

The Centre Democrat.

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.
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Reply to Rev. DeLong.

I had hoped, Mr. Editor, not to ask you for any further space in your excellent paper, but a sense of duty to the Lutheran church, and my own people in particular, move me to reply to Rev. DeLong's last article. In my former article I simply endeavored to set my own people right in regard to certain misrepresentations, by Rev. DeLong, in his Zwingli memorial address at Centre Hall, concerning Martin Luther, and have done this to the avowed commendation of the people whom I have the honor to serve; and to the satisfaction of Rev. DeLong himself, as in his last article, by his significant silence in several vital points in my last article, he has virtually abandoned any further defense to the charges preferred against him in my first article; but instead has launched out in an attack, or misrepresentation of the confessions and doctrine, as taught and believed by the Lutheran church, by quoting a line or two from the Smalcald Articles, in support of his charge of predestination. Here he is again wrong, and if he has in his possession a correct version of the Smalcald Articles, my charge of "twisting" will again apply. I will now quote from the Book of Concord, recently published and edited by Dr. H. E. Jacobs, of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia and late Franklin Prof. in Penna College, at Gettysburg; this book contains the Symbols of the Lutheran church and has the highest endorsement of scholars both in Europe and America, as the only correct translation of the original and hence the only reliable authority in the way of Lutheran Symbols. Before I quote from the Smalcald Articles, as in the "Book of Concord," I want first to let Luther speak in his own behalf, in his preface to the Smalcald Articles, he says: "I am still in life, am writing, preaching and lecturing daily; as yet there are spiteful men, not only among the adversaries, but also false brethren that profess to be on our side, who attempt to represent my writing and doctrine directly contrary to myself and compel me to hear and see it, although they know well that I teach otherwise, and who wish to adorn their venom with my name, and under my name to mislead the poor people. How will such occurrences continually increase after my death? You it is but just that I should reply to everything while I am still living." Now read the following from the Smalcald Articles, Part III, Art. 1. "Of sin." "Here we must confess, as Paul says in Rom. V. 11, that sin originated [and entered the world] from one man, Adam, by whose disobedience all men were made sinners, and subject to death and the devil, Rom. V. 12-19. This is called original or capital sin. The fruits of this sin are afterwards the evil deeds which are forbidden in the Ten Commandments. * * * This hereditary sin is so deep [and horrible] a corruption of nature that no reason can understand it, but must be [learned and] believed from the revelation of Scripture. Ps. 51:5. Rom. 5:12. Sq. Ex. 33:3. Gen. 3:7. Sp. Wherefore the dogmas of the Scholastic doctors are pure errors and observations, contrary to this article, for by them it is taught: "That since the fall of Adam the natural powers of man have remained entire and incorrupt, and that man by nature is right reason and a good will, as the philosophers teach."

And that man has a free will to do good and omit evil, and again, to omit good and do evil.
Also, that man, by his natural powers, can observe and do all the commandments of God.
And that by his natural power, he can love God above all things, and his neighbor as himself.
Also, if a man do as much as is in him, God certainly grants to him His grace. And if he wish to come to the Sacrament, there is no need of a good intention to do good, but it is sufficient if he have not a wicked purpose to commit sin; So entirely good is his nature, and so efficacious the Sacrament, and so that it is not founded upon any merit that for a good work, the Holy Ghost with His grace is necessary. Such a man may understand and learn to recognize both sins and Christ our Savior, and they are truly heathen dogmas which we cannot endure. For if these dogmas would be right, Christ is dead in vain. Since there is in man no sin, and no misery for which He should have died; or He would have died only for the body, not for the soul, inasmuch as the soul is entirely sound, and the body only is subject to death." Now note the reference from the foregoing to the Augsburg Confession Art. XVIII. "They condemn the Pelagians, and others, who teach, that by the powers of

nature alone, without the Spirit of God, we are able to love God above all things; also to perform the commandments of God, as touching the substance of our actions."

For although nature be able in some sort to do the external works (for it is able to withhold the hands from theft and murder) yet it cannot work the inward motions, such as the fear of God, trust in God, chastity, patience, and such like." Now, my "logical" friend, will you please put that magnifying glass to your eyes once more, and search our church Symbols through and through, or may I not now ask you to have the frankness to confess that the Smalcald Articles do not teach predestination? Does this effort of Rev. DeLong's to charge upon the Lutheran church the doctrine of unconditional predestination, accord with his asserted fraternal spirit toward her, and especially when that doctrine is not even implied in any of her doctrinal statements? Mr. DeLong speaks of my "bad temper" and "low abuse" as over against his "calm dispassionate argument," which if not egotistic, is at least an admission that it was necessary to inform his readers that what he wrote was an "argument!" How hard it is to "await" an assertion into an "argument!" If I have been obliged "aloud" to conduct the discussion with dignity, it is simply because I desire truth and justice to prevail without disparagement to any one of the reformers.

