

Democratic Watchman

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P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor,
ROBERT E. PATTISON,
Of Philadelphia.

For Lieutenant Governor,
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK,
Of York County.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
WM. H. BARCLAY,
Of Pittsburgh.

Ineffectual Goodness.

Postmaster JOHN FIELD, of Philadelphia, is sure that candidate DELAMATER is a good man. He has a voucher from Dr. D. H. WHEELER, President of the college at Meadville, to the effect that the person whom QUAY has selected for Governor "is a clean, straight, decent gentleman, not a trickster, or crooked in any way," and that he "is a regular attendant upon church and is identified with the good causes of the community."

With such a recommendation, coming from such a source, we have no doubt that good Mr. FIELD can't see why anybody should object to voting for the Republican candidate for Governor.

But unfortunately the excellent personal qualities which Dr. WHEELER vouches for in Mr. DELAMATER do not appear to be accompanied by equally commendable public and official qualities. EMERY says that he got into the Senate by bribery, and that while there he committed forgery and perjury. This, if true, was rather bad conduct for so good a man, and if it isn't true EMERY wants him to bring a suit for libel. So good a man as he is said to be shouldn't hesitate in bringing such a suit. If he should prove his innocence it would greatly fortify the certificate of character which Dr. WHEELER gives him.

—Mr. POWDERLY'S Fourth of July address, extracts from which we publish in the inside columns of this week's issue of the WATCHMAN, furnishes good reading not only for workmen but for all who are opposed to boss rule and corrupt government.

Pushing the Investigation.

Congressman COOPER, of Indiana, although a Republican, is doing his duty like an honest man in pushing an investigation of the crookedness in the management of the Pension Bureau with which Commissioner RUM is charged. REED and his immediate associates would rather not have anything done in the matter, as investigation would not benefit the reputation of the party; but Representative COOPER would brush aside such considerations in the interest of an honest administration of the pension business. He wants to find out whether the close-mouthed RUM in his methods isn't out-Tanner-ing his blatant and resounding predecessor.

Mr. COOPER, speaking of the investigation which he is pushing, said: "The office of commissioner of pensions is a most important one, and no incumbent of it should be permitted to use it in any way to further his own or anybody else's personal interests. The information upon which the investigation has been ordered came to me from a source which I could not question. I firmly believe in the truth of the charges I have made against General RUM, and I am confident of my ability to prove them."

The people are interested in these proceedings. They are furnishing with unprecedented liberality the money required to pay the pensions, and they are not in the mood to see it diverted into improper and dishonest channels.

Hedging on the Cottage.

A better comprehension of the public sense of propriety having come to the HARRISONs since they first engaged in real estate deals, they are now inclined by the condemnation heard on every hand to hedge on the Cape May Point cottage benefaction. Mr. HARRISON now gives it out that it was never intended to be a gift; that the family moved into the snug sea-side domicile experimentally, as it were, it having been his intention, as if it suited their idea of comfort and desirability, to plank down a check for \$10,000 in payment for the property, which he claims to have done and thus has become the owner by regular and bona fide purchase.

This explanation is ingenious but tardy. It doesn't fit in with the history of the "blind pool" gotten up by Mr. McKEAN, of the Philadelphia Ledger, with the object of giving the Presidential family a pleasant surprise

by the gift of sea-side retreat, to which Mr. CHILDS and Mr. WANAMAKER generously contributed and real estate speculators at Cape May Point chipped in with enterprising liberality. The "blind pool" was a matter of notoriety, and was freely spoken of in the papers at the time as the means by which the cottage was bought.

The explanation also doesn't agree with the words of Mrs. HARRISON who at that time was doing a great deal of imprudent talking. Speaking to Reporter KAMM of her delight with the generosity of the friends who had furnished the President's family with such pleasant sea-side accommodations, she said: "The children could not possibly remain in the Executive Mansion through the warm weather. There were several very kind invitations from friends who had homes in healthful localities within a few hours of the capital, but it seemed best for the children to locate for the summer months at one place. It happened that while we were considering what plan it was best to make I was surprised with the gift of this beautiful cottage, fully equipped and ready for our occupation. Its acceptance seemed to me the best that could be done. None of the gentlemen concerned could have an object other than the object of making us comfortable. As far as their names are known, none of them seek office. It does not involve the President in any money making for his personal benefit. How others may be benefited does not concern us. If our presence at Cape May Point will be a benefit to any person they are welcome to it."

