

The Centre Democrat.

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Answer to Rev. J. F. De Long. There is so much of undignified personality in Rev. DeLong's last reply, that I am almost at a loss to know where to find anything in it worthy of an answer.

With reference to the "garbled" quotations from Koestlin, Mr. DeLong "wastes" many words. My charge was simply that the quotation was not complete, and he acknowledges the charge by completing it.

3. In reply to the statement that I do not accept Dr. Geo. P. Fisher as authority when quoted by Rev. DeLong, although I used him (Dr. Fisher) as authority on Luther against him (De Long), I have only this to say: I did not use Dr. Fisher's name to establish or strengthen a doctrinal position on either side, whilst Mr. DeLong did.

4. As to the Marburg articles, which I claim to have been the basis or root of the Augsburg Confession, and the fact of Zwingli's signing the Augsburg Confession, the article on the Lord's Supper excepted, all this I sufficiently explained in my reply to "S. M. R." in the "Sporter".

5. Mr. DeLong says that on my quotations from Dr. Luthardt (the best kind of Lutheran authority) he can waste but little space. The reader of the DEMOCRAT will see that he "repented afterwards" and wasted not a little.

6. I charge Rev. DeLong with having said in his memorial address that "Lutherans had largely come to Zwingli's view of the Lord's Supper." He denies this (though I have his statement in writing) and says that Revs. Groh, Yearick and Roeder are with him in his denial. Let it be observed, with all due respect for these brethren, that I can get a dozen at least (and some of them no church members at all) who sustain me in my charge to the address. And I can assure Rev. DeLong that my people want none of his sympathy. They are well satisfied with the manner and spirit in which I have thus far "set them right."

7. By referring to my charges, as stated in the CENTRE DEMOCRAT by me, the reader will see that Mr. DeLong admits at least five of them, and that is about all of them. And thus my general charge of belittling Luther stands. I need only ask the reader to notice the contradictory utterances under Mr. DeLong's 5th and 6th heads in his summing up his reply. He makes a denial of what I charged upon Zwingli, in regard to the ETERNAL Election of certain heathen, and then almost in the same breath admits it. Who were nobler heathen than Socrates, etc.?

ings and Misrepresentations of the Lutheran Church," a paper read in the Lutheran Diet of 1877 in Philadelphia. He says:—"In a recent work on the Creeds of Christendom * * * among other ungracious things said of the Lutherans, the stale charge of man worship is again insinuated against us."

"The awful greatness of Luther," is there put forward as the particular fly in the ointment of our sanctity. We may be excused for regarding it to its source as a particular falsehood. Whether the enunciator of the truth be a saint or sinner, great or small, that truth we must acknowledge. Mere persons, or the worth and credit of men, are nothing to the obligations of truth.

For this reason we would be bound to acknowledge Luther as a witness, were he a score of times greater or less than he was. Gold is gold, whether on the finger of the king, or on the neck of a hussar, and the truth is the truth, equally divine and binding whoever speaks it.

We are bound to confess it, fully and without stint, even with a Martin Luther, though his "towering greatness" be "a misfortune" and "a constant temptation to hero worship." But we are not quite ready to admit that "God, in ordering His Providence concerning His church, made a grand mistake, in not availing Himself of the wisdom of certain Reformed theologians."

And as Mr. DeLong mooted the question of transubstantiation concerning Luther's view of the Lord's Supper, I will again quote Seiss from the same paper above referred to. It will further show how reliable an authority Dr. Schaff is on Lutheranism. Seiss says:—"When we (Lutherans) speak of the Word as an earthly vehicle or medium in and through which the Saviour communicates Himself and His salvation, there is no difficulty in understanding us; but when we say the same thing of the corresponding 'Visible Word' of the Lord's Supper—people exclaim in horror—'Transubstantiation'—or some other abomination, which our confessions distinctly reject and condemn, and all our theologians repudiate. The old lie of the Sacramentarian controversialists, so often refuted and exposed, which charges the monstrosity of consubstantiation upon our invulnerable doctrine of the Holy Eucharist, we had hoped was effectually buried, never to appear again in any author worthy of respect, but alas! I find it resurrected and again put forth in the recent volumes on the Creeds of Christendom, to the great discredit of their author, who certainly ought to know better, if he does not."