"Rev. Dr. Fisher, Schaff, Hodge, Nevins, Cox, etc., are no authority." Nobody said they were. Indeed I am not aware that they ever claimed to be Lutherans. How, then, can they be Lutheran authority? Mr. DeLong's assertion that I either directly or indirectly admitted that Luther was an "absolute unconditional predestinarian" is certainly news to any one having read my former articles, to which I would refer the reader to my vindication of Luther, but as Mr. DeLong sees everything to suit his view on the question at issue, by implication, there is no limit to his "logical" inferences. Whatever were the views and utterances of Luther on this subject, they were a mere side issue—a mere ripple, and he never asked to have them embodied as a doctrinal statement. In regard to Dr. Walther, I again inform Mr. DeLong that he (Walther) positively declares his views on predestination to be not Lutheran, but Calvinistic. As to my use of Seiss in constabulation, Mr. DeLong sees no call for that as he is not aware of even "mooting the much hated word." He has a "distinct recollection" of part of his address in Centre Hall, but of the language, "gross carnal conceptions of Luther" on the sacraments, which he did use only a few weeks ago in point, he has no recollection. And if Mr. DeLong is desirous of knowing who the dozen or more of persons are who I can bring forward to substantiate my charge as to his saying that "Lutherans have largely come to Zwingli's view of the Lord's Supper," I will introduce him personally to each of them, if he so desires, as my veracity has not yet been so questioned as to be put to the strait of dragging their names into public print.

In regard to bringing to the notice of Dr. Seiss anything in connection with which I have used his (Seiss') name, Mr. DeLong has my consent. I will be obliged to him (De Long) to do so. Let me also confidently assure Mr. DeLong that the General Synod, whilst repudiating Luther's refusal of the hand of Zwingli. In a recent issue of the Lutheran Quarterly, published at Gettysburg, the headquarters of General Synod Lutheranism, a masterly article on this point appears, by Dr. E. Miller, a General Synod man, which is most heartily approved of our church. As to my knowledge of Dr. Kahnis, I know sufficient of him to say that he defends Luther and the Lutheran Symbols.

And now once more in regard to Luther's intellectual inferiority. Did it not require intellectuality of the highest order to draw up the "Ninety-five Theses," the Marburg Articles, the basis of the Augsburg Confession, the Smalcald Articles, whose fine doctrinal statements have never yet been excelled, the larger and smaller catechisms, the latter, according to Herzog's Cyclopaedia, is said to be, next to the Bible, the most extensively used book ever written."

The Commentaries on Genesis and Galatians, not to mention numerous other controversial writings, and last, because so herculean a task, the translation of the Bible into the German vernacular, thereby, at one stroke, re-creating a language and a literature which is to-day acknowledged without a rival, to do all this, which Luther did, was not the most vigorous intellect needed? And yet Mr. DeLong says that Luther was intellectually inferior.

Here let me close by calling Mr. DeLong's attention to a few things: You have admitted the five points; you are silent on the charge that you did, in substance, that state you could not speak well of all the Reformers and do justice to Zwingli; I have taken away from you, by a full quotation from the Smalcald Articles, the charge of predestination. I can, therefore, feeling "unusually good over the result of this controversy," leave you to rest on the couch of your own making.
Centre Hall, Pa. FAIR PLAY.

Aaronsburg.

EDITORS DEMOCRAT.—I noticed in your paper that you are soliciting correspondence from different parts of the County, and I therefore thought I would give you a few items about Aaronsburg.
This is rather a quiet village. Our people are generally minding their own business, and are not interfering with other peoples business, so you see in this way we are moving along quietly and peaceably. I can therefore give you no sensational stories. We have one hotel which is kept by H. G. Shafer, in such a manner that it is an honor to the proprietor and the town, if that can be said of any hotel. You hear no carousing, no fighting, except an occasional dog fight, and see no drunkards leading there like we often see at other

hotels, even Bellefonte not excepted. There are some persons here that will occasionally enjoy a glass of beer, and a few that may sometimes prefer something a little stronger, but a drunken man is a rare sight in our town, unless he comes from some other place.

