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

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The Iows 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 gos 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 earned amounting to \$41,526,832 annually. The product of these industries is estimated at something in the deighborbood 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 ! Le future when it includes America in its bypothesis. The tremendous energy of this great country is inextinguishable, and overbears overything else. The most potent element in the increment of its population from the outside is the German, and nans are no longer Germans politior 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 Portuguese Republics, and of a very important portion of the people and statesmen of Canada.

LIBERTY'S EMBLEM.

HE flag of the United States, that glorious emblem of red, white and blue which every Fourth of July proudly waves on the tops of hun-dreds of flagpoles, cupolas, domes

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 freedem, 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 ignored. Within the past few years its birthday, June 14, has been practically from oblivion, and given the remarkable document, the Declaration of Independence. But until recently the history of our flag has been practically ignored. Within the past few years its birthday, June 14, has been rescued from oblivion, and given the place of distinction it ought to have in the calender of America's memoriant the calender of America's memoriant the building, being the state of preservation. It is a small towever great the number of States might be in the future. It was that the young folks, especially the state of preservation. It is a small however great the number of States might be in the future. It was that the stripes be reduced to the former number of thirteen and always remain so, while the stars be made as numerically in the stripes be reduced to the former number of thirteen and always remain so, while the stars be made as numerically the states comprising the here had a chance to shake their feet. Besides, I want to dance myself, and besides in the stars be made as numerically in the suggestion which the suggestion where the su schools where the boys and girls of ply as Betsy Ross.

America's coming generation are in-America's coming generation are in-





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 Uni. n, 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 Beyond these few facts comparatively little is known regarding

ing 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 flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

BORN IN PHILADELPHIA,

year previous it gave birth to the admitted to the Union and they be repealed. But the flag had a very country's freedom. It is also an inwanted to be represented in some short lease of life for, after the Decteresting fact that the old house in manner in their country's flag. The laration of Independence on the folwhich the first regular United States committee in chessos of the matter lowing Fourth of July, there was no flag was made is still standing. This were first in favor of increasing the house is at 230 Arch street and is now stars and pripes as had been done be-

the flag consisted of George Washing-ton, 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 amstresses 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 received the contract from the Government of the contract from the Government of the contract from the Government of the contract from the contr ment 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 of 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 ginal 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 "Stars and Stripes."

the Union, and it was decided to introduce the Union of t

the war of 1812.

ons as the States comprising the Union. On April 4, 1818, this plan was adopted by Congress, and the first flag under the new idea was made by Captain Reid's wife. GRAVE OF PATHER OF THE PLAG.

A point of interest that may not be generally known is that Captain Reid ies 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 headyear, grant an appropriation to place a 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 Captain Reid, by the exercise of rare skill and judgment against his powerful 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 reg-ular United States flag in 1777, there was a wide variety of banners and de-vices used by the different detach-ments 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 resented as cut into thirteen piece and supplemented with the words "Join or Die." The color of the flag 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 em blem of a pine tree on a white field. This sometimes bore the motto, "An Appeal to Heaven." South Carolina used the palmetto tree as its flag emolem, 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

The Grand Union Flag was about the first attempt to provide for a Na-



WHERE THE FIRST PLAG WAS MADE, It was the design of

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 unfurl from her masts this 1775, and it is said to have been fifteen striped banner was the historic first raised over the camp, January 2. 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 rehe war of 1812. tained, testifying that the Colonies In 1818 the question of a change in were united, but were still ready to Philadelphia has the honor of being the same before Congress again.

The same before Congress again.

The same before Congress again.

Since 1795 five more States had been if the obnoxious taxation laws would hatchet to go with it."—Puck.

What was called the New England flag 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 Massachusetta 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 Pusk'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 at-tended such a one in West Virginia a year or two before he died. He was scheduled to make an address, but the

Besides, I want to dance myself, and so instead of talking, I shall be de-lighted 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. dance around the handkerculor. Rusk stayed on the floor a long time before he gave his place to a younger man, after having danced with a dozen stone. Congress, however, did, last of the prettiest girls in the whole



In joyful tones supreme
As though from freedom's far-off height
The melody did stream;
And liberty
O! liberty
Its only constant theme,
And liberty

And liberty O! liberty— It shouted through my dream. It seemed to lift, to rise, to float Me on the 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 beil," the people said,
"Would ring, ah! evermore."
But liberty
O' liberty—
I heard it o'er and o'er,
And liberty
Oh! liberty
As in the days of vore.

