## The Forest Republican

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The Iowa State Register thinks that a school book ought to be sold as cheap as a Sunday paper.

The Atlanta Journal says that language fails, when it comes to speaking the praises of the Georgia water-

One of the progressive signs of the times is the agitation for better country roads. Several of the States have passed laws favorable to this improve-

Marion Crawford, the author, says that his experience in the East convinces him that the Americans are the "sharpest, shrewdest and trickiest of all Eastern peoples."

Goldwin Smith, the Canadian publicist, says that he has but a short time to live, but he is afraid that it will be long enough to see the lest poet, the last horse and the last wo-

Marshal Prim in 1867 said that all Spain could expect was to get out of Cuba in a dignified and honorable manner. But it appears to the New Orleans Picayune that his advice was not taken in time. Kicking out is hardly dignified and honorable.

The mixture of languages in New York City is extraordinary and there are said to be miles of territory within the city limits where English is comparatively little spoken and then, for the most part, only brokenly. The Witness relates that a Russian emigrant who settled on the East Side tried to learn German for six years, before she discovered that it was not the language of the country. And she was not a stupid woman, either, but her tenement and her street were German, and her little world did not extend beyoud their limits.

Here is a nice little story, told by Harper's Weekly: When the two Princeton students were shot, about a year ago, it was determined that an immediate operation might save the life of the one whose case was worst, and Dr. Bull, of New York, was summoned by telegraph. The message reached him after midnight. He went at once to Jersey City and asked for a special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The agent said he must deposit \$200 and promise to pay any further bill that might be sent. He did, and got his engine and car. Some time after he wrote and asked for his bill. Instead of getting it, he received back the \$200 that he had deposited, and a note saying the company could make no charge for a service done "in the interest of suffering

The South is beginning to devote less of her time to agriculture and to take a deeper interest in manufacturing pursuits. Maryland has led the column of Southern States, but Georgia is only a short distance behind. According to the census of 1890 Maryland's manufacturing interests embraced over two hundred industries, including 7487 plants, with a capital aggregating \$119,667,316, hands employed 107,054 and wages carned amounting to \$41,526,832 annually. The product of these industries is estimated at something in the neighborbood of \$172,000,000. The clothing manufacturers in Baltimore alone pay over \$6,000,000 a year in wages and yield a product of \$20,000,000. These figures are based upon the returns for 1890. Since that time the manufacturing interests of the State have considerably increased.

The theory of the decadence of the English-speaking race as the predominating race of the world is carried too far, protests the New York Mail and Express, in its pursuit of the problem of the future when it includes America in its hypothesis. The tremendous energy of this great country is inextinguishable, and overbears everything else. The most potent element in the increment of its population f the outside is the German, and G lans are no longer Germans politice / or even by racial sympathy when they become citizens of the United States, but are Americans in sentiment and largely in speech, and wholly and absolutely American in their plans for and education of their children. The Germans may be accepted as the most pronounced and valuable type of American accretion, and they become an integral part of American growth. It is therefore a logical deduction that, whatever the Russians may achieve in the Old World in wearing down the dominance of England, the United States holds a similar position in the New World, and has the sympathy and cooperation of all the Spanish and Portugueso Republics, and of a very important portion of the people and statesmen of Canada.

# FOREST REPUBLICAN.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 11.

TIONESTA, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1896.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

An Up-to-Date Celebration.

HOW TO CELEBRATE.

Julia Ward Howe Suggests a Pro-

gramme for the Fourth.

The question will be, How to make

the Fourth of July a true festival, a

National solemnity, without forgetting

the claims of the young to be amused, as well as to be instructed. In the

first place, I should think that the day

might fitly be made one of reunion,

by different clubs and associations of

culture and philanthropy. Those whose thoughts go deep enough to understand the true conditions of

human freedom, might meet and com-

oare their studies and experiences.

Very fitly, after such a meeting, each

individual of them might seek a group,

popular statement of the philosophy of freedom. Mothers, who should be

the true guardians of peace, might

well come together to study all that

promotes its maintainance. In gatherings of older children, prize essays

can imagine civic banquets, of a serious

and stately character, in which men

and women might sit together and

pledge each other in the exhibaration

I would have processions, but I would have them less military in char-

acter and more pacific in suggestion.

