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FALL OF REPUBLICS.

A MINUTE EXAMINATION OF HISTORY ON THIS POINT.

THE ONE NOTABLE CASE.

Only a Single Instance in History Where the Republic Was Well Established, Was Abandoned by Its People and Not Re-Established.

(Springfield Republican.)
In these days we hear a good deal of the saying, "The natural tendency of republics is toward monarchy." How that old dogma of toby faith should have passed current so long is amazing. With the exception of Rome, there is scarcely an instance recorded where a republic has passed into monarchy of its own making, and in almost every case where a republic has failed, its fall has been brought about by force from without. I append the facts.

On the continent of Asia there has never been a republic.

In the islands of the Pacific there have been two attempts to establish republican government: The temporary republic of Hawaii, which went out of existence in 1893 by being arbitrarily annexed to this country; and the provisional republic of the Philippines, which is now being destroyed by the American forces.

On the continent of Africa there have been several, both in ancient and modern times.

There was the confederacy of five cities called the Pentapolis, of the Cyrenaica, consisting of Cyrene, Barca, Tenchra, Berenice, and Ptolemais. It was first conquered by the King of Egypt, afterward by the armies of Alexander. It was made an Egyptian province, and was finally erected into a separate kingdom by one of the Ptolemies, who gave it to his illegitimate son.

There was Carthage and her sister city, Utica, and her dependencies, Leptis, Uthra, and Sabrada, called the Tripoli (after which the modern country of Tripoli is called). Some of them were destroyed, the others subjected by the military power of Rome.

In modern Africa there is Liberia, founded in 1847, which still exists as a republic; and there are the Orange Free State and the South African Republic, called the Transvaal, whose republican institutions are now being crushed by British armies.

In ancient Europe there were two countries in which the republic flourished, Greece and Italy. The Greek republics were destroyed by Philip of Macedon. The great Roman republic passed into an empire after centuries of existence.

In later times, first, in Italy: There is the little republic of San Marino, established in 499 A. D., and still existing. We are familiar with the attempt of Rienzi to re-establish the republic in Rome. His first attempt was frustrated by the Italian princes. His second, which seems to have been merely an attempt to establish personal, dictatorial government, was frustrated by the people themselves.

An earlier attempt, in the twelfth century, to re-establish the republic in Rome was suppressed by the Emperor, Frederick Barbarossa. It was this Emperor who obtained by dint of a long war the suzerainty of the republican cities of Lombardy, Milan, Parma, Tortona, and others, and so laid the foundation of their ruin.

A republic was established in Rome by the great Mazzini, who was placed at its head. In 1848 the King of Naples sent an army, and Louis Napoleon sent another under General Oudinot, and together they destroyed the republic.

Luca, a maritime republic until 1858, when Napoleon made the prince of Piombino hereditary president and in 1815 the powers made it a duchy.

Pisa was an independent republic until 1509, when it was subdued by the Florentines.

Senza established itself as a republic when the empire of Charlemagne was partitioned. It was conquered by Spain in 1554 and given to no I. Grand Duke of Florence.

Parma was a republic for a short while after the dissolution of the Roman empire. It was subdued by Italian princes and made a dukedom.

Florence shared a similar fate.

The four principal republics of medieval Italy were Milan, Florence and the two great maritime States, Genoa and Venice.

In Milan the noble family of Visconti, having expelled the Guelfs, obtained from the German Emperor the title first of vicars of the empire, then the vicars of the empire, and finally the Emperor Wenceslaus created Giovanni Galeazzo Visconti, Duke of Milan, for himself and his heirs male. This was not accomplished without repeated insurrections on the part of the people, and at last the Emperor razed the city, and killed or drove out the greater part of the people, and so embellished the dukedom firmly.

Parma was a republic until the German Emperors claimed suzerainty of it, as they did of other Italian States. In 1253 the city bought its freedom from Rudolph, of Hapsburg, for 600,000 golden florins. The family of the Medici became very influential and aimed at sovereignty. But Guicciardini says that when Piero di Medici undertook to treat for the State on his personal responsibility, the people banished him and his family. The people then, under the leadership of Savonarola, made the republic more democratic by lodging the law-making and elective power in the mass-meeting of the citizens.

