D., 1866, 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.  
 I, 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 Clarington school  
 house.  
 In Green township at the house of L.  
 Arner.  
 In Howe township at Brookston, in  
 Brookston Hall.  
 In Lenks township at the court house in  
 Marler.  
 In Harmony township at Allender school  
 house.  
 In Hickory township at Ball school  
 house.  
 In Kingsley township at Wheeler, Du-  
 senbury & 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 Pres-  
 ident 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 For-  
 est County.  
 One person for Coroner of Forest County.  
 One person for Jury Commissioner of  
 Forest County.

The act of Assembly entitled "an act re-  
 lating to the elections of this Common-  
 wealth," passed July 2, 1866, 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 No-  
 vember, and each said inspector shall ap-  
 point one clerk, who shall be a qualified  
 voter of such district.  
 "In case the person who shall have re-  
 ceived the second highest number of votes  
 for any election, then the person who shall  
 have received the second highest number  
 of votes for Judge at the next preceding  
 election shall act as inspector in his place.  
 And in case the person who shall have re-  
 ceived the highest number of votes for in-  
 spector shall not attend, the person elected  
 Judge shall act as 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.  
 "I 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 Common-  
 wealth," 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 sub-  
 scribed by election officers, they shall sever-  
 ally be sworn or affirmed, not to accept  
 how any elector shall have voted, unless  
 required to do so as witnesses in 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 majority inspector, if there  
 shall be such minority inspector, if not  
 then by a justice of the peace or alderman,  
 and the inspectors and clerk shall be sworn  
 by the judge. Certificates of such swear-  
 ing 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 inspec-  
 tor refuses or fails to swear the officers of  
 election in the manner required 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 sub-  
 ordinate 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 dis-  
 trict, and also, that every member of Con-  
 gress and of the State Legislature, or of the  
 select or common council of any city, or  
 commissioners of any incorporated dis-  
 trict, is by law incapable of holding or ex-  
 ercising at the time, the office or appoint-  
 ment of judge, inspector or clerk of any  
 election of this Commonwealth, 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  
 elections and for other purposes," approved  
 April 19th, 1876, it is enacted that the  
 13th section shall not be so construed as to  
 prevent any militia or borough officer  
 from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk  
 in any general or special election in this  
 Commonwealth.

A further supplement to the election  
 laws of this Commonwealth:  
 Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the  
 United States, entitled "An Act to  
 amend the several acts heretofore passed  
 to regulate the enrolling and calling out  
 of the national forces, and for other pur-  
 poses," and approved March 3d, 1865, All  
 persons who have deserted the military or  
 naval services of the United States, and  
 who have been discharged or relieved  
 from the penalty or disability therein pro-  
 vided, are deemed and taken to have vol-  
 untarily relinquished and forfeited their  
 right to become citizens, and are deprived  
 of exercising any rights of citizenship  
 hereof:  
 And whereas, persons not citizens of the  
 United States, are not under the constitu-  
 tion and laws of Pennsylvania qualified  
 electors of this Commonwealth—  
 Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and  
 House of Representatives of the Common-  
 wealth of Pennsylvania in General Assem-  
 bly met, and it is hereby enacted by the  
 same and it is hereby enacted to be held  
 in all elections hereafter to be held in  
 this Commonwealth; it shall be un-  
 lawful for the Judges or Inspectors of  
 any such election to receive any ballot or  
 ballots from any persons embraced in the  
 provisions, and subject to the disabilities  
 imposed by said act of Congress, approved  
 March 3d, 1865. And it shall be un-  
 lawful for any such person to offer to vote  
 any such ballot or ballots.  
 Sec. 2. That if any such judge or inspec-  
 tor of election or any of them shall re-  
 ceive or consent to receive any such un-  
 lawful ballot or ballots from any such dis-  
 qualified person, he or they so offending  
 shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon  
 conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter  
 Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall  
 for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine  
 of not less than one hundred dollars, and  
 to undergo imprisonment in the jail of  
 the proper county for not less than sixty  
 days.  
 Sec. 3. That if any person deprived of  
 citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid  
 shall at any election hereafter to be held  
 in this Commonwealth vote or tender to  
 the officers thereof, and offer to vote a bal-  
 lot or ballots, any person so offending  
 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on  
 conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter  
 Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for  
 each offence be punished in a like man-  
 ner as provided in the preceding section of  
 this act, in the case of officers of elections,  
 receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.  
 Sec. 4. That if any person shall hereafter  
 persuade or advise any person or persons  
 deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as  
 aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to  
 the officers of any election hereafter to be  
 held in this Commonwealth, or shall per-  
 suade or advise any such officer to receive  
 any ballot or ballots from any person de-  
 prived of citizenship and disqualified as  
 aforesaid, such persons so offending shall  
 be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon con-  
 viction thereof in any Court of Quarter  
 Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be  
 punished in a like manner as provided in  
 the second section of this act, in the case of  
 officers of such election receiving such un-  
 lawful ballot or ballots.

