# The Lorest Republican.

PURGISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

W. R. DUNN. OFFICE IN BORISSON & PORNERS BUILDING, ELM STREET, TIONISTA, PA.

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Correspondence solicited from all parts f the country. No notice will be taken of macuyinous communications.

### **QUSINESS DIRECTORY.**



TIONESTA LODGE I. O. of O. F.

MEETS every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Hall formerly occupied by the Good Tempiars.

B. H. HASLET, N. G.

J. T. DALE, Sec'y.

27-tf.

Samuel D. Irwin, A TTORNEY, COUNSELLOR AT LAW A and REAL ESTATE AGENT. Logal beniness promptly attended to. Tionesta, Ta. 40-1y.

S REWTON PRITIS.

MILES W. TATE. PRITIS & TATE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

TIONESTA, PA.

Mason & Jenks, A TTORNEYS AT LAW. Office on Elm

F. W. Hays, A TTORNET AT LAW, and Norary Poulte, Raynolda Hukill & Co.'s Block, Sencon St., Oil City, Pa. 89-1y

F. B. SMILET. KINNEAR & SMILEY,

erneys at Law, - - - Franklin, Pa. PRACTICE in the several Courts of Ve-nange, Crawford, Forest, and adjoin-ing counties.

HARRIS & FASSETT, sterneys at Law, Titusville Penn's PRACTICE in all the Courts of Warren, Crawford, Forest and Venango Coun-

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS. J. WINAMR, M. D., and J. R. BLAIDE, M. D.

Having entered into a co-partnership, all cells, night or day, will receive immediate estention. Office at residence of Dr. Wi-mans, Elm St., Tionesta, Pa. 56-ly

Charles B. Ansart, DENTIST, Centre Street, Oil City, Pa.

Lawrence House, WM. LAWRENCE, PROPRIETOR. This house has just been opened to the public and the furniture and fittings are all new. Guests will be well entertained at reasonable rates. Is situated on Em St., opposite Superior Lumber Co. Store. 39-1y

Tionesta House.

M. ITTEL. Proprietor, Eim St. Tio-M. nests, Ps., at the mouth of the creek, Mr. Ittle has thoroughly renovated the Tionests Viouse, and re-furnished it com-pletely. All who patronize him will be well entertained at reasonable rates. 20 ly

FOREST HOUSE, BLACK PROPRIETOR. Opposite D. Court House, Tionests, Ps. Just spened. Exerything new and clean and fresh. The best of liquors kept constantly on hand. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

4-17-1v

National Hotel

TIDIOUSE, PA., Benj. Elliott, proprie-tor. This house has been newly furn-ished and is kept in good style. Guests will be made comfortable here at reasona-ble rates. 9—ly.

FAGUNDUS, PA., E. A. Roberts, Pro-prietor, This ho'el has been recently re-furnished and new offers superior ac-commodations to guests. 25-1y.

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

IN HIS STORE WILL BE FOUND

A full assertment of Medicines, Liquors Tebecce, Cigars, Stationery, Glass, Paints, Oils, Cutlery, all of the best quality, and will be sold at reasonable rates.

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TIONESTA SAVINGS BANK,

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This Benk transacts a General Banking, stellecting and Exchange Business.

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Interest allowed on time deposits.

Mar. 4. 1f.

J. B. LONG, VANUFACTURER of and Dealer in HARNESS, SADDLES, WHIPS, ROBES,

CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES, HORSE CLOTHING, and everything in the line. In Bonner & Agreem's Block, adjoining Drug Store. 2

# Che Forest Republican.

VOL. VI. NO. 11.

TIONESTA, PA., JUNE 11. 1873.

