THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Sept. 24, 1874.

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Democratic Nominations.

For Supreme Judge,
HON, WARREN J. WOODWARD, of Berks.

For Lieutenant Governor,
HON. JOHN LATTA, of Westmoreland.

For Auditor General,
HON. JUSTICE F. TEMPLE, of Greene

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, of Philadelphia.

ASSEMBLY,
S. T. Shugert, Bellefonte,
S. S. Wolf, Potter.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. L. Spangler, Bellefonte.

COMMISSIONER,
J. Newlin Hall, Howard.

CO. SURVEYOR,
J. H. Reifsnyder, Penn.

AUDITOR,
Adam Yearick, Marion.

District Nominations, subject to the decision of the several conferences:

Judge—J. H. Orvis, Congress—C. T. Alexander, Senator—P. G. Meek.

Massachusetts politics is all in a mix since the Tutens left that region. Ben Butler misses them.

"Gen." Hastings is editor in chief of the Bush-house cellar concern; he wears a millitaryish hat and reminds us of Alexander the Great more than any body we know of—though its a long time since we saw the great Macedonian.

The South Carolina radical state convention passed a resolution in favor of Grant for a third term.

The Clearfield county democrats held their county convention last week, and nominated Orvis for judge Mackey for congress, and Wallace for senator. This settles the democratic district nominations, in favor of the gentlemen named, making, on first ballot, a unanimous nomination of Orvis, giving Mackey four counties out of six on first ballot for congress, and Wallace a unanimous nomination for senator on first ballot.

This will be a strong ticket—three better, abler and purer men can not be picked upon in the entire state.

The Tuten paper asks us about Col. Shugert's doings during the war. That is not as important for the people here who have known Mr. Shugert for fifty years, as it is for them to know that during the rebellion the Tutens kept a little canoe and at night paddled skedaddlers across to the Canada side, at $2,50 per head, making enough money thereby to come down here and paddle the radical organ.

Geo. H. Pendleton, Ohio's talented son, made a speech at Columbus a few days ago, in which he repudiated the repudiation sentiments which were attributed to him by radical organs. Mr. Pendleton is for abiding by the act of 1869, which was passed by a radical congress in the interest of the bond-holder, and by which the 5 20s were declared payable in coin. The law he then and now disapproved of, but being the law it would have to stand. Mr. Pendleton's views are sound and will command the respect of all honest men.

The action of the democracy of Clearfield county, in their convention last week, settles the congressional nomination in favor of Col. Mackey, the people's man. Four counties out of the six composing this district, have now spoken unanimously in his favor. This is a tribute which the man richly deserved, and Col. Mackey may well feel proud of it, as it is the spontaneous offering of the people who know him and confide in him. Mr. Mackey made no effort to obtain the support that is so generously offered him, because the people know the man, his excellent qualities as a citizen and eminent fitness for the place, too well to make this necessary on his part. The confidence placed in Mr. Mackey by his fellow citizens is one that never will be found to have been misplaced.

He will make a representative of whom the people of this district, democrats and republicans, will ever feel proud. His whole life is a warrant of this. Every action of his life proves that, being one of the people, he has ever been for the people's interests. Every enterprize calculated for the public good has found in him an eloquent advocate backed up by a liberality full up to his large means. He has bestowed thousands upon the poor and destitute of his own county, and by his public spirit has aided and called into existence enterprises that have been the foundation of employ for hundreds.

His character is stainless, and if ever a man was deservedly the favorite of the people, that man is Col. Mackey, and we predict for him a tremendous vote in November.

Where Curtin Stands.

There having been some speculation as to the present political status of "the great war governor" the following is semi-official: Gov. Curtin is just now minding his own business, which he pretends to understand, and is "looking on." No one has been authorized to speak for him,—he always speaks for himself. We passed the Governor's residence twice in one week, and "know all about it."

On Friday the judicial, congressional and senatorial conferences meet at Bellefonte. We expect short work, harmony and the excellent nominations.

Lycoming county sent a batch of 10 criminals to the penitentiary on Wednesday. Ahead of Dauphin.

The Tuten Republican has not yet given its opinion of Prof. Tyndall's address. Scientists and theologians in Europe are anxiously awaiting for the Republican to speak out. We can apologise for the Republican on the ground that they have been too much engaged in clearing up the financial problem, and our learned friends across the waters will therefore lend their kind indulgence. Milton had these Republican editors in his eye when he wrote

> Quickest insight
> In all things that to greatest actions lead,
> and
> With narrow search, and with inspection deep.