The Pope sent a Spanish army against them, and the tenth of the army Gray still further liberalized their government, making the Gonfaloniere elective for one year, instead of for life, as formerly. But they were conquered, the Medici were restored, a part of the citizens, assembled in the public place, were surrounded by an armed force and compelled to alter the Constitution, lodging the power in a council of sixty, appointed by a body of fifteen, who were to be chosen by the Medici. This was in 1512. The Pope made the Medici prisoner at the Cortona, and the Florentines again expelled the Medici and restored the republic. But in 1531, the Pope, again at liberty, sent an army against Florence, in conjunction with the army of the German Emperor, and reconquered the republic. The Emperor then proclaimed a Constitution, making Alessandro di Medici head of the State, with the dukedom hereditary in the Medici family. (Guicciardini says that Alessandro was the Pope's nephew and the Emperor's son-in-law.) Some years after, his descendant, Cosimo I., was created by the Emperor Grand Duke. Three hundred years afterwards, 1819 (so strong was the love of the Florentines for the republic), they rose and expelled the

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(no 11-Su, W & F t Ja 1)

FILES.
Richmond, Va., August 14, 1900.
Rectal Infirmary, 1302 Ross street, City.
Gentlemen—I suffered with Piles and Hemorrhoids for twenty long years; tried everything, but no relief. I was induced to try your treatment, and am very happy that I did so, for I am as good as new. Your claims are genuine, and you deserve success.
Yours truly,
JOHN W. GILLIAM.

Richmond, Va., August 14, 1900.
Rectal Infirmary, 1302 Ross street, City.
Gentlemen—A few months ago I was suffering horribly with Hemorrhoids; could scarcely walk. Your treatment completely relieved and cured me.
Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM H. MULLEN.

Disputata, Va., August 14, 1900.
Rectal Infirmary, 1302 Ross street, Richmond, Va.
Dear Sirs—I suffered untold agonies for 12 twelve years with Piles; to-day thanks to your treatment, I am as well as ever I was. I feel that it is my duty to let the world know what a benefit you have been to me.
Respectfully,
CHARLES GEE.
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Women's Terror

Hazlehurst, Miss., Jan. 11, 1900.
I have always suffered with terrible monthly pains, low down, but since I have been using McErl's Wine of Cardui I have no pain at all.
ELLA CAISON.

Do you live in terror of the monthly appearance of the menstrual period? Does it mean to you days and weeks of languishing on a bed of sickness or laboriously dragging yourself about? Do sharp pains frequently catch you "low down"? Headaches, backaches, and pains in the abdomen, arms and legs—all over the body in fact—make your existence a burden, do they not? It is remarkable that you will continue to suffer these terrible ills day after day, when other women with exactly the same symptoms are being cured by

WINE OF CARDUI

Nature never intended you to suffer, and there is no necessity for it when there is such a remedy as Wine of Cardui near at hand. The record of this great medicine shows that it has brought relief from those trying aches and pains, to over one million suffering women. The menstrual period has no terror for a healthy woman. If you suffer you are in ill health. Wine of Cardui is a natural remedy which makes menstruation painless. Try the remedy which cured Ella Caison and Mary Stevenson. All druggists sell \$1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

I suffered untold misery with womb trouble and suppressed menses for several years. I used doctors' medicine which gave me only temporary relief. Two years ago I began taking Wine of Cardui and Theodor's Black-Draught. I am now perfectly cured and have a fine baby five months old. I heartily recommend Wine of Cardui and Theodor's Black-Draught to all suffering women.
Conclave, N. C., Mar. 21, 1900.
Mrs. MARY J. STEVENSON.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chastanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Grand Duke, Leopold II., and re-established the republic. But again a foreign army came against them and set up the government of the Grand Duke.
Genoa, a great maritime republic, rival of Venice, was established before the ninth century. In 1404 it was reduced by the Emperor Charles V., who gave its territory to the duchy of Milan. It regained independence in 1528, and the republic was re-established. It was finally reduced in 1805 by Napoleon, who incorporated it in his empire. And in 1815 the Powers gave it to the King of Sardinia.

Venice was a republic from its foundation in the fifth century continuously until its final extinction in 1797. In that year Bonaparte, who had conquered it, gave it by the treaty of Campo Formio to Austria. In exchange he took away from Austria Belgium and Lombardy. He said to Rottiere, his secretary: "Be easy. They shall pay for it. Their republic has lived."

The territory of Lombardy, which he took away from Austria, he erected into two republics, the Transalpine and the Cisalpine, 1798. Afterward he joined the two into one, and called it the Italian republic. He made his relative, the Prince of Piombino, president. In 1802 he had himself made President; and he garrisoned it with 20,000 French troops. In 1805, when he became Emperor of the French, and the title of President was no longer compatible with his new dignities, he managed so that a deputation went to Paris and offered him the crown. And the Italian republic became the kingdom of Italy.

There is a little republic in the Spanish Pyrenees called Andorra, which is like that of San Marino, too small to awaken the jealousy of kings, and which therefore still remains.

When Greece threw off the Turkish yoke her people set up a provisional republic. But the allied Powers, who had helped Greece, stepped in and prevented it, and set up a German Prince, Otto, as King. (He was afterward compelled to flee.)

