### The Centre Democrat.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is pub 

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otices one-half more. Editorial notices 15 cents per line. Lacta, Nortices, in local columns, 10 cents per line. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by equatier, half year, or year, as follows:

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#### Answer to Fair Play.

Rev. Fisher has wisely decided to abandon the field. His last article is little more than an attempt to raise a big cloud of dust in order to cover his retreat. I would gladly leave him to the enjoyment of that peace and et which he so much covets, but I have yet a few things to say to him. In the first place, if he does not feel unusually good over the result of this controversy, I would remind him that it was not of my seeking; but was forced upon me by an assault which was as indecent as it was un-called for. Moreover I claim that the fault of the "unover I claim that the hard of the di-dignified personalities" which have characterized this controversy does not lie at my door. Rev. Fisher's very first attack was full of bad temper and low abuse, as everybody well remembers. replied in an article of calm, dispassion ate argument from beginning to end. so much so that some of my friends thought I showed no spirit at all. But notwithstanding this fact, Rev. Fisher came out in a second article which was, to say the least, as full of bad blood and gross misrepresentation as the first, and thus forced me to return an answer which was sharp, pointed, and most per-sonal. If Rev. F. has winced under it, I would remind him that I have simply beat him with his own stick. In his last article, however, he undertakes to play a new and different role. He puts on an air of dignity and good manners, and then takes me to task for my "undignied personalities." Ahem! Still further. I maintain that Rev. F'

attack was entirely uncalled-for. My address at Cent.e Hall was eminently fair and truthful. My aim was not "to belittle Luther," but to give Zwingli that honor which is his due. Our Lutheran brethren almost invariably follow one of two lives of explaint. low one of two lines of conduct. Either they entirely ignore Zwingli and his movement, and represent Luther as the one and only great Reformer, insomuch that when we began to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Zwingli's birthday, many of their members could not un-derstand what right or business the Re formed had to arrogate to themselves any share in these Reformation anniver or on the other hand they put Zwinglianism, Romanism and Anabap tism into one boat and represent them as the great trinity of heresy and corion from whose great ruin Luther e, by his undaunted faith and heroism, has saved the Church and the nel. This latter conduct is excellently illustrated in several of the long quota tions in Rev. F's last article. Of these false representations and impressions certainly meant to disabuse the minds f my audience. Without taking away of my audience. Without taking away from Luther any thing which justly be-longes to him. I meant to show that not all truth was on his side, that as Luther excelled Zwingli in some particulars so Zwingli excelled Luther in others. And this I did by mentioning facts which are true, which I knew most certainly to be true, and which I honestly thought there wasn't a man in Centre Waller Centre county for that matter. Hall or Centre county for that matter, who was ignorant and conceited enough

seriously to deny.

There is another thing which is very strange. The Lutherans constantly represent Zwingli as a heritic, a fanatic, etc. resent Zwingli as a heritic, a fanatic, etc. It crops out every now and then in Rev. F's articles. It is boldly asserted and emphasized in several of his long quotations. And they seem to think that this is all right, and that we, Reformed, must, as a matter of course, quietly sub mit and acquiesce. But as soon as we be

mit and acquiesce. But as soon as we begin to point out some of the errors and deficiences in Luther, immediately they raise a sort of general howl all along the line that we are "narrowminded" and want to "belittle Luther," etc.

Now let us take a glance at Rev.
Fair Play's somewhat unusual fairness.
No one, he boldly asserts, is authority on Luther and Lutherism who is not an "out and out Lutheran." Revs. Dr. Fisher, Schaff, Hodge. Nevin, Cox, etc., however. Schaff, Hodge, Nevin, Cox, etc., however eminent in learning and character, are no authority. Even Dr. Dorner is ruled on authority. Even Dr. Dorner is ruled out because, though a Lutheran, he is not, properly speaking, an out and out Lutheran. In answer to all these, even the most ordinary "villige preacher" counts himself competent to say you, nay, simply because he is an out and out Lutheran. Such preposterous nonout Luthoran. Such preposterous non-sense and egotism, a person would hardly have looked for in the ranks of Centre county ministry. Yet this styles itself by way of pre-eminence Fair

predestination is concerned. But see, now, how he attempts to creep out of it. He says, "I found fault with it from the start because of its offensive boldness and unfairness." No. I beg leave to inform him that he found fault with it on the ground that it was not true.
And if true, as now admitted, pray wherein consisted its offensive boldness?
Is it offensive, then, to speak the truth of Luther? And my crime, it now seems, consisted, in part, at least in my daring to say of Luther what Rev. F. did not want said, though true. Unfairness he calls it, as it seems, because, as he alleges, Luther did not remain a predestinarian. He says, "you might as well charge him with being a Roman Catholic or a Monk. He was these, but did he remain them?" I answer most emphatically, Luther lived and died an unconditional predestinarian. This is candidly admitted, also, by a majority of "out and out Lutherans." But some Lutherans have claimed otherwise for two reasons: 1. That in later years he

