

The Centre Democrat.



S. T. SHUGERT & E. L. ORVIS, Editors.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL."—Jefferson.

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. 6.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1884.

NO. 4.

The Centre Democrat.

Terms \$1.50 per Annum in Advance
Thursday Morning, January 24, 1884.

E. H. JEFFRIES, the recently elected controller of Philadelphia, died of pleuro-pneumonia on Monday morning last. He had just been sworn into office, scarcely entered upon the discharge of its duties, when he was cut down. The news of his sudden death created a profound sensation.

It is announced that Ex-Governor Hoyt will probably be the next Republican candidate for congress in the Twelfth district. Well, the Ex-Governor, since his divorce from the Cameron ring, may make a respectable congressman, provided the divorce is real and honest and not of the John Stewart stripe.

It is said that Congressman Cox is about to write a political history of the United States, commencing the work from the time James Buchanan assumed Presidential control on the 4th of March, 1857. A careful, truthful history of the events transpiring since the date proposed, of which no one is better prepared or more competent to write, will unquestionably be one of great interest.

CONGRESSMAN KELLOGG, of Louisiana, who is under indictment for "dark ways" in connection with the star-route robbery, it is said, has served notice on Arthur and other statesmen of the Republican persuasion that they must prevent his conviction, or he will give them away in the Louisiana fraud of 1876. He can do it, and the threat will be effective. Kellogg carries the key to unlock any amount of villainy.

GOV. McLANE, of Maryland, the other day sent in a special message to the Legislature on the labor question, accompanied by the draft of six bills, all in the interest of the working classes touching the hours of labor, the employment of children in manufacturing establishments; the sanitary regulation of work-shops and factories; the establishment of a state bureau of labor. It is needless to say that Gov. McLane is a Democrat.

GOV. CLEVELAND, of New York, has pardoned a prisoner out of the penitentiary serving a sentence of twenty years. After serving eight years of the sentence, the Governor is satisfied, after thorough examination, that the unfortunate man is innocent of the offense and that he was convicted on a mistaken identity. Such a wrong and violation of justice should receive the most generous atonement on the part of the state.

The Philadelphia Republican management defeated the nomination of John Hunter for re-election as Receiver of Taxes. The Committee of One Hundred has taken him up, and is doing so also pledged Mayor King "unqualified endorsement and hearty support at the polls." The Democrats make their nominations this week, which will doubtless be King for Mayor, Hunter for receiver and Furman Sheppard for city solicitor. This will make a strong team.

The population of Canada, according to the census of 1881, is 4,334,810. The native population is 3,755,462, and the foreign population 606,228. Of the foreign population 30 per cent. are Irish, 28 per cent. Scotch and 13 per cent. American. The foreigners make up 13.82 per cent. of the whole population of Canada, being almost precisely the percentage in the United States, which is 13.32. There are 37 Irish-born persons for every thousand of the whole population in the United States and 43 to the thousand in Canada. Canadians constitute 1.43 per cent. of the population of the United States, while Americans make up 1.79 per cent. of the population of Canada. Though the French played the master part in the original settlement of Canada, Frenchmen do not now go there to live.

Mr. Edmund's Joke

The Washington Post says Senator Edmunds loves a joke, and even on so solemn an occasion as a joint Republican caucus of Senators and Representatives his irrepressible humor had to find a vent. His wit at that sombre gathering, to be sure, was not phenomenally scintillant, but it shone out with a respectable degree of humorosity.

More than one of the brethren present must have "grinned horribly, a ghastly smile," when the Vermont Senator told them that the Republican prospects were brighter than they had been before during the last fifteen years.

An old proverb says: "It's always darkest just before the dawn." Mr. Edmunds must have been thinking of that ancient saw. Seeing the murky darkness of the present situation, he concludes that Aurora is about to develop.

Mr. Edmunds is too shrewd a politician to take much stock in the boasted harmony of his party at this juncture, for he knows that the harmony, such as it is, is born of indifference or despair.

