The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1876.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the *Special* column in particular.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION.—"When does the Democratic primary election come off?" Such is the remark we frequently hear, but seldom hear the affirmative. Rule 4th, governing the holding of our primary contains this language: "The election shall be held on the Saturday preceding the third Tuesday of September," being the 16th day of the month this year. The announcing of the names of candidates will therefore be in order any time after the 15th of August, which would give four insertions, while the rule only requires three.

"Jay Cooke is eating strawberries at Minnequa."—*Exchange.*

He had better live cheaper and make a reasonable effort to refund a portion of the millions due the widows and orphans he robbed.

ANTAGONISM.—The reform editor, so hugely opposed to rings, cost the taxpayers $150 a few weeks ago, and has been running a bill of fifty cents per day ever since. How is that for a reformer?

THE POOR-HOUSE LAW.—This Act of Assembly, in which our people are decidedly interested, will be found in full on our fourth page. Let it be read by all. The law fixes no time when the Commissioners are to purchase or erect a poor-house.

The Democratic nominees for Clarion county are as follows: Congress, Hon. George A. Jenks; Senate, William L. Corbett; Assembly, M. L. Lockwood, J. A. Summerville; Sheriff, B. B. Dunkel; Associate Judge, James Sweeny, C. Brinker.

GOOD FOR THE FOURTH.—The Franklin Radicals had purchased lots of powder, tar barrels etc., to consume just as soon as Blaine was nominated; but the Ohio pole having knocked the persimmons, all this noisy and combustible material has been saved for the Centennial Fourth.

ANOTHER "B."—The editor of the *Times* now feels better than any of the other unfortunate "B's" who have undergone unfavorable criticism recently. He now pins himself to Belknap, because "our case," he says, was raised "superior to that of the late Secretary of War." What Christian resignation!

GAIL'S PUN.—Mr. Blaine's sister-in-law, Gail Hamilton, when the news of the Cincinnati nomination for President reached her, got her mouth ajar and quietly remarked, "Now they ought to put the ex-Governor of New Hampshire on the ticket for Vice President, and then it would be Hayes and Straw."

If those persons who are furnishing an inmate of our prison with oranges, lemons, and other delicacies, would intuse a little more common sense into him—stuff his head instead of his stomach—it would prove more beneficial to society, and tax-payers in particular. But, every man to his liking, as the good man said when he kissed his cow.

The guerrilla Mosby is for Hayes. Well, he "went for him" several times during the war on slavery, why not now. They are both members of the dis-Union party and for four years labored to break up the country. It is true they were on opposite sides, but they both worked for the same object. That the Union was saved, is no fault of theirs.

It is announced that Grant's right hand man, Babcock, is to be tried September 19th, for supposed complicity in the safe burglary case in Washington. We advise the prosecuting attorney to keep his documentary evidence in a burglar-proof safe till the trial comes off, and keep a sharp lookout for Bab's butties—Boss Shepherd and Dick Harrington.

For men to talk about oppression and slavery, when the best land in the world can be bought for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre! Shame? That howl may answer in Europe, where land is worth from $100 to $300, per acre, but it don't fit here. Growler, go to work. Listen to the Evangelical remark: "Why stand ye here all the day idle." Shame.

IN SESSION.—The Democratic National Convention is in session at St. Louis as we go to press—Tuesday afternoon. The outside information we have is that Gen. George W. Morgan, of Ohio, will be the temporary President, and Senator Wallace permanent President of the Convention, and E. O. Perrin, of New York, Secretary. Who the nominees will be, we have no idea.

NOT POSTED.—Governor Hayes, upon learning the name of the nominee for Vice President said: "I don't know Wheeler personally, but we have had one of his sewing machines in our family more than twenty years." He evidently supposed that his partner was the senior member of the great sewing machine firm of Wheeler & Wilson. There's statesmanship developing itself already.

THE WILLIAMSPORT BOOM.—The reader will find a full history of this corporation on our first page, taken from the *Gazette and Bulletin*. The great majority of our readers are interested in this boom question, and we therefore lay all the information before them we can. The tabular statement of the number of logs rafted out of the boom since 1862, together with the number of feet (210,746,956) of sawed lumber, shows most conclusively the destruction that is going on in the timber line. In addition to this we also publish on our fourth page the bill regulating boomage, which so annoyed our Legislature last winter, and so befuddled the Governor, that he neither signed nor vetoed it.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME.

