

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

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A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people. Payment made within three months will be considered in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at option of publishers. Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Any person procuring us ten cash subscribers will send a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for advertising. We have the most complete facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, etc., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more. Editorial notices 15 cents per line.

Local Notices, in local columns, 10 cents per line. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

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Foreign advertisements must be paid for before insertion, except on early contracts when half-yearly payments in advance are accepted.

POLITICAL NOTICES, 5 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 20 cents.

Business Notices, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Maj. Robert Taggart.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE STATE.

The achievements of the Pennsylvania Reserves constitute a very important chapter in the history of the part which our state bore in the struggle of the war for the Union. They were a body of soldiers who were distinguished alike for gallantry of service and for the perils of war which they encountered.

MAJ. TAGGART'S PARENTS.

As his name indicates, Robert Taggart is of that stock of immigrants from northern Ireland who have peopled so many sections of this state, and whose strong vitality has impressed itself upon the social and political life of the commonwealth.

Robert Taggart was born in Pittsburgh in 1836 and was one of a family of five boys and three girls. The eldest brother died in the ministry in South Carolina; the second, John J., formerly professor in the Eleventh ward public schools of Pittsburgh, died in that service.

After completing his education in the common schools, young Taggart applied himself to and mastered the trade of

pattern making in a thorough course of four years' apprenticeship. While learning his trade imbued with zeal for knowledge and culture, he regularly attended night school and improved himself by assisting in the organization of literary societies. In these he was associated with Andrew Carnegie, the great manufacturer, and Samuel Harper, now a prominent lawyer of Pittsburgh, and later his society was merged with one of which Hon. John H. Baily, Hon. James H. Hopkins and other well known Pittsburgers were members.

By these and other means of which an industrious and determined lad will avail himself, he qualified himself to teach, and in the winter of 1860 he conducted a school in Bridgeville, ten miles from Pittsburgh, and at the close of the regular session was prevailed upon to take charge of a select school. But after two weeks of this the war news called him from his desk; he dismissed his scholars and started with Colonel George S. Hays, of the 8th Pennsylvania Reserves to recruit a company which was united to the 9th regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves, then recruiting in Western Pennsylvania, and to the end of its term of service his military record is that of his gallant regiment.

From Pittsburgh the regiment was taken to Harrisburg, thence into camp at Tennytown and to Langley. It lay in the Chickahominy swamps, and fought at Drainesville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, near White Oak Creek, where Cooper's battery was taken and retaken, and where as often as the bearer of the regimental colors was shot down another brave hand grasped and bore them aloft; at Malvern Hill, at Grovetown, Antietam and Fredericksburg. At Gettysburg the 9th Reserve Regiment was a part of Sykes' command, and on July 2d was placed in reserve in the rear and to the right of Round Top in support of Sickles. When he was worsted and the enemy was about to clutch Little Round Top, Sykes was ordered forward. To the 9th the command rang out, "clear the ground and hold the line between Little Round Top and Round Top." They did. Fortifying their line with the loose fragments of granite boulder they fronted "Devil's Den" in which the rebel sharp-shooters lay and faced their hot fire with unwavering courage.

Upon his return to civil life he went to the "oil country," of which he has been a citizen ever since. At Cherry Run he was superintendent of five oil companies, all organized in Pittsburgh, and in 1863 he removed to Tideoute, Warren county, where he has since resided. Besides operating as a producer on his own account, he has been engaged as superintendent or manager of the Tideoute and Warren and Triumph oil companies, the stock of which is held mostly in Pittsburgh. In all the struggle of the producers against monopoly and unjust discrimination he has stood manfully with them and has invariably been a representative delegate in their conventions, called to protect and promote the interests of this great industry.

Major Taggart has always been a consistent, straightforward Democrat, though never a candidate for office, except occasionally filling a place on the local ticket of Warren county, where the opposition majority is so decided as to render the election of a Democrat a forlorn hope. He has been a delegate in state conventions, and in the most satisfactory manner discharged the duties of chairman of the Warren county committee in 1882. Though his political position has been unmistakable, he has always had the respect of his republican acquaintances, and since his nomination they have borne the highest testimonials to his fitness for the office to which he has been named.

Major Taggart was married twenty years ago and has a family. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has always taken an interest in and been identified with the common school

system and other measures calculated to enhance the educational and moral interests of the community in which he resides.

The nomination for Auditor General in the late Democratic state convention came to him entirely unsolicited and unsought. Out of a large number of candidates the attention of the delegates gradually turned toward and centered upon him as his friends presented his merits and his character became known. The immediate acquiescence of the party of the whole state in the fitness of the nomination has confirmed the wisdom of their choice.