Congregations of the various religious

confessions might walk in order,

headed by their ministers, who should

all exchange the right hand of fellow-

ship with each other. I would have

no monster concerts, which cannot be

fully enjoyed, but divers assemblages,

at which music of the highest order

should be presented. Letters of greeting should be exchanged between

cities and States, and the device of the

day should be "In the Name of the Republic." The history of the war which culminated in our National in-

dependence should be amply illus-

trated by graphic lectures, and pos-

How would the following programme

On the evening of the 3d of July

in which the true love of country

should be explained and illustrated.

How many a name, half or wholly for-

gotten, would then be recalled from

oblivion, and with it the labor and

sacrifice of some noble life, some ex-

ushered in by martial music and a

military display sufficient to recall the services of the brave men who

gave our fathers liberty. At 10 o'clock orations in various public buildings,

the ablest speakers of the Common-

wealth doing their best to impart the

lesson of the day. From 12 to 4.30 in the afternoon I would have exercises for the children of the public

schools, examination of classes in

American history, prizes given for es-

says on historical and patriotic sub-

jects. Later, a gathering in public gardens and a tea, with fruit and

lowers, served for the children of the

city. In the evening the singing of

National anthems, tableaux vivants and fireworks, and in some form a

To these exercises I would add the

signing of a pledge of good citizen-ship. The pledge might be either general or particular in its terms, but

he act of signing it should imply a

disinterested public service of some

sort, a participation in some work useful for the health, beauty or order

f the city, without other reward than

the badge or button which would rep-

publics brought forward on this day,

and especially the historic struggles

of our own time. And I would if I could compel the attendance of our

men and women of fashion upon lec-

tures in which the true inwardness of

European society should be exposed

and the danger shown of the follies

and luxurious pomp which they de-light in imitating and which, however

esthetically adorned and disguised,

are for us a lead in the pathway of

moral and intellectual deterioration.

His Cup Overflowed,

Gimlet—"Did you have a good time on the Fourth, Johnny?" Johnny—"Did I? Well, say! Ma

in't got over the hysteries yet.

The Small Loy's Fourth,

-Julia Ward Howe.

He begins so-

resent the agreement entered into, would have the history of other re-

pastoral benediction.

The morning of the Fourth to be

ample precious for the community!

sibly by living pictures.

might be presented and discussed.

of friendship and good feeling.

to whose members he might present a

LIBERTY'S EMBLEM.

EVOLUTION OF THE STARS AND STRIPES. HE fing of the

glorious emblem of red, white and blue which every Fourth of July proudly waves on the tops of hun-dreds of flagpoles, eupolas, and scores of other sightly places in

both city and country, is not as old by almost a year as the independence of our land. The United States was not a country in the usual sense of the word when the troubles occasioned by the hateful Stamp Act had broke out with the mother country, and as the difficulties grew so that a war was the only method of settling the dis-pute, our Colonial legislators first busied themselves in asserting their independence, and it was not until some time later that the flag, as the distinctive emblem of the country's freedom, was chosen.

Every true American surely ought to be as well acquainted with the history of his country's flag as with the main events which called forth that remarkable document, the Declaration of Independence. But until recently the history of our flag has been practically and the flag dispenses over a small country as make the flag too clumsy. At this point Captain Samuel C. Reid offered the suggestion which won for him the target of the lower nives and to the suggestion which won for him the target of the lower nives and to the suggestion which won for him the target of the lower nives and to the suggestion which won for him the target of the lower nives and to the suggestion which were far to the lower nives and to the suggestion which were far to the lower nives and to the lower nives and to the suggestion which were far to the lower nives and to the suggestion which were not the the history of our flag has been practically ignored. Within the past few years its birthday, June 14, has been place of distinction it ought to have in the calender of America's memoral and a second one of its kind creeted in Philades. The stripes as it exists to-day. His idea was simple and convenient, however great the number of States might be in the future. It was that the stripes he reduced to the former record one of its kind creeted in Philades. able days. The 14th of June is now regularly observed as Flag Day in many of our States. Its observance, beyond an increased fluttering of flags



DONT TREAD ON ME RATTLESNAKE COLONIAL FLAG FLAG AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN PINE-TREE FLAG ELAG OF 1777

VARIOUS AMERICAN FLAGS OF EARLY DATE.

structed in flag lore and what "Old gress to provide a suitable design for Glory," as it has been fondly called, really stands for.

A RECOMMENDATION FOR NO. 13. Probably every schoolboy and schoolgirl knows that the thirteen alternate red and white stripes on our flag typify the thirteen original States or colonies, from which our country grew. This number thirteen, coming down from the remote ages of superstitious antiquity, has been stamped as the forerunner of dire misfortune and untold evils, but surely those individuals who are still inclined to fight shy of the number must admit that a glorious exception has been the case in so far as these United States have been affected by having their birth from thirteen colonies.