"If it only exercises wisdom in selecting a candidate," says the Senator, "the party will succeed." Why is the Vermont "fountain of wisdom" sealed at such a time? Why does not the prophet of success name the man who can lead his party on to victory?

We learn from the Washington papers that Congressman Springer's committee investigating the Department of Justice, have unearthed great irregularities among the Marshals, to which the inquires thus far have been limited. Brewster Cameron has been before the committee and his testimony developed a startling amount of fraud and villainy. Mr. Ralph Ballin, the examiner of Marshal's accounts for Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, New York and Pennsylvania, is now giving the results of his examinations. He says that in the accounts of Fitzsimmons, predecessor of Gen. Longstreet, a shortage is found of \$23,000, that erroneous charges amounting to \$5,000 were submitted through Gen. Longstreet, who is not blamed by the examiner as the charges were made by the deputies. One of these deputies, named Robinson, who also served under Fitzsimmons, and the other named Crawford, were retained by Longstreet after notice of misconduct. Indictments were found against both these deputies. Robinson was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary, but Crawford escaped. Mr. Springer thinks that the committee can get through investigating the Marshals and officials of the Department of Justice within two or three weeks, when they will direct their attention to the expenditures in the star-route cases. Here will open a rich field in which George Bliss and other distinguished participants may appear to disadvantage.

MR. MERRICK, of counsel in the Star route prosecutions, is very indignant at being "associated with George Bliss in the matter of the expenditure for counsel fees" in those cases. He declares himself anxious for an investigation and expresses his belief that "there is a conspiracy to drive Brewster from the Cabinet." He says to a Washington reporter:

If they drive Brewster from the Cabinet and seek to make clear the political influences which surround every step of the prosecution, they will learn something. It will take the seal from my lips in private and upon the stump next summer. I shall have nothing to say upon the stump against the Administration. It has been sincere, but the sins of the prosecution can be laid upon the Republican party. If Springer is in earnest in this investigation and chooses to come to me, I will talk freely. It is time for everybody to unmask. They are doing

Brewster a great wrong. In all the infernal torments I have had in this business I have known that the Attorney-General has been anxious to vindicate the law.

THE Harrisburg Patriot is again out in new clothes, and is now as attractive in appearance and mechanical make up, as it is excellent and newsworthy—the best and earliest daily visitor to the interior towns of the State. "Long may it wave."

THE Department of Agriculture publishes its estimates of the principal crops of 1883 as follows:

Corn	1,561,666,833 bushels
Wheat	429,124,500 "
Oats	571,333,400 "
Cotton	6,514,223 bales

With the exception of the Oats crop, these estimates are largely short of the crop of 1882.

James Nutt Acquitted.

The trial of young Nutt indicted for the murder of N. L. Dukes, of Fayette county, the murderer of his father, which has so excited popular sympathy, came off last week at Pittsburg, where the case had been removed, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal on Tuesday last. From the commencement of the difficulty—the shameful brutality of Dukes, and all the facts connected with the tragedy resulting in the death of Cap't Nutt, centered public sympathy in the Nutt family, and when the crazed son took the life of the betrayer no other result was to be expected.

Opossum in Politics

The recently published declaration of Messrs. Chandler and Hatton, the president's political managers, that Mr. Arthur will make no effort to succeed himself, seems to have been promulgated to allay suspicion. There is undoubted evidence to show that both Chandler and Hatton have for weeks been engaged in giving private instructions to special agents of the post office and treasury departments and the pension office, looking to an industrious working up of an Arthur boom in the south.

This information was divulged by a number of special agents who are not friendly to the Arthur interest. Each agent was specially instructed as to the strongest arguments to urge among the southern republicans, so as to facilitate the election of the Arthur delegates to the Chicago convention. During the past month scores of federal office-holders from the south have been here, and were closeted with Chandler and Hatton.