THE LOUISIANA OUTBREAK.

In order that our readers may more fully understand the grievances of which the people of Louisiana complain we subjoin the resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of citizens on Monday, preceding the call upon Kellogg to resign:

Whereas, At a general election held in Louisiana on the 4th day of November, 1872, John M'Enery was elected governor by a majority of 10,000 votes over his opponent, William P. Kellogg; and D. B. Penn lieutenant governor by a majority of 15,000 over his opponent, C. C. Antoine; and

Whereas, By fraud and violence those defeated seized the executive chair, and from time, by other irregular, fraudulent and violent acts, in the face of the report of the committee of the senate of the United States appointed to investigate the affairs of Louisiana, that the existing government of the state is a usurpation, the result of a violent abuse of judicial functions and sustained by force, W. P. Kellogg has continued himself in power to the gross wrong and outrage of the people of the state of Louisiana, and to the imminent danger of republican institutions thoughout the country; and

Whereas, With a view to controlling and determining the results of the approaching election to be held in Louisiana in November next he has, under an act known as the registration act, and passed for the purpose of defeating the popular will, secured to himself and his party the power of denying registration to bona fide citizens whose applications before the courts for a mandamus to compel the assistant supervisors to enrol and register them been refused, the registration law indeed punishing courts if they dare to take cognizance of such appeals; and

Whereas, By false and infamous misrepresentations of the feelings and motives of our people, he has received promise of aid from the federal army, placed at the order of the attorney general of the United States and subject to the calls of the United States marshals, for the purpose of overawing our state and controlling the election; and

Whereas, In the language of the call for the meeting, "one by one our dearest rights have been trampled up on and at last, in the supreme height of its insolence, this mockery of a republican government has dared even to deny that the right so solemnly guaranteed by the very constitution of the United States, which, in Article 11 of the amendments, declare that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed upon; be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm solemnly the resolutions adopted by the white people of Louisiana, in convention assembled, at Baton Rouge on the 24th of August, 1874; that the white people of Louisiana have no desire to deprive the colored people of any rights to which they are entitled; that W. P. Kellogg is a mere usurper, and we pronounce him as such; that his government is arbitrary, unjust and oppressive, and can only maintain itself through federal interference; that the election and registration laws under which this election is being conducted, were intended to perpetuate usurpation by depriving the people, and especially our naturalized citizens of an opportunity to register and vote, and therefore, in the name of the citizens of New Orleans, now in mass meeting, and of the people of the state of Louisiana, whose franchise has been wrested from them by fraud and violence, and all of whose rights and liberties have been outraged and trampled upon, we demand of W. P. Kellogg his immediate abdication.

Resolved, That a committee of five be immediately appointed by the chairman, who shall be a member of the said committee, to wait on Mr. W. P. Kellogg, to present to him these resolutions, to demand of him an immediate answer, and to report the result of such interview to this meeting.

PARTICULARS OF MONDAY'S FIGHTING.

A body of metropolitans, variously estimated at from 500 to 800, with four pieces of artillery, marched out of the state house about four p. m., proceeding toward Canal street. After marching through Canal street, about 200 of them moved toward the levee. The main body of the citizens' forces were in line on Poydras street, about two blocks back of Canal street. The advance of the metropolitans met the right wing of the citizens' forces, and fire was at once opened by the former, two companies of the citizens troops quickly responding. The police then attempted a charge, but a yell and a charge from the two companies above mentioned routed them with the loss of their four guns. In this skirmish General Badger, in command of the police, was severely wounded, and some reports say he has since died. Fourteen metropolitans were killed and about thirty wounded. The citizens' loss was six killed and twenty wounded.

More United States troops are reported *en route* for this city. It is not expected they will do more than protect the government property. Kellogg has taken refuge in the custom house, where he is under the protection of federal bayonets.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Clearfield, September 15, 1874.—The democratic county convention held in this place to-day nominated L. A. Mackey, esq., of Lock Haven; for Congress, Hon. John H. Orvis, of Centre, for president judge; Hon. W. A. Wallace of Clearfield, (by acclamation) for senate, and Colonel W. R. Hartshorn for representative. The convention was harmonious and the indications are that Clearfield county will eclipse its former democratic majorities at the next election.

A MAN SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND THEN KILLS HIMSELF.

Philadelphia, September 14.—About one o'clock this afternoon James Tozier killed his wife, Sallie Tozier, and then killed himself. The wife accupied a room in a tenement house, No. 240 South Fifth street, not living with her husband.