The white stars in the blue field also are known to represent the number of States in the Union, a new star being added with the entrance of every new



State, but the star is not added until July 4, following the admission of the State. Beyond these few facts comparatively little is known regarding the "Stars and Stripes

It was on June 14, 1777, a very trying year in the Revolution for Americans, that the flag of the United States came into existence. Congress on that day passed the resolution, "That the stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

EORN IN PHILADELPHIA,

the scene of the birth of this flag, as a Since 1795 five more States had been if the obnoxious taxation laws would year previous it gave birth to the admitted to the Union and they country's freedom. It is also an in-wanted to be represented in some short lease of life for, after the Dec-teresting fact that the old house in manner in their country's flag. The which the first regular United States committee in charge of the matter lowing Fourth of July, there was no flag was made is still standing. This were first in favor of increasing the further use for the banner with the

the flag consisted of George Washington, Hon. George Ross, and Robert Morris, the great Pennsylvania financier, who freely gave all of his great wealth in the cause of his country. Betsy Ross kept a little upholstering store and was also one of the best seamstresses in the city, so it was natural that the committee should select her as the best one to make the flag. The design which she used was a rough one sketched by Washington in pencil, and it is worthy of remark that to Betsy Ross is due the credit for the five pointed stars. In the original design the stars had been made with six points. Betsy Ross plainly told the august committee that five-pointed stars would look much better, and cut

one from a piece of paper to show how it looked. The suggestion was adopted, and Betsy made the flag, which was greatly admired. She then re-ceived the contract from the Government to make all its flags, for which she was paid £14 12s. 3d. spiece, about \$70. The contract was held in this family for several years, but later her daughter, who belonged to the Society ot Friends, known as Quakers, ob jected to making flags for war vessels, although the society's scruples against warfare never seemed to have bothered Betsy Ross in the peaceful occupation of making the flags. The thirteen stars in the original flag were arranged in a circle, emblematic of the perpet-

uity of the Union. The Stars and Stripes met with universal favor, and as soon as extra ones could be made the different detachments of the American armies were supplied with them, and from that time to the close of the war they were an inspiration to victory and renewed

CHANGES IN THE PLAG. In 1795 the flag underwent its first change. Two more States, Vermont and Kentucky, had been admitted to the Union, and it was decided to increase both the Stripes and Stars to

the war of 1812. Philadelphia has the honor of being the flag came before Congress again, acknowledge the rule of Great Britain, house is at 239 Arch street and is now | stars and stripes as had been done be- | King's colors.

in our city, is chiefly confined to the schools where the boys and girls of America's coming generation are inby Captain Reid's wife. GRAVE OF PATHER OF THE PLAG.

A point of interest that may not be generally known is that Captain Reid lies buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. His grave is plot 13.108, near Cypress avenue and Zephyr path, but the little mound is unmarked by even the simplest head-stone. Congress, however, did, last year, grant an appropriation to place suitable monument over the grave. Captain Reid was one of America's true naval heroes, and he was famous in his day as the intrepid commander of the privateer General Armstrong,

which fought a desperate battle against three English gunboats in Fayal Roads, Azores Islands, September 26, 1814. The naval battle lasted the greater part of two days, but Cap-tain Reid, by the exercise of rare skill and judgment against his power-ful adversaries, finally defeated them with great loss. After the war of 1812 he was Har-bor Master and Port Warden of the

Port of New York. He died in 1861. Previous to the adoption of a regular United States flag in 1777, there was a wide variety of banners and devices used by the different detachnents of Colonial troops. One of the most famous of these flags and one used largely by the Massachusetts patriots was the rattlesnake flag with its warning words, "Don't Fread or The snake was sometimes represented as cut into thirteen piece and supplemented with the words "Join or Die." The color of the flag was yellow and the rattlesnake black. The yellow is said to have been sug gested by the quarantine flag of Great Britain, indicative of plague, and the yellow color and the venomous rattlesnakes were meant to be suggestive of far greater danger than a plague to whoever attacked it. Massachusetts also had a special flag bearing the emblem of a pine tree on a white field. This sometimes bore the motto, Appeal to Heaven." South Carolina used the palmetto tree as its flag emblem, and it was one of these palmetto tree flags that waved so defiantly from Fort Moultrie, June 28, 1776, when the British made a savage attack upon that place.