The editor of the Utica (N. Y.) *Observer*, who enjoys the personal acquaintance of the new Radical United States Senator from New Hampshire, in alluding to his election, says:

E. H. Rollins, Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad and Blaine's convenient witness, goes to the United States Senate from New Hampshire. Rollins belongs to the lowest order of successful politicians. He has hoped to run the machine these many years, and he has gained his reward at last. His political creed may be summed up in a few words: He believes that every man has his price. He found nothing in his experience last March in the old Granite State to shake this faith. The corridors of the Senate Chamber are familiar to his eyes; for he has hung around there as a lobbyist. Rollins is the man who told Director Harrison, in 1872, that he must'nt move an investigation of the Arkansas land matter, because it involved James G. Blaine. But in the recent investigation he swore straight in Blaine's favor, and ingeniously declared that he had forgotten why he then thought that Blaine would be ruined by an inquiry into that particular job. Rollins is a subsidy-seeker, a bribe-giver and a rogue. He is a fair representative of New Hampshire Republicanism.

Well, if every man whom the Radicals put up for office has his price, when will corruption cease, and when will the Treasury be able to bring about a reduction of our huge National debt that now hangs around every man's neck like a nightmare? The last Radical Congress added *forty millions* more to our tax bill; yet the reduction of the great debt is over fifteen millions less than during the previous year. Where is the leak?

"SILENCE AND WISDOM."—The editor of the Osceola *World*, who seems to lack both, has not been long enough in the county to get a vote, and yet he has ordered us to dry up! Hear him:

"If the editor of the Clearfield REPUBLICAN desires to make himself odious in the estimation of all honest men, he can do so by continuing the line of policy he has adopted."

Well, we adopted our line of policy about sixteen years ago, and, fortunately for us, we have not been an object of *charity*, and are still out of prison to combat over alien defamers.

But he continues:

"He and all the imps of hell combined, cannot unshape the destiny that has overtaken political slang-whangers of his ilk; therefore, silence, with him, would be the better part of wisdom."

Now, if the editor in question possessed either the virtue of "silence" or "wisdom," we would volunteer some wholesome advice on this occasion.—But as it would be something like casting pearls before swine, we refrain, hoping that the school of experience will yet transform him into a gentleman. Just as soon as he becomes a voter in this county, and deports himself as becomes a good citizen, we may give him some wholsome advice, in order to offset his superlative impudence. Were we not a voter, we certainly would adopt his "silence" and "wisdom" hint; but having resided in this county for nearly forty years we do not feel like obeying the orders of a mere upstart, who lacks both the qualifications of a gentleman and a voter. Less impudence and more wisdom, if you please.

THE FALLEN BRAVES.—Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, alludes to the scalping heroes of the late Cincinnati Convention in the following eloquent manner:

Credit is due to the brave delegates from Pennsylvania who stood by Blaine, while they did not desert Hartranft. Mr. Smith Futhey, of Chester county, is to be commended for his spirit. How he stood it is proved by the wild enthusiasm that applauded his course. So, too, of Albright, Palmer, Lilly, Stewart, Mann, Stockley, Bingham, Hill, McMichael, Fairman, Stanton, the two Darlingtons, Byram, Johnson, McPherson, Hampton, Harney, Moore, Wood, Bowen, Truby, Young, Linn, Murray, Bless, Rulofson, and others. We mark these names as resisting the most insufferable of all tyrannies—a local despotism. Threats, temptations, and all sorts of influences were brought to bear upon them. They stood firm to the end. We revive their names for no purpose of disorganization. But we put them on record as the bravest representatives of a people too often betrayed and too often consenting to their betrayal. They are the seeds of a robust present and a gigantic future!

"A gigantic future!" What a reward!! What patriot, hero or statesman could ask any higher price for his scalp, or who in this "robust present" questions the motives of the gentlemen who have offered themselves a living sacrifice for their country's good. Brave men! But will they not do the same thing over if Simon and Don demand it?

The Clearfield REPUBLICAN, Democratic organ of this county, "put its foot into it," when the editor, G. B. Goodlander, stigmatized the Junior's and workingmen as political vagrants and Molly Maguires.—*Osceola World.*

Well, as long as it is not your foot, what are you growling about. More: If the leaders of the Molly Maguires (Juniors) in Osceola are workingmen and tax-payers, they are a different class from those that boss the Molly's in this borough. Again: The editor of the aforesaid organ, in speaking of the management of party affairs in this county, says:

"Such political bigotry and intolerance can no longer be endured by the people, especially at the hands of a man who has been, for a number of years, maintained in office at the expense of the public."

Poor fool! You have not been here long enough to know anything about it; besides, you have never paid a cent towards supporting anybody. What are you howling about?

SEVENTEENTHLY.—The resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention wind up with number seventeen, as follows:

The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and in peace.