The Attitude of the Senate.

The people of Pennsylvania are obliged day by day to witness the humiliating spectacle of their senate refusing to legislate on the subjects which the legislature has been called to consider. Before the resolution cutting off the pay of senators and representatives was passed the republican majority in the senate declared that they would consider no apportionment bills except those embraced in their ultimatum. Since the pay has been cut off the republican senators declare that they will consider no apportionment bills whatever, but will confine the proceedings of the senate simply to the passage of an appropriation bill and a resolution fixing the day of final adjournment.

This attitude of the senate is a bold and impudent defiance of the people in whose name and by whose authority expressly delegated to the executive in the constitution the special session has been called. The senate refuses to obey the authority of the people and since its members can no longer draw their ten dollars a day proposed to run away and leave undone the people's work to which the people's executive has called them in pursuance of the power vested in him by the people's constitution.

Can such things be and men who love justice and truth and hate injustice and iniquity fold their hands and close their lips in silent and abject acquiescence? Are those who bear the proud title of freemen of Pennsylvania to become mute and helpless slaves to a conspiracy which strikes at the very foundation of free republican government, the right of Equal Representation. It is time, high time, that the popular conscience should be quickened to a full sense of the contumely and shame which the senate has brought to free institutions. It is time, high time, that those who would thwart the conspiracy to overthrow the constitution and inaugurate the rule of a political boss in its stead, awake from their lethargy and let their voice be heard.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Existing Inequalities.

Even the Wilkesbarre Record, Republican paper, points out certain great inequalities under the old apportionment operating against the three Democratic counties of Berks, Luzerne and Schuylkill.

Delaware county with a population of 56,101; Bradford and Sullivan with 66,614; Susquehanna and Wyoming with 55,952; Tioga, Potter and Cameron with 64,770; McKean and Warren with 70,546; Clinton and Clearfield with 69,686; Indiana and Jefferson with 68,462; Clarion, Elk and Forest with 57,513, are made districts, each with a Senator, while Berks with 122,597; Luzerne with 133,065 and Schuylkill with 129,974 are made single districts each with one Senator. Each of these latter counties has nearly double the population of all the smaller districts above named. These are the results under the census of 1880. But this is now 1883, and very decided changes in population have occurred in three years. For instance, Luzerne unquestionably contains not less than 150,000 people, and it is manifest injustice to disfranchise this large surplus population. There is no doubt at all before the next apportionment time arrives Luzerne will have three times the population of Delaware or several of these small districts. Schuylkill, too, is increasing very rapidly and gaining fast on Lancaster. The latter, with 139,447 population is accorded two Senators, though to-day, if the census could be taken, Luzerne would certainly and Schuylkill probably lead her.

There are 27 districts formed of single counties or their division, with an aggregate population of 2,474,887 under the 1880 census. The remaining 23 districts are composed of two or more counties whose aggregate population is 1,807,899, or arranging the districts into large and small, one-half the number of districts have an aggregate population of 1,710,282, the other half an aggregate of 2,572,505. In other words, in one half the senatorial districts proposed 68,411 people are entitled to a Senator, while in the other 25 districts it requires a population of 102,900 to send a Senator to Harrisburg.

A Faithful Watch Dog.

Commenting on the Governor's exercise of his office the Pittsburgh Leader, a Republican paper has said:

"Call a dog a bad name and you may as well drown him" saith the old proverb, and that we suppose is what some of the Republican papers are trying to do when they denounce Gov. Pattison as the "snarling watch-dog of the treasury." But when you attempt to kill man or dog by abusive nomenclature, you ought to be very sure that your bad name is a bad name. To the Commercial Gazette the term "snarling watch-dog" may have a very apropos sound but if we were Gov. Pattison we would feel quite tickled over it. A watch-dog is one of the best of all dogs, and his business is to snarl. A Governor of Pennsylvania who does his duty can hardly be more happily described than by comparing him to the faithful guardian of the night, who with warning snarls and sharp bites, if necessary, keeps away those who would rob the house of his masters. It is therefore a high and deserved compliment to Governor Pattison that his political opponents pay him in likening him to the most faithful friend of man. He is the snarling watch-dog of the treasury of Pennsylvania and he has snarled to such good purpose that he has already prevented the carrying away from it of several hundred thousand dollars that previous watch-dogs allowed to be taken away without a growl. His vetoes are so many nips on the shins of fellows who have hitherto slipped through the appropriation doors unchallenged to carry away what they wanted. It is they, principally, who are now standing off at some distance and howling at him. The people, his employers, are right well pleased with his performance, and they will see to it that these sneaking fellows don't throw him any buttons. They are not at all alarmed over his growling and not a bit afraid that the meat of the constitution on which he feeds day and night will make him too fierce or dangerous to honest men. For they well know that he can be called off by their supreme court if he makes a mistake, and his worst veto bites completely cured by the salve of a legislative vote, if he haply fastens his tusks in the wrong call. He has never yet been known either to growl or snap when the gates were open, and honest people going in or out to attend a legitimate business. But when the doors are closed and his chain is loosed for the night, he does attend strictly to business, and the discordant outcries of those whom he hurts are pleasing music in the ears of those who employ him. And with a sense of safety and satisfaction, long unfeared before, the people when they heard these sounds, gently turn over to sleep again, with the murmuring words, "Good dog, Old Veto, sick 'em agin."