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Many causes combined to effect the

overthrow of the monarchy in France

in the latter quarter of the last centu-

grinding tyranny of the nobles, the

awakening consciousness that "the di-

vine right of kings" was a gress im-

position-all impelled to the great

denouement of the 10th of August,

1792, when the palace of the Tuileries

was entered by the papulace of Paris, and the reign of Louis XVI and his

beautiful consort, Marie Autoinette, ended forever. The beginning of the

first revolution might be said to date

from the action of the King in the granting (May, 1789) M. Necker's

proposition of a double vote to the

third estate (the Commons), so as to

balance the votes of the other two

houses, composed of the clergy and nobility. What was called a Nation-al Assembly sprung from this cause,

and by the constitution which they

formed they changed the old French

monarchy into a representative repub-lic. They suppressed feudal jurisdic-

tions, manorial dues and fees, the titles

of nobility, the tithes, convents, and corporations of trade; they confiscat-

ed the property of the Church, and up-

reoted things generally. The King

endeavered in vain to stop this head-long career by the use of his veto, but

the revolution was rushing at full

spee I, and outbreaks occurred in the

provinces, while every day the parti-

sans of the King were growing fewer and weaker. In June, 1792, an insur-rection took place in Paris, followed

by another in August, and the palace

of the Tuileries was entered and all

its inmates massacred. The King was

deposed; he and his family sent pris-

oners to the temple, tried by the Na-

tional Convention, and executed on

the 21st of January, 1793. Marie Autoineste followed him to the scaf-

The second revolution changed the

form of the government of France

from that of a republic (which took

on a boisterous life after the monarchy)

ship of three, of whom Napoleon Bo-naparte was first. The fall of the Di-

rectorial government in 1800, though

ever so irregularly brought about, was certainly not a subject of regret to a great majority of the French people,

who had neither respect for it nor any

confidence in it. The profligacy and dishenesty of that government was no-

torious. Napoleon was now prominently on the scene, and his power

from year to year grew more and more absolute, until finally, in 1804, a mo-tion was made in the Tribunate to be-

stow upon him the title of Emperor of

people, but before they were collected

Napolean assumed the title of Empe-

rer at St. Cloud, on the 18th of May,

The third revolution was marked by

colessal wars on the part of Napoleon.

He squandered the blood and treasure

of France on a scale of unprecedented

extravagance. The liberty and equal-

ity so ostentatiously established by the

Republic disappeared, and however

much of the glery of war the empire reaped, it succeeded effectually in

emasculating the moral and physical

The fourth revolution came with the

defeat of Napoleon before Paris, in

the spring of 1814, and his retirement to Elba. This gave a show to the

Bourbon party to welcome Louis XVIII to the threne of his ancestors.

Louis came, but his stay was rendered

brief. He was sincere in his profes-

sions, but he was surrounded by dis-

appointed emigrants and old royalists,

whose imprudence injured him in the

public estimation, while against him he had a formidable Bonapartist body.

A conspiracy was hatched against

Louis. Bonaparte returned from Elba,

and Louis, forsaken by all, retired to

The fifth revolution was the return

of Napoleen, and his entry into Paris on the 30th of March, 1815. The re-

turn was accompanied by the acclama-

tion of the military and the lower classes, but the great body of the citi-

zens looked on silent and astounded.

The sixth revolution followed Wa-

terloo, for that battle opened the way

for Louis XVIII. to return to Paris.

By this time he appeared as an insult-

ed and betrayed monarch. Those offi-

manhood of the nation.

Ghent.

governed by a Directory to a Consul-

fold in October of the same year.

spread of infidel principles, example of America, and

The excesses of the Crown, the

D. W. CLARK, COMMISSIONER'S CLERK, FOREST CO., PA.) REAL ESTATE AGENT. HOUSES and Lots for Sale and RENT.

I have superior facilities for ascertaining the condition of taxes and tax deeds, &c., and am therefore qualified to act intelligently as agent of those living at a distance, owning lands in the County.

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4-41-1y.

D. W. CLARK.

New Boarding House.

MRS, S, S, HULINGS has built a large M RS. S. S. HULINGS has built a large M siddition to her house, and is now prepared to accommodate a number of permanent boardess, and all transient ones who may favor her with their patronage. A good stable has recently been built to accommodate the horses of guests. Charges reasonable. Residence on Elm St., opposite S. Haslet's store.

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GEO. W. BOVARD & CO. HAVE just brought on a complete and

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, FRUITS, SPICES,

AND PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS, at the lowest cash prices. Goods warranted to be of the best quality. Call and examine, and we believe we can suit you.

GEO. W. BOVARD & CO.

Jan. 9, '72.