The Ionian Isles had a little aristocratic republic, with headquarters at Corfu. This republic fell under the protection of England, who garrisoned it. In 1863, when George, another German prince, was made King of Greece, he placed Otto, England gave the Ionian Isles to him. And so that little republic passed away.

When Russia, Prussia, and Austria divided Poland between them by the treaty of Vienna, they took a small tract of land called the Polish Republic. Upon the death of the Emperor, the republic was called the Republic of Cracow. Its people, however, took too much interest in Polish independence, so, in 1846, they destroyed it, and gave its insignificant territory to Austria.

Very few people know that there was a republic in Russia—even Russia! In the middle ages the city and principality of Novgorod was a republic. Not Nijni Novgorod, where is held the great fair of Asia, but that one in the north of Russia, near St. Petersburg. In those days

it was the only part of Russia which resisted the Tartar conquest. In 1475 Ivan the Great, Duke of Moscow, conquered it, last of all the independent States of Russia. On the strength of this achievement he proclaimed himself Czar.

Iceland, from the eighth century, was a republic, but in 1261 was conquered by the Norwegians.

Switzerland has never had a king, although several times subjected to the sway of foreign emperors. Since 1308 her government has been purely republican, and some of her cantons were so even before that.

The northern provinces of the Netherlands, when they threw off the Spanish yoke in the seventeenth century, established a republic called the republic of the United Provinces, which existed for nearly 200 years. But in 1815 Napoleon made it a kingdom, and placed his brother Louis on the throne.

The German free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfurt, and Lubec can hardly be called republics, since they recognized the suzerainty of the Emperor. For sixty or seventy years, however, there being no longer an Emperor, they may be regarded as independent, as well as free. But their independence was destroyed in 1811, when the Prussian army proclaimed Frederick William Emperor at Versailles.

England once made an experiment in republican government, by cutting off the head of her King and abolishing her House of Lords. Cromwell, however, exercised absolute power as lord protector, and the office and dignity descended to his son. This arrangement, from the beheading of Charles I. in 1653, to the restoration of Charles II. in 1660, lasted twelve years only, and is one of the few examples upon which the Tories rely to prove their dogma.

Another example is France. In 1793 France became a constitutional kingdom. In 1793 a republic. In 1805 Napoleon made himself Emperor. In 1814 France was overthrown by the allied Powers, who, occupying France with their armies, restored the ancient kingdom in the person of Louis XVIII. The next year Napoleon returned from the island of Elba and for a hundred days regained his empire. Upon his defeat at Waterloo the Powers again installed the Bourbons, who ruled until 1830, when Charles X. was compelled to flee by a revolution. Unfortunately, the revolution, under the advice of Talleyrand, made Louis Philippe lieutenant-general of the kingdom. He soon became King, although the government was liberalized by the adoption of a Constitution. In 1848 the people made another attempt to establish the republic, driving out the King (who made his escape as "Mr. Smith") and erecting a popular government. In 1851 Louis Napoleon, having been elected President, and taking oath to support the republic, overthrew it and made himself Emperor. Upon the death of Napoleon III. the republic was again established. In 1870 the people renewed the struggle for popular government. In 1870, when he lost the battle of Sedan, Thiers

and Gambetta proclaimed the republic, which still exists. During all these years, from the beginning of the revolution until the fall of Louis Napoleon—1793-1870—France was under republican government only fifteen years. It took all those years, and all those successive attempts, to firmly establish the republic, which now appears to be final.

The history of republics in America is almost universally the same: Once a republic, always a republic. In Haiti General Souleouque called himself Emperor for a while. But the republic was re-established. In Mexico, Colonel Huertib had himself proclaimed Emperor, but was soon overthrown and the republic restored. Later on, when the United States, by reason of civil war, was not in a position to assert the Monroe doctrine, Louis Napoleon sent an army, which overran Mexico and proclaimed Maximilian Emperor. As soon as the French troops were withdrawn the people rose, seized Maximilian, tried him, and sentenced him to be shot, which was done. And again the republic.

It will be seen from these facts that the almost universal rule is that a republic once established endures, unless destroyed by the force of foreign arms. There are but seven possible exceptions: The old republic of Rome, which was destroyed by the second attempt of Rienzi. The protectorate of Cromwell. The first French republic, 1805. The second French republic, 1831. In Haiti, in the time of Souleouque. In Mexico, in the time of Huertib. There are but three plausible exceptions—but three cases where the republic fell by domestic revolution and did not rise again:
The Roman republic.
Rienzi's tribunate.
Cromwell's protectorate.
And there is but one true exception—that is to say, there is but one case in the whole range of history where the republic was well established, was abandoned by its own people and was not re-established:
So that Rome remains the sole example upon which is founded the dogma, "The tendency of the republic is toward monarchy." CHARLES M. WALLACE, Jr.

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