Zwingli. allows the doctrine to fall more into the background; and 2d, that it is not consistent with his doctrine of the Sacraments. Beyond this, they have nothing to rest their claim upon-not one line he ever wrote, nor a single utterance that has been preserved to our day. But to these it is answered, on the otherside, that making less account of a doctrine is not retraction; and as for logical consistency, all the world knows he never asked about logical conalone counts for anything now. Verily "the earth moves." Bellefonte, Pa.

sistency. The evidence on the other side is most conclusive. In the year 1537, Luther reaffirmed his book "De Servio Arbitrio," as one of his very best. In 544, only two years before his death in his commentary on Genesis—his last great work—he still maintains and defends his former views on predestination. Dr. Luthardt, in his book, "On the Freedom of the Will," p. 146, says, he "never recalled but retained his

earlier views of predestination." Dr. Koestlin affirms the same thing in most keestin amrins the same thing in most explicit language. In Herzogs Cyclo pedia, vol. 8, p. 614, he says that in later life he no longer repeated those hardsounding phrases concerning the relation of the divine will to sin, and discouraged also the discussion of the great mystery, considering it something not to be discussed but rather to be receiv-ed in reverent submission; "but," Koestlin goes on to say, "he never in any way makes any declaration which is intend ed by him as a retraction or even a mod fication of the doctrines of that book' De Servo Arbitrio.) Yea, I say mos

confidently there is no evidence what ever that Luther ever changed ubject of predestinatism. and died an unconditional predestina more. Rev. F. has tried to make capital out of the fact that I had no copy of these Articles but relied on the au-thortiy of others. But I have them now. In Part 3d, Art. I, Luther denies as a scholastic error, "that man has free dom of will to foresake the evil and de the good, and to forsake the good and do the evil. ("Dass der mensch freien wille habe das boese zu lassen und das gute zu gute und wiederum das gute zu lassen und das boese zu thun.") There is the slavery of the human will

in plainest language. It li-first but in the last clause. admit that man has no power to forsake the evil and do the good—that he can the evil and do the good—that he can do so only through divine grace; but if we deny that he has no freedom or poer to forsake the good and do the evi the freedom of the human will in it r lation to the divine sovereignty lation to the divine sovereignty is absolutely gone, and man becomes as responsive and obedient to the divine will as the planets in the heavens. And that such unfree, abosolute subordination of the human will to the divine, can be logically connected only with unconditional predestination, it is hardly necessary for me to

tination, it is hardly necessary for me to sdd. So Schaff and Dorner were safe guides after all, and the Smaliald art cles do involve predestination. Rev. F.'s assertion that Dr. Walther admits his doctrine to be un-Lutheran is simply laughable. Dr. Walther and the Missouri Synod are the strictest buther-ans in the world—"the out and out Lutherans." They charge all non-predestinarian Lutherans with being Lutherans at all, but simply synergistic the terminal at all, out simply synergistic hereties; and these charges, they say, they can prove both by Scripture and by Luther. A special press has been established to fight Dr. Walthers, and papers, pamphlets and books have been hurled at him in vain.

hurled at him in vain.

Rev. F. makes a long quotation against the charge of "consubstantiation." I am not aware that I even "mooted" the much hated word, and I do not know why he indulges in such a long quotation, unless it be to keep up pearances—to create a big smoke and noise and great show of battle to make believe that he is doing tremendous execution. Or perchance he feels that part of the Lutheran bulwark to be some-

of the Lutheran bulwark to be somewhat weak and in need of strengthening. That would explain why as soon as he catches sight of approaching danger even in the dim distance, he immediately rushes thither with the heaviest artillery and fires it off.

He also renews his charge that I said the "Lutheran church had largely come over to Zwingli's view of the "Lord's Supper." Now I have the most distinct recollection of that part of my address, and I must once for all pronounce his charge wholly and absolutely untrue. He says he has it in his notes. I answer a man's notes are no more reliable swer a man's notes are no more reliable than is the man himself. He says he can bring a dozen to support his charge I answer that his position would be very much stronger it be had done so, instead of saying simply that he could do so; and also that it would certainly not be surprising if there were a dozen and more who did not hear or take notice of my "modifying clauses," such occasional listlessness being very common. I have brought forward three witnesses than

brought forward three witnesses than whom there were certainly no more competent ones in the house, and I challenge Rev. F. to bring his. Let him make good his boasting.