THE GRAND UNION, The Grand Union Flag was about the first attempt to provide for a Na



WHERE THE PIEST PLAG WAS MADE.

tional emblem. It was the design of fifteen. This was done, and for twenty- Benjamin Franklin and two others three years the flag remained in this while in the camp of the Continental condition. The first United States troops at Cambridge, in the winter of ship to nufurl from her masts this 1775, and it is said to have been flag of the United States be thirteen fifteen striped banner was the historic first raised over the camp, January old battleship Constitution, better 1776. It contained thirteen white and known as "Old Ironsides," which was red stripes. The King's colors, the built in 1795, and did good service in Cross of the Georges, had been retained, testifying that the Colonies In 1818 the question of a change in were united, but were still ready to

lag was also used quite extensively. This was a plain blue flag with a white field in the upper left hand corner, divided into four squares by a red cross. The other first square was a sphere, divided, emblematical of American as the new world. The Massachusetts troops had a number of these flags, but instead of the sphere put a green pine tree in the white

Our Stars and Stripes was 119 years old on the 14th of last June, and in the celebration of our one hundred and twentieth Independence Day something of its history may well be remembered by all patriotic Ameri-

Jerry Fusk's 4th of July Speech,

"In Iowa, when I was a youngster," said the Hon. James S. Clarkson, "the Fourth of July was celebrated in the cities, country towns and villages and at the cross roads, and the celebrations were sincere demonstrations of popular affection for the flag. Oratory, dancing and driving made up the day, sentiment, love making and dancing the night.

"Just such Fourth of July celebrations are held now in some parts of the country. The late Jerry Rusk attended such a one in West Virginia a year or two before he died. He was scheduled to make an address, but the other speakers had been long winded, and when it came to his turn he saw that the young folks, especially the girls, were anxious to begin the danc-So his remarks were brief and

to the point.
"'My friends,'" he'said, 'it seems to
me it is about time the pretty girls
here had a chance to shake their feet. Besides, I want to dance myself, and so instead of talking, I shall be delighted if I may lead the first set. Who of all you girls will be my part-

"That was the most popular speech of the day. In less than a minute the music was heard, and, led by Uncle Jerry, the boys and girls began to dance around the handkerchief. Rusk stayed on the floor a long time before he gave his place to a younger man, after having danced with a dozen of the prettiest girls in the whole



I heard it ring all through the night In joyful tones supreme As though from freedom's far-off height The melody did stream; And liberty O! liberty— It shouled through my dream.

It seemed to lift, to rise, to float Me o't he joyful strain; The pulsing accents seemed to gloat On that one rich refrain; And liberty
O! liberty—
It echoed through my brain,
And liberty
O! liberty—
It called and called again.

All through the dreamful, happy night I heard its voice outpour—

The "poor old bell," the people said,
"Would ring, ah! evermore."

But liberty
O! liberty—
I heard it o'er and o'er,
Ant liberty
Oh! liberty—

As in the days of yore. And does it ring no more?-ah me They spoke who were not wise, ts voice is rolling round the world— Such music never dies. Uncensingly it eries,
And liberty
O! liberty—
A listening world replies,

A Fourth of July Conversation.

Foreigner-- "So eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Native—"That, sir, is the regular price, but without having made especial investigation, sir, I have no resitation in saying that you will doubtless find our great department stores offering heavy reductions."-Detroit Tribune.

### In the History Class.

Teacher-"What great event occurred on the Fourth of July?" Scholar-"Columbus America,

Teacher-"Oh, no, he didn't." Scholar (in surprise) - "He didn't." Teacher-"Of course not." Scholar-"Well, who did discover

### A Patriotic Thing.

The horse thief who broke into my shop last night," said the false-hair merchant, "reminded me very much of a fire-cracker." "How was that?" asked his friend,

"He went off with a bang," sighed the hair merchant. - Harper's Bazar.

### An Accompaniment,

Mrs. Parke Row-"Now that the Fourth is here, I think I shall have lo ake some Washington cake." Parke Rowe-"If it's the rame kind that you had last year, you'll want a hatchet to go with it."-Puck.

### The Difference.

What does it mean to one little mald? Popeorn and pennars and plus issuemade, What does it mean to two little boys! Torpodoes and Pre-crackers, racket and noise. RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Insertion.

Marriages and death notices gratis.

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

Job work—cash on delivery.