Dr. Schaff, he it remembered, is the author of the Creeds of Christendom, you see, Mr. DeLong, that I have most excellent company in my "Literary crime," of saying that Schaff "twisted." And while on this point, I will quote the following from "Koestlin's life of Luther," p. 419. "He (Luther) himself was still compelled to correct some misrepresentations of his doctrine, and he did this calmly; he said that he had never been taught in order to be present at the Supper, but stated that the manner in which his body was truly given to the guests, he would commit to the 'Divine Omnipotence.' And also his (Luther's) view, written by him less than nine years before his death, as a 'doctrinal statement found in his Smalcald Articles, he says:—"We care nothing about the sophistical subtlety 'concerning transubstantiation by which they (the papists) teach that 'bread and wine leave or lose their own 'natural substance and remain only the 'appearance and color of bread and not true bread. For it agrees best with 'Holy Scripture that the bread be and remain there as Paul himself calls it. (I Cor. X. 16.); 'The bread which we break,' and (I Cor. XI. 28.); 'Let him so eat of that bread.' And as to Dr. Dörner, Mr. DeLong will not dare insist that he (Dörner) is a good Lutheran to quote in this connection."

8. On the matter of Luther's refusing the hand of Zwingli at Marburg, in addition to what I have already said by way of justifying Luther in that act, let me yet add a quotation from Dr. Krauth, (recently deceased), but at the time of his writing it, Norton professor of Systematic Theology and Ecclesiastical Policy in the Ev. Luth Theological Seminary at Philadelphia. He says:—"The disturbing and radical element in the Reformation prepared the way for the later laxity and the unionism which attended it. The tendency which was represented in Carlstadt and Ocolampadus, and most energetically and consistently in Zwingli, gave an early impulse in this direction. This it did not simply in setting forth the great error which originated the divisions in the Protestant Reformation, but by the levity with which it regarded the whole matter of division. A division which meant the rending of the Reformation, its confusion before its enemies, and the periling of its existence, was regarded as a something which must be held at every cost, and yet, whose guilt could not be condoned by the shedding of a few tears, the offer of a hand, * * * Luther saved the Reformation by withholding the hand, whose grasp would have meant recognition of fundamental error,

either as in unity with faith, or as too little a thing to be weighed. There is no consistency in blaming him in his relation to the latter (the Zwinglian tendencies) while we praise him for his attitude to the former (Rome). It would have been a surrender of the vital principle by which the Reformation itself stands or falls—the authority and clearness of the word. * * * Zwingli himself being judge, there was not the fraternity of a common faith. The conflicting modes of interpretation involved in fact the whole revelation of God."

I will also quote on this point Rev. S. A. Repass, D. D., Professor of Systematic and Practical Theology in the Seminary of the Ev. Luth. church at Salem, Va. "But of error in all its forms Luther was the uncompromising opponent, the enemy not less of a false Protestantism, than of the Papacy, standing upon the Word of God, and in the conscious attitude of one made free in the liberty of Christ, he was as the defender of truth the acknowledged antagonist of error in all its forms; divine truth was not with him a matter of human opinion, or caprice, but of personal faith and personal experience. As the truth which he accepted and defended was of God he could make no compromise either with Rome, Geneva or Zurich. Whether at Worms against the Anabaptist fanatics or at Marburg against Zwingli, Luther could not, or dared not, compromise or barter away the truth for a false peace. What he held so tenaciously was not his own. Had he been animated by human ambition, or by mere opposition to Rome, he might and would have made alliances with many of the Deformatory movements and revolutions of that age. But what God had declared in his word could not be changed or rendered a matter of indifference by mere hand-shaking between him and Zwingli."

And now, Mr. Editor, I shall not ask you for any more of your valuable space in this discussion, I ask the reader of your paper to calmly review the whole controversy. I dare not take my time from other pressing duties to devote to the further discussion of this subject, and especially when I see that the honest presentation of the truth in my endeavors to enlighten my friend DeLong, has only served to "becloud his vision," and render him impregnable to the truth; but more particularly as I loth to protract this discussion since I know that Mr. DeLong has, in substance, stated that they could not speak well of all the Reformers and do justice to Zwingli. This is a sorrowful confession for him to make; and it shows still further the true animus on his part of the discussion, while at the same time it serves to confirm me all the more in my attitude toward him in all this debate. FAIR PLAY.