Our population is partly made up of retired farmers, men who have earned their living by the sweat of their brows, who have been economical, of temperate habits, and have thereby gained a competence sufficient to sustain them in a very respectable and enviable position during the remainder of their lives. But we also have professional men, merchants and mechanics living here. Three ministers, three doctors, one lawyer, one squire, three merchants and a number of good mechanics. We have four churches two school houses (but three schools), and three stores. Our village is noted for wide streets and flowing pumps in the middle of the street.

We have the very purest mountain water conveyed in pipes from a beautiful spring near town. This town was laid out by Aaron Levi, a Jew, living in Philadelphia who owned a large body of land around here and wishing to dispose of it laid out a town on rather a large scale with wide streets and free lots for churches and school purposes. In order to dispose of these town lots, he made a lottery, sold tickets and a good many of the lots were drawn by persons who never presented their claims and in course of time were occupied by others and are now held by possession right.

This is the place where James Duncan, father of Hon. W. C. Duncan of Lewisburg Pa, and grandfather of R. H. Duncan of Spring Mills, located when quite a young man. Old people used to say that all the wealth he had when he first came to Pennsylvania was a bundle of goods which he carried on his back. He then got a few more goods and commenced business in this town where he continued during his lifetime and at the time of his death owned eight or ten of the best farms in Pennsylvania and two very fine brick Grist Mills. Here I must state that during Mr. Duncan's time, business was done in quite a different way from what it is done now. Merchants generally got goods but once a year, sometimes twice, but very seldom. Before the canal was built goods were brought from Philadelphia on wagons. It took from three to four weeks to make a trip and the merchants rode on horseback to the city to buy goods. At that time the wheat was floured and during the winter hauled to Penns and Pine Creek stored in houses built for that purpose, awaiting spring freshets, when it was loaded in arks specially built for that purpose and taken down Penns Creek into the Susquehanna river thence to Baltimore. This style created considerable stir and commotion along the creeks when the arks commenced to go, every person was anxious to see them start, men women and children stood on the banks, bidding adieu and waving their kerchiefs to the sturdy men that had hold of the oars as they were winding around the bends and finally passing into the mountain gap not knowing but what it may be the last time to behold each others faces. Wrecks were frequent and sometimes the hard earnings of a whole year was lost or at least damaged to such an extent that it did not bring much in market. The arks were from seventy five to one hundred feet long, sixteen feet wide with pointed ends. The sides and ends were boarded four feet high, bottom and sides made water tight, no cover except a platform at each end for the men that worked the oars. They would load from two hundred to two hundred and fifty barrels of flour on one ark. There was a flour storehouse at Spring Mills one at Penns Creek Mills, one at the Forks (now Coburn) one at Pine Creek Mills and one on the farm (along Pine Creek) now occupied by Samuel Ard. The flour from Penns and Brushvalley was hauled to these points and from there taken East. Well Mr. Editors, I must close. There are a great many things connected with the history of Aaronsburg and its former citizens that might be interesting to your readers, but I am afraid I have been too lengthy already.

OCCASIONAL.

SENATOR SHERMAN is reported as admitting "that the Danville investigation does not show as conclusively as he had expected that a massacre was premeditated." "but," he adds, "it does show a great many things that are not creditable to Southern civilization." This result, we are left to infer, refreshes and cheers Senator Sherman so much that he feels richly repaid for his labors "These Universalists believe that every body is going to be saved." Said the orthodox old woman, "but we hope better things."—N. Y. Times.
If a Committee should investigate recent Ohio murders and a lawless lynching not far from Sherman's home, wouldn't it show things not creditable to northern civilization. But for all that the tendency in Ohio, as at the South is towards bitter conditions.

Mr. Brewster's Department.

CROOKED WAYS SHOWN UP—WHERE THE MONEY GOES—SCANDALOUS FRAUDS.