This was the language of a lady who was greatly tickled with the gift but had not yet been brought to a realizing sense of its impropriety. Mr. HARRISON's claim that he bought the cottage is an after-thought whose disingenuousness is no more creditable than was the part he originally took in the transaction.

—It is difficult to tell which party is on top in the Central American fight. If the claims of Salvador's heroes are to be believed they have whipped the Guatemalians, while the latter boast that they have done up the Salvadorians in great shape. If these tropical swashbucklers could fight as heroically as they can brag, what unconquerable warriors they would be.

Clerical Politicians.

Associate Judge McCARTHY, of Huntingdon county, who has won celebrity by taking a stand against the granting of liquor licenses, and who by co-operating with the other Associate Judge has assisted in making Huntingdon theoretically, but not actually, one of the driest counties in the State, is a candidate for re-election and has a right to expect the support of the temperance people of his bailiwick. That he is going to have it to some extent is indicated by the action of the Methodist clergymen of Huntingdon who held a convocation in the First Methodist church of that place the other day and passed a resolution endorsing Associate Judge McCARTHY's candidacy for re-nomination and requesting all other candidates to withdraw in order to make his election sure.

The adoption of such a novel method of securing the success of a favorite hasn't been attended with the results which the well-meaning clergymen looked for. Growls about clerical dictation are heard in various quarters, which are being encouraged by the unregenerate politicians. Besides, several candidates for Judge McCARTHY's place are members of the churches over which these ministers officiate, and they are making trouble.

It is the easiest thing in the world for a set of preachers to get together and map out a campaign, but there are so many shoals, and sand-bars, and hidden rocks in the stream of practical politics that their boat is pretty sure to have its bottom knocked out long before it gets within sight of port.

As Revolutionary as Ever.

The Argentine Republic is again adding to the numerous examples of the instability of Spanish American governments. Although it had credit for being one of the best regulated and most prosperous and progressive republics of South America, and for some years gave evidence of a condition of peaceful prosperity, all of a sudden we have intelligence of a civil convulsion which, in the form of a revolution brought about by military insurgents, has made the civil authorities either fugitives or prisoners.

Particulars have not been definitely given, but from what can be learned it was the old South American story of dissatisfaction with those who were at the head of the government, which broke out into an insurrection of the military last Saturday, with the usual accompaniment of fighting and bloodshed.

There was reason to expect something better than this from the Argentine Republic whose people for some years past appeared to have abandoned their old revolutionary disposition. Civil order prevailed for a length of time unusual in a South American country, and its business prosperity al-

most rivaled that of the United States. Railroads were being built in all directions, foreign immigrants poured into the country by hundreds of thousands, foreign capital was at ready command, and some of the towns were assuming almost a Chicago-like growth.

The Republic was in the enjoyment of a veritable boom when suddenly the scene was disturbed by causes which doubtless had their origin in the factional motives which have always been at the bottom of South American revolutions, although in this case recent financial irregularities may have been the immediate incitement.

Whatever the circumstances were, this revolutionary incident renews the world's unfavorable impression of the capacity of the Spanish Americans for self-government.

—The Johnstown Flood Relief Commission that was appointed to distribute the funds, has made its final report showing how the money contributed from all parts of the world to the amount of \$4,116,801.48, was distributed among those who suffered from the great calamity. It was the greatest contribution that charity ever made for the relief of suffering humanity, and it seems to have been faithfully applied.

Good Free Trade Doctrine.