Centre Hall, Pa. Campaign Funds HOW PAUL STROBACH RAISED THE MONEY TO RUN FOR CONGRESS. Washington, February 7.—E. R. Weigand, an Examiner of the Department of justice, described a novel method for securing funds to conduct a Congressional campaign. The aspirant was Paul Strobach, whom the Senate failed to confirm for Marshall of Alabama. While Mr. Turner was United States Marshal in that State, the witness said Strobach asked to be appointed deputy marshal, explaining that he was anxious to make a canvass for Congress. He secured the appointment, Mr. Weigand testified, named a number of deputy marshals and went through the district making arrests that fees might be obtained to defray the expenses of the campaign. Strobach was defeated and came to Washington and contested his seat. The examiner said that many poor men arrested in Alabama by deputies on the charge of chopping wood on public lands. These men are often compelled to sell their small possessions to pay the costs of the trial, taken, in some instances, more than 100 miles and forced to go on foot, and then discharged and allowed to return home as best they could. Some arrested died for the want of food and exposure while walking to their homes. Their families also suffered, having to dispose of their means for acquiring sustenance to pay the costs of the trials of the arrested parents.

The Morrison Tariff Bill. SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL REDUCTIONS FOR WHICH THE NEW MEASURE PROVIDES. The two chief reductions are in sugar and woolen fabrics. The twenty per cent. horizontal reduction in the sugar duties will reduce taxation about \$8,500,000 and leave still a protection of forty-one per cent. The reduction of twenty per cent. on woolens may reduce taxation about \$5,000,000. In connection with this schedule there is a proviso that none of the articles shall pay a higher rate of duty than sixty per cent. I suppose the consumers will have little sympathy with a protection monopoly that can find something to grumble at in such a maximum. And yet, this proviso is very important when we consider that a number of articles in the woolen schedule are paying now eighty, ninety and 100 per cent. duty. The cotton schedule has been reduced to a maximum of forty per cent., and in connection with the horizontal reduction of twenty per cent. on existing rates there will be a reduction of about \$1,600,000.

There will be a reduction of about \$4,000,000 in the metal schedule and a maximum of 50 per cent., about \$1,250,000 in the chemical schedule, and \$1,000,000 in the earthenware and glass schedule and about \$1,000,000 in the hemp and flax schedule. There will be a reduction of \$1,200,000 in the tobacco schedule, about \$2,000,000 in the provision schedule, \$300,000 in the wood and woodenware schedule, about \$250,000 in the book and paper schedule and about \$2,500,000 in the sundries schedule. Thus a total reduction of taxes of about \$28,600,000 can be relied upon by the horizontal reduction, which, with the abolition of taxes on the additional goods on the free list, will swell the sum total to about \$30,000,000. It remains to be seen how many tax-payers and consumers there will be found to resist this moderate reduction in our tariff system. It is to be regretted that the free list is not larger.—J. S. Moore, in the New York Times.

The Republican Party Ought to Go.

A REPUBLICAN JOURNAL GIVES REASONS THAT ARE CONCLUSIVE. Take the Star Route frauds as an example. The vast majority of the people of the United States are convinced that many millions of dollars are stolen by a combination of mail contractors and officials. They witnessed an attempt to bring the guilty parties to justice. The exposition of the frauds made it clear beyond possibility of a doubt that there were groups of contractors, numbering in all more than a baker's dozen of individuals. After a year's preparation, with all the resources of the government supposed to be at the command of the officers of justice, only one of the smallest of these different groups was brought to the criminal bar. More than a year was consumed in the trial of this group, during which the government disbursed in lawyer's fees alone more than two thirds as much as the conspiracy were alleged to have stolen. Long before the trials were concluded it was apparent to every intelligent man, woman, and child in the country that the so called prosecution was farcical, and the acquittal of the accused was not unexpected. In a public address the attorney general declared that during two years more than \$4,000,000 had been stolen from the public treasury by these bands of plunderers, and two years have since elapsed without a dollar of the money being recovered or a single thief being punished. Has there been any public outcry at this miscarriage of justice? Have there been any evidences of popular discontent at the manifest incompetency, to use no harsher term, of the public prosecutors? How is this supineness of the people to be accounted for? Only upon the theory—the all prevailing conviction that the government is the legitimate prey of all who can successfully rob it of millions. The government is an abstract to the people in times of peace and general prosperity. They vaguely recognize the fact that they are the government, and that they have been robbed—but in the abstract of an infinitesimal sum. A series of wholesale robberies, by highwaymen or burglars, in a community, would cause intense local excitement, and rouse every man to desperation, and if the public authorities failed to do their duty a vigilance committee would speedily set Judge Lynch at work.—New York Times, Rep.

Convict Labor. The legislature of the state of New York is now called upon to enact laws to carry out provisions of the constitutional amendment to do away with contract convict labor in the prisons of that state. This opens up in a practical way the questions of what shall be done with convicts. It is just that habit of being without labor and the forming of vicious habits incident thereto that brought many of them into the ever increasing ranks of criminals, but just how to keep them employed and yet not bring their ill-paid labor into competition with that of honest artisans is a question of no small magnitude. If the prisoners are not self-supporting the deficiency must at last be assessed upon the laborer who always finally pay the taxes.