# CONFECTIONARIES

AGNEW, at the Post Office, has opened out a choice lot of CROCERIES,

CONFECTIONARIES. CANNED FRUITS,

TOBACCOS, CIGARS, AND

NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS. A portion of the patronage of the public is resspectfully solicited. 44-if I. AGNEW.

NEBRASKA GRIST MILL.

THE GRIST MILL at Nebraska (Lacy-A town,) Forest county, has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted in first-class order, and is now running and doing

CUSTOM GRINDING.

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LOTS FOR SALE!

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IN THE

# BOROUGH OF TIONESTA.

Apply to GEO. G. SICKLES,

79, Nassau St., New York City.

The Republican Office KEEPS constantly on hand a large as-sortinent of Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Subpanes, Warrante, Summents, &c. to be sold chesp for each.

SKETCHES OF FRENCH REVOLUTIONS. placed under censorship, and other measures of a retrograde nature adopted. He died in September, 1823, and having left no issue, was succeeded by his brother Charles X., whose first act was to abolish the censorship of the press, which gave him a momentary gleam of popularity; but his after efforts to tie up the liberty of the periodical press brought a storm around

his ears that cost him his throne. The seventh revolution occurred on the 2d of August, 1830, when Charles X. abdicted the crown and retired to England. The ordinance against the periodical press brought on the crisis of the 27th of July, 1830, when the first encounter took place between the troops and the people. The fighting next day became more general. The National Guards joined the people, the Hotel de Ville was taken and retaken, the Louvre and Tuileries atrevolution was virtually ended, and Louis Phillippe was proclaimed King

of France. The eighth revolution was the memorable one of 1848, when "the Citizen King" had to fly incontinently to England without his shaving utensils. His reign was a period of corruption in high places. The heart of the nation was alienated from their King. and when a trifling disturbance in February, 1848, was aggravated into a popular riet, Leuis Phillippe felt that he stood alone and unsupported as a constitutional King. He shrank from employing soldiers against his people, and he fell in-consequence. He fled in disguise from Paris to the coast of Normandy, and, taking ship, found refuge again in England. There was a republic once again. Lamartine was the man of the moment, but his popularity was short-lived, and in the eneral election of 1849 Louis Napecon walked over the course.

The ninth revolution was inaugu-rated in the bloody celebrated coup d'etat of December, 1851, and Louis Napoleon made himself Emperor and strangled the infant Republic. His career was splendid for almost twenty years, until the fatal blunder of declaring war against Prussia, and then the gigantic bubble of his Empire collapsed. The news of the disaster at Sedan ended the imperial regime. The Empress fled to England, and a new form of government, quasi civil quasi military, took its place.

The tenth revolution. fall of the Empire all the worst elements of the huge city of Paris were liberated, and though for a very long time a degree of exemplary order reigned, the storm that finally burst and wrought its fury on the fair and devoted city could not have been wholly unanticipated. Under the reign of the Provisional government and everything necessary to the complete stock of a first-class Grocery House, which they have opened out at their establishment on Elm St., first door north of M. E. Church tious, and things went from bad to worse. On the 19th of March, 1871, the troops faithful to the Provisional covernment left Paris, and then felowed the reign of the Commune.

The eleventh revolution was the worst and bloodiest of all, for it warred upon all things, human and divine -upon life, property, art, science, literature, and all things dear to the heart of society—and it substituted nothing ennobling, nothing civilizing, for what it sought to remove. Paris was a pandemonium and a slaughterhouse for several months. The forces of law and order finally triumphed.

The twelfth revolution, or the es tablishment of the Republic rational over the Commune crazy, followed next. M. Thiers has been the central fig ure in the political firmament of France for the past two years. He has accomplished a good deal in that time, and in the trying feat of balancing himself between all parties, and keeping his slippery position he managed better than was ever anticipated. Now, it may be presumed, this for the present is the last of the revolutions, and the advent of Marshal McMahon is but a simple change in the adminis-

Some men at Louisville were betting on the weight of a large mule, when one man, who was a good judge of the weight of tive stock, got behind the mule and was measuring his hindquarters, when something appeared to lossen up the mule. Just before the He was recalled by a party, but not by the nation. A few months after Waterloo followed, and that put an expert diea he gave it as his opinion that if the mule was as heavy all over as end to the career of the great Napohe was behind he must weigh not far from 47,000 pounds.