The "honorable work," we presume, refers to the Belknap business, and the "immense services" to Babcock's jobs, and the "crooked whisky" contributions for campaign purposes. The efforts of the men engaged in this business is of an "immense" character, for if we had an honest man in the Presidential chair, our penitentiaries would be filled with rogues and society purged of this pestiferous class. Seventeenthly shows pretty clearly who ran the Cincinnati Convention.

A DOMESTIC REPROACH.—The editor of the New York *Tribune*, in discussing the Cincinnati affair, says:

Had Pennsylvania turned at the third ballot, as it was expected she would do and as a majority wanted to do, Mr. Blaine would have been nominated and that State would have had all the credit. As it is, she has no credit and has the candidate she did not want.

Well, that's rather a queer way for a friend to compliment another. But then, these Radicals have so many codes of political etiquette that it takes an outsider a long time to "see it," as they look upon the sale of Cadetship, Post-traderships, "crooked whiskey," pension frauds, etc., since moral philosophy has been excluded from the Radical code of Political honor.

A PRETTY THING.—The editor of the New York *World*, in alluding to the Radical platform, says:

It is a very pretty platform, and must have taken General Hawley a long time to write it out. It is full of correct sentiments and beautiful, beautiful language. To be sure, it does not explain where all the money has gone to, but we cannot expect everything, even in a platform of seventeen planks. As the Western orator well said: "Although, gentlemen, as President of the Yellville National Bank our deceased friend did not account satisfactorily for the funds of that institution, yet his remarks upon the bunting of the same showed that his heart beat warmly for his native land."

HAYES IS GRANT.

That Blaine was the choice of nine-tenths of the members of the Radical party, who had become tired of the robberies and plunderings under Grant, there can be no doubt. But those nine-tenths have been defeated by the *one-tenth* of their party, and if Hayes should unfortunately be elected, he will adopt the policy of Grant, Belknap, Babcock & Co., and his administration be more wholly managed by the post-trader and Whisky Rings than ever Grant's was. The Washington *Press*, in alluding to the Cincinnati Convention, says: Hayes had five votes more than a majority, and twenty-six more than Blaine on the last ballot. This result was rather a surprise to the people. We had supposed that the Mulligan letters might possibly have reconciled Grant, Cameron & Co., to the nomination of Blaine, but we find we were mistaken. It is plain that the other candidates were all against him, which, with Grant's administration thrown in, was too much to contend against. Grant, Cameron & Co. have got a man that suits them, and as he was nominated by a coalition, no doubt he is bound by pledges to those who nominated him. It matters but little who he is or what his personal character; nominated as he was, his election can only result in four years more of Grantism. Casey will still run the New Orleans Custom House and ruin the Republican party in Louisiana, Brother Orvil will continue to pick up fat things in Indian traderships. Babcock will not be expelled from the army. Shepherd and his accomplices will be protected. Fred promoted over older and better men. In short, the election of Hayes means four years more of extravagance; of high salaries for the officers and high taxes for the people; official splendor and poverty; of wealth for the few and poverty for the many.

BRISTOW-BLAINE.—The editor of the Hartford (Conn.) *Times*, under the head of "Washington Affairs," relates the following "queer" topic: Congressman McHenry, of Kentucky, relates this incident of Secretary Bristow's visit to Mr. Blaine's house on Sunday, the 11th, as soon as the Secretary heard of Mr. Blaine's sudden stroke of illness. He went with the Secretary to Blaine's house. He says: "When we reached the portico, we found the door wide open, and observed Mr. Blaine lying prone upon the floor of the hall, within twenty feet of the threshold, surrounded by attendants, who were endeavoring to restore him to consciousness. Fearing that he might disturb the sufferer by ringing or knocking, Gen. Bristow entered softly. He had no sooner entered the hall—Mr. Washington and myself remaining without—than Mrs. Blaine, who at that moment came to her husband's side and recognized the Secretary, instantly slipped rapidly forward, and with a motion of her hand forbade the Secretary to enter, saying as she did so, 'Don't come in, sir; you have had your way' (pointing to the husband), 'you have had your way.' Gen. Bristow, without a word in reply, bowed himself backward, in a very respectful and dignified manner, and passed out of the door into the street, leaving Mrs. Blaine sobbing."