I also give official notice of the following  
 provisions of an act approved on 30th of  
 March, 1866, entitled "An act regulating the  
 mode of voting at all the elections in  
 this Commonwealth."  
 Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and  
 House of Representatives of the Common-  
 wealth of Pennsylvania in General Assem-  
 bly met, and it is hereby enacted by the  
 authority of the same, That the qualified  
 voters of the several counties of this Com-  
 monwealth, at all general, township, bor-  
 ough and special elections are hereby  
 hereafter authorized and required to vote  
 by tickets printed or written, or partly  
 printed and partly written, severally clas-  
 sified as follows: One ticket shall embrace  
 the names of all judges of courts of com-  
 mon pleas, and be labeled "Judicial;" one  
 ticket shall embrace the names of all the  
 State officers voted for, and be labeled  
 "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names  
 of all the county officers voted for, includ-  
 ing office of Senator and member of As-  
 sembly, if voted for, and member of Con-  
 gress, if voted for, and be labeled "Con-  
 gress;" one ticket shall embrace the names  
 of all the township officers voted for, and  
 be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall  
 embrace the names of all the borough officers  
 voted for, and be labeled "Borough;" and  
 each class shall be deposited in separate  
 ballot boxes.  
 The Judges of the aforesaid districts  
 shall respectively take charge of the  
 certificates of return of the election of their  
 respective districts, and produce them at  
 the Prothonotary's office in the Borough  
 of Tionesta, as follows: "All judges liv-  
 ing within twelve miles of the prothono-  
 tary's office, or within twenty-four miles  
 if their residence be in a town, village or  
 city upon the line of a railroad leading to  
 the county seat, shall, before two o'clock,  
 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER  
 EIGHTH, 1876, and all other judges shall,  
 before two o'clock, p. m. on THURSDAY  
 NOVEMBER NINTH, 1876, deliver said  
 returns, together with the return sheets, to  
 the prothonotary of the court of common  
 pleas of Forest county, which said return  
 sheets shall be filed, and the day and hour  
 of filing marked thereon, and shall be pre-  
 served by the prothonotary for public in-  
 spection.  
 Given under my hand at my office in  
 Tionesta, this 6th day of October, in the  
 hundred and seventy-sixth and in the one  
 hundred and first year of the Independ-  
 ence of the United States.  
 27-4f JUSTIS SHAWKEY, Sheriff.

"Do you know where I could get  
 a harvest hand?" "Yes; do you see  
 that man across the road holding the  
 awning post in front of that saloon?  
 Well, go for him, he wants work."  
 "They met and commenced negotiations.  
 "What do you pay for harvest hands?"  
 "I pay from \$1.50 to \$2.50. It de-  
 pends all on the man." "Well, sir,  
 I guess I am your man; I want work,  
 but whether I work or not depends al-  
 together on the wages." "I live nine  
 miles from here, and if you go out  
 with me in the morning and work one  
 day, then we'll fix the wages satisfac-  
 tory." "Is there a cover to your wag-  
 gon?" "No, sir, no cover, but a nice  
 spring seat." "No cover!" yelled the  
 laborer, do you think I'd ride nine  
 miles in an open wagon to get work in  
 the harvest field! Why you must be  
 sick! Stranger, 'pull down your vest."  
 Denver News.

A truism: An expensive wife makes  
 a pensive husband.

