

Announcements.

RATES.—Associate Judge, \$10; County Treasurer, \$8; County Surveyor, \$5; Coroner, \$2.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce E. L. JONES, of Harmony township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to Republican usages.

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. WHITE, of Harriet township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to Republican usages.

We are authorized to announce JOHN THOMSON, of Harmony township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to Republican usages.

COUNTY TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce A. M. DOUTT, of Tionesta Borough, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to Republican usages.

We are authorized to announce Wm. LAWRENCE, of Tionesta township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to Republican usages.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, March 29, 1886.

The President is being complimented on all sides for the excellence of his appointments made this week.

Through some unexpected delay the President's proclamation opening to settlement a part of Oklahoma Territory was not issued until Wednesday.

It names 12 o'clock, April 22nd, as the earliest date that the new land can be occupied. The General Land Office has perfected arrangements for dividing the land opened to settlement into two districts, the Eastern office to be located at Guthrie, and the Western at King Fisher stage station.

A caucus of Republican Senators has decided against a discussion of Mr. Hoar's Southern election investigation resolution at the present session.

It is generally expected that the Senate will adjourn next week, the most of its members being very anxious to get away. Senator Washburn has had to return to Minnesota on account of his bad health. He has not been well since he took his seat.

Secretary Windom has appointed M. E. Bell, formerly Supervising Architect of the Treasury, to be Superintendent of public buildings at Chicago. He has also removed R. Lancaster, surveyor of the port of St. Louis, and recommended J. O. Churchill for the position.

It can be stated on the very best authority that there is no foundation for the stories printed in the Democratic papers about a row between Postmaster General Wanamaker and the Pennsylvania Senators over the Philadelphia postmastership. There is no row, has been no row, nor is there likely to be any.

Secretary Windom has leased a house here. The house belongs to Senator Sherman, and is well known, having been the residence of Secretary Stanton when he was Lincoln's Secretary of War.

First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson is beginning to get in his work on the 50,000 fourth-class postmasters and the heads are beginning to fall at a very rapid rate.

The President made a popular step when he nominated "Corporal" Tanner to succeed Gen. Black as Commissioner of Pensions. It shows a recognition of the rank and file that is highly gratifying.

Recognizing the fact that the troubles in our Railway Mail Service were largely brought about by Democratic removals of experienced Superintendents in that service, Postmaster General Wanamaker has put a number of old officials back into their old positions.

A foolish attempt was made by some personal enemies of John C. New to defeat his confirmation as Consul General at London, by bringing to light some old charges against him, that had been fully investigated in the courts of Indiana years ago without resulting in any injury to Mr. New. It is hardly likely that the President, who has for many years lived in the same town with Mr. New, would have nominated him for an honorable position had he not have known him to be worthy of it. The Senate made short work of the absurd charges.

Since the advent of the present administration Mondays are spoken of by the politicians as "Blue Monday," because the President has reserved that one day in the week for himself and refuses to see any office-seekers.

The newspaper men of the Republican party have no right to complain of the recognition they have received from this administration. The President evidently knows that there is no danger of making a mistake in selecting a newspaper man to fill any position, no matter how important it may be. Let the good work go on, the hard working profession cannot receive more than it is entitled to from the Republican party.

Great pressure is being brought to

bear upon the President to persuade him to appoint a successor to the late Justice Matthews, of the U. S. Supreme Court, before the adjournment of the extra session of the Senate.

Disaster at Samoa.

Early rumors of a most disastrous storm along the coast of Samoa on the 12th of March, are confirmed by later reports. The hurricane burst upon the island very suddenly and before the vessels were able to get out to sea they dashed against the reef which surrounds the harbor at Apia. Three American vessels, the Trenton, Vandalia and Nipsic, and three German vessels, the Olga, Adler and Eber, were wrecked, two of each with all on board, and one of each—the Nipsic, and Olga—were partially saved with only a few of each crew drowned.

Following is a record of the officers and men lost: Eber—The Captain and all other officers except one, and 78 men. Vandalia—The Captain, four officers and 40 men. Nipsic—Seventy men. Adler—Altogether 15 persons.

Thus it is seen that, instead of fighting each other, the United States and German vessels have met a foe more powerful than their combined strength, and which inflicted upon both an equally crushing disaster. It is to be hoped this terrible fate may bring an end to the petty controversy over the Samoan affair, and that all differences may be amicably settled.

Official Changes.

The following are among the important official changes made by the President since our last report:

Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain.

Murat Halstead, of Ohio, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany. The Senate refused to confirm Mr. Halstead's nomination.