Doctors Disagree.

As a reporter for the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette sat yesterday afternoon in a chamber at No. 321 Federal street, Allegheny, listening to a terrible tale of suffering as it fell from the lips of a gentle little lady, Mrs. Milo Ingram, the daughter of Capt. Hugh McKelvey, of this city, it seemed almost too much to believe, if the evidence had not been close at hand to substantiate every word. It was but another evidence of the culpable ignorance of a large class of practitioners of medicine who claimed for six years that her terrible disease was cancer. She was cured with ulcers, given up to die. Persons cured her perfectly. Continued on page 24 in "His of Life," by Dr. Hartman. Ask your druggist for one. 37-21

WEST VIRGINIA, D. C., May 15th, 1880. GEORGE B.—Having been a sufferer for a long time from nervous prostration and general debility, I was advised to try Hop Bitters. I have taken one bottle, and I have been rapidly getting better ever since, and I think it the best medicine I ever used. I am now gaining strength and appetite, which was all gone, and I was in despair until I tried your Bitters. I am now well, able to go about and do my own work. I was completely prostrated. 37-21. Mrs. MARY STEARNS.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

Forepaugh's Roman Hippodrome and Exhibition of Trained Wild Beasts.

In connection with his colossal Hippodrome, and Roman chariot races, circus in three rings, and museum, Mr. Forepaugh has organized from his great collection of animals, a trained wild beast exhibition, after the model of those of ancient Rome, whose hippodromatic sports he has revived, and presents in his Roman Hippodrome. Mr. Forepaugh exhibits twenty-five performing elephants upon his hippodrome track, in addition to various other trained wild beasts. Some idea of the nature of these spectacles in the "Eternal City" may be formed from the fact that Pompey the Great, on dedicating his theatre, produced besides a rhinoceros and other strange beasts from Ethiopia, 500 lions, 410 tigers, and a number of elephants, who were attacked by African men, the hunting being continued during five days. Caesar, after the termination of the civil wars, divided his hunting games into five days also; in the first of which the camelopard was shown; at last 500 men on foot and 3000 on horseback were made to fight, together with twenty elephants and an equal number more with turrets on their backs, defended by sixty men. All that was commendable in the hippodromatic sports and games of the Roman Era will be reproduced in Forepaugh's colossal combined half-mile hippodrome, three ring circus, menagerie and museum, which will exhibit at Bellefonte, October 11.

—The iron property of Martin Brumgard, Esq., of Zion, situated within one and a half miles of the State College, is a good instance of the real value of ore properties in this county. Mr. Brumgard owns there, a farm of 120 acres or less, the half of which at least is covered with a surface deposit of hematite iron. All that is necessary, is to shovel it into carts and the dirt becomes dollars and cents at once. The gentleman is getting 50 cents royalty, and with no railroad facilities as yet, twenty tons per diem are washed and heaped up, ready for transportation. A very weak accountant can estimate the income. Martin sits at ease in Zion and ten dollars a day rolls into the pockets of the lucky dog. No wonder he has turned up his coat sleeves to work for the Nittany Valley R. R. He knows that the building of railroads is wealth to us. The Nittany Valley Company is working the mines. They have gone only 25 feet below the surface and the ore is getting harder and richer. Remember this is only the surface, and for lack of rail-

A Man on the Fence.

Though Mr. Jerome B. Niles is the Republican candidate for Auditor General of Pennsylvania, and is a somewhat prominent man in his party, there is still some doubt as to whom he supported for governor last year. In the early part of the campaign he was for General Beaver, and wrote a letter to the General to that effect, but before the campaign closed he was on the stump with Senator Mitchell making independent speeches. But whether he voted for Beaver or Stewart is not known, and since the two wings of the Republican party are united in resistance to apportionment, the question has probably small importance except in its personal bearing. But there is

another theory in regard to the vote of Mr. Niles. The official returns show that there were just twenty-four votes in Tioga county for Mr. Pettit, the Prohibition candidate for governor, and the vote of Mr. Niles may have been among these. What strengthens this theory is the fact that Mr. Niles belongs to the prohibition wing of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and voted always for prohibition in the Legislature. —Phila. Record

Card-Playing.