Mr. BLAINE'S free-trade proposition, which he has given a sugar-coating, is already having its effect in the North-west where it has been endorsed by the Republican State convention of Minnesota, which has accepted the reciprocity idea and rejected the McKinley bill. The Blaine reciprocal doctrine has also captured the Republicans of the Eleventh Illinois congress district who declared at their convention last week that "we favor free sugar at this end of the line if we can see free wheat, free hour, free pork and free machinery at the other end of the line." This is good free trade doctrine, and its being taught by the biggest man in the Republican party is likely to unsettle the designs and excite the gall of the fellows who are working the monopoly tariff machine. No wonder they are beginning to talk about having BLAINE thrown out of HARRISON'S cabinet.

The Real Estate Office in the White House.

New York Sun.

The White House syndicate for the promotion of real estate values at Glen Echo comprises the President's wife, the President's sister-in-law, the President's daughter, the President's father-in-law, the venerable Dr. Scott, the President's Private Secretary, good Elijah Halford, Mr. Crook, one of the President's executive clerks, and the President's pretty typewriter, Baby McKee and the Baby's nursemaid. The real estate fever is evidently epidemic in the White House.

This is the natural consequence of the Harrison family's education at Cape May Point in the modern science of real estate promotion.

Simultaneously with the publication of the facts about the White House investments in Glen Echo lots, comes an astonishing if not incredible statement through the columns of the New York Press. "The adverse comments concerning the reported gift of the Cape May Point cottage to Mrs. Harrison," says this newspaper, "are now discovered to have been baseless, because the gift was not accepted, and President Harrison bought the cottage, after occupying it long enough to ascertain that it suited his purposes, for \$10,000."

The Press states this interesting circumstance editorially, and on what it pronounces "reliable authority," yet we cannot accept the statement without further evidence.

Benjamin Harrison is no fool in real estate matters. He understands the vicissitudes of the promoter's profession. Suppose a cold wave should strike the Glen Echo lots, he would more than make up for his loss by the sale of the Cape May Point property even were it not for his own and for his family, including the venerable Dr. Scott, the good Elijah Halford, Baby McKee, and the amiable and accomplished typewriter.

Voters Must Be Assessed.

Qualifications Necessary to Exercise the Elective Franchise.

It is the duty of every citizen of Pennsylvania who has a regard for the public good to vote at the approaching election. In order to qualify for the performance of this important duty the names of all voters should be upon the Assessor's lists, and if the Assessors have failed to properly perform their work, or names are omitted from any other cause, voters should see that the mistake is promptly rectified.

Assessors are required to publicly expose their registry lists at the polling places not later than the first Monday in August, and every voter should examine the book to make sure that he has been assessed, as mistakes often occur even when voters have lived many years in a division. A personal visit to the Assessor will insure prompt correction.

Persons who have moved recently, or contemplate moving before September 4, should also visit the Assessor and bring their names up upon the list. September 4 is the last day for assessment.

A naturalized citizen should have his naturalization papers with him, as an assessor and judge of election can require him to show them. The last day

for naturalization is October 4, and papers declaring an intention to be naturalized must also be shown to an assessor before such a name can be put upon the registry.

Persons intending to vote upon age, that is, under 22 years, must likewise be assessed, although the payment of poll tax is not necessary. Poll tax must be paid before October 4, and every citizen not a real estate owner must have paid such a tax within two years preceding the election in order to be a qualified voter.

No Tariff Bill This Session.

New York Herald, July 28.

We shall have, it appears, no Tariff bill this session. Perhaps Mr. Allison and some of the more conservative Republicans may decree one, but it does not look like it. We have had little faith in a tariff measure from the present Congress. And now that Mr. Blaine has knifed the McKinley bill the faith grows weaker and weaker.

The reason is obvious. Why should the Protectionists pass a new tariff? The present one suits them very well. They are making great fortunes out of it. They keep war taxes in time of peace, vote enormous pensions to absorb the surplus, and the longer the tariff remains the more money will be salted away.