The Maryland Senator

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—Judge E. K. Wilson was elected senator on the 6th vote. The vote was: Wilson, 68; Robinson, 7; Thomas, 6; Groome, 4; Dixon, 12; Keating, 1; Clark, 1; Creswell, 7. Judge Ephraim K. Wilson, elected senator today, is a resident of Snow Hill, Worcester county, and 62 years of age. He was a member of the Forty-third congress and declined a re-election. He is at present judge in the First judicial district and has been on the bench since 1878. He is regarded as a gentleman of sound judicial qualities, good abilities and unblemished reputation.

More Offices Proposed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, introduced in the Senate today a bill to establish a board of interstate commerce. It provides for a board of commissioners to be appointed by the President as a bureau of the department of the interior, the commissioners to be five in number, for the terms of two, four, six, eight and ten years respectively. The successor of each to hold the office for ten years. One of such commissioners shall be experienced in the law, one in the profession of civil engineering, one with agricultural industry and one with manufacturing industry. The salary of each commissioner is to be \$7,000 per annum.

Answer to Fair Play.

It seems from an article in last week's issue of the Centre Reporter, that at a divine service which was held in the Reformed church of Centre Hall on New Year's evening, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the birth of Ulrich Zwingli, the great Swiss Reformer, some Lutheran brother lost his temper because, in an address which I delivered, I would not give Luther indiscriminate and unmeasured praise; but dared to say not only that the several Reformers were men differently endowed by Divine Providence, but also that, while in some things Luther stood without a rival, he was excelled by his brother Reformers in others. For this, this Lutheran brother and clerical friend, under cover of an assumed name, undertakes to chastise me through the columns of the Centre Reporter, charging me with "being exceedingly narrow-minded indeed," with attempting to "belittle Luther," and calling me "a bigot," "a willful ecclesiastical trickster," &c. Of the very bad spirit which the article breathes and of the personal abuse to which my clerical friend has been willing to stoop, I will take no notice. But it charges me with a spirit and temper towards Luther and the Lutheran church, which I wholly disclaim; represents me as saying things which I did not say; and makes denials and assertions which show much more zeal than theological information. To these I feel called upon to reply.

1. In my address I stated that Luther in common with all the Reformers was a predestinarian. This my clerical friend undertakes, strangely enough, to deny by saying that according to Luther "God's decrees are not absolute, but conditioned by a certain order of means." But this is simply not so, as this ministerial brother who sets up as an expounder of Luther's theology, ought most certainly to know. There was nothing conditional in Luther's doctrine. On the contrary, his doctrine of predestination was of the most radical and absolute character, even Calvin's being less extreme. He denied most absolutely the freedom of the human will in its relation to the Divine sovereignty, on which freedom everything in the conditional theory of predestination hinges. He taught that if one man repents and believes under the preaching of the gospel and another does not, this is not due to any difference in the men themselves, not to any greater wickedness or inward resistance in the one than in the other, but only and absolutely to the secret will of God.

In proof of this, quotations without number might easily be made from his own writings, especially his book against Erasmus on the "Servitude of the Will;" but I will quote other writers as being more satisfactory. In the recent excellent biography of Luther (Koestlin's) written by a Lutheran and translated by a Lutheran, on page 271, we read this statement of Luther's doctrine: "That sinners do not turn to God and acquire saving faith in his word can only be attributed to a secret will of God, and for this man may not call God to account." Even the smallest articles written by Luther himself in the year 1537, and received by the Lutheran church into the "Book of Concord" as a part of her confessional standard teaches this doctrine. Dr. George P. Fisher, of Yale Theological Seminary, in his history of the Reformation says, "Predestination is asserted by Luther in his book on the Servitude of the Will, even in its relation to wickedness, in terms more emphatic than the most extreme statements of Calvin." The want of space forbids more quotations. If I had the space I would gladly go on quoting from Luther and other authors, not only to convince my Lutheran brother that my address was not mere "declamation," but also to give him some little acquaintance with Luther's doctrine of which he seems so woefully ignorant; but I really cannot, in a short newspaper article, give him all the theological information which his course in the Theological Seminary and years of patient study ought to have supplied.