They say that "time assunges," Time never did assuage: An actual suffering strengthens As sinewe do, with am

TIME'S HEALING.

Time is a test of trouble. But not a remedy; If such it proves, it proves, too, -E. Dickinson, in New York Independent.

#### HUMOR OF THE DAY,

The doctor's bill is the sum total of man's ills. -Adams Freeman.

In Kentucky they never miss the water when the well runs dry .-

"Necessity is the mother of invention," and a good many inventors show the relationship.—Puck. In the consideration of misfits there's no one so bad as the cook who can't cook .- Adams Freeman.

Ob, pretty fad, so blithe and grand, Your rule is for a day: The world has lifted Trilby and Epoused the Hoentgen ray, —Washington Star.

The eathode ray may do some good by making the man who can see right, through you less inclined to boast of his ability, -Puck.

Cool, but Polite: Young Lady-"Shall you never get married, then. Herr Assessor?" Gent-"Oh, yes! after you."-Humoristische Blatter. A dull and sickening thud was

heard. It wakened everybody in the house. The newsboy had tossed a Sunday paper on the porch. -Prince-

"Have you seen that new-woman barber just around the corner?" "Do you mean to tell me that the new woman has begun to shave?"-Indianapolis Journal.

"Alas, father! I have lost my heart," wailed the heroide. The villain howled: "Careless girl!" he ex-claimed between his elenehod teeth.— Philadelphia Record.

Little Tommy-"Why does the leader of the orchestra wave his stick about it in that manner, mommer?" Mamma-"To keep the flies off the music, I suppose," Bunkle Times,

As on his daily trip he went,
The sun exciaimed: "I vow
There's no denying that I am
The champion schercher how."

Twynn-"I should think that a stuttering man would naturally be au excellent grammarian." Triplett-"I don't see what that has to do with it." Twynn—"Well, he would be familiar with the parts of speech."—Judge. swiss Peasant—"I was highly

pleased with the conduct of my city boarders last year. The Baron sawed ten cords of wood for me, the Baroness milked the cow, and their children took care of the geese."--Fitegende Blactter.

"Energy," said the professor, "is never wasted." "I guess," said young Fresh, "that the old man never fanned the air so hard that he almost pulled his spine in two when two men were napolis Journal.

Mr. Spriggius (gently)-"My dear, a Boston man was shot at by a burglar, and his life was saved by a button which the bullet struck." Mrs. Spriggius-"Well, what of it?" Mr. Spriggins (meekly)-"Nothing, only the button must have been on."-Boston

"I thought her father was so enraged over the elopement that he would never forgive them, and now he has given them a brand new bicyclu "Of different makes, mind you. They will be fighting like cats and dogs before a week."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I thought her father was so enraged over the elopement that he would never forgive them, and now he has given them a brand new bicycle apiece." "Of different makes, mind you. They will be fighting like cats and dogs before a week."-Indianapolis Journal.

In the Far Beyond: Lord Saporias -"It is a fact, as you say, that we Englishmen have a habit of standing with our backs to the fire. I wonder why it is?" Miss Starzen Strypes— "I suppose it is because you know you will have to face it some day."-Brooklyn Life.

"Really, Jane, dear," said Mr. Bobbetter, to his wife, as they sat down in the theatre, "your hat is entirely too high, Take it off and put it in your lap," "Well, I like that," snapped Mrs. Bobbetter. "If I put that hat in my lap, how am 1 going to see over it?"—Harper's Baxar.

"Remember, my son," said the prudent father, "that politices doesn't cost anything." "Yes," was the re-ply, "I've heard that." "You don't doubt it, do you?" "Well, it certainly costs me about \$2,50 a week to get any politeness out of the waiters at our hotel."-Tit-Bits.

It was a pretty little love scene, tho picture they were looking at, and the title was, "The Old, Old Story," "What is the 'Old, Old Story?" sha asked, artlessly. "Oh, I reckon it is something about getting robbed by the umpire, or something of the sort,' he suswered. - Indianapolis Journal.

"If you're a good boy"-the parent began. But the young man interrupted: "Excuse me, but I know what you are going to say. I have a new proposition to offer. If you are real kind to me, Pil let you take me to the circus instead of Uncle Richard or Aunt Jane, or the gentleman who lives next door."-Washington Star.

Ceeil Rhodes holds the record for having paid the largest passage-money from Suez to Beira. The steamer he was on ran aground, and, after waiting two or three days, he chartered the steamer Oretes to complete his journey

at a cost of \$17,500.