**GOVERNOR HAYES.**  
 Three lives of Gov. Hayes have  
 been published: one by J. Q. How-  
 ard, one by Russell H. Conwell, and  
 the last by William D. Howells.  
 They are all very interesting, and all  
 tell the story of a representative Ameri-  
 can, and one which every American  
 will read with pride and pleasure.  
 Mr. Howells' literary instinct and  
 training and his peculiarly delicate  
 touch makes his work, although less  
 copious than the others, not less a  
 most winning portrait of a fine and  
 noble character. The life of Gov.  
 Hayes is not that of an ambitious  
 politician, but of a quiet, intelligent,  
 honest, and patriotic citizen, attracting  
 at once the confidence of his neighbors,  
 and called by them instinctively to  
 posts of responsibility and honor.  
 Thus without being in the usual sense  
 a politician, never seeking nor espe-  
 cially desiring political distinction, he  
 has been constantly in public life, and  
 has large administrative experience.  
 The paramount impression derived  
 from his biography is that of the qual-  
 ity of his manhood—a sturdy and  
 simple rectitude of nature, which sym-  
 patizes with the best, and peremptorily  
 rejects whatever is doubtful,  
 empty, or mean. He comes of what  
 is called good stock, and was born to  
 that common sense which is the happi-  
 ness of fortunes.  
 Naturally "right," and of singular  
 refinement of mind and sympathy, in-  
 terested in good books and good men,  
 and hospitable to every generous  
 thought and movement, he yet has  
 the solid judgment which considers  
 and weighs and the tranquil temper-  
 ament which forbids folly in speech or  
 action. It might be supposed that  
 such a man would appear to be a doc-  
 trinaire or visionary, and that his  
 opinions would represent wishes rather  
 than conclusions. But it is evident  
 at every step of his career that when  
 he planted his foot, it took square hold  
 of the earth. He is not mastered by  
 eagerness or enthusiasm, but his per-  
 sistence in duty is inflexible because it  
 is the growth of conviction, not the  
 warmth of a whim. His clear sense  
 of duty, indeed, is one of the finest  
 aspects of the character portrayed in  
 his memoir. The sagacity, the courage,  
 and the modesty of his views and his  
 conduct are equally admirable. In  
 January, 1861, when Mr. Seward and  
 Mr. Adams were making speeches  
 which disheartened many Republicans  
 and discouraged the country, Mr.  
 Hayes said calmly, and with true in-  
 sight, "Disunion and civil war are at  
 hand, and yet I fear disunion and war  
 less than compromise." When Sum-  
 ner fell, in April, with the sublime ex-  
 ultation of Samuel Adams on the  
 morning of Lexington and Concord,  
 Hayes said, "Let what evils may fol-  
 low, I shall not cease to rejoice over  
 this event." A little later he enlisted  
 for the war, saying, "I would prefer to  
 go into it if I knew that I was to be  
 killed in the course of it, rather than  
 to live through and after it without  
 taking any part in it."  
 The value of these words is that  
 they are not phrases made for public  
 letters and public speeches and for  
 public effect, but are the natural and  
 simple expression of feelings that im-  
 mediately took form in deeds. They  
 are in perfect harmony with his letter  
 to Gen. Garfield last March, on hard-  
 money, in which he says, in speaking  
 of the Resumption Bill: "I would  
 'consent' to no backward steps. To  
 yield or compromise is weakness, and  
 would destroy us. If a better resump-  
 tion can be substituted for the present  
 one, that may do. But keep cool.  
 We can better afford to be beaten in  
 Congress than to back out." This is  
 the characteristic tone of a man who  
 has the courage of his convictions—"I  
 fear disunion and war less than com-  
 promise," nor that he did not know  
 when compromise was wise, but that  
 he knew also when compromise was  
 hopeless madness.  
 It is impossible to read this life  
 without feeling that the more it is  
 known, the more closely it will com-  
 mend Gov. Hayes, in the words of  
 Mr. Howells, "to the honor and affec-  
 tion of the people." Mr. Conwell says  
 truly, "He is no convert to his party,  
 no meek follower of events; but long  
 before the struggles he felt, and to  
 which he so often refers in his speeches,  
 has become realities, he foretold their  
 advent, and earnestly warning his  
 friends, bravely prepared himself to  
 meet them." And Mr. Howard says,  
 what every earnest and patriotic Re-  
 publican believes, and those who  
 know him best believe most firmly.  
 "If President, he would do the right  
 thing at the right time in the right  
 way. His election will give us not a  
 solid South or a solid North, but a  
 solid Union." The contrast in patri-  
 otism, political sagacity, courage, and  
 directness of nature and conduct be-  
 tween Gov. Hayes and his competitor  
 points itself. It seems to us the differ-  
 ence between an adroit, cunning, and

clever politician, who could see in the  
 mortal peril of his country only the  
 chances of party, and who prefers to  
 "back out" of a solemn pledge of the  
 public faith rather than to see his party  
 beaten, and a firm and clear-sighted  
 patriot, familiar with public affairs  
 and administration, whose convictions  
 are now, as they always have been, in  
 harmony with those of the most intel-  
 ligent and in the true sense, of the  
 most loyal of his fellow-citizens.—Har-  
 per's Weekly.