The condition of affairs is shameful. Industry is oppressed. The people are taxed from their bread to their bones in an outrageous manner. Millions, tens of millions are taken annually from the wage-earners to swell the fortunes of Mr. Carnegie and others like him. The industrial and agricultural resources of the nation are given over to monopoly. That monopoly is powerful enough to send \$400,000 in one sum to help elect Mr. Harrison. The money went where it did the most good. The men who sent it desire no change in the tariff. Why should they?

The Republicans have been fooling over the tariff for years. They have never amended it, because they do not desire amendment. They will fool and dawdle and debate the McKinley bill as they did the Mills bill, and send it over to the next session, to the session after, to limbo, if they can.

A Murder Mystery Solved.

A Boston Tragedy Recalled After Thirty Years.

Boston, July 27.—A murder mystery of thirty years' standing has been solved by the death-bed confession of the murderer, and the mysterious disappearance of a rich Boston liquor dealer is thus accounted for. On the night of December 13, 1859, James Martin started from his place of business with the intention of walking across the bridge to his home in Charlestown. That was the last seen or heard of him until the story of his murder was brought to light a few days ago. His dog appeared on the door-step the next morning, wet and with blood on his collar and on the head of the man's only clue to the cause of the man's disappearance. As he was known to have a large sum of money with him, it was believed that he had been murdered, but as his body was not found his case was included in the long list of unsolved mysteries.

Edward Callaghan returned from the west a few days ago, bringing a solution of the mystery, and confirming the theory that Mr. Martin had been murdered for his money. In 1855 Mr. Callaghan was in the southern part of New Mexico in the employ of the Pacific railroad company. One evening when walking along the track he came upon a very dilapidated tramp who was dying. He said his name was "Tip" McLaughlin, and knowing that death was at hand he gave Mr. Callaghan a history of his life which was a continual story of crime.

His murderous career in the west created quite a sensation and his escape from death through influential Masonic friends secured for him the nickname of "Tip McLaughlin." In some way he got into the Masonic order and he had made his boast that he got "the tip and the grip," and now he was all right. Afterward he killed a man in Sacramento, was tried and convicted and sentenced to be hanged. When he was taken out of court the officer in charge remarked: "Well, McLaughlin, I guess we will take a drink before I lock you up."

So they went into a liquor saloon and McLaughlin sat down to play stud-horse poker for the drinks, while the officer looked on. Pretty soon McLaughlin said he was going out the backdoor a minute, and he did go and the officer did not catch him. He got down to San Francisco and there he shipped on a trading schooner, going down the coast some 300 miles, and then went off into Southern California. Mr. Callaghan, in one of his talks with McLaughlin, spoke of returning so near his home in Boston, and that brought out the confession of the murder in 1859. The story is told in Mr. Callaghan's words:

"He asked me if I remembered anything about the disappearance of a man named Martin. I did not remember much about it, although I had heard my cousin, who was a friend of Martin's, speak of it. Then he told me he was one of the men who helped kill Martin and throw him over the old Charlestown bridge, between the draw and Tudor's wharf. He said that Martin had a dog with him, and that the animal fought so hard in defense of his master that they had to throw him overboard, too, to defend themselves and to stop the noise. McLaughlin did not tell me who were his companions in the murder, and I did not ask him many questions, for he would take from another who he couldn't give him—his life. He informed me that he made his escape

from Boston, by shipping with a Maine captain for a voyage around the Horn with a load of lumber, and made no promise that if I ever came to Boston I would tell his story to the Martin family and their friends.

"His story was not like a death-bed confession of repentance. He seemed to have no remorse or feeling, but simply related the story without any appearance of possessing a conscience. I hardly believed his story. He told it without bravado, remorse, or any other apparent feeling, and he was so weak and so near death that I regarded his yarn as the raving of a dying man. But I did not forget it. At that time I thought I should soon come to Boston, so I did not write anything about the matter, choosing to wait until I came home. I delayed coming east from month to month, and only arrived a few days ago. When McLaughlin died he was buried like a dog, with no ceremony, for there was no clergyman to perform one. We simply took some rough boards from the railroad fence, made the best box we could, and in this he was consigned to his grave, which will be unmarked forever. I never learned his Christian name, nor anything about his history, except what he told me about his crimes. I simply knew him as "Tip" McLaughlin.