Rev. F.'s attempt to secure company in his untrue and unjust charge against Dr. Schaff is a most miserable failure. Whether Luther's towering greatness is a constant temptation to the Lutherans for hero-worship is a matter of index. Here, however, is one thing which I ask the reader well to notice. Rev. F. In one admits that Luther was a predestinarian—an absolute, unconditional predestinarian, as I claimed from the stert ad as before he so boastfully denied. These of course, is surrendering the was protected for the way of the way of

which Dr. Schaff may deliberately falsify but can not possibly err. And I have not the least doubt that if this charge were brought to the notice of Dr. Seiss he would denounce it with that suprem scorn and contempt which it so highl scorn and contempt which it so highly merits. Let it be remembered also that Rev. F. is entirely ignorant of the his-tory of Dr. Kahnis and has nothing whatever to have his above. whatever to base his charge upon excep his Lutheran prejudices, and then his base conduct will be seen in its true

Ight.
In conclusion he quotes Dr. Krauth to vindicate Luther's refusal of the hand of Zwingli. Dr. Krauth is the author of the famous Galesburg rule. He urges the Lutheran church to break off all christian fellowship with other denominations, and allow no other minsters to preach in their pulpits and no other church members to commune at their altars. In consistency with suc views Dr. Krauth would, of course justify Luther's refusal of the hand o But as nine-tenths American protestantism including Rev. Fisher's own Synod of the Lutheran church, rejects Dr. Krauth's position on the Galesburg rule, so it would reject his vindication of Luther's refusal of the hand of Zwingli. In addition, it is very interesting to see how Rev. throws himself into the arms of t General Council. Gettisburg is entire that have been so 10 or 15 years ago

J. F. DELONG.

Some Political Probabilities.

The possibilities of the coming campaign are startling. A local newspaper William Lilly to enter the field as a candidate for congressman-at-large. Of course this means that the red vest of the Mauch Chunk sunday Soldier will be battle flag in the preliminary contest. An invitation to General William Lilly to become a candidate for office will never go begging. In fact it is altogether likely that if the invitation had been delayd a day ro two longer attacks, particularly upon Brewster the general would have turned up as a candidate on his own account. It is doubtful, however, if his candidacy will extend beyond the convention. In parceling out the offices this year Quay is likely to put so important a one as that in question where it will do more good than in the hands of General Lilly.

But there are other troubles impending that are likely to be less easily adjusted. Colonel Quay has quietly given notice that several congressman are to be retired. The most prominent among these is Judge Kelley. The one absorbing idea of the old man is to die in harness, but unless the summons comes during his present term that fond smbition will be disappointed. Many times before the axe has been raised to strike the blow that would end his public service, but by promises of subserviency and in obedience to the pleadings of John Roach, the Cramp Brothers and Hamilton Disston, the sentence was withdrawn. This times however, the boss is inexorable. A personal controversy with Quay, into which the Judg let himself tumble, is the excuse which the boys will plead as they thrust his head into the guillotine. It is a cruel fate, but there is no belp for it. Even Kelly's convenient sebrymal duct will not save him.

The second and importance of the ongression to be slaughtered on the alter of sacrifice is Col. Thomas M. Boyne, Allegheny City. Out of this sale there will grow some exciting scenes. The air will be resonant with discordant music. Bayne is a fighter. He has plenty of money as well as ambition and pride. He will resist the decree of the boss to the bitter end. But it has already decome a question whether Bayne or the machine shall live in the Twenty-third district. The machine has the cunning, the energy the abandon, to make a desperate fight. Harry Oliver will furnish the sinews of war, and the battle will be intensely bitter and vindictive, and at this time the issue is beyond the reach of coniecture.

Little Pike is the only county in the State which has no Post of the G. A. R. An effort is now being made by the veterans to establish a post at Milford.

Antonio, Checiti, Charles, and Not four Apache chiefs from Arizona, were filled with amazement on the recent visit | this time outside of the state convento the Bessemer mills at Steelton.

A Most Extraordinary Tale.

