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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.
 H. H. HASLET, Sec'y.

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 occupied Dr. Winans. Office days,
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 Collections made in this and adjoining
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AGNEW & LATHY,
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 Office on Elm Street.
 May 10, 1875.-17

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 104 Street, TIONESTA, PA.
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 Block, Seneca St., Oil City, Pa. 30-19

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 First-Class Licensed House. Good stable
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 FLOUR, AND OATS.
 Constantly on hand, and sold at the very
 lowest figures.
 H. W. LEDGER,
 41-0m

The Forest Republican.

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 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
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SHEET IRON WORK,
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EMPLOYMENT, Male and female, sala-
 ry or commission. We pay agent as
 salary of \$30 a week and expense. Eare-
 ks Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.
 Particulars free. 41-4

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 21 day of July, A. D. 1869, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county in 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 Jenks township at the court house in Marion.
 In Harmony township at Allender school house.
 In Hickory township at Hickory House.
 In Kingsley township at Wheeler, Dusenbury & 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, 1819, 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 act as inspector 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."

I also give official notice to the electors of Forest county, that by an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the election of this Commonwealth," approved Jan. 29, 1874.
 Sec. 9. 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 alderman, and the inspectors and clerk 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 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 corporate 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 at the time, the office or appointment 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 16th, 1869, 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 at 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 provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 2d, 1867, All persons who have deserted the military or naval services of the United States, and who have since been discharged, or relieved from the penalty of disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily 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 constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth—
 Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the same and in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth; it shall be unlawful 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 2d, 1867. And it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any such ballot or ballots.

Sec. 2. That if any such judge or inspectors of election or any of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified 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 be fined 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 officer thereof, and offer to vote a ballot 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 manner 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 be received at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

I also give official notice of the following provisions of an act approved the 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 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and shall be labeled "Judiciary," 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, including office of Senator and member of Assembly, if voted for, and member of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "County," 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 representatively 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 living within twenty miles of the prothonotary'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 twelve o'clock, 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 preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection." Given under my hand at my office in Tionesta, this 6th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy six, and in the one hundred and first year of the Independence of the United States.

JUSTIS SHAWKEY, Sheriff.

President Andrew Jackson—"Old Hickory"—sent General Scott to South Carolina in 1832 to put down an attempted nullification of the United States laws. President Grant has done the same thing now, for a like reason. Jackson then issued a proclamation—so has Grant now. And yet—the pretended Jacksonian Democrats of to-day are the fiercest of those who now denounce the Jacksonian policy! Verily, there has been a change in the Democracy since Jackson's time.

Democratic speakers all allude to "Republican misgovernment for sixteen years," but they fail to specify that of those sixteen years the first four, from 1861 to 1865, were particularly objectionable; for then it was that not only ballots but bullets were required to keep the Democracy from destroying the Union.

THE ISSUES STATED.

It is not difficult to draw the line between the two political parties, at this time, or to point out the duty of all patriots in the pending political struggle. The Democratic party bases its appeal to the people on the cry of Reform. The St. Louis platform defines what the party means by Reform, and Tilden's letter shows what construction he puts on the word. The party affirms that Republican officials are corrupt, and that they should be substituted by Democrats, who, we suppose, are thought not to be corrupt. This can be easily tested. Under the advice of the New York World, the Democratic House last winter deliberately put aside all attempts to legislate for the good of the country, and gave itself up to the investigation of officials. It spent \$1,000,000—and had at command and freely used the compulsory process, to secure the attendance of witnesses. It imprisoned witnesses to force them to give evidence. It looked into private telegrams, and even into private bank accounts, and exhausted its ingenuity and power to get evidence. Every rumor and scandal that had been afloat for ten years, was inquired into, and not a stone was left unturned, that promised results. If the charge of corruption was not fastened on Republican officials, it is fair to presume it was because it could not be. Yet as the result of all this expenditure of money and effort, Belknap was charged with crime, but not convicted.

Mr. Tilden claims in his letter of acceptance that Reform is needed because the finances are corruptly administered, the Government not living within its income; and that the test of economy would be the funding of the debt at 4 1/2 per cent. He really appears to be aiming his blows at Buchanan, who plunged the country in debt \$68,000,000 during his administration. At all events the evidence is at hand to show that his remarks do not apply to the Republican party. So far from running in debt, we have paid over \$600,000,000 on the debt since the war, reduced direct taxation over \$200,000,000 a year, and this, while adding \$30,000,000 a year to the expenses of the Government by our charity, in opening the advantages of the Government to ex-rebels. We have reduced the annual interest on the public debt \$40,000,000 and are rapidly refunding the debt at 4 1/2 per cent. In brief, we have realized every demand which Tilden makes in the name of reform.