Women in the Fields.

Berks County Farmers too Poor to Employ Labor.

READING, Pa., July 25.—Having run the gauntlet of fruit-tree worms, potato bugs, flies, grass worms, chintz bugs, English sparrows and mortgages, the farmers of Berks county are now having a hard time to gather in their harvests of hay and grain. There is a great scarcity of male laborers in this section, and the farmers have been forced to lead out into the harvest-fields their wives, daughters and children. The attention of strangers passing up the Schuylkill River has been attracted by the usual spectacle of women working in the grain-fields. To the passer-by it looks as if more oats are being cut and hauled into the barns by women than by men.

It is a condition of things which has been unknown in this part of Pennsylvania for many years, and calls to mind the custom in Germany and other European countries, where the bulk of the outdoor farm labor is done by women. The gathering of the crops, which have been better than usual this year, has been greatly retarded by the scarcity of hands, and the cry among the farmers everywhere throughout Berks is, "Where can we get men to work for us?"

FARMERS WITHOUT FUNDS.

There is but one explanation of this condition of affairs. The farmers, about half of whom are tenants, cannot afford to pay more than \$1.25 or \$1.50 a day, with board to tempters. The work is the hardest kind. The season for gathering hay and grain only lasts from the middle of June to the 1st of August—six weeks. The other forty-six weeks of the year the farmers, for economy's sake, are compelled to get along without hiring outside help. It is impossible for one man alone to do many kinds of work, and the consequence is that his wife and daughters and smaller children are called upon to assist. The young men as they grow up find farm labor very unprofitable, and go to the cities and work in mills or factories or become tradesmen.

MOST ABNORMAL CONDITIONS.

William M. Albright, a Democratic candidate for Commissioner of Berks, and a member of the County Agricultural Society, said yesterday in reference to this subject:

"The complaints are very frequent among the farmers of our section this summer concerning the scarcity of laborers. A friend of mine, a few miles from Reading, said to me the other day: 'My God, can't you send me some men to help harvest oats and hay?' His crops are all going to waste. There are no men willing to work for \$1.25 a day in the harvest fields. The result is that the women are compelled to go out. There always has been a larger number of women workers about here, but the number this year is enormous. I saw a woman driving a mowing machine not long ago, and that was the first time I ever witnessed such a sight."

"The farmers are making too little profits. Their grain sells for next to nothing. With the greatest of economy a tenant can barely live and pay his rents and taxes. There is no doubt but what the high tariff is largely responsible."

A PLEA FOR A LOWER TARIFF.

George W. Bruckner, a member of the Agricultural Society of Berks county, lives in Reading, and has his farm tilled by a tenant, who takes half the crops and pays the road taxes. Mr. Bruckner said: "Wages to farmers are high, men are scarce, taxes are enormous and products sell for low prices. He can't afford to hire male laborers at the figures they ask, and he must have his wife and family do the outdoor work."

"What the farmers need is free trade. It is a mistake to persuade them that a high tariff will create manufacturing towns which will consume all their farm products. It is not true. The farmers' interests are all for free trade. It looks plausible when they say protection will make home markets, but it does not work well when put in practice. It does not in Berks county."

Charles Brunzer, a well-known citizen of Reading and a member of the Berks County Agricultural Society, said:

"The farmers can't afford to pay the wages male hands ask, and they must put their families out in the fields. I think there never were so many women seen working in the field before as are seen this summer." His idea of the reasons for this condition were the same.

—Dr. King, an American lady, occupies the position of physician-in-ordinary to Count Li, one of the most distinguished statesmen in China. She also possesses a valuable practice in Shanghai, where some of her surgical operations have excited the admiration of her medical brethren. It appears that there is a wide field of employment open to women doctors in the Chinese Empire.

Chairman Kerr Sanguine

He Says There is a Grand Opportunity for the Democrats to Win This Year.

