

The Centre Democrat.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa.
TERMS—Cash in advance, \$1.00
If not paid in advance, \$2.00

A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.
Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.
No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at option of publishers.
Papers going out of the country must be paid for in advance.

Any person procuring us tenash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.
Unrenewed circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for advertising. We have the most complete facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in a neat style and at the lowest possible rates.
All advertisements for a longer term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.
LOCAL NOTICES, 10 CENTS COLUMN, 10 CENTS PER LINE.
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, 5 CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.
BUSINESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Answer to Fair Play.

My object in the present article is simply to show that I can give Rev. Fisher's articles no further recognition and that I must cease to be a party to this controversy. With this view I ask the readers' attention to a few facts, out of the many which might be selected from his articles.

1. In his last article, Rev. F. charges that I have an incorrect translation of the Smalcald Articles, or else that I "twisted" them in my quotation. Now in answer, I would say, 1st, that my edition of the Smalcald Articles is no translation at all, but the Standard Lutheran edition in the original German in which Luther himself wrote them.

2. Knowing by experience what sort of captious man I had to deal with, I was not willing to risk my own translation, lest he would say I mistranslated, and therefore I quoted the original German text, exactly as it is in this standard edition, excepting the printer made a typographical error in one word which is, however, of such a nature that every reader who understands German, will readily discover and correct it for himself.

3. For the benefit of such readers as might not understand German, I added a translation which is my own and just as correct and expresses exactly the same thought as that of Dr. Jacob's, although it omits the one unimportant word "again." How this omission came about I will explain. When I looked at the proof of my last article, I discovered that in my translation of the item from the Smalcald Articles, the printer had omitted the two words "and again." When I drew his attention to the fact, he remarked that he did not see how he could insert both words without re-setting a considerable portion of the article. When I answered that if he had no space for both words, he should insert the word "and" and leave out the word "again," as the omission would in no way affect the meaning or doctrine of the item, and especially, as I also gave the same quotation in German. The printer agreed with me in thinking that the word was of no account to the meaning of the sentence, and therefore omitted it. But although the original German is there in full, yet by reason of the omission of that insignificant word in the translation, he, unblushingly, insinuates the charge of "twisting." With such an opponent it is impossible to carry on a controversy with profit and honor. And it is this mean, contemptible, captious quibbling, passing by the weight of a whole argument and catching at the omission of an utterly insignificant word only for the purpose of insinuating the gravest charge against you,—it is this conduct on the part of Rev. F., which has dragged this controversy down to the miserably low level which it has reached. Such controversies abound, also, in the time of the Reformation, and of the Luther says, that "they are like hogs who care not for roses and violets in the garden but only to stick their snout into garbage." It is plain, therefore, that this controversy can bear none but evil fruit and hence ought to cease.

Again, He accuses me of "an attack or misrepresentation of the confessions and doctrines as taught and believed by the Lutheran church, by quoting a line or two from the Smalcald Articles in support of his (my) charge of predestination." In the first place Rev. Fisher knows, I presume, that his own Synod of the Lutheran church does not receive the Smalcald Articles as a part of her "confession and doctrine," nor require its clergy to subscribe to them, but only to the Augsburg Confession. Will Rev. Fisher please tell us why his own Synod refused so to receive them? In the second place, my quotation, though short, is one entire item—item 2, Art. 1, Part 3—as full and complete in itself as are the Smalcald Articles taken as a whole. Rev. F. makes no attempt to show that my quotation is not thus complete; nor does he attempt to show that said item does not teach the absolute slavery of the human will to the divine will, as I claimed and showed; nor does he even deny that if we take away man's free will, absolute predestination must follow as necessarily as the tale follows the dog, for man has no free will to choose between good and evil, it is absurd to say that he can choose between eternal salvation and eternal perdition. Rev. F. does none of these things. He simply makes a long quotation, not one line of which, apart from the item I quoted, has any bearing whatever on the question at issue, and then without one word of comment or explanation, and with the most nonchalant air imaginable, asks, "may I not now ask you to have the frankness to confess that the Smalcald Articles do not teach predestination." The reader may readily see that with such an opponent it is useless to waste argument. A man must become reasonable before he can be reasoned with. Yet that is an example of his style of argument from beginning to end.

Again, In his former article, he ad-

mitted that Luther was a predestinarian but claimed that he did not remain one. But strange to say, in his last article he comes out again and denies the admission. But look at his language. "This charge of predestination strikes me as a strange thing from Mr. DeLong. I found fault with it from the first on account of its offensive boldness and unfairness. It would be just as fair to call him a Roman Catholic or a Monk. He was these, but did he remain them?" If that does not mean that Luther once was a predestinarian but did not remain one, even as he once had been but did not remain a Roman Catholic or a Monk, will Rev. F. please tell us what it does mean. Now I can see but two possible conclusions. Either Rev. F. is convinced of the truth of Luther's having been a predestinarian, but refuses to own and acknowledge the truth, or he does not use the English with sufficient accuracy to make intelligent controversy possible. In either case the controversy ought to cease. If he claims that the above is unjustified, I answer the want of dignity lies in the facts, not in manner of presenting them.