THE REASON WHY.

The Administration and its friends would do well to ponder upon the following truthful reasons for the present disturbed conditions of the South which we find in the N. Y. Tribune:

In the discussion which has lately arisen over the disturbed condition of affairs in the Southern States, it has at last happened that the attention of those who alone can correct it has been called to the tap-root of all the trouble, the fact that the system of appointments of Federal offices has kept in place as bad a lot of men as ever packed a convention or plundered a treasury, and that this alone has perpetuated the frightful misgovernment of the past six or seven years. Under the system of Congressional appointments of President has nominated to the Senate for the Federal offices in the Southern, as indeed in all the other States, the candidates recommended to his favor by the Senators and members of Congress from those States. The Government patronage has been, not in the hands of the President, but, as a matter of fact, in the hands of the Senators and Representatives. Carpet-bag Senators and scalawag Congressmen have asked the appointment to important Federal offices of ignorant, incompetent, and dishonest creatures of their own, whose only service was to the member procuring the appointments, and their only mission the promotion of corrupt politics and the perpetuation of a rascally Ring rule. Precedent has established the custom, and party willed it that those Senators and Congressmen should control and distribute the Government patronage. The President has only to make the nominations they dictated, and a partisan Senate did not fail to confirm them.

Evil consequences of great magnitude have flowed from this pernicious spoils system at the North. At the South they have been almost incalculable. Thoughtful men have seen for a long time that unless this custom of distributing patronage could be abolished the South was without help or hope. The Rings are in absolute control, and with a President who gives them Government patronage and a Senate which makes no opposition to it, they command all the facilities for keeping themselves in power. The power of self perpetuation in such a condition of affairs is simply absolute. Nothing can hinder such a political combination from continuing in power except a determination on the part of either the President or the Senate to cut the connection. It is a sign of earnestness in the investigation that this point has at last been reached and the determination announced at least—we hope it will be carried out—to change the whole system, by disregarding the recommendations of the Senators and Congressmen and making an effort to secure in Federal offices the services of honest and competent men who are not entangled with existing Rings. We are glad to learn that the purpose has been expressed by the Administration to make sweeping removals of office-holders of the political class in some of the States, and put in their places men known to be honest and capable. This is the most effective step toward reform and good government that has yet been taken, and will do vastly more good than any coercive measures. The President will deserve the thanks of all law abiding citizens if he adopts this policy.

NEW YORK STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Syracuse, September 17.—The Democratic Convention resumed its session this morning.

Ex Governor Seymour, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of New York pledge themselves anew to the principles set forth in their platform adopted last year at Utica, approved by the votes of people of the Empire State, and endorsed by the Democrats of Illinois, Michigan, Maine and other States of the Union.

First—Gold and silver, the only legal tender, no currency inconvertible with coin.

Second—Steady steps toward specie payments. No steps backward.

Third—Honest payment of the public debt in coin (applause); sacred preservation of public faith.

Fourth—Revenue reform: Federal taxation for revenue only. No Government partnership with protected monopolies:

Fifth—Home rule to limit and localize most zealously the few powers entrusted to the public servants, municipal, State and Federal; no centralization:

Sixth—Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation:

Seventh—A free press; no gag law.

Eighth—Free men; uniform excise laws; no sumptuary laws.

Ninth—Official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal remedies: no private use of public funds by public officers.

Tenth—Corporations chartered by the State always supervisable by the State in the interests of the people.

Eleveenth—The party in power responsible for legislation while in power.

Twelfth—The Presidency a public trust, not a private perquisite, no third term.

Thirteen—Economy in public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

The Democrats of New York in Convention assembled, recognizing the independence and patriotism of the Liberal Republicans, who, prefering principels to party, shall unite with them in opposing the present State and National administration, commend to their support and to the approval of all honest and independent persons the foregoing platform and nominees of this Convention.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted.

HON. S. J. TILDEN NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

The Convention then balloted for a candidate for Governor. The first ballot resulted as follows: Samuel J. Tilden, 252; A. J. Parker, 126; scattering, 10.

OTHER NOMINATINS.

The remainder of the ticket is as follows:

Lieutenant Governor—William Dorsheimer, Liberal Republican.

Canal Commissioner—Adin Thayer, of Rensselaer county.

State Prison Inspector—George H. Wagner, of Yates county.

Judge of the Court of Appeals—Theodore Miller, of Columbia county.