What assurance have we that he would give us reform, even where needed? What is his life? In business, a dealer and speculator in broken down railroads, with accusations of dishonesty and fraud, sworn to against him in a number of cases. As a tax payer, a proven swindler of the government—his non payment on tax account being estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000. As a politician, a copperhead during the war, as a sympathizer with the ex-rebel element since. Not an utterance has been made by Tilden that would indicate any lack of sympathy with the most extreme Southern element at this time. As a local politician, the friend of Tweed till the latter was broken, and the friend and associate of John Morrissey to-day. Do the upright and Christian people of the country wish to be led in the paths of reform by such an one?

His reforms are to be wrought out under the auspices of the Democratic party. What claims has it on the confidence of the people? It inaugurated rebellion, simply because the people constitutionally and properly elected Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. It supported the South during all the rebellion with its sympathy and moral aid, declaring in the last days of the war that it was a failure. It has obstructed peaceful reconstruction, and done all in its power to rekindle the harsh and violent spirit of the South. It defended the Klukux and White-Liners, and has either palliated or definitely defended the course of intimidation and murder undoubtedly pursued at the South. In the House it has brought forward bills proposing to pay rebel losses incurred in the war, and to refund cotton claims,—the two aggregating over \$2,500,000,000,—or more than our national debt. The enormity and impudence of this claim is beyond all expression. To originate a war with no better reason than they had, and fight on year after year, creating the necessity for a large national debt, besides causing the death of thousands of innocent persons, and then demand compensation for losses incurred by that rebellion, is one of the most impudent assumptions known. Yet the Democratic party has entertained bills looking to the payment of such claims, and they are pending before the House at the present.

We do not deem it possible that the

American people can encourage such an outrage. We are glad to notice that Mr. Cochran pledges himself not to vote for such bills; but, unfortunately for him, while this shows the right character of his personal feelings on the subject, it furnishes no argument for his election. Both he and Mr. Hopkins will act generally with their party, and did their votes give it power, they would also give it the organization of the House. Once it had this much, it could dispense with their direct aid in the other particular. It would have committees that would arrange all those claims, and prepare them for passage. Our only safety is to keep the Democracy from power. Their policy has been, and will be, to follow out the line already marked. This done, and all that is vicious and bad, Southern outrages, and the characteristic purpose of the rebels to saddle upon the North their war losses, will be realized. The Republican party has proven itself the party of Reform by openly permitting the discussion, within its ranks, of all practical measures of Reform. It tried the Civil Service Reform proposed, and has been open to anything that would give purity and economy to the administration of the country. It may have an occasional person in its service of dishonest proclivities, but it has been demonstrated, over and over again, that as a party it is far purer, in all the essentials of honesty, than is the Democratic party. Stand by the entire Republican ticket.—Pitts. Gazette.

SAMUEL AND FORT WAYNE.

While it has been known that Mr. Tilden had connections with the Fort Wayne Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Company, which must have resulted greatly to his financial profit, the proof of the fact and the specific amounts have not been attainable. A correspondent of the New York Times has been cultivating that field, with some success, but not with the full result that is desirable. He shows that Tilden secured the sale of the Fort Wayne road, being one of the purchasing committee, the deeds of sale, drawn by Mr. Tilden, being executed in March, 1862, the sale having been made the month previous. That he received large compensation for the services rendered, most of which were performed in 1862, is morally certain, although the specific evidence of the fact is not attainable. The correspondence shows that in 1869, Tilden secured the lease of the Fort Wayne road to the Pennsylvania Company, and speculated largely in its stocks, acting on the knowledge he had of the conditions of the lease, and its effect in giving value to the stock. In this single operation, besides the \$50,000 he received for drawing the necessary papers, he made a million or more. This fee, at least, comes within the purview of the income tax. This amount is clearly ascertained to have been paid; and yet the services rendered were not comparable with those rendered in 1862, and for which he was paid, it is not known how much.

Revelations are soon to come from the Brady's Bond Iron Company, in a way that will be tangible and convincing. Thus as time passes we gather more and more the thread of evidence that render it at least morally certain that, in swearing to his income tax for 1862, he committed perjury; while in his railroad wrecking operations; he has made large sums of money, on which he has not at any time paid his income tax. Thus he has swindled the Government, and this at a time when he was amply able to pay his tax, and when the Government so sadly needed the money to prosecute the war of rebellion. This is the Reform-er who proposes to lift the politics of the nation up to a position of exalted purity; the political saint, who cannot endure the corruptions of the Republican party. This is the high minded honorable man, who only seeks to do that which is right, and cannot tolerate the Republican administration because it does not live within its income. Such lofty purity compares with that of Tweed, who, a year before his fall, along with Tilden, prated of reform in the politics of New York and the country. Can any one fail to see the utter hypocrisy of all his pretenses, and the wickedness of the man? He a Reform-er! It is no more than Tweed professed to be. We imagine the people understand too clearly how utterly worthless in his pretense of reform to be governed by it farther. We have little fear that Samuel J. Tilden will carry his system of railway management into the administration of the United States Government.—Pitts. Gazette.

Two billions five hundred millions of dollars is the amount asked by the Confederate Democracy in Congress, last winter, to pay rebel claims. Are the loyal people ready to pay this premium on treason? If not vote for Hayes.