A CABINET FLURRY.—Grant and the "crooked whisky" dealers have worked away until they have got Bristow out of the Treasury Department. As soon of the Cincinnati Convention was over, Grant & Co. were getting ready to kick Bristow overboard, but the General was a little too smart for them and settled the affair by sending in his resignation. Grant hesitated about accepting it. He did not want to be defeated in that way; but having accepted Belknap's resignation so promptly when tendered, he was compelled to act just as promptly in the case of Gen. Bristow, or rise and give a lengthy explanation for his distinction. The new Secretary of the Treasury is Hon. Lot M. Morrill, one of the United States Senators from Maine. The announcement that Gen. Hurlbut, of Illinois, had been appointed was premature. How strange that the President and the "crooked whisky" dealers should select one of the oldest "Maine law" advocates to finish up the prosecutions commenced against the "ring" by General Bristow. We suspect that this class of prosecutions will stop under the new Secretary, and the "crooked" business will be revived under the new temperance Secretary. What a peculiar alliance!

A PAIR OF LAND-GRABBERS.—The Cincinnati Convention resolved against "further grants of the public lands to corporation and monopolies," when it is well known that our public lands have all gone into the possession of monopolists through the legislation of the Radical party. Further, it is found on investigation that Hayes, the Radical Presidential candidate when in Congress uniformly voted in favor of every land grant and every subsidy brought before the House during his membership, and Wheeler, the candidate for Vice President, was a chief among the Credit Mobilier supporters, and advocated every measure of any benefit to the land grabbers. What a jewel consistency is! Denounce land-grabbing in the platform, and then nominate the grabbers for President and Vice President. No circus clown ever exhibited more agility at turning hand-springs than do the Radical leaders at this day for the sole purpose of securing Grant's successor.

ANOTHER SCOUNDREL ESCAPED.—The trial of Charles G. Fisher, Assistant United States District Attorney, at Washington, for his "crooked" ways, came off last week, and the jury, "ring" like, after being out two days, failed to agree and were discharged by the Court. The verdict pleased the "ring" Court very much. Seven of the jurors were for conviction, and five for acquittal. Two of the five who favored acquittal, were "butties" of Fisher's.

DISCOUNTING ALREADY.—Frye, Blaine's right hand man at the Cincinnati Convention, guaranteed his brethren a Radical majority in Maine next Fall of 20,000; but at their State Convention the other day, the Rads reserved Hayes only 15,000 majority. It the discount of 25 per cent. a month is kept up in this way, the Democrats will sweep the State in November by 10,000 majority.

"THE PLAIN, HONEST TRUTH"

This quotation, which we find in the Philadelphia *Press*, might lead the reader to suppose that the editor of that journal was about to take a "new departure," according to the text. The editor of the journal in question has favored "an insupportable local despotism" for nineteen years, and in his declining years, we infer, is ready to be skinned like an eel. Read what he says about the process:

"A theory that Governor Hayes, the Republican candidate for President, is carefully reminded that he is indebted for his nomination to the personal warfare made upon Mr. Blaine by the Camerons of this State, is ingeniously pressed; and it is followed by the declaration that anybody who dares to resist these royalties is to be forever disbarred the favor of the incoming Chief Magistrate. The latter may not know, perhaps, that we are accustomed to this sort of ostracism hereaway, and that the intense enthusiasm for Blaine in Pennsylvania grew out of the hanging of all classes to escape from under the galling fetters of the boasted Cameronian inferiority. And we beg to say to the incoming President, Hayes, that our good people saw in Blaine a release from an insupportable local despotism, which General Grant encouraged to the full, and they had a wild, insane idea that if Blaine was elected he might lift the lid from the cauldron in which they have been smothering. This is the plain, honest truth; and if Governor Hayes chooses to keep us where we have been for so many years, we have at any rate the delicious consolation of the eels, which, according to the fisherman's adage, did not really like the process of skinning, but they submitted because, poor things, they were used to it!"

Why is it that a Centennial Commissioner to Europe, in this Centennial year, will allow himself to be both skinned and scalped? What martyr ever suffered more? Reader, let us weep.

A FIRST-CLASS DEMAGOGUE.—The Danville *Intelligencer* says: "Judge Kelly, yclept "Pig Iron Kelly," is still true to his character as a demagogue. Last year he stumped Ohio against Hayes, the present Radical candidate for President, and in favor of Allen the soft money candidate, and when the election was over in that State, complacently pointed to the returns for Allen in places where he made speeches, in proof of his influence. Now we find him among the first to proclaim his approval of the nomination of Hayes. This last action is the result of his being a candidate for re-nomination to Congress. He has not a word to say now respecting the finances, but his whole talk is tariff. No wonder his constituents desire to be rid of such a changeling. And rid of him they will be even if they have to take a man like "Lish" Davis.