Those who have not paid their taxes according to law will remember that they cannot do so after the 3d of October.

P. T. Barnum was married yesterday morning, in New York, to the daughter of John Fisk, of Southport, England.

WHO MAY VOTE.

It is well to remind our readers that under the new Constitution, every person offering to vote must show:

1. That he has been a citizen of the United States at least one month.—This will cut off all persons naturalized after the third day of October in the present year.

2. That he has resided in the State a year, or, if formerly a resident and removed therefrom shall have returned six months preceeding the election—This is the same provision that prevailed in the old Constitution.

3. That he has resided in the election district where he offers to vote, at least two months immediately before the election.

4. That he has, within two years and at least a month before the election, paid a State or county tax assessed at least two months prior to the election.

Let no man move from one ward or district immediately before the election and expect to vote.

A VERY PECULIAR SECT.

In London exists a sect, a small one we trust, that has several times been in court upon a charge of a very singular character. Their peculiarity consists in the belief that no medical aid should be called in when one of their number is sick, but prayer and good nursing should be relied on, and only. A few weeks ago Thomas Hines was brought before Baron Pigott on a charge of manslaughter. The prisoner was accused of having caused the death of his child by neglecting to provide it with necessary and proper food and with medical attendance; but there was clearly no ground for the charge as far as food was concerned, and the question of medical attendance was the only one left for consideration. The "Peculiar People," have rendered themselves notorious on several occasions by their passive resistance to the prevailing custom of sending for doctors to visit and attend their sick. They interpret literally the injunction of the Apostle James to call in the elders of the Church to pray and to anoint with oil, and they not only interpret this injunction literally, but they regard it as containing their whole duty in the matter, and as excluding any resort to the aid of medicine. It was proved that the child whose death was made the subject of indictment was taken ill at the end of May, and that he died on the 6th of July following. No doctor was called to him, nôr was any medicine given; but he was watched and tended carefully, was anointed and prayed over, and was fed not only with ordinary food, but also with port wine, brandy, arrowroot, milk and tea. The reason why no medical advice was sought was that recourse to it is contrary to the faith of the sect, who in such cases "trust in the Lord." The medical evidence was to the effect that the disease was of a nature to have been amenable to treatment, and that if a doctor had been called in the chances of the child's recovery would have been increased. It was then contended, on the part of the prosecution, that medical attendance was a "necessary" which the parent of this child of tender age was bound to provide, and that there had been such criminal neglect on his part as would render him liable to legal penalties.

Baron Pigott, upon this evidence, decided that there was no case to go before the jury, and directed an acquittal. The learned Baron said that the prisoner, "instead of being guilty of culpable negligence, appeared to have done everything for the good of his child according to his lights. He might be a person with narrow or perverted views, and altogether mistaken in his interpretation of the passage of Scripture that had been quoted during the trial," but there was nothing to show any neglect of duty on his part. The London Times says: "The common sense of the public will heartily concur with this view of the case, and will perceive the impolicy of instituting a criminal trial upon the grounds assigned. If the profession of a religious scruple against medical aid were made to cover neglect of other kinds, then there need be no hesitation about punishing such conduct as an offence; but the medical art has not yet reached a state in which the mere absence of a doctor can be held to establish a charge of manslaughter."

It would indeed be a grevious burden if the citizen were required under penalty of prison or death to call on somebody else in case his child were sick. The law would next require him to call some qualified physician, and then the law must decide between the schools of practice, and then how sick the patient must be before the doctor is summoned, and thus the complications would be impossible and absurd.

Fifty sensible colored men organized a club in New Orleans last week and passed the following:

"Resolved, That the carpet-bagger is the curse of the State, and has caused all the trouble between us and the white people by alarming us in times past with foolish and lying tales of his own invention, by which he has succeeded in robing and plundering both races"

This is the political situation in Louisiana in a nutshell, although the colored men might have added that the carpet baggers would not have succeeded in their designs without the aid of Federal bayonets furnished by Grant.

KING OF ASHANTEE TO BE DEPOSED.

London, September 13.—A rumor comes from the gold coast that the king of Ashantee will soon be deposed.

Half of the town of Bonny has been burned.

