

The Forest Republican.

W. R. DUNN, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1871.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

We take the following in regard to the late fire in Boston from the *Tidewater Herald*:

Friday Boston was scourged by another disastrous fire—the full extent of which has not been definitely determined, but the City Assessor estimates the loss upon buildings alone at about one million dollars. As it was in that part of the city devoted to the wholesale or heavy retail business, the loss upon stock must necessarily be heavy, indeed, probably reaching \$10,000,000 or more. This great loss, following so quickly upon another similar loss, and the destruction of property by floods, tornadoes and shipwrecks will undoubtedly have a positive influence upon the money market, and upon all markets of such goods as have been thus destroyed to a greater or less extent. Insurance companies, already crippled, must feel this last extensive loss as a great burden upon them, and will probably resort to a further advance in the rates of insurance.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT MEADVILLE.

MEADVILLE May 31.—About 10:45 p.m. a fire broke out in a stable in the rear of No. 58 Chestnut street, owned by Robert McMillen and occupied as a livery stable by Faren & Eagleson, and as a paint shop by Jones & Co. All the horses were saved and nearly all the carriages. The flames soon spread to the brick store adjoining, No 60 Chestnut street, owned by McFarland Bros. and occupied on the first floor by J. B. Findley, grocer, and by McFarland Bros., wholesale liquor store, on the second floor. The fire seemed to gain headway rapidly, and the grocery stock from Findley's store was removed to the market house in a damaged condition. The fire also crossed into the Opera House block, and it was feared for a season that it would gain headway in that direction by the explosion of chemicals in the rear of Callender & Co.'s and Dr. A. Thompson's drug stores. It was finally checked, after about five hours of most trying labor for the fire department and citizens, who test a willing hand on the brakes. The stable was an entire loss. A hearse valued at \$1,500, owned by C. W. Stuart, undertaker, was burned in the paint shop. A sundown carriage, worth probably \$250, owned by T. B. Van Horn, was also burned and several other carriages of less value were also destroyed. Mr. Findley has not made an estimate of his loss, nor can he for several days. The stock is insured in the *Eliza*, of Hartford, for five thousand dollars, which will probably fully cover the loss. McDonald Bros. estimate their losses at eight thousand, insured for seven thousand. Aside from those above enumerated, the loss will not probably reach over three thousand. Several of the firemen were badly injured, but none dangerously. Cause of the fire unknown.—*Herold*.

RAILROAD RINGS AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

B. F. Gowen has resigned his seat in the Constitutional Convention. Gowen is president of the leading railroads. No one knew when he sought the office why he wanted it, but a good many guessed. But now everybody knows.

Mr. Gowen is the head of the most powerful railroad monopoly, with one exception, in the United States, controls, to a great extent, the anthracite coal transportation of the State, and in addition to its legitimate business as a common carrier, possesses over a hundred thousand acres of anthracite coal lands, owns and operates between ninety and one hundred collieries, and is the most extensive wholesale and retail coal dealer in the Union. This was very pleasant for Mr. Gowen and his associate stockholders; in fact "a big thing." But the Convention it was well understood would pare down the growing power of such monopolies, and Mr. Gowen went there to see that no harm came to his magnificent scheme.

His protest amounted to very little. The convention put in the organic law to go to the people, restrictions on such corporations confining them to their legitimate business as common carriers, and prohibiting them in engaging in real estate speculation, mining, manufacturing or dealing in coal. Of all reforms proposed by the Convention no one will be more acceptable to the people than this. It will secure fair play to all, and prevent the transportation companies using their power to build up speculative rings, wheels within wheels, possessing exceptional advantages in mining, manufacturing or other branches of production and business. Mr. Gowen protested. His protests amounted to very little, and did not affect the decision of the Convention, which went straight ahead to its work.

Mr. Gowen was naturally disgusted at finding that the great corporations of the State had no more influence in preventing the convention to their purposes than

the ring politicians, and so he resigned. He had probably as bad opinion of the delegates as Mr. Speaker Elliott, though he will hardly express it in language as forcible as that individual did in the House last winter. It is the opposition of these people, monopolists and ring politicians, that will command the amended Constitution as much as anything else, to the voters of the State. It tells the whole story.—Derrick.

We are credibly informed, says the *Elk Democrat* of the 20th, that a corps of engineers set out on Monday last, for the purpose of locating a railroad from the mouth of Falls Creek, on the Bennett's Branch road, to Ridgway, via Rattlesnake, Little Toy and the Clarion. We understand that this is not a preliminary experimental survey, but a positive location, and will be closely followed by the construction of the road; all this will be done under the auspices of the Allegheny Valley railroad company, who means business. We assure our readers that this is not idle talk but pleasing reality. One informant is a gentleman who knows whereof he speaks, and he gave us the positive assurance that the road will be built without delay. The mouth of Falls Creek is five miles east of Reynoldsburg, and is distant from Ridgway twenty-eight miles by the route proposed. The great advantages of this route, passing as it does through the immense coal fields of Elk and Jefferson counties, and establishing a direct communication with Petersburg and the southwest, are at once apparent. Add to this the increased facilities for transportation and travel to and from Brockwayville, Brookville, Reynoldsburg and all other points along the route, and the benefits derived become almost incalculable.