HARRY ON HAND.—The Erie *Observer* says: "Marshall S. Smith, the State Treasury Clerk, committed for trial on charges of embezzlement, forgery, larceny, conspiracy to corruptly solicit and corrupt solicitation, has been released from imprisonment, ex-Senator Harry White, of Indiana Co., having entered the necessary security—$3,000. John A. Wagoner has not yet been able to secure the requisite bail in his case." White has been renominated for Congress, and he is endeavoring to form a combination with all the public plunderers in the State to assist him and make his election sure. Harry, it's no use; Jenks is bound to thrash you again. If the decent members of your party will not save you, let the rogues go adrift and try and preserve your war record from becoming blotched.

ALSO SPOTTED.—The Congressional career of would be President, Hayes, and his associate, is even worse than that of Blaine, who had the shrewdness to dodge many of the land grabs and other plundering schemes, while the innocent Hayes went square on the record every time for each "grab" that was introduced during his membership, and Wheeler, during his connection with the Pacific railroad committee, was a prince among the Credit Mobilier supporters, and advocated every measure of any benefit to the land grabbers; and yet both nominees have accepted the honor on a platform, one of the principal planks of which denounces such thieving measures, thereby condemning themselves. Pretty reform candidates the are!

AN OPENING FOR BLAINE.—The promotion of Senator Morrill to the Cabinet will leave a vacant seat in the former body, which, we presume, will be filled by the wounded and scotched Blaine. He has played the ring-master about long enough in the House, and it will be entirely in order for him to rely on his Credit Mobilier and Little Rock Railroad bonds, and have himself retired to the Senate, where he can count his dividends at his leisure without attracting the attention of meddlesome persons.

BAD GENERALSHIP.—The Philadelphia *Times*, in alluding to the bungling effort of the Blaine delegates at Cincinnati, says: "A good illustration of the generalship of the Blaine men in the Pennsylvania delegation is found in the fact that, with that delegation standing thirty for Blaine and twenty-eight for Hayes, the friends of Blaine insisted that the unit rule should not prevail, and that each delegate should vote as he pleased. This blunder alone is sufficient to account for Blaine's defeat."

DISGRACEFUL.—If the conduct of the Democratic delegation from this State is as outlandish at St. Louis as that of the Radicals at Cincinnati, we shall make a motion to the effect that all Pennsylvanians remain away from National Conventions hereafter until they learn how to behave. Our delegates at Cincinnati were a laughing stock for all the other delegations. It is said that McPherson had the whole rig on, but the ears were a little too short to fully designate the beast.

AGAIN MIRACULOUSLY CONVERTED.—A recent number of the *Times* contained the following: "Henceforth we will rigidly exclude all personal communications and articles reflecting on the character of any private citizen of this great Commonwealth." Well, we are glad to know that the editor of that journal has gone to school long enough to learn that much. That "ungarded moment" in March last, may yet prove a blessing in disguise to the community in which he moves.

Xingo Park, having learned that the editor of the *Times* was occupying the same room in Fort McPherson that the said Xingo did on a former occasion, has written the editor aforesaid a letter of condolence. How singular that the acts of some great men run in the same groove. We will do our level best to make heroes out of those celebrities if they don't persist in fooling us, and have their own way about things.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION.

For the purpose of posting our friends on the rules governing the Democratic primary election of Clearfield county, we lay them before our readers at length, as follows:

1. The organization of the County Committee shall be and remain as now constituted—that is one member for every borough and township, and a Chairman, which Committee shall be selected annally by the delegates, and their term of office shall begin at January following their election.

2. The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is based upon the following rule, that is to say: Each election district in the county polling one hundred Democratic votes or less, shall be entitled to two delegates absolutely, and for each additional one hundred Democratic votes, or fraction greater than one-half thereof, polled in said district at the last preceding Governor's election, an additional delegate, and under this rate the following allotment of delegates is now made:

Burnside borough	2	Decatur	2
Clearfield	2	Ferguson	2
Curwensville	2	Girard	2
Houtzdale	2	Goshen	2
Lumber City	2	Graham	2
New Washington	2	Greenwood	2
Newburg	2	Gulich	2
Osceola	2	Huston	2
Wallaceton	2	Jordan	2
Beccaria township	2	Karthaus	2
Bell	2	Knox	2
Bloom	2	Lawrence	4
Boggs	2	Morris	2
Bradford	2	Penn	2
Brady	2	Pike	2
Burnside	2	Union	2
Chest	2	Woodward	2
Covington	2		
Total			77

3. The delegate elections and County Convention shall be governed and conducted strictly in accordance with the following rules, and the Chairman of the County Committee shall be annually elected by the County Convention and shall be *ex-officio*, the President of all County Conventions.