The "Christian at Work" has the following very sensible remarks:

The wicked folly of Congress in neglecting to settle the Louisiana question at its last session, with all the facts brought before it, is manifested, as might be expected, in a riot which in its proportions assumes the nature of a rebellion. Whatever may be said of the crime of a resort to arms, we do not forget that the most culpable are not, indeed, the immediate participants in such an affair, but those whose acts or whose neglect of duty precipitate revolution. Had Congress done its duty; had it settled the Louisiana difficulties when the facts were brought before its committee having the matter in charge, we might not now have the disgraceful record of armed rebellion and bloodshed. As it is, neglect and incompetency have wrought out their logical result: but how long can the country endure such a condition of things, and for such a cause—and how long will it?

The spiritualists insist that Guernella's feats are performed through supernatural agencies, however much he may deny this kind of assistance. Dr. Barr is clearly of this opinion.

REPORTS OF ARMED NEGROES INTENDING TO MAKE AN ATTACK ON WHITES.

Augusta, September 20.—A report reached this city to-day that about 400 negroes under the leadership of a negro named Tenant intended to make an attack on the whites near Reese's store, Edgerville county, South Carolina.

A SECT OF THUGS IN BRAZIL.

An alarming outbreak of savage fanaticism, which commenced last June in the German colony at Rio Grande de Sul, in Brazil, is thus described by a correspondent writing to a German paper from the scene of action of the "Muckers."

This sect was founded by a certain J. G. Maurer, who commenced his career as a quack, by pretending to perform wonderful cures of every kind of disease. As however, the remedies were not successful and his receipts in consequence were falling off, his wife, whose maiden name is Jacobina Menz, came on the scene as phophetess. She is as ignorant and stupid as her husband, who is devoid of any kind of education and can merely scrawl his name when necessity calls for it, but still more overstrained and foul. This woman calls herself the female Christ, and any absurdities that she prophecies are believed and received as dogmas by her disciples who are daily increasing in numbers and constantly seeking to make proselytes. Their tenets contain no religious maxims, not even a show of reason. They have broken loose from church and state and acknowledge no obedience to the law. Their main principle is community of women and property; they consider labor unnecessary (excepting what is done in common for the benefit of their community), because, according to their prophecies, the rest of mankind are to be destroyed and they alone to remain and take possession of all things. Those who are unfaithful to them will be destroyed by fire and murder, of which many terrible examples have occurred. The extermination of the rest of mankind was commenced by them on the night of the 25th of June with the most unexampled cruelty. The police has been timely and repeatedly notified of the proceedings of his dangerous society, but the measures taken by them were so inadequate that we are compelled to patrol the roads and keep watch around our houses in order to protect our property, our lives, and the lives of our families. In the most distant parts of the colony the greatest anxiety, terror, and excitement prevail, all on account of a handful (four or five dozen) of utterly depraved men. If we do not soon receive help from the authorities, we Germans must take it upon ourselves to exterminate this evil brood from the earth, not one of their houses must remain standing, not a remembrance be left of the scandalous acts performed by the Muckers.

St. Leopold, 26 June.—The telegraph has informed you that last night the murdering bands of Maurer put in execution their threats of destroying the colonies by setting fire to thirteen places in Sauhranga and the left shore of the river. The band has now increased to 400 armed men, and unless speedy means are taken our peaceful little town will be reduced to ashes. Continual shots are heard behind every house, and all the male inhabitants are striving to act upon the defensive. All the passes are beset as far as Feitoria Belha and all who can flee from Hamberger Berg to our town, nearly distracted at the death or captivity of members of their families, and those living in the suburbs follow their example. All that is certainly known of the shocking events of last night is as follows: At 7,30 o'clock an old woman in upper Campo was attacked by Peter Barth and others and shot. Her step-daughter, who held two children in her arms, begged for their lives, but the wretch, first describing a circle in the air with his pistol shot her in the stomach, then the children one in the breast, the other in the arm. At the same time houses were set on fire, the inhabitants attacked, and those who could not escape to the woods murdered in cold blood. In all the Picades alarm bells are constantly ringing, and 4,000 men are called for from the colonies to practice lynch law.

