

# The Centre Democrat.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.  
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## Answer to Rev. J. F. DeLong.

According to the rules of debate, it is my privilege to close this discussion between Rev. DeLong and myself. To do this, I shall take up his last article item by item.

1. My charge against Rev. DeLong in his use of the Smealald Articles was simply that he did not quote enough from them to properly understand them. He must not close his eyes to my language here. I said he used only "a line or two" from these Articles. Where is there room, therefore, for Rev. DeLong's saying that "by reason of the omission of that insignificant word ('again') in the translation, he unblushingly, insinuates the charge of 'twisting'?" My point, I reiterate, rested simply on the fact that "a line or two" from the Smealald Articles could not settle the controversy of predestination as far as those Articles were concerned. This little explanation will justify my being "captious." And if Rev. DeLong cannot help chafing under my setting him right by quoting the Article in full, let him lay it to the charge of the "emotional" Luther, who "never asked about logical consistency," and yet who is the author of the incomparable document from which that article is quoted.

2. By way of strengthening his charge of predestination against the Smealald Articles, Rev. DeLong asks: "Will Rev. Fischer please tell us why his own Synod refused to receive them?" (the Smealald Articles). Most gladly do I answer this. Rev. DeLong, you see, is still sitting at my feet, learning a little more of Lutheranism. Surely he ought to be profoundly grateful while he lives, for the educational influences of this discussion. But to my answer. The General Synod does not repudiate the Smealald Articles. The Augsburg Confession being the confession adopted after the Reformation begun, the General Synod believes it still sufficient to require of its clergy, subscription to it alone. It can not be "legitimately" inferred, indeed it is a *non sequitur*, that the General Synod, because it demands subscription to the Augsburg Confession alone, thereby rejects the Smealald Articles. Furthermore, I distinctly showed by my quotations (in my last article,) from the Augsburg Confession and the Smealald Articles, that there is no such clash between them on this matter of predestination. For the reason, therefore, that Rev. DeLong has in nothing shown, that the Lutheran church in her symbols teaches predestination, I am obliged to reiterate the statement that that doctrine is not only not taught, but on the contrary, most positively rejected by us. If Rev. DeLong insists on scolding out this doctrine, why not quote Calvinism at once, and thus settle the question once for all.

3. In reference to Luther as a predestinarian I have a final word also. One thing is very apparent to the reader of Rev. DeLong's last article, and that is, that he comes over to my ground. I never once said Luther did not show predestinarian tendencies. From the beginning I maintained that Rev. DeLong did not state how far Luther was a predestinarian. Now he admits with me, that Luther was once on that way, but did not remain upon it. Still further, I have shown Rev. DeLong that Luther's utterances on this question were not his *own*, studied sentiments as a theologian, and this he has not dared to gainsay. I also quoted Luthardt to prove that Luther was not an "absolute predestinarian," and I further stated that he, (Luther) nowhere has a recorded utterance as a doctrinal statement to this effect. If all this is an admission that Luther was a predestinarian, then Rev. DeLong has discovered the English language capable of saying more than any one else ever knew it to be capable of expressing.

4. Rev. DeLong can make no capital of the fact that I have dragged no names into print to sustain my charge against him. Nothing but a gentlemanly instinct has kept me from doing this. I have not forgotten Judge Orvis' statement and can back up my charge. My veracity is unquestioned, and I still give my friend the privilege of seeing and hearing these witnesses. What can be more honorable than this?

5. My being silent on the point of Luther's not "distinguishing properly between saving faith and doctrinal faith," is very easily explained. In my very first article I stated that the key to all theology Luther found in an incarnate God. He insisted that this was the very heart of divine truth and at the problems which sprang out of that he labored. I regarded that a sufficient answer on this point, therefore, my silence. Rev. DeLong seems to think that I consider him defeated because of his silence on this one point. Not at all.

It is much better. It is *five* points upon which there has been such significant silence,—this, together with the very "unfortunate remark" at the tea party ought to be enough to constitute a defeat.