4. The election for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual Democratic County Convention shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections for each district, on the Saturday preceding the third Tuesday of September, (being the 16th this year,) beginning at 1 o'clock, P. M., and continuing until 7 o'clock, P. M., of same day.

5. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the member of the County Committee for such district, and two other Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case any of the persons so constituting the board shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places, shall be filled by an election to be conducted viva voce by the Democratic voters present at the time.

6. Every qualified voter of the district, who at the last general election voted the Democratic ticket, shall be entitled to a vote at the delegate elections.

7. The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot; upon which ballots shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates voted for, together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot to be received from the person voting the same by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle prepared for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle no person but the members of the election board shall have access.

8. No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided in Rule Seventh, nor shall such instructions, if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegate, unless one half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such election shall be held to be instructed to support the candidate having the highest number of votes for such office.

9. Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections; which list of voters together with a full and complete return of such election, containing an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates and all instructions voted, shall be certified by said board to the County Convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the County Convention.

10. Whenever from any district, qualified Democratic voters in numbers equal to five times the delegates which such district has in the County Convention, shall complain in writing of an undue election of false return of delegates or of instructions, in which complaint the alleged facts shall be specifically set forth and verified by the affidavit of one or more persons, such complaint shall have the right to contest the seat of such delegates or the validity of such instructions.—Such complaint shall be heard by a committee of five delegates to be appointed by the President of the Convention, which said committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be reported to the convention what delegates are entitled to seats therein, and what instructions are binding upon such delegates. Whereupon the convention shall proceed immediately, upon the call of the year and nays, to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties. In which call of the year and nays the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed, shall be omitted.

11. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In cases of absence or inability to act, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

12. Delegates must obey the instructions given them by their respective districts, and if violated it shall be the duty of the President of the convention to cast the vote of such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the convention, and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for a period of two years.

13. In convention a majority of all voters shall be necessary to a nomination; and no person's name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the sixth ballot or vote, when the person receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and so on at each successive vote until a nomination is made.

14. If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before County Convention, shall be proven to have offered or paid any money, or other valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any person for his vote or influence, to secure the delegate from any district, or shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or promised any consideration or reward, to any delegate for his vote, or to any other person with a view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office, and before the final adjournment, the nomination shall be struck from ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a convention, or to an election as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention that any candidate got in nomination has been guilty of such acts, or of any other fraudulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the County Committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

15. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid, delivered, or secured to him, or any person for such delegate as an inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled, and shall not be received as a delegate to any future convention and shall be ineligible to any party nomination.

16. Cases arising under the rules shall have precedence over all other business in convention, until determined.

17. The County Convention shall meet annually, in the Court House, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the third Tuesday of September.

18. The names of all the candidates for office shall be announced at least three weeks previous to the time of holding the primary election.

DOM PEDRO.—The Philadelphia *Press*, of the 22d, in alluding to the personal perseverance of the Emperor of Brazil, says: "He had a laborious day yesterday, having spent about five hours in the British section in company with the British commissioners. Nothing seems to escape this careful and studious statesman sovereign—no invention or educational development, nothing in agriculture, art, or science. His powers of observation are as keen as his industry is prodigious. He takes nothing for granted, but examines all things for himself; and Prof. Archer, of the British commission, pronounces him one of the most thorough men he has ever met. It looks very much as if Dom Pedro intended to write a book on the United States after he returns to his country."

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Our State Capitol was invaded on Friday last by President Grant, Mrs. Grant, Ulyssus, Jr., and General Sherman, who tented with the new Secretary of War, J. Don Cameron, until the next day, when they went to Marietta, and spent the evening with "Jim" Duffy, well known to our lumbermen. On Sunday, "Jim" took the party over to Lancaster, where they took the limited mail train to Harrisburg, and left that city for Washington at 4 A. M., on Monday morning. We shall not be surprised to hear that "Jim" has been made a Plenipotentiary after this call.

VETOED BILLS.—The titles of all bills passed by the Legislature last winter, and vetoed by the Governor, will be found on our fourth page this week.

SENATOR BOYER'S REPLY TO MR. SCHOONOVER.

MR. EDITOR:—If the writers of the Betts(y)-Wilson-Schoonover letter, published in the REPUBLICAN of the 21st inst., expect to escape notice by adopting as its reputed author a character so utterly characterless that no gentleman can afford to notice him, they are hereby notified to disabuse their minds on that score, humiliating as I confess it to be to me to notice this miserable dupe, even when made the medium of persons who claim to be gentlemen. My honor, which the twin combination seeks to assail, demands that I do not suffer it to pass unnoticed. The letter and the reputed writer (whose name is borrowed; because, I suppose, it is cheap,) are about on a par—the former the pointless production of a duplicate stupidity; the latter a sort of caudal appendage, by no means ornamental, only when extreme bankruptcy of decency commands a premium; but he makes a fitting tail to the kite, and has, perhaps, a better reputation as a first-class libeler than any person that could have been selected by the writers. In fact, he is said to be the only man mean enough to lend his ornate name for other people to throw mud with.