Chairman Kerr, of the Democratic state committee, is sanguine of success. He says: "There is a grand opportunity this year for the Democrats to win, and I must say that the outlook could not be brighter than it is. Our party is united throughout the state, and the prospect of winning is far better than it was in 1882. The division of the state into nine districts, and the appointment of a sub-chairman for each, gives us more material to work upon than the state committee has ever had before. It tends to a closer organization all around, makes everything more complete, insures thorough system throughout our organization, and we think we will be able to reach more Democratic voters this year than ever before. We want to get every Democratic voter to the polls in November. This fight will be won if we poll a full vote, and the indications from every county point that way. The party is enthusiastic for the ticket everywhere. There is no discontent in our ranks, and our candidates are worthy of every effort we make in their behalf."

Democratic Rules.

The following are the rules governing the election of delegates and the County Convention:

1. The Democratic County Convention of Centre county shall be composed of one delegate for every fifty Democratic voters residing in the Presidential or gubernatorial election next preceding the convention. The allotment of delegates to the several districts in the county shall be made by the Standing Committee of the county at its first meeting in every alternate year succeeding the Presidential or gubernatorial elections and shall be in proportion to the Democratic votes cast in each district at such election.
2. The election for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual Democratic County Convention shall be held on the first day of holding the general election for each district on the Saturday preceding the second Tuesday of August in each and every year, beginning at two o'clock p. m. on said day and continuing until six o'clock p. m. The delegates so elected shall meet in Convention in the Court House, at Bellefonte, on the Tuesday following at two o'clock p. m.
3. The said delegate election shall be held by an election board, to consist of one member of County committee for each 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 Second for the opening of the polls, or their place or places shall be filled by an elective voter or voters present at that time.
4. Every qualified voter of the district, who at the late general election voted the Democratic ticket, shall be entitled to a vote at the delegate election; any qualified voter of the district who will pledge his word of honor to support the Democratic ticket at the next general election shall be permitted to vote at the delegate elections.
5. The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot, upon which ballot shall be written the name or names of the delegates voted for together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot shall 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 to be provided for that purpose, to which, the box or other receptacle, no persons but members of the board shall have access.
6. No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon by the ballot as provided in Rule 5, and no such instructions if voted upon by the ballot, binding upon the delegates unless one-half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning any other matter than the election of delegates. When a ballot is cast at such election shall be held to be in force to support the candidates having the highest number of votes for such office.
7. Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such election, when the list of voters together with a full and complete return of each election, containing an accurate statement of the persons elected, and all instructions furnished by the voters, shall be returned to the county convention upon printed blanks to be furnished by the county convention.
8. Whenever from any district a qualified Democratic voter, 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 returns of delegates or of instruction, in which complaint the alleged facts shall be specifically set forth and verified by the affidavit of one or more persons, such complainants 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 report to the convention, and what instructions are binding upon such delegates. Whenever the convention shall proceed immediately upon the report of the contesting parties; in which call of years and days to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties; in which call of years and days the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are contested shall be omitted.
9. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of absence or inability to attend substitutes may be made from citizens of the district.
10. 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.
11. In the 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 third day of the 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 be made.
12. If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before a county convention shall be proven to have offered or paid any money, or other valuable thing or made any promises or threats to induce the vote of any delegate for his vote, or to any 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 facts be ascertained after his nomination, he shall be struck from the ticket, and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by the convention, or to an election as a delegate thereafter, in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention that any candidate put in nomination has been guilty of such conduct, or if any other fraudulent practice to obtain such nomination, the charges shall be investigated by the county committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.
13. 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 to any person for coming to the convention, or for his vote, or for any proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention such delegate will be forthwith expelled, and shall not be received as a delegate to any further convention, and shall be ineligible to any party nomination by the county committee.
14. Cases arising under the Eighth, Tenth and Thirteenth Rules shall have precedence over all other business in convention until determined.
15. That the term of the chairman of the county committee shall begin on the first day of January of each and every year.
16. That the delegates from the several boroughs and townships be authorized, in conjunction with the chairman of the county committee, to appoint the members of the committee for the various boroughs and townships.