As an able writer in the Century for February says: "Send a man out with a knowledge of a trade and maybe he will come back but the chances are he will not. Send him away without a trade and maybe he will not come back, but the chances are he will." The entire corps of students of prison science and economy are busy with this question. It is akin to that lately receiving so much attention in the importation of unskilled labor under contract by mining and other corporations. Labor is seeking relief from the burdens that seem daily pressing more and more onerously upon it. Make haste slowly must be the motto. There are two sides to the question.

Brutally Murdered. Mrs. Mary Lewis, aged 55 years, was brutally murdered at the residence of Charles Twitcher, at North Bridgeport, last night. Three men, James Blake, George Butler and John Bishop, while intoxicated called at the house about 11 o'clock. Twitcher and wife were drunk in a bedroom and the ruffians went to the room and attempted to outrage Mrs. Twitcher. Hearing her cries Mrs. Lewis, who was in the kitchen, went to her assistance, when she was shot and instantly killed by one of the men. The murder was not discovered until this morning, Twitcher and his wife awakened from their debauch. The men were then arrested. Bishop admitted the shooting, but claimed it was accidental. Deceased was a respectable woman and belonged in Trumbull.

It is idle now to talk of making the issue between free trade Democracy and Republican protection. The Morrison bill is not free trade, and opposition to it is not, in any decent sense, the support of protection. The bill is, in effect, a moderate and conservative attempt to deal with the actual and pressing needs of the business of the country. By treating it fairly and intelligently the Republican can serve the country with no harm to their own and no decided advantage to their opponents. By blind adherence to the tariff as it is, exorbitant and oppressive, partial and unjust, they can do themselves great injury and greatly help their opponents.

An Enthusiastic Endorsement.

GOHAM, N. H., July 14, 1879. GENTS—Whoever you are, I don't know; but I thank the Lord and feel grateful to you to know that in this world of adulterated medicines there is one compound that proves and does all it advertises to do, and more. Four years ago I had a slight shock of palsy, which unnerved me to such an extent that the least excitement would make me shake like the ague. Last May I was induced to try Hop Bitters. I used one bottle, but did not see any change; another did so change my nerves that they are now as steady as they ever were. It used to take both hands to write, but now my good right hand writes this. Now, if you continue to manufacture as honest and good an article as you do, you will accumulate an honest fortune, and confer the greatest blessing on your fellow-men that was ever conferred on mankind. TIM BENCH.

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The Press THE FOREMOST REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR, 1884. Weekly Press, - - - \$1.00 a Year. Daily Press, - - - \$6.00 a Year. The coming year will be notable. Congress, divided between a Republican Senate and a Democratic House, will be busy President-making. The great battle of Protection against Free Trade will agitate the Capitol and the country. The Presidential campaign will be the hardest fought and most exciting political struggle for a quarter of a century. Europe, in the opinion of the best informed, trembles on the eve of a great war. With such an outlook a live newspaper which prints all the news and tells the whole truth about it is more than ever a necessity. Such a newspaper is THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS. Telegraph wires in its own office place it in instantaneous communication with a corps of over five hundred news gatherers distributed all over the civilized world. The special daily cable service which it shares with the New York Herald covers every phase of activity in European life. No paper excels it in all the elements which go to make up a broad, full, complete journal. Besides being a complete newspaper, THE WEEKLY PRESS has several special features which put it at the top. The AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, enriched by constant contributions from the foremost writers in various branches, gives the practical things that people want to know on the farm and in the garden. THE HELPING HAND FOR WOMEN or HOME DEPARTMENT, edited by Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, is full of information, hints and happy thoughts for every wife, mother and head of a household. A great feature of the coming year will be the highly valuable letters of JOSEPH D. WEEKS on Wages of Working-men, the general conditions of Labor and the Cost of Living in Europe as compared with America. Mr. Weeks, who had charge of this subject for the Census of 1880, has made it a life study, and has been abroad this year conducting a special investigation. His letters will give the facts as to earnings in all the various industries, the purchasing power of wages, strikes, trades-unionism, arbitration, etc. The WEEKLY PRESS is full of choice home reading, with puzzles and other matter for the little folks, stories and pastimes for adults and children, fashion notes, recipes, gleanings from current literature, a careful summary of domestic and foreign news, and an earnest discussion of the great questions of the day. Sample copies mailed free.

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