6. The charge, that Rev. DeLong "in speak well of all the Reformers and do justice to Zwingle," Rev. DeLong has attempted to explain. He introduces so many considerations by way of clearing this up, that the common reader is almost mystified concerning the *fact* itself, Rev. DeLong has this to say: "I never thought nor even meant to say any such thing." Of course this is no denial. He has really said nothing to explain it away. This was an "unfortunate" tea-party remark, and I would be very glad if my friend could recall it. But it has gone forth, and there is only too much "betom" to it. That "unfortunate remark" is the "fly that spoils the ointment," or as Tennyson puts it:

"The little rift within the lute,  
That by and by will make the music mute."  
The "Lutheran" referred to as having been present at that "little tea-party" has in his possession a letter written by Rev. DeLong himself in regard to this matter, which is a full vindication of that "Lutheran," for the statement as set forth in my two previous articles, and which was not reported to me by him, I having first received the information indirectly. That Lutheran further says that the statement made at that "little tea-party" was in substance the same that he heard him (Rev. DeLong) make on a previous occasion, when "time, place and circumstances" were not such as to prevent him from making the explanation he now makes.

7. Rev. DeLong thinks I have made a mistake in discussing these matters through the newspaper. He thinks a sermon or two from my own pulpit would have corrected the false impressions made by his address at Centre Hall. To this I reply, 1st. My audience would not be that one gathered to listen to the Zwingle Memorial Service. 2nd. The address was of such a character that its sentiments would not be confined to the immediate vicinity of Centre Hall. 3rd. The newspaper reaches all my people, and many others who might be misinformed on the points in dispute and thus a more satisfactory and indeed more permanent impression could be made. The discussion is thus before the people in a form that can be easily retained. I have a lingering suspicion that Rev. DeLong is not so much concerned about my own people and the best way to take in setting them right, as he is about himself. This newspaper discussion has exposed a great deal. And I would further add right here, that my "Lutheran advisers of Bellefonte," had nothing whatever to do with precipitating this discussion. Rev. DeLong is alone responsible for this whole controversy. It was through his imprudence in his address that he threw down the gauntlet, and I could not help but take it up. As to who got the "whipping," I will not say. The intelligent public is the judge of that matter. Only this word in conclusion. I may be permitted to call attention to the fact that Rev. DeLong has throughout this controversy been painfully consistent with himself. Proceeding upon the principle that distortion of truth and fierce invective are the most effective weapons of defense, he has to the end adhered to this line of policy. I can certainly find no objection to his weapons. He chose them, doubtless, carefully and intelligently. But I do regret exceedingly that he could not meet my position taken without resorting to humiliating distaste. Far better too, had it been for truth and justice, (if he believed that he had truth on his side), had he met my position with calm, sober, counter-truth, than to indulge in rattling philippic against me. Surely, Rev. DeLong has not approximated very near to his leader, the "cool headed" Zwingle. And I may yet add, if Rev. DeLong has failed to drag me down to "the miserable low level," (using his own words,) upon which he claims to have stood in this discussion, my only apology is that I have sought to vindicate truth and could not do it by pursuing a course other than I have done. For my own self, I have no regrets. That my friend should charge the sin of dragging this controversy down to where he put it, on my "boyish" conduct is of course strange enough. But whatever may have been the occasion of the *atrop* he admits, I want him to remember that we are taught this: "For every man shall bear his own burden." I now leave the whole question with charity towards all and malice against none, satisfied still, as "the most ordinary village preacher" to subscribe myself "thy way of pre-eminence."

## Investigation as a Duty.

A FEW SUBJECTS THAT OUGHT TO BE PROBED BY CONGRESS.

Congress has been three months in session. Long before its organization was known, on the testimony of republicans who had been participants in some of the acts, that Indiana had been purchased in 1880 by an enormous corruption fund raised to save the republican party after the defeat in Maine; that United States judgments had been sold in advance for \$100,000 in cash by the republican candidate for president; that a cabinet position had been pledged to a New York banker as his reward for raising the Indiana corruption fund, and that the election in New York had been purchased the same year by "a golden stream from Stephenson's bank." It was known that the present president of the United States, while vice president-elect, had boasted at a banquet given in honor of ex-Senator Dorsey that Indiana had been carried by "soap."

These are the worst crimes that could be committed against a republican government. They strike at its very existence. They strip the United States Supreme Court, the final arbiter of the Constitution, of its purity and independence, and rob the people of the right of sovereignty.

Yet the democratic majority of the House of Representatives has remained

for three months inactive and apparently indifferent and has made no attempt to investigate these infamous crimes and to hold up their perpetrators to public indignation.

In the course of the regular business of Congress the committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice have found it necessary to investigate the expenses and methods of the star-route prosecutions. Incidentally they have stumbled on some startling facts!

President Garfield's republican attorney general has told them that he left the cabinet after Garfield's murder because President Arthur and his advisers were in sympathy with the public robbers, and no one desirous of an honest prosecution could receive any moral support from the administration.