Mr. J. B. Benson, formerly Chief of the Secret Service division of the Treasury department, testified before the House Committee on Expenditures in relation to the defalcation of United States Marshal Hall in the Western district of Pennsylvania. In speaking of the present organization of the United States District Attorney's office in Pittsburgh, he said that all the work was done by the Attorney, Mr. Stone, and his assistant, Mr. Wilson, and that Mr. D. Cameron, who is Senator Mitchell's law partner and brother-in-law and who draws a salary of \$1,250 per annum as an Assistant Attorney, lives at Wellsboro, Tioga county, about 400 miles from Pittsburgh, and renders no public service. This state of affairs, he said, had given rise to a good deal of scandal in the district. He also made a statement in regard to the failure of the Venango National bank, to the effect that when the failure occurred the bank owed the Government \$250,000, which was there on deposit; that by some manipulation the bank got the United States to agree to take 1,200 acres of land in the oil regions in payment of the debt; that the Government had subsequently to pay an old mortgage of \$13,000 in order to get a clear title to a portion of the land, and that about two-thirds of the land was sold afterwards for \$9,000. The witness had heard, and believed, that also "by some manipulation" the bank had succeeded in withdrawing its deposit in the Treasury of \$100,000, thus leaving the Government nothing but this oil land in lieu of the \$250,000; or, if the deposit was not returned to the bank, in lieu of the debt of \$180,000. In answer to a question by Mr. Milliken the witness admitted that at the time the settlement was made with the bank oil lands in Western Pennsylvania were regarded as very valuable. Gen. Longstreet, Marshal of the Northern district of Georgia, has asked to be heard in defense of his management of that office and a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Hemphill, Crisp and Milliken, was appointed to hear him to-day.

Salmi Morse Dead.

New York, Feb. 22.—The body of a man was found in the Hudson river to day at the foot of Eighty-eight street which has been fully identified as that of Salmi Morse, author of the "Passion Play." When found the body was still warm, and it is thought had been in the water less than an hour. His silk hat, in which was a tract entitled, "God loves you," was found on the railroad track near the place. The conclusion of the police is that the case is one of deliberated suicide. Nothing was found upon him which would indicate a motive for his suicide. It is thought that he may have been suffering from temporary insanity at the time and fallen into the river by accident while wandering about in this condition.

Southern Cotton Manufacturing States.

The two leading cotton manufacturing States in the South are Georgia and North Carolina. On the first day of June, 1880, Georgia had 40 mills containing 200,674 spindles; North Carolina had 49 mills containing 102,767. Three years and a half later and the account stands as follows: Georgia has 62 mills containing 350,130 spindles; North Carolina has 92 mills containing 213,362 spindles North Carolina has more mills and Georgia more spindles. The activity and ambition of the two States in the direction of cotton manufacturing do not greatly vary. Georgia has more capital, but North Carolina has more water powers. It is a snug race and Georgia should look to her laurels for the excess of mills in North Carolina is a menace to Georgia's position at the head of the list. We hope that every North Carolina mill will prosper and accumulate spindles, but at the same time we hope that Georgia will maintain her pre-eminence. The census of 1890 will tell the story of this interesting industrial contest between the two States. No other Southern State is struggling for first place although South Carolina and Maryland are no laggards when the number of spindles is regarded.

CURIOUS RESULT.—The Porter property in Chester, prior to the Jackson fireworks explosion, had been assessed for years at \$3,000. After the disaster Mr. Porter, the owner, wrote to the assessor calling his attention to the fact that on account of the destruction of property it should be assessed at a less rate. This turned the attention of the assessor to the property and he gave it a careful examination, raising the assessment to \$30,000. Mr. Porter appealed to the Court, when Judge Clayton placed the valuation at \$25,000.—Delaware County Democrat.

Contributions for the sufferers by the recent floods were sent from nearly all over, but we have not heard of any steps having been taken in Bellefonte for that purpose.

—Photos, cabinets and tints, at Boyer's.

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, 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 fellowmen that was ever conferred on mankind.
T. M. BURCH.

—The latest craze-wave braid, at Garman's.

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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.
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- 3 " Corn " . . . 25
- 3 " Tomatoes . . . 25
- 3 " Peas . . . 25
- 1 " Good Table Peaches . . . 20
- 3 Bottles Catsup . . . 25
- 3 " Pickles . . . 25
- 1 lb. Baking Powder . . . 30
- 1 lb. Pure Pepper . . . 25
- 5 lbs. Granulated Sugar . . . 48
- 1 gal. Best Table Syrup (all sugar) . . . 70
- 1 " Glucose Syrup . . . 45
- Choice Rice . . . 08
- 3 pounds Sultana Prunes . . . 25
- Lump Starch " . . . 06
- Corn Starch, per pound . . . 08
- 1 pound best Coffee . . . 19
- Sardines, 3 boxes for . . . 25
- Scaled Herring, per box . . . 35
- Extra boned Codfish, per box . . . 45
- Loose Valencia Raisins . . . 09
- Seedless Raisins . . . 10
- French Prunes . . . 15
- Olefin Soap . . . 08
- Bloater Herring, per doz . . . 20
- 2 lbs Canned Corned Beef . . . 27
- Tapioca Flake or Pearl . . . 07

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