Allen Thorndyke Rice, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.

Patrick Egan, of Nebraska, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Chili.

Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico.

John Hicks, of Wisconsin, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Peru.

George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Portugal.

Robert Adams, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil.

Lausing B. Misener, of California, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Central American States.

Wm. L. Scraggs, of Georgia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Venezuela.

Wm. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Corea.

John T. Abbott, of New Hampshire, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Colombia.

Edwin H. Terrill, of Texas, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Belgium.

George Chandler, of Kansas, to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Geo. L. Shoup, of Idaho, to be Governor of Idaho.

Edward J. Curtis, of Idaho, to be Secretary of Idaho.

James N. Huston, of Indiana, to be Assistant Treasurer at New York City.

Wm. F. Watson, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

Geo. H. Shields, of Missouri, to be Assistant Attorney General, vice Richard Montgomery, resigned.

L. Bradford Prince, of Santa Fe, N. M., to be Governor of New Mexico.

Louis Walker, of Montana, to be Secretary of Montana.

Pennsylvania Postmasters.—R. A. Paul, Saltburg; J. B. Patrick, Clarion; R. A. Love, Warren; C. B. Gould, Emporium; D. D. P. Alexander, Appollo; Jas. Ogden, Latrobe; R. S. Barker, Lock Haven.

—When you are troubled with dizziness, your appetite all gone, and you feel generally, take a few doses of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mantrake Bitters, and you will be surprised at the improvement in your feelings. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. For sale by D. Barnett.

—Said a noted man of 60 years, "My mother gave me Down's' Elixir for coughs and colds when I was a boy." For sale by D. Barnett.

—Rheumatism is quickly cured by using Arnica & Oil Liniment. For sale by D. Barnett.

Consequential Damages.

It will be remembered that a few years ago Mr. Struthers sued the Dunkirk Railroad Company for the consequential damages to his property next to the Court House, caused by the construction and use of the road along the street in front of the house and lot. The case went to the Supreme Court and the court ruled against him. Judges Tronkey and Sterrett, however, dissented. Mr. Struthers, confident that he was right, subsequently published a pamphlet arguing the point at length. His position was accepted by many of the leading lawyers of the State, and it has been gaining ground among lawyers and judges ever since, till the Supreme Court now decides that way. In what are known as the Schuylkill Valley Railroad decisions, handed down two weeks ago, the position taken by Mr. Struthers and his lawyers is substantially affirmed by the whole court. The point in these latter cases is whether consequential damages can be recovered where tracks are laid upon the public street and free access to the abutting house is obstructed, or at least made difficult and dangerous, not by the tracks themselves, but by the passing trains when the tracks are in use. The Supreme Court holds in two cases, in one or other of which all of the judges concur, that a railroad company under such circumstances is liable for the consequential damages suffered both by the construction and the ordinary use of the tracks. In other words, while the tracks are on the surface of the street the abutting property owners may recover not only for the difficulty and danger of access to the property occasioned by passing trains, but for the injury to its market value caused by the dirt and smoke of the passing locomotives.

It is, therefore, the law in Pennsylvania that consequential damages may be recovered when a railroad track is laid on the street immediately before a front door, but not if it is laid above the street in front of the second story window.—Warren Mail.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1886. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

AMENDMENT. Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters which reads as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election, so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district in which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Second. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: Provided, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be deemed to be a resident of the election district in which he respectively resides.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except that inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

A true copy of the joint resolution. CHARLES W. STONE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SEND your Job Work to the REPUBLICAN Office.

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AMENDMENT. There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX, as follows:

ARTICLE XIX. The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

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Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except that inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

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The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

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So degenerated that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated, and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

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Brigadier-General W. L. Greenleaf, Burlington, Vt., writes: "I have used Paine's Celery Compound on several occasions, and always with benefit. Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I commenced taking it. Two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic and spring medicine I do not know of its equal."

"I have used two bottles of your Paine's Celery Compound, and it has given entire satisfaction as an appetizer and blood purifier."

T. L. BERNIER, Watertown, Dakota.

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Purifies the Blood. Full accounts of wonderful cures made by Paine's Celery Compound after other medicines and the best physicians had failed, sent free. There's nothing like it.

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IRON, RAGS and JUNK of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

I aim to give customers perfect satisfaction in all dealings with them. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited, with the promise that none shall go away disappointed.

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Turned Up His Nose At our low priced Furniture because they were low. He paid two prices for an inferior article which led his wife to

Turn Down His Nose For future reference. She gave him the shake in a mild form and threatened divorce for the next offence. She's all right. To fall to trade with Nelson Greenland is

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