President Garfield's postmaster general has said that Garfield was probably murdered because of his prosecution of the Star route thieves, and that in his belief the attorney general and postmaster general were also marked for assassination.

Do not these incidental revelations prove the necessity and the duty of searching congressional investigations? —New York World.

## Death of General J. K. Moorhead.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 6.—General James K. Moorhead, aged 78 years, one of the most prominent citizens of Pittsburgh, died to day after a protracted illness, of cancer in the stomach. At the time of his death General Moorhead was president of the Chamber of Commerce and also of the Monongahela Navigation Company. He was born in Halifax, Dauphin county, and learned the trade of a tanner. Almost before he attained his majority General Moorhead began a connection with the public improvements of this State, which has never been severed. He was a lifelong protectionist. In 1858 the Republicans of the twenty-first district elected him to Congress, and in 1868, after ten years' service, he peremptorily refused to be a candidate again although his election was assured. During the last three terms of his service in Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures and a member of that on Ways and Means and on Naval Affairs. The Moorhead Tariff bill, or the "Little Tariff bill," as it was dubbed by some, amending the then existing Tariff laws was formulated and reported by a sub-committee, of which General Moorhead was Chairman and in its main features remained the Tariff law until the last revision.

## Railroad Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The official statement of the business of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburgh and Erie for Jan. 1884, as compared with the same month in 1878, shows a decrease in the gross earnings of \$355,124 a decrease in the expenses of \$50,292 and a decrease in the net earning of \$304,922. All the lines west of Pittsburgh and Erie for January, shows a deficiency in meeting the liabilities of \$106,556, being a decrease as compared with the same period of 1883 of \$328,366.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The gross receipts of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of January were \$2,165,800.59, and expense including rentals and interest, \$1,436,697.76, leaving a profit for the month of \$729,102.83; being a gain as compared with the corresponding month of last year of \$83,789.98. The loss of the Coal and Iron Company for the month was \$91,666.40. The profit of both companies for the fiscal year to January 31 is \$1,446,913.18, being a decrease of \$61,729.89. This statement includes the following figures representing the operations of the Central railroad of New Jersey and branches for January: Gross receipts, \$696,051.38; working expenses, \$517,893.65; earnings, \$178,157.73; rental, \$470,232.66; loss for the month, \$292,074.93.

## Label Suits by Dukes Jurors.

UNIONTOWNS, Pa., March 5.—The Dukes-Nutt tragedy has been resurrected through two suits for criminal libel, which have been entered against J. K. Ewing, Jr., and O. J. Sturgis, proprietors of the *Republican Standard*, by R. H. Acklin and Lawrence Knotts, two of the jurors who acquitted Dukes. The informations were made before Justice Holmes, who issued warrants for the arrests of the defendants. They allege that during March last the plaintiffs were vilified and grossly slandered in the columns of the paper named. Appended to the information are numerous clippings from the editorial and local columns of the *Standard*. W. D. Moore, of Pittsburgh, and F. S. Morrow, of this place, are counsel for the plaintiffs.

This legal-tender decision, which declares that the Federal Government may exercise the power of the sovereigns of Europe, and may in the exercise of that absolute power, for its own ends, incidentally destroy property rights and make contracts null and void, is the crowning achievement of the Republican party. It is the Republican higher law and centralization heresy, bearing as its fruit the law of repudiation, proclaimed by a packed Court as the law of the land.—True American.

## A Conference Urged for European Cooperation.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—The *Star* to-morrow will publish the following special from Rome dated to day: "The German, Austrian, Spanish, French and other ambassadors are receiving instructions to confer with Marconi, the Italian minister of foreign affairs, regarding European cooperation with a view to demanding the Washington government to initiate legislation against avowed dynamite enemies. Some ambassadors approved the reviving of stringent passports for all voyages from America. Others say that the government at Washington is best able to adjust the remedy without European interposition. Signor Marconi recognizes the difficulty of the authorities at Washington inaugurating legal surveillance. He also points out English protection to foreign emissaries who legally enjoyed immunity from arrests when English interests were unmoleted. Some ambassadors says that while England fostered revolutionary incendiaries regardless of disaster to foreign nations, she now complains only when she herself is damaged. Other ambassadors take the ground that moral suasion is the only remedy for socialistic evils."