2. I am charged with saying that "the Lutheran church has largely come over to the Zwinglian view of the Lord's supper." But in fact, I said nothing like this. What I said is that a number of prominent Lutheran theologians are beginning to admit that in the interpretation of the words of institution, viz: "This is my body," Zwingli was in the right rather than Luther, by reason

of the fact that when the sacrament was instituted and our Saviour spoke those words, it was impossible that they should have been literally true. Of these men I also named several, such as Dr. Kahnis of the Leipzig University in Germany, Dr. Julius Mueller of the University of Halle, Germany, and Dr. Meyer, the celebrated commentator. Then these three, I would ask my friend to name any more learned or prominent ones in the Lutheran communion. In proof of these statements, I refer him to Lange's Commentary on the 24th chapter of Matthew. I also distinctly added, in order not to be misunderstood that these men did not mean or profess to give up the general truth of Luther's doctrine of the Lord's Supper, but only that part of its Scriptural basis. This is all I said, and I am surprised that my friend failed to understand, and also that he does not keep himself better posted on these very significant changes in the bosom of his own denomination.

And now before dismissing this topic, I must be permitted to say, that I can only rejoice if the Lutheran church holds fast to the general truth of Luther's sacramental position; for my own church has never adopted and has no sympathy with, the somewhat low and empty views of Zwingli, as little as with the somewhat gross and carnal conceptions of Luther. And who does not know that but a few years ago, there seemed to be great danger that the Lutheran church in Centre county and some other parts of our country, would not only adopt Zwingli, but even follow the wild fanatic

Carlstadt in preference to the great conservative Reformer. Ah! it is but as if it had been yesterday, when the Reformed church was cried down and persecuted most freely by many so-called Lutherans, because, forsooth, it continued faithfully and persistently "to walk in the old paths" of Luther, Zwingli, Calvin and all the Reformers ever against current and popular new measures. Yet these are the men now who have become so zealous all at once, and will us to account and abuse for not honoring the great Luther. Oh consistency, thou art a jewel!"

3. In speaking of Luther's refusal of the hand of Zwingli, and of his hateful conduct toward the Swiss generally, I said that he did not recognize and make proper account of the distinction between "saving faith" and "doctrinal faith," between that faith which consist in a humble, trustful, child-like surrender of one's self to a personal Saviour, and that faith which consist in the acceptance of certain doctrinal propositions. For this I am told not to have read Luther aright. But I not only reaffirm the fact, but must also tell my friend that if he had even a smattering acquaintance with the progress of theological thought in the church since the Reformation, he would not have committed the ignorant blunder of denying it. Luther made absolute doctrinal agreement the boundary line of christian brotherhood. Take the discussion of the Lord's Supper at the Marburg conference as an example. That Christ is supernaturally present in the Lord's Supper, and communicates himself therein to the believer as the bread of life, is a Divine promise and a Divine fact, which challenges my faith. The denial of this would seem not only to imply inward opposition to Christ's saving presence and power in the sacrament, but would also seem to make it impossible for me to approach the sacramental altar in that humble expectant frame of heart on which its saving benefit depends. This, then, is a religious fact or truth which challenges my faith, my heart, the inner man. And this Zwingli admitted, as the articles drawn up by Luther himself clearly testify. But what the manner, mode or form of Christ's presence in the sacrament may be, whether spiritual only though real as Zwingli claimed, or bodily also as Luther contended, this is a question which does not challenge my faith, which is of no practical account for my inner life, and which, whether answered by me in one way or the other, does not in the least affect my inward attitude and bearing toward the sacrament and through this toward Christ. It is a question which addresses my intellect, and in the answer to which the science of Metaphysics always has, always will and always must play a prominent part. Yet for answering this metaphysical question erroneously, as Luther thought, he refused to regard Zwingli and his followers as brethren in Christ. For this supposed error, which is not of faith but of theology, and for this alone he denied that they were christians, hated and persecuted them as "children of the devil," "ten times worse than the papists," &c. This, as even my critic ought to see, involves a confusion of faith and doctrine, and a tyranny over the minds of others not a whit better than what we are accustomed to hear from Papal Rome. Want of space forbids my quoting authorities, but if my friend wishes to study up this subject of which he seems to know so little, I refer him to the celebrated Dr. Dorner's "History of Protestant Theology," and also to a work on "Christian Dogmatics" by Bishop Martensen, a prominent and profound