What are we to think of a man who boasts before the whole county, that he can bring forward, at least a dozen men to sustain his charge against you and when you insist upon his doing so he stammers right down and asks you to come to Centre Hall to be quietly and privately introduced to them. A man ought to give no greater publicity to his charge than he can to his proof. I brought forward my witnesses. Rev. F. did not do so, because he could not. Does he remember Judge Orvis' statement to a friend, that "he never made a statement in court, which he could not back up?"

In my first article, I presented a long argument showing and proving most conclusively that Luther did not distinguish properly between "saving faith" and "doctrinal faith." Rev. F. never made the least attempt to answer my argument or to establish the contrary. Yet because I did not continue to re-assert the same point in every subsequent article, but took for granted that the said point was disposed of, Rev. F. boasts that I have admitted defeat. That is truly boyish. From this one example, the reader can see how much bottom there is to all his pretended glorying. I would say once for all that in respect of no statement I have made either at Centre Hall or in this controversy, have I seen any reason whatever to change. I hold exactly what I did in the beginning, being only confirmed therein by this controversy. What I passed over in Rev. F.'s articles, I did so pass over for the reason that I did not consider it worthy of notice. If in respect of Luther's predestination—the only point which was discussed with any degree of fullness—Rev. F. has an inch of ground left to stand upon, I frankly confess that I am unable to see it.

But two things I must yet add. 1st. He charges me with saying that you "could not speak well of all the Reformed and do justice to Zwingle." I never thought, nor ever meant to say any such thing. I have spoken well a thousand times of the other Reformers, especially of Luther, without a thought of injustice to Zwingle. The public will remember that our Lutherans in Bellefonte, made an attack through the Daily News also on Dr. Apple's sermon on Zwingle here in Bellefonte. At a little too party which I attended a few days afterwards, the subject of that attack on Dr. Apple's sermon was unthinkingly introduced into the conversation. Every one present felt the impropriety of such a discussion at such a place, and so, after some half a dozen remarks by almost as many different parties, each one using as few words as possible, the subject was dropped. I made a remark which may be understood as Rev. F. charges, but need not and was not meant to be so understood. What I meant and did say, properly understood, is that you could not do justice to Zwingle without showing the reason of his work to the work of Luther with whom he contended. But one of Rev. F.'s Lutheran advisers of Bellefonte was present, took the remark in its most objectionable sense, and speedily communicated it to Rev. F. to be used by him as a means to impugn my motives. That is all the bottom there is to Rev. F.'s charge. Comment on such controversy is unnecessary.

One more word and I am done. Rev. F. has repeatedly given forth that his only object in his public attack on me was to set his own people right—to correct the false impressions which I had made. But that is a little too thin. My address was not published to the county, but delivered in the Reformed church of Centre Hall on a very stormy night to an audience from the immediate vicinity. A sermon or two from his pulpit would have set his own people right. There was no need at all for an attack before the whole county through the columns of the paper. No. The truth is simply this, Rev. F. and yet more especially some of his Lutheran advisers in Bellefonte, for reasons best known to them, have conceived a grudge against me, and thought this was a good opportunity to lead me to the public whipping-post. But unfortunately have instead of whipping me, they got whipped themselves. This is truth plainly put. FINIS.

J. F. DELONG.

Preparing for Mischief.

THE ADVANCE IRISH PARTY SAID TO BE CONCENTRATING IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The police here are convinced that the advance Irish party have made Paris their headquarters in Europe for the preparation of the dynamite schemes. Inspector Moser, acting under instructions from the British home secretary and aided by the French commissary of police, is watching the movements of the suspected Irishman. The nationalist colony includes representative of the three centres of the Irish republican brotherhood. The first section comprise the former Fenians, James Stephens, John O'Leary and General MacArades. The last named gentleman, in an interview, disavowed belonging to the society. His mission was to counsel the friends of extreme violent views, but it was not his duty to reveal their attempts, however nefarious or mistaken they might be. He was certain that other nationalists shared this view. Captain MacCaffery said the weak were justified in using terrorism against the strong. He repudiated the affiliation with continental secret societies. He sympathized with revolutionary propaganda in Europe because Ireland was benefited thereby, but the Nationalists even the most extreme, was not necessarily linked with nihilism or anarchy. He denied conspiring actively, but added that the experience was valuable to prevent a repetition of former mistakes. The police have traced the arrival of five transfers or men belonging to the third or active section of the dynamiters who have been told off for the next attempt. One of them is from Buffalo, N. Y. one from Brooklyn, New York, and two from Texas. They are believed to be pupils of Mezerot. The other Irishman under watch are Cornelius Callimore, Eugene Davis and Casey. It is believed that the dynamite is made at Motrouge. The supposed manufacturer is registered as an authorized chemical student. The measure under which authorization is necessary is confined to the making of dynamite. The structure is believed to be a man named Brady under the alias of "King." The brotherhood met in the Rue Cornelle, Rue Saint Holare and Avenue Victor Hugo.