## Star Route Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Mr. Springer, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice which begins this week an investigation of the expenses incurred in the recent Star Route trials, received a telegram last evening, just after the adjournment of the House, from ex-Postmaster General James, saying that he could not be present on Tuesday, and asking that he might be examined a day later. Mr. Springer, with the consent of the other members of the committee, granted Mr. James his request, and the investigation will not begin until Wednesday. The other principal witnesses are expected to testify each one day later than at first announced. This will place the examination of ex-Attorney-General MacVeagh on Thursday, that of ex-Senator Spencer on Friday, and Mr. Gibson will, probably, be examined on Saturday.

Mr. Ker is to be one of the next witnesses before the committee and the chairman thinks he will send for Mr. Dorsey, probably sometime in April. Mr. Springer said to the *Press* correspondent this evening:

I desire to enable every person who has been at all engaged in these matters to have the opportunity of explaining why it was that the principal beneficiaries of the Star Route frauds were not prosecuted, and I want to find out the whole history of the prosecutions that were had. I intend to have the examination continue without any interruption as far as possible, until the whole matter is investigated. The only thing that I think of that will interfere with the progress of the committee will be on the 12th instant, when I am obliged to be in New York, as upon that night I had an engagement to lecture in Brooklyn.

In answer to a question as to when he thought the investigation will be completed, Mr. Springer said:

That, of course, depends upon circumstances, though I hope it will be over with by the 1st or middle of May. The examination of some of the witnesses will take several days. There are a great many things that some of our principal witnesses might tell which I am afraid we may have some difficulty in drawing out, while a great many facts will probably never be brought to light at all. The position I hold as chairman of the committee is one I have not sought or desired, and I am not responsible for the results of the investigation. I am only responsible for bringing out all the facts that I can.

Mr. Springer has found his own committee room too small for the examination, and has obtained from Mr. Eaton, the chairman, the use of the room belonging to the Select Committee on the Law Respecting the Election of President and Vice-President.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the *N. Y. Sun* understands the Republican situation in this State as follows:

By direction of Mr. Charles Emery Smith and John Stewart, the Blaine people in the several counties were directed to poll the committees and publish the result, as an indication of the sentiment of people for their candidate. This has been done in a dozen counties, with amazing consequences. In every case more than two-thirds of the votes are for Blaine. It is noticeable, however, that the delegates chosen by these same committees are for somebody else. The Blaine men complain, moreover, that they have been betrayed by the managers in the manner of electing the delegates. The new rules provide for election by conventions called for the purpose, or by a direct popular vote. When this question comes up, the machine, which is well organized, points to the fact that the early date of the Convention precludes the possibility of adopting either of these expedients,

and they are left to the alternative of adopting the plan of electing by committees, which is palpably disadvantageous to the people as against the machine. A bitter feeling is developing from this fact, and it will be surprising if there is not a formidable uprising in the Convention, if it does not break out sooner. Reverting to the threat of Quay regarding the Congressional delegation, it is understood that Judge Kelley and A. D. Harmer of the Philadelphia members will be retired. Kelley has given trouble on account of pending Philadelphia appointments, and Harmer has given him encouragement. James B. Everhart, of the Sixth district, now serving his first term, is to be cut off. Newton Evans, S. F. Barr, Charles A. Brum, and O. H. Miller will go out because of the rotation system in their respective districts. W. W. Brown, in his first term, will be sacrificed because of having shown too much fondness for Senator Mitchell, who lives in his district, and Jacob M. Campbell, of the Seventeenth district, is to be slaughtered to make room for John Lemon, a favorite with the Ring, who retires from the office of Adjutant General in May. Lewis E. Atkinson is the only one of the new Republican members of the present Congress who will get back, and it is doubtful if he will be able to carry the district. It is so close that obvious Ring interference would defeat the party and elect a Democrat. The member from that district has been reasonably tractable to machine discipline, and will therefore be permitted to get through if he can. Bayne will be knocked out at any hazard. He has been positively in rebellion during the whole of his three terms completed, and now talks fearlessly against the Cameron domination. Quay makes no concealment of his preference for a Democrat to Bayne. George V. Lawrence will be returned because he is old and has been a disappointment. Brainerd, of the Erie district, has likewise proved of little value to the boys, and he will have to go. The program involves the entire State, and will require careful work, but the plans are already completed.

## 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.  
T. W. BURCH.

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

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Besides being a complete newspaper, THE WEEKLY PRESS has several special and unique 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 HALLING 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. WELLES on Wages of Working-men, the general conditions of Labor and the Cost of Living in Europe as compared with America. Mr. Welles, 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 passion 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 " Lima "	25
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 Sultan 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
Olieni Soap	08
Bloater Herring, per doz	20
2 lbs Canned Corned Beef	27
Tapioca Flake or Pearl	07

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