The epizootic turns out to be a hered itary disease in Iowa. Colts in Plymoth county, as soon as they are foaled, show all the symptoms of the horse disease which attacked their progenitors cers who, in spite of their onths to last year, and are dying in large num-Louis, had openly favored Bonaparte's bers. Sixty deaths are reported in usurpation, were tried and found guilty of treasen. Some were shot and oth- ene township.

ers exiled. Louis in the course of time showed that the eld Bourbon egg laid by a hen which measures leaven was in him. The law of election was altered, the newspapers were small hen.

\$2 PER ANNUM.

CAPITAL AND LABOR-HOW TO RECON-BY PROP. J. D. BUTLER.

When Falstaff sent his page to Master Dumbleton for a satin cloak, and offered his bond and Bardelph's for payment, the answer was that the "tailor liked not the security." The Knight called Dumpleton a rascally kunve to stand upon security, and cried, "I would as lief they would put ratsbane in my mouth as stop it with security." He who goes a borrowing. goes sorrowing. Not only Shylocks, but most capitalists are deaf to borrowers, because they, as well as Falstaff's tailor, "like not the security." Capitalists will not lend a poor man money. They demand security. As he cannot endorse, others will not enderse for him. He has no lands, no chattels, on which he can give a mort-Where he is sanguine that he can double the money he wishes to horrow, they say to him, "you may be robbed or cheated, or your investment may be burned up and your insurance worthless, or you may abscord, or your death may blight the brightest prospects"-"we like not your securi-ty." It is a "castle in the air."

Again, capitalists shun putting their investments into the hands of any poor stranger. They are distrustful of honesty where there is a chance for fraud; of his competence, where skill is demanded; of his zeal, where he has no interest at stake; and of his vigilance, where there are temptations to negligence. He might carve out his fortune, but no one will trust him with the tools.

But must capital and labor needs be hostile? Is there no way in which capitalists can be just to themselves, and yet generous to borrowers? Yes, they can. How? By land sales on ten years' credit and six per cent. interest. The borrower cannot be cheated out of sand which is not deeded to him till he has finished paying for it. He can-not run away with it. No fire can burn it up. He cannot lessen its val-ue. The labor and money he lays out on it will increase that value. He cannot strip it of lumber, more than he can pull hair from a baid head. Nor in such a loan is his honesty, competence, zeal or vigilance distrust-He is stimulated to the exercise

of them all by his fear of losing the sure he paid in advance, together with whatever he lays out to improve his farm, and by his hope of making it pay for itself, and support him and while on a debauch, he was arrested his. Other horrowing dulls the edge of and imprisioned, and afterwards hired thrift—this sharpens it.
The Burlington & Missouri River

Railroad Co., within thirty-three months onward from April, 1870, sold in Iowa and Nebraska, 478,988 acres, and eight acres apiece. Thus the B. & M. road has furnished

4,525 loans, amounting, in the aggregate, ta \$4,556,498, to men, most of whom, would have been unable to borrow from banks, or any other source. Its long credit sale have given them tools to work with. So it makes borrowers and lenders friendly, affording lenders security, and borrowers all the loans they can use, and those such as will, in most cases, pay for themselves. He who gives us a chance to help ourselves is the best

BRITISH PRESENT TO CHICAGO.

When Chicage was burned the Lon-don Graphic collected a large amount of money for the relief of the sufferers, but before it could be forwarded the wants of the citizens had been suppiled. The Graphic expended the money in a picture to be presented to Chicago, illustrative of American misfortune and British sympathy. The painting has been finished by Mr Armitege, of the Reval Academy, and will soon be sent to its final destination. It is fifteen feet long by nine wide, and is said to be a work of eminent merit, graceful, original, truthful and brilliant. At the right is Chicago, canopied in flame and smoke; at the left is a pine forest, backed by rugged and massive mountains, and in the foreground, flanked on one side by the British lion, and on the other by the American eagle, is the stricken city, symbolized by a beautiful and par-tially nude girl, who, sorely wounded lies on the ground. Above her bands Rrittannia, beautiful and benign, in robes of crimson and gold, stanching the girls wounds. Columbia leans upon Britannia, whom she embraces with one arm, as with gentle sympa-thy she watches the blood of poor Chicage flow. The London Post says that Columbia looks like a strongminded woman who means to have every cent of the Alabama claims, and Britaunia is far gentler and more womanly in character, but the shadow on the upper part of her face lacks

### Rates of Advertising.

One Square (1 inch.) one inertion - #1 50 One Square one month three months
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Half Legal notices at established rates

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Marriage and death notices, gratis.