Sheriff Johnson arrested Burk, one of the men who broke out of jail last week. He found him at Petersburg and brought him back last Saturday. He informed the sheriff that he and Elder were three days in cutting through the wall to get out of their cell. They worked industriously with a knife and kept their bell pushed against the hole. They escaped at night by crawling through the hole and opening the door out into the jail yard with a short piece of iron they had secured in some way. Burk climbed up the wall and helped Elder up with a blanket, and by the same means let themselves down on the outside. The sheriff had taken their hats, coats boots, and they traveled without these necessary articles down through Monroe, Piney and Licking townships, until they stopped at a house and had their wants supplied. Burk is awaiting trial on a charge of assault and battery, and Elder was serving out a sentence for distributing beer juice contrary to local option.—*Clarion Democrat*.

The Brookville *Republican* of the 21st says: As will be observed from proceedings of the Republican meeting held on Thursday evening last, our delegates to the State convention are instructed to labor and vote for the nomination of Hon. I. G. Gordon for Supreme Judge. This is as it should be. Mr. Gordon has friends all over the Commonwealth, who, recognizing his abilities and claims upon the Republican party, are demanding his nomination, and it is well for his own district to take the lead in expressing a determination to stand by him until the desired end is attained, or until it is proved that some other aspirant has more power in the party than he has. We are pleased to know that his chances of nomination are exceedingly fair, and second to no other aspirant mentioned.

POTATO BUGS.—One of the most convenient ways of taking these bugs is to use a curved trowel such as is usually employed in the culture of flowers. This beetle, like the curculio, on being touched, drops and feigns death. With the trowel they are easily collected in a small vessel and can be destroyed with fire or hot water. Possibly if mashed as is usually done on the hard ground or a board, the eggs might still hatch in the sun. A farmer last year advised where the crop is too large for hand picking the beetles to put ashes or lime on all the rows but one or two, the beetles will concentrate on the latter, when the Paris green remedy can be applied with less trouble.—A. H. in Meadville.

—On Tuesday evening last the base ballists of this place met in the arbitration room in the Court House, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing season, and choosing a name for the club.—*J. W. Jenkins*, President Judge of said Court, at Tionesta, the fourth day of April, 1871.

BALL required to dissolve in \$300.00.
J. B. At NEW Proprietary.

By virtue of the above-writ I have attached all the right, title, interest and claim of the defendants of, in and to all that tract or parcel of land as follows: The undivided one-half of the southwest end of tract numbered five thousand one hundred and ninety-two, and situated in Hickory township, Forest Co., Pa.; his said interest being one hundred and twenty-five acres, except twenty-five acres thereof, heretofore conveyed to R. C. Stephenson; leaving 100 acres hereby attached.

Also, all the defendant's interest and claim in the follow described piece of land, situated in said township of Hickory, bounded as follows: Beginning at southeast corner of lands recently owned by Richard Irwin, running southwardly on the line of lots Nos. 5192 and 5193 far enough to include 100 acres, thence northwardly parallel to the southwest line of lot No. 5192 to the line between lots Nos. 5192 and 5191, thence northward along said line to the said line recently owned by Richard Irwin, thence southward to the place of beginning. Containing 100 acres of land more or less.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original writ and description of the property attached.

John J. VAN GIESSEN,
Sheriff's Office, Tionesta, Pa., 1873.

—On last Saturday evening, as the Tionesta mail carrier was coming in the Carron river hill, two roughs jumped out onto the road, caught hold of the bridle of the horse, and commanded the young man in charge of the mail to deliver it over, but he did not see proper to comply with the request, but told the roughs that he would shoot them, if they did not desist, and when they saw he meant business, they came to the conclusion that

"discretion was the better part of valor" and permitted the mail-boy to continue his journey homeward.—*Jacksonian*.

The young ladies of Waterbury are getting to be high-toned. "Why, you old sardine! Is that you?" is the way one fair one saluted another one on the street, recently, and the angel in bustle and high heels meekly and poetically responded: "You bet! I'm your katydid every time!"

They catch pickeral at Hamptown N. Y., bytying lines with baited hooks to the feet of geese and drive them across the pond. When a fish bites the goose flounder and make for the shore, when they are relieved of their burden and sent back for more.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, DRAW DRAFTS, LENSES, WARRANTS, SUBPENAS, SUMMERS, EXECUTIONS, WARRANTS AND INFORMATIONS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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