For the sake of these expectant statesmen, I regret that I am compelled to answer the questions they propound, which I know they do not want answered. But in doing this, I beg to say again, that I do not condescend to notice the chap whose name is signed to the letter, and feel humiliated enough to be compelled to notice the actual writers, who lack the essential manhood and courage to claim their offspring, but will send it forth a bastard; or, what is infinitely worse, give it such a parentage. Shame on you, for sending the bantling out so thinly clad and with such a gloomy prospect for protection in the future! Senatorial visions, it seems to me, should inspire more courage, and Socrates and Esculapius should have bolder representatives.

I assert, and I defy contradiction, that I did more to pass the so-called boom bill than any one Senator in that Senate. I know that my amendment saved the bill, by bringing to its support votes that it would otherwise have been impossible to get for it. I advocated this amendment of one dollar, and, by personal solicitation, got for it the requisite number of votes; and when the bill finally came back from the House, where a packed committee attempted to load it down and defeat it, I demanded of the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, who had steadily and consistently opposed it, that it should be signed without further opposition. This I did in the presence of Senator Allen, of Lycoming, whom I called to witness the demand properly made, and then and there we got the pledge that the bill should be no longer delayed on its way to the Governor. And I further defy my opponents to produce any word, act, or deed of proof from the one hundred and about eighty witnesses examined before the committee of the House, that I tried in any manner to influence a vote against the passage of the bill in the House. You have nothing but the naked statement of Andre. If you have a *Record* at hand, read the statements of many members who were compelled to repudiate the reports of the committee and the printed testimony. The questions as put to Mr. Conrad by the House committee, were contrary to all rules governing testimony, and can only be excused on the ground that the committee was bound to smirch parties whom they had no power to reach. That he did not say what that committe reports he said, is plainly apparent from the testimony he gave before the Senate committee after calm thought and reflection, and after he had read his testimony as printed by the House committee. Andre simply took a copy of his testimony as it was prepared for him for the House and re-swore to it before the Senate committee; but Conrad (who is an honorable man and cannot be used for any malignant purposes, notwithstanding the base attempt of the writers of the Schoonover letter to blacken his character by cowardly and mean insinuations,) honestly reflected and got the truth, and swore to it as he recollected it. Andre, like Schoonover, was simply the base tool of more cunning, but cowardly creatures, who seek honorable positions, but have neither capacity or moral honesty to reach them; hence, they attempt to rise on the ruin of others.

It will require but a moment's reflection to reconcile my statement of my acquaintance with Andre. I knew him as I did many others—know where they came from, and what they were doing in Harrisburg, but did not know their names; and when I stated that I sat down by him because I knew him, I meant exactly what I said. I had a passing acquaintance, as we often do have with people, and as I wanted to wait for the Centre county members, it was natural that I should set down by some one to pass away the time. Andre's seat was in the immediate neighborhood of the members from Centre county, and it was natural that we should enter into conversation on legislative topics; for I had not such an acquaintance with him as to justify anything like a familiar conversation on topics that were not connected with our business at Harrisburg. The boom bill was at that time the principal topic of conversation, and it of course came up. This could happen with an entire stranger, or on the slightest acquaintance, and when I said I knew the man, I, of course, meant to convey the idea that I knew who he was.—When I said before the Senate committee that I had no acquaintance with the man, I spoke the truth also; for be it remembered, the question by the Senate committee to me was: "Have you had a long personal acquaintance with Mr. Andre?" My answer was: "No: I had only seen him passing in and out at the hotel he boarded at." My acquaintance, therefore, was only a passing speaking acquaintance, and not an intimate acquaintance that would enable me to more than know him, as I did most of the members of the House, some of whom I knew all winter without being able to call them by name.

Mr. Shugert's testimony bears the impress of truth and sincerity. He swears to what he recollects, and not to what he thinks, as Andre did. If he failed to recollect, when before the committee, a conversation he and I had on one occasion, it is no evidence that he wishes to hide it, or that he swears falsely. His good name will protect him against all such characters as the two minds who write for Schoonover.

My reference to Col. Hartshorne was made without consulting him. I made it as I would to any honorable man who I am convinced cannot be made the tool of any one. I believe that he knows my position, and feel satisfied that he will state it honorably. As soon as I can reach him by letter, I will address him and ask for it.