**Greenbacks not Money.**  
 The Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll evi-  
 dently knows the difference between  
 greenbacks and money, and appreciates  
 the relations of the government to  
 the currency. If his speech at Indi-  
 anapolis be any criterion. His  
 method of "putting the case" is so sim-  
 ple and clear that it can scarcely fail  
 to prove very effective. He gives his  
 idea of finance as follows:—  
 In the first place, the government  
 don't support the people; the people  
 support the government. The govern-  
 ment passes around the hat, and the  
 government passes around the alms-dish.  
 True enough, it has a musket behind it,  
 but it is a perpetual chronic pan-  
 per. It passes, I told you, the alms-  
 dish, and we all throw in our share,—  
 except Tilden. (Great laughter.) This  
 government is a perpetual consumer.  
 You understand me, the government  
 don't raise ground, the government  
 don't plough corn and wheat; the gov-  
 ernment is simply a perpetual consum-  
 er. We support the government.  
 Now, the idea that the government  
 can make money for you and me to  
 live on,—why, it is the same as though  
 my hired man should issue certificates  
 of my indebtedness to him for me to  
 live on. Some people tell me that the  
 government can impress its sovereignty  
 on a piece of paper, and that is  
 money. Well, if it is, what's the use  
 of wasting it in making \$1 bills? It  
 takes no more ink and no more paper  
 —why not make \$1,000 bills? Why  
 not make \$1,000,000 bills and all  
 be billionairs? (Great laughter.) If  
 the government can make money, what  
 on earth does it collect from you and  
 me for? Why don't it make what  
 money it wants, take the taxes out,  
 and give the balance to us? (Laugh-  
 ter.) Mr. Greenbacker suppose the  
 government issued \$100,000,000 to-  
 morrow, how would you get any of it?  
 (A voice,— "Steal it.") I was not  
 speaking to the Democrats. (Laugh-  
 ter.) You would not get it unless you  
 had something to exchange for it. The  
 government would not go around and  
 give you your average. You have to  
 have some corn or wheat or pork to  
 give for it. How do you get money?  
 By work. Where from? You have to  
 dig it out of the ground. That is  
 where it comes from. The idea that  
 you can produce money without labor  
 is just as foolish as the idea of perpet-  
 ual motion. They are old follies un-  
 der new names. Let me tell you an-  
 other thing. The Democrats seem to  
 think that you can fail to keep a  
 promise so long that it is as good as  
 though you had kept it. They say you  
 can stamp the sovereignty of the gov-  
 ernment upon paper. The other day  
 I saw a piece of silver bearing the sov-  
 ereign stamp of Julius Cesar. Julius  
 Cesar has been dust about 2,000 years,  
 but that piece of silver was worth just  
 as much as though Julius Cesar was at  
 the head of the Roman legions. Was  
 it his sovereignty that made it valu-  
 able? Suppose he had put it on a piece  
 of paper. It would have been of no  
 more value than a Democratic prom-  
 ise.

Ingersoll thus describes Tilden:  
 "Who's Samuel J. Tilden? In the  
 first place, it is generally understood  
 he is the man who, like Jacob in the  
 Bible, made his money by watering  
 stock. He is an attorney. He never  
 gave birth to an elevated or noble sen-  
 timent in his life. He is a kind of a  
 legal spider, watching a web of techni-  
 calities for victims. He is a com-  
 pond of cunning and heartlessness, of  
 bank and claw and fang. He is one  
 of the few men who can grab a rail-  
 road and hide all the deep cuts, tun-  
 nels, bridges, and culverts in a single  
 night. He is a corporation wrecker.  
 He is a demurrer filed by the Confed-  
 erate Congress. He waits on the  
 shores of the sea of bankruptcy to  
 clutch the drowning by the throat.  
 He would not save his country if he  
 could. He swore he paid his income  
 tax and he swore to a lie. He knew  
 it. He was never married. Tammany  
 was the only maiden he ever  
 clasped to his withered and heartless  
 breast. He courted men because  
 woman cannot vote, and he has adopt-  
 ed a rag baby that really belongs to  
 Hendricks. At present his principal  
 business is explaining, or trying to  
 explain, how he can adopt that child.

Twenty-nine States will chose their  
 Congressman on the 7th of November  
 next, the remainder at various periods.