Lutheran divine of Denmark. Neither did Zwingli clearly see the distinction between doctrinal and saving faith, nor any of the Reformers, for it is a discovery which the theological thought of the church has made since, especially since the time of the great Schleiermacher in the beginning of the present century. But Zwingli seemed to feel what none of them clearly understood. He not only received Luther and his followers as brethren in Christ, but he seemed to feel also that the doctrinal difference between them was not of sufficient importance to keep the two movements apart, and hence offered with tears the hand of christian brotherhood which Luther refused. This fact of over-estimating the importance of correct doctrine must be borne in mind, in order to understand the history and conduct of all the Reformers. There can be no more charitable explanation of Luther's extreme intolerance toward the Swiss, as I honestly believe there is no more correct one, than this erroneous, though very sincere and honest, confusion of faith and doctrine on the part of the great saxon Reformer. This I believe and am sure of, notwithstanding the fact that my very learned and profound critic knows nothing at all about it.

But my article is already too long. I would only add, that the saying that Luther "did right" in refusing the hand of Zwingli, coming from one who has incompletely mastered the history and doctrine of the Reformers and of Protestantism, ought to be carefully considered by the public; also that in the matter of Zwingli's signing the Augsburg confession, he has made an actual discovery, of which all the great historians of the Reformation have been ignorant; and finally, that if all his theology is as thin, baseless and imaginary as what he has given us in his critical effusion, he hardly comes up to the standard of a workman which St. Paul lays down 2 Tim. 2: 15.

J. F. DeLoose.

Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 14, 1884.

Surprise and Disgust.

Mr. Springer and his committee have not gone very far yet on the road of investigation of the department of justice but they are already surprised at the corruption developed. Go ahead, Mr. Springer. There are more surprises in store for you, and if Brewster, attorney general can be made to tell the whole truth, your supplies will, in our opinion, be flavored with a good deal of disgust.

Anybody to win

If the voice of Pennsylvania could be made potential in the national convention, it would unquestionably be heard in favor of the candidacy of its first found and best loved choice, Mr. Blaine; but Republican Pennsylvania only desires the election of a republican president, and it is willing to assist in the nomination of and candidate, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Arthur or another, who can give assurance that he can carry the states of New York and Ohio, two States which the republican party must carry to elect its candidate for president.

OBITUARY.—Died at Pleasant Gap, Jan. 17th, John Barnes, aged 82 years, seven months and one day. The deceased was born at Harptree, Somersetshire, England, June 16th, 1801, and came to this country in 1831, landed at Baltimore, started from there to go to Ohio but through some accident stopped in Lancaster, Pa., where he learned cigar making. From there he went to Huntingdon county and arrived in Bellefonte in the year 1834. Married Eliza J. Parsons, of Bellefonte, in 1835. A year or so later he moved to the toll gate at the Black Moshannon, where he remained until the spring of 1846, when he moved to the toll gate just south of Bellefonte, where he stayed one year. In 1862 he moved to the toll house at Pleasant Gap, he purchased a home for himself and the Turapike company moved their gate to it where it still remains. Deceased leaves a wife and eight children to mourn his loss, four sons and four daughters. Mrs. Hudson living in Philadelphia, Mrs. Chas. Moore in Milesburg, the other two daughters at Pleasant Gap, one son, George, in Tyrone, Howard in Potter township, this county, the other two at Pleasant Gap. Mr. Barnes was a kind husband, an indulgent father and a most estimable citizen. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for the past 37 years, and a conscientious christian. We believe he was one of the original charter members of the order of Odd Fellows of Bellefonte, and was a member at his death, they having charge of the funeral services. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community. What their loss was that of a husband and father, ours was that of one of our most honest, upright and substantial citizens.