And does it ring no more?-al me! They spoke who were not wise,
Its voice is rolling round the world—
Such music nover dies.
Still liberty
O! liberty Uncomingly it eries,
And liberty
O'! liberty—
A listening world replies.

As in the days of yore.

A Fourth of July Conversation.

Foreigner--"So cternal vigilance is no price of liberty."
Native—"That, sir, is the regular price, but without having made especial investigation, sir, I have no hesitation in saying that you will doubtless find our great department stores offering heavy reductions."-

In the History Class.

Teacher-"What great event ocsurred 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 erchant, '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 to nake some Washington cake."

The Difference.

What does it mean to one little maid? Papeorn and peauuts and pink lemonade, What does it mean to two little boys! Torpedoes and Pro-crackers, racket and noise.



HOW TO CELEBRATE,

Julia Ward Howe Suggests a Programme 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-pare their studies and experiences. Very fitly, after such a meeting, each individual of them might seek a group, to whose members he might present a 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 might be presented and discussed. 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 of friendship and good feeling.

I would have processions, but I would have them less military in character 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 independence should be amply illustrated by graphic lectures, and possibly by living pictures.

How would the following programme

On the evening of the 3d of July quiet gatherings in halls and churches, in which the true love of country should be explained and illustrated. How many a name, half or wholly forgotten, would then be recalled from oblivion, and with it the labor and sacrifice of some noble life, some example precious for the community!

The morning of the Fourth to be 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 Commonwealth 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 essays on historical and patriotic subjects. Later, a gathering in public gardens and a tea, with fruit and flowers, served for the children of the city. In the evening the singing of National anthems, tableaux vivants and fireworks, and in some form a pastoral benediction.

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 the 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 of the city, without other reward than the badge or button which would represent the agreement entered into. I would have the history of other republics 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 methetically adorped and disguised are for us a lead in the pathway of moral and intellectual deterioration. -Julia Ward Howe.

His Cup Overflowed,

Gimlet-"Did you have a good time n the Fourth, Johnny?" Johnny-"Did 1? Well, say! Ma ain't got over the hysterics yet.'

The Small Loy's Fourth.



He begins so-

TIME'S HEALING.

each insertion.

Marriages and death notices gratis.

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

Job work—cash on delivery.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square, one incel, one insertion . \$ 100
One Square, one inch, one month . 3 00
One Square, one inch, three months . 5 00
One Square, one inch, one year . 10 00
Two Squares, one year . 15 00
Quarter Column, one year . 31 00
Half Codumn, one year . 10 00
Legal advertisements ten cents per line each insertion.

They say that "time assuages," Time never did assuage An actual suffering strengthens As sinews do, with ago

Time is a test of trouble But not a remedy: If such it proves, it proves, too, There was no malady, -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,

Oh, pretty fad, so blitte and grand,
Your rule is for a day:
The world has jitted Trilby and
Epoused the Routgen ray.
—Washington Star.

The cathode 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 wo-man has begun to shave?"-Indianapolis Journal.

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

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

Mamma—'To keep the flies off the music, I suppose."—Banks, Times.

As on his daily trip be went,
The sun exclaimed: "I vow
There's no denying that I am
The champion schorcher now."
—Washington Star.

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 Baro-ness milked the cow, and their chil-dren took care of the geese."—Flic-

gende Blaetter. "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 out and the bases were full."-India-napolis Journal.

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

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

"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 Saporian -"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 theatro, "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 politness 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 politoness out of the waiters at our hotel."-Tit-Bits.

It was a pretty little love scene, the picture they were looking at, and the title was, "The Old, Old Story." "What is the 'Old, Old Story?" she asked, artlessly. "Oh, I reckon it is something about getting robbed by the umpire, or something of the sort," he answered.—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, I'll let you take me to the circus instead of Unclo Richard or Aunt Jane, or the gentleman who lives next door."-Washington Star.

Cecil 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 Orotes to complete his journey at a cost of \$17,500.