HE ATTORNEY GENERAL ACCUSED OF TREACH ERY TO THE PRESIDENT

Philadelphia, Feb. 13 .- The Times says 'It is no longer a secret that the work of the Department of Justice in exposing robbery on the part of United States official in the South has seriously interferrd with President Arthur's scheme to get the Southern States delegates solid for himself in the next National Republic an convention. Every

Agent Brewster Cameron and the ex. the contracts for book paper were aminers working under their direction awarded to A. Balfour, Philadelphia, at

sought to put a stop to the enormous robbery of the Government which has been going on for years. It had been the custum to make an alleged examination of the accounts of United States Marshals, but in nearly all cases the examiners were blinded by the delinquent officials and nothing resulted but a favorable report. The present administration of the departmenet undertook a different method.

"Through the capable and complete work of Brewster Cameron and his examiners under the direction of the Attorney General many cases of plundering by Marshals have been exposed, Some of these have already been published in the Times. The fact have all been laid before the President and in some cases action was taken by him. It is a matter of common understanding however, that he refused to act in some other cases. When the Strobach case in Alabama-one of the worst of allwas laid bare the President declined action, although the name of Strobachn had been sent to the Senate for confirmation as Marshal of Alabama. "It is stated that when the facts were made up Secretary Chandler went to the Department of Justice and insisted that the work would have to stop. When told that the department was only do ing its duty and should have to con tinue doing it, Chandler threatened that the place would be cleaned out. in just or malice has invited General It is said, also, that George Bliss-whose position in the Star route cases is more than suspected-made similar threats in the department. The exposure of official robbery in the South was interfering with Arthur's plans for a renomination and every effort was made to cast odium upon the Department of Justice. Chandler and Bliss were very busy working the newspaper up to the Cameron, and many reputable papers were misled into serving them.

There is a better knowledge of the situttion now. Nobody misunderstands the attitude of the President toward the Attorney General and the reasons for it. It is the difference between the methods of officials who seek to do their duty to the public."

Pennsylvania Republicans.

The plot thickens. Says the Harris burg Patriot Congressman Barr announces that his choice for president is John A. Logan, of Illinois, Colonel Quay simultaneously declares that he perfers Arthur, but that Logan would suit him very well. Those Philadelphia appoint ments are banging fire and Quay and Barr are showing their teeth just suf. ficiently to scare the president into obedience to the stalwart demand. Arthur can have the Pennsylvania delegation, or rather the stalwart portion of it, if he will make the appointments demanded by Quay. The course of the president in regard to that matter will be watched with a keep interest by the politicians of both wings of the republican party in this state. The result of the Philadelphia elec-

tion is likely to have some bearing on the presidential situation in this state so far as the republican nomination is concerned. If the machine ticket for municipal offices should be successful Quay will be greatly strengthened in effort to control the Pennsylvania delegation. That ticket was nominated through influence of the "state ring" of which Quay is the chief and its success will therefor be regarded as a victory for that self-constituted boss. If on the other hand it should be defeated the independent element will come to the front and Mr. Quay's he will be unable to deliver a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation to any stalwart candidate.

Meanwhile the supporters of Blaine are not idle. They are preparing to elect delegates to the Chicago convention by popular district convention and have already taken possession of the party organization in a number of congressional districts. They have been outman ouvred in two successive state conventions in the election of delegates to the national convention, but they propose to fight their battle tion. Doubtless Mr. Quay will undertake to undo their work when the state convention meets and if the administration at Washington should aid him with sufficient patronage he will most likely make inroads upon the Blaine strength. A hotly contested battle is evidently in prospect, with Arthur's chance for a majority of the delegates decidedly good if the stalwart appointments for the state are forthcoming in due season.

The contract for 20,000 reams of printing paper, twenty-four by thirtyeight inches, for the Government Printing Office has been awarded to the Essex Paper Company, of Philadelphia, at 6-10 cents per pound. Nearly all of -Photos, cabinets and tinty pes, at Boy-

An Enthusiastic Endorsement

GORHAM, 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, 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 Msy was induced to try Hop Bitters. I used one bottle, but did not see any change 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.

The Busch.

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The ceming 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 ever of a great war.

hardest fought and most exciting position 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 is 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 Heroid 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 Bowspaper, THE WEEKLY PRESS has several special features which put it at the top. The AGRICULTURAL DEFARTMENT, enriched by constant contributions from the foremost writers in various branches, gives the practical things that people want to know on the larm and in the garden. The HELPING HAND FOR WOMEN OF 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 MOSEPH 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 1886, has made it a life study, and has been abroad this year conducting a special investigation. His letters will give the facts as to carnings 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 books, recipes, gleanings from current literature, a careful summary of domestic and foreign news, aris an expect discussion of the great questions of the day.

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