In order that you can have no excuse for making public what you so cowardly insinuate, I again defy you to say aught against my political record—to point to one single instance where I did not faithfully represent my constituents; and I demand of you to refer to one single act of disloyalty to my trust, but warn you that I will accept nothing but the truth, even though your cowardly fears may induce you to send it endorsed by a medium in which there is no truth. Judge Orvis, in his able and exhaustive charge to the jury in a late libel case, has defined what you may say, and it gives you permission to charge the truth no matter how bad that truth may be.

If you can find any comfort in my saying that I did not want the bill back in the Senate because I did not want to be annoyed with it, you are welcome to it. If you had read my remarks on the bill when I offered the amendment that was agreed to by the lumbermen, you could quote from it. I believe I then said every person was tired of this question, and that it was an annual annoyance and a reproach.

I did not condescend to notice the speech of Ermentrout—which he had carefully written—at the time he read it. He prepared it in malice and read it in desparation, after every legitimate effort had failed to confirm the charge against me and to sustain the testimony of Andre—all of which was done with the malignancy with which the pair wrote the letter of the 21st inst. The contempt with which Ermentrout's attempt was received by the Senate, is only equaled by the contempt the effort made to ruin my reputation has been received by our people when they read the Betts(y)-Wilson-Schoonover letter. An old man like Andre may be duped, and his conscience may be somewhat eased by the slime and saliva covering put on by Ermentrout; but you can not dupe so intelligent a constituency as I have had the honor of representing. They regard your low insinuations as base and cowardly, and insist that you shall make them good, or accept the odium that attaches to all slanderers of your class.

The quotation from Meigs is hardly worth noticing, only to show the desperate strait to which my enemies are driven to find anything against me. Besides, something awful might happen the astute and learned compiler and aper of other men if I failed to notice this wonderful co-incidence.

I quoted Meigs from memory, and tried to quote as near correct as I could, but I find by the showing in the paper that I did Meigs injustice, for which I apologize to the spirit of Meigs. I believe that I put the necessary quotation marks to the manuscript, but may have forgotten it. If so, it is all the same; for the Meigs letters are copyrighted, and no one, except one of Meigs' representatives, can call me to an account for it. But if I had been "Schooney," I would not have signed the letter unless that part was stricken out, for it don't look well. But, perhaps, he did not read it; I doubt if he could in writing. Poor dupe!

I will not weary the public by rehearsing the evidence in the reports of two committees, who had this matter almost exclusively under investigation, the one absolutely so. The first says that some evidence was taken that may be considered as in some sense corroborative of the respective statements; but, as it is only corroborative to the fact of an interview or conversation with Andre, which is not denied by me, and in part to other questions (of course not connected with the bill), the committe says it may, or it may not, be considered as evidence. Now, will any sane man believe that Strang, a high-toned, but ardent Republican; Dunkle and Lawrence, equally honorable and representative Republicans, or that Dill, who is well and favorably known to many of our people, would lend their names and risk their reputations on a doubtful report, if any real facts had been elicited? Or that Allen, who was the local champion of the boom bill, would permit a doubtful report to be made against his interests? I say his interests, for be it remembered, while the committee was at work, the evidence had accumulated that the lumbermen had made specific offers of money to secure votes for the passage of the bill. Under this state of facts, it is not likely that Mr. Allen, who is one of the best lawyers in the Senate, and a very honorable man, would have protected me, if I had been against him, or guilty of the charge of attempting to bribe men to vote against the bill. The committee appointed in pursuance of my resolution, demanding that the specific charges against me should be investigated, was composed of three Republicans and one Democrat. After a vain search, and having the whole power of the State to aid them in getting the bottom facts, they reported unanimously that *"that there was no evidence* to sustain the *charge of bribery,"* which report was accepted by a unanimous vote of the Senate, and laid on the table.

It is an easy matter for persons who have no great regard for the truth to make charges and dirty insinuations, such as are contained in the B.-W.-S. letter, but after three committees of investigation, sworn to ascertain the truth and so report, failed in criminally connecting me with the boom scandal, it is hardly probable that masked sneaks will succeed through so despicable and mean a source as the one chosen.

T. J. BOYER.

CLEARFIELD, PA., June 26, 1876.

THE BLAINE MEN OUTWITTED.

After all, victory came not to Blaine or his adherents, and the Cameron still remain masters of the situation. Secretary Don deserves credit for his masterly management of the discordant elements he led from this State to the Cincinnati Convention. With a delegation which boasted of numbering over forty Blaine men in its ranks and which avowed a determination to make this numerical majority felt at the