The Deutsche Zeitung of July 1 says: When the President of the province received intelligence of the bloody proceedings of the night of the 25th he consulted with the Commanding General and proceeded at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to St. Leopold, accompanied by a contingent of 100 men, by the Twelfth Battalion, and a body of police. In the same night horses and ammunition were sent from this place in an express train to St. Leopold, and on the 27th two howitzers and two long-range guns were sent up. After all necessary measures were completed the President returned to his house. On the evening of the 26th all the roads leading to St. Leopold were occupied by troops of the line, in order to enable the inhabitants to sleep securely. On the 23d an escort, under command of Police Lieutenant Miranda Castro, had been sent out to seize ex-Pastor Klein, who had slept in the house of Jacob Menz. On surrounding the house a police soldier was dangerously shot by Menz, who fled with his companion to the woods. Upon this followed the murderous night of the 25th, in consequence of which the inhabitants of St. Leopold began to patrol at night, and the Chief of Police sent out a contingent of mounted national guards, under command of Captain Sylveira. Two spies were taken in St. Leopold, one of whom refused to confess, they might kill his body, but his soul would return to Jacobina Maurer. The cunning ex-pastor Klein, when he saw that the matter had become serious sought to save himself, and, falling into the hands of the police, voluntarily gave up a quantity of letters and papers, which the President himself read. The female Christ and the other woman belonging to the band are in Maurer's fortified house. A later communication reads thus.

"The beginning of the operations against the Muckers has not been successful. Colonel Genuino, while marching towards Ferrabraz, fell into an ambush of the Muckers, who opened a destructive fire upon the troops. In returning the shots one of the cannon of the latter burst, killing four men and wounding thirty-five, so that the Colonel was compelled to return to Campo Vom, where he awaits with 100 men for reinforcement. It is beyond doubt that if the arrival of the necessary troops is deferred, the colony will be exposed to the greatest disasters from the Muckers, and it behooves every colonist who has at heart the preservation of his family and property to join the troops at Campo Vom, and place himself under the orders of Colonel Genuino."

St. Leopold, July 9.—We hear from Ferrabraz that the Muckers are cutting trees in order to fortify themselves in the wood, but troops of the line, artillery, national guards and volunteers are collecting in great numbers, and the hour draws near when this band of murderers enclosed in their narrow circle, will be slowly but surely exterminated.

THE HIGHER ROCK.

The Rev. R. S. MacArthur preached in the Calvary Baptist Church in Twenty-third-st., New York, on last Sabbath. His text was selected from the 2d verse of the 61st Psalm: "Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I" The preacher said, among other things:

It is fitting that the term rock should be applied to God. In its nature, and in the thoughts which it suggests, it sets forth many of God's more prominent attributes. But an interest attached to the term in Scripture because of its connection with great events in God's progressive revelation to man. The law was written by the finger of God upon a rock. God was enthroned on the hoary rock when he promulgated that law, in the presence of the trembling tribes. Jacob pillowed his head upon a rock when the vision of heavenly glory greeted him. He annointed the stone; and it became the precursor of every lowly chapel and lofty cathedral the world over. That was the foundation stone of every "Bethel"—house of God—which has since blessed the world. Out of a rock water flowed at the touch of Moses rod to supply the wants of the children of Isreal. The apostle adds, "and that Rock was Christ." Rock in all ages of the church were places of refuge for men and women of whom the world was not worthy. It is this idea of the rock which David lifts up and connects with the protection of God. As the rock protected Elijah when fleeing from the wrath of Jezebel, and David when escaping from Saul, so God is a refuge to the weary soul. David's circumstances were peculiarly sad. His hand was in rebellion, and his own son was the leading rebel. David, the father, was in exile because Absalom, the son had risen against him. As a king, he mourned for his country; as a father, his heart bled for his son. The waves of affliction were going over him. But there is help; there is hope. The God who had never failed him will not now. His struggling soul cries out for help. His eye of faith sees the rock. To his sad soul in that lonely land God was as the shadow of a great rock. The term is appropriate. Indeed, the loftiest songs of praise to God in Scripture are to him as the "Lord Jehovah, the Rock of our Salvation." A peculiar degree of tenderness attached to the name because of its application to Christ in one of the sweetest hymns of the Christian Church:

> Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
> Let me hide myself in Thee.

This is an humble prayer. It is on that account all the more a rational prayer. The highest manliness, in the divine estimate, is the loveliest childlikeness. The weakness that lays hold on God becomes the strength which controls men. Paul was right in saying that when he was weak then he was strong. There are times in the life of us all when we are obliged to confess our dependence. The strongest must bow. Although human nature abhors this sense dependence it fee's it. Every department of our complex being, when left to the promptings of our deepest instincts, utters the prayer, at times at least, "Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I."

The mind—the intellect—offers this prayer. We are surrounded by mystery. The infinitely great on the one hand, and the infinitely small on the other, are alike mysterious. With all our lofty powers we are obliged to confess weakness and feebleness when struggling with the great problems of thought. There intellectual difficulties are not peculiar to Christianity. They existed before the introduction of the Christian system. They would have existed had Christianity never been established. A great thinker has said that all those problems struggling within