Congressmen Deny.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—Senators Plumb and Maxcy and Representatives Kellogg and Ellis deny all corrupt connection with the Starrout frauds, despite the official statements respecting them contained in the papers sent to Congress by the Postmaster General, in response to a House resolution calling for Starroute documents.

Kellogg says that his name was connected with it through the ignorance of the Post Office Inspectors. They came across the name of J. D. Adams in the papers respecting Louisiana Star Routes and not knowing that J. D. Adams was and is a rich merchant of Lime Rock, Ark., declared that J. D. Adams was a non-deplume for W. F. Kellogg. This will amuse Mr. Adams, he thinks, whose autograph appears on the papers.

Ellis was very angry when he read the published statement of George F. Bratt about him. He says it is a lie. On Monday he will rise to a personal explanation in the House, denounce the statement as false and ask that a committee be appointed to investigate how the newspapers got information which the Postmaster General at first denied to the House of Representatives. He holds the Postmaster General responsible for the publications of to-day, and uses very harsh language about him. As a matter of fact, the Postmaster General had nothing to do with it.

Members of the House have suspected Chairman Springer, of the investigating committee, as not being so anxious as he seemed to have all the facts brought out. The Postmaster General, in communicating to the House the papers it called for, submits a letter from Springer stating that he need not send a certain letter written by the Postmaster General to the Attorney General. The Postmaster General states that he is perfectly willing to send this letter, too, but withholds it at Springer's suggestion. The papers transmitted by the Postmaster General consist of some twenty-five pounds of Postal Inspector's reports, which cost the Government about \$32,000. Their story has been told. They are now being printed at the Government Printing Office.—Record.

An Investigation Suspended.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The only witnesses examined in the Danville riots investigation to-day were Squire Tallifer, Isaac C. Coleman and Samuel F. Earley, all colored. Nothing of importance was elicited. The committee adjourned at 12.30 P.M., subject to the call of the Chairman, with the understanding that no further proceedings should take place until the House had acted upon the Senate joint resolution appropriating money for further expense.

Preparing for Mischief.

Under the seductive leadership of Senator Mahone, Congressman John S. Wise, of Virginia, has learned to discard the doctrine of States' rights, to favor with passionate ardor the old flag and an appropriation and to vote all the time with the republicans, though elected by readjusters; but he draws the line somewhere. He draws it at complexion. In his evidence on Monday before the committee engaged in investigation the Danville riot, Mr. Wise admitted that he was "no advocate for social intercourse between the races." He thinks the Democrats very wicked because, as he alleges, they resented with shotguns the control of Danville by colored people, but it is comfortable in his own mind because "no negro had ever presumed to claim social privileges by reason of political affiliations with him." The use of the word "presumed" by Mr. Wise must have been exceedingly annoying to Mr. John Sherman, who finds his republican witness assuming unrepentant airs of race superiority as bad as those of the bluest-blooded Vir. Bourbon. Matters were not improved from the campaign-document point of view when Mr. Wise went on to make the dreadful confession that "colored members of the Legislature came to his house to consult him, but they always came to the kitchen." The unkindest cut of all, however was when the aggressive Congressman compared his "negro" allies to the war rats and "riffraff" of New York. If the intelligent and virtuous "colored member of the Legislature" of Virginia are restricted to Mr. Wise's kitchen on the principle that by reason solely of their color they are no better than New York "war rats," then it must be admitted that the color line is drawn with a vengeance in Mr. Wise's house, if nowhere else. It is to be feared that Virginia's Congressman at-large is too much so for the success of Mr. Sherman's little game.—Baltimore Sun.

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The History of a warhorse.

An officer of the Fourth Cavalry says that Buffalo Bill has applied for permission to take the horse Comanche and use him in connection with his theatrical performance throughout the country. Of course his request will not be granted. Comanche was the favorite horse of Capt. Keogh, and was ridden by him into the fight on the Little Big Horn in 1876. He was the sole survivor of the Custer massacre. The horse was found soon after the battle standing in the waters of the river. He had seven wounds, three of them dangerous ones and had made his way to the river to slake his thirst and allay the fever resulting from his injuries. He was brought to Fort A. Lincoln, and remained there until the headquarters of the Seventh Cavalry were moved to Fort Meade, where he is at the present time. Comanche originally belonged to Co. L. now stationed at Fort Totten under command of Capt. Nowland, but in 1878 Col. Sturgis ordered the transfer of the horse to the custody of the Adjutant of the regiment, and directed that he never again be ridden by any one. The order also provided that he be properly cared and led in front of the colors at every parade of the regiment. In color Comanche is dark dun and, although over 20 years old, he is in excellent condition, and frisky as a colt.

—Photos, cabinets and tintypes, 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 fellow men that was ever conferred on mankind.

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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.

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