That accomplished writer, the late Dr. Holland, of Springfield, Mass., said: "I have all my days had a card playing community open to my observation, and I am yet to be made to believe that that which is the universal resort of the starved in soul and intellect, which has never in any way linked to itself tender, elevating, or beautiful associations—the tendency of which is to unduly absorb the attention from more weighty matters—can recommend itself to the favor of Christ's disciples. The presence of culture and genius may embellish, but it can never dignify it. I have at this moment," said Dr. Holland, "ringing in my ears the dying injunction of my father's early friend, 'Keep your son from cards. Over them I have murdered time and lost heaven.'"

Fathers and mothers, keep your sons from cards in the home circle. What must a good angel think of a mother at the prayer-meeting asking prayers for the conversion of her son whom she allowed to remain at home playing cards for "pastime?"—M. P. Giddie.

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road facilities even this has been merely touched. Think of the inexhaustible main deposit.

THE BEST TIME FOR STUDY.—The morning has, by all medical writers, been reckoned the best time for study. It is so. But it is also the most proper season for exercise, while the stomach is empty, and the body is refreshed with sleep. Studious people should, therefore, sometimes spend the morning in walking, riding, or some manly diversion without doors. This would make them return to study with greater alacrity, and would be of more service than twice the time after the spirits are worn out with fatigue. It is not sufficient to take diversion only when we can think no longer. Every studious person should make it part of his business, and should let nothing interrupt his hours of recreation more than those of study. Wm. B. Ryan, M. D.

New Advertisement.

Gala Day for Centre County? 0-0-0 COMING WITH QUARTER OF A 0-0-0

100 ELEPHANTS



Greatest of all Great Tented Exhibitions the Great

FOREPAUGH SHOW

Now on its 19th ANNUAL TOUR, will exhibit AFTERNOON and EVENING at BELLEFONTE, Thursday, Oct. 11 '83

Visited by nearly A MILLION PEOPLE THIS SEASON.

Presented by the Public and Private regulars at the most magnificent Novel and Fascinating Exhibition ever presented in the public.

25 Trained Elephants, 1000 WILD BEASTS, 3 RING CIRCUS.

Museum Of Marvels. Roman Hippodrome. HALF-MILE RACE TRACK.

With first and only THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLAR STUD ENGLISH RACE HORSES.

ROMAN RACES! LIBERTY RACES! BUEBLE RACES! TROTTING and RUNNING RACES!

EVERY RACE A REAL ONE! First time seen in the New World, veritable HINDOO-SERPENT CHARMER, SAKLA DAMAJANTE, whose conjures to master his serpentine, python, asp, cobra, and water, are witnessed and explicitly played by these humanity laden reptiles.

JAGENDORFER German Sampson. First a heavy field-piece suspended from his finger, like a horse and a common elephant.

GREATEST LARK RIDERS IN THE WORLD! SENORA MATEO, FROM SPAIN! LILLY DEAROSE, from London! FIELDER BEE, TOO FEELERS PERFORMERS!

HIPPOTAMUS! TRAINED LIONS! TIGERS! BY ENAS! BABY CAMELS! WONDERFUL! SAKRID! CATTLE OF PERSIA!

MORE RARE ANIMALS THAN ALL THE SHOWS IN AMERICA! HANDSOME WOMEN! WILD MEN! THREE RACE-TRACK ARENAS EQUAL TO ANY!

FOUR GREAT CIRCUS RINGS! 1000 OPERA CHAIRS ON THE GRAND STAND! PEERLESS and Poetic Street Parade!

Every evening of Exhibition Day, between 9:30 and 10:00, in which is seen the Wonderful Grand, Scenic Pageants, CLEOPATRA, Queen of Egypt, and LALLA ROOHL, Princess of India.

Admission 50 cents children under 9 years, 25 cents. Exhibition afternoon and evening at the usual hours. Arrive at Bellefonte by the 10:00 train from the city, and return by the 10:00 train to the city. Low rates and Excursion Trains on all Railroads to see this great show.

For the special accommodation of LADIES and CHILDREN, and all who desire to avoid the crowd surrounding the ticket wagon on the show ground, tickets will be on sale during the entire day of exhibition here, at Miller's Book store next door to post-office.

ADAM FOREPAUGH & ADAM FOREPAUGH, JR., Sole Proprietors.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, cheap or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 100 Wall St., N. Y.