All bills for yearly advertisements collected quarterly. Temporary advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Job work, Cash on Delivery.

### POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN MONTANA. An amusing experience which re

cently befell a special agent of the Post Office Department illustrates the ideas which postmasters in the far West entertain regarding the dignity and importance of their position. The agent, commonly called "Mac." while officially visiting various offices in Montana Territory, for the purpose of correcting any irregularities of post-masters, stopped at Iron Rod. Going into the post office, he found the room divided into three sections, first a saloon, next the post office, and the last a faro bank. The mail bag was brought in, a rough looking customer opened it and emptied the contents on the fleor. The entire crowd got down on their hands and knees and commenced overhauling the letters, among which several were registered, and selected such as they wanted. After they were through, the remaining letters were shoveled into a candle box and placed on the bar. The special agent, thinking the office needed a little regulating, asked the bar tender who had received and distributed the mail, if he was the postmaster. He answered, "No." "Are you the assistant postmaster?" "No." "Where is the postmaster?" "Out mining." "Where's the assistant postmaster?" "Gaven and by thur. "Gone to Hell's Canyon, and by thunder, Bill Jenes has got to run this office next week, it's his turn." The governmental efficial then asked who ne was, and demanded the keys of the office. The bar tender coolly took the candle box from the bar, put it on the floor, and gave it a kick, sending it out of the door, saying. "There's your post office, now git." The agent says. "Knowing the customs of the country, I lost no time in following this advice, and got." That office was discontinued.

A man died in Worcester, Mass., the other day, whose career ought to be for young menithe most effectual of temperance lectures. Twelve years ago he was a young lawyer in Connecticut, of uncommon abilities and brilliant promise. He entered the army and rose to the rank of Colonel, but he became addicted to drink and rapidly sank to the grade of a common drunkard. While intoxicated one night, in a low den he was "shanghaed" aboard a bark bound for China. The vessel was wrecked off St. Helena, and he, with several others, were rescued and taken to Cape Town. Here, and imprisioned, and afterwards hired to a Dutch farmer, where he worked with Hottentots. Escaping, he shipped on a trading vessel through the Straits of Madagascar, where he deserted and lived for some time among to 4,525 purchasers, mostly on ten the natives of the Island. Narrowly years' credit, at six per cent. interest the purchases average one hundred sea in an open boat, was picked up and taken to Cape Town, and then to Singapore. For several years be wandered about in China and Japan, a poor drunken vagabond, finally landed at San Francisco in a state of beggary, and made his way across the continent. His friends heard of him as a bar-tender in a miserable saloon in Elizabeth, N. J., sick and broken down, and took him home to die, a wern out debauchee at the age of thir-

> An Australian millionaire named Dykahon is receiving a deal of attention in Paris on account of his wealth. He is a Yankee and his deings in Melbeurue that brought his riches are thoroughly expressive of the 'cuteness of a New Englander. When money was plenty and hotel accommodations were scarse he was an innkeeper. When the demand was great he would put up his rooms at auction, and thus get greater prices than otherwise. Lola Montes came to Melbourne and was put to his use by "mine host," who advertised that the notorious actress would dine at his table d'hote every evening. The rush to dine at his hotel was tremendous, and as he doubled his prices, of extraordinary profit to Dykshon. In these instances are indicated the methods of Mr. Dykshon to make money.

We always get mad when we walk along a street about nine o'clock at night and passing a shaded porch where a young man is bidding his be-loved a good night, hear the girl ex-claim in a loud whisper, "O, stop, George ; you haven't shaved !"

There is something interesting in observing two women looking disdainfully at each other, but when two old ladies whose front teeth are gone curl the lip of scern, the effect is very de-

An orator who claimed to stand on his rights, was induced, at the suggestion of one of the sudience, to add his lefts also.

Newburgh, N.Y., calls commercial travelers "foreign retail merchants," and wants them to pay \$100 apiece