

GOD HELP ME.

BY HATTIE TYNG GRISWOLD.

Can God have closed his ears,
Turned deaf to every cry?
Why sits he thus so cold
In the far, icy sky?

Relentless has the grown
To every pleading tone,
Content to sit and shne
In splendor on the throne?

While from unnumbered hearts,
The cry comes fierce and wild,
"God help me!" and no face
He turns toward his child.

"God help me!" fills the earth
With moaning like the sea,
And on its echoes roll
To far Infinity.

"God help me!" Helpless hands
Reach out for prop or stay,
They group in blackest night,
No star foretells the day.

"God help me!" Sorrow cries,
And Sin "God help me!" too,
Temptation adds its voice,
And Want stalks into view.

And yet, no helping hand
Reaches from out the sky,
In infinite content
The stars still glow on high;

And he who looks beyond
Our narrow, devious way,
Smiles on, and no unrest
Disturbs the heavenly day.

And in His own good time,
And in His own good way,
God helps us all at last;
He calls and we obey.

—Woman's Journal.

SOMEBODY POORER.

FROM THE SPANISH OF CALDERON.

An ancient sage, once on a time, they say,
Who lived remote, away from mortal
sight, sustained his feeble life as best he might
With herbs and berries gathered by the
way.

"Can any other one," said he, one day,
"So poor, so destitute, as I be found?"
And when he turned his head to look
around

He saw the answer: creeping slowly there
Came an old man, who gathered up with
care
The herbs which he had cast upon the
ground.

—Harper's Magazine.

NEWS NOTES.

At Carson, June 20th, the thermometer showed 100 degrees in the shade at noon.

Among the wedding presents given to an Iowa bride was a lead mine.

There were two suicides accomplished and one attempted at San Francisco on the 5th of July.

Death from lightning is said to be absolutely painless. The victim is killed before he knows it.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, of Kentucky, have been married twenty-four years and have had twenty-three children.

What the sensationalists call "legal murder" has been abolished in Iowa. But illegal murder seems to have taken its place. The benefit of the change is not appreciated.

Some Savannah ladies have pledged their word of honor, each to the other, that they will not, for one year, purchase any material for wearing apparel which shall exceed in cost 25 cents per yard.

Kentucky counsel for the defense are to discuss whether worthless \$5 notes on the First National Bank of Canton, Ill., can be legally called "counterfeits" when "there is no such bank in existence."

Mr. Bergh is needed in Paris, if the statement be true that certain owners of leech ponds buy up horses that are too old to work to feed their leeches. The horses are staked in the pond up to their bellies, when the leeches immediately attach themselves to them and suck the blood out of them, which it takes one or two days to do.

In Spain a poor musician hanged himself at night with a cord made by rolling together a number of fiddle strings, but a favorite monkey amused himself by playing with his master's bow on this new sort of fiddle, and made such a row as to wake up every one in the house, and the fiddler was cut down in time to save his life.

A northern female philanthropist, according to a Vicksburg negro

the other day, inquired, "Isn't it pleasant to be your own master?" "I reckon it is," he replied. "And how do the colored people generally feel about it?" she continued. "Well, I don't 'zactly know, but I guess mos' ob 'em feel putty hungry," was the answer.—Vicksburg Herald.

In an action before the Marine Court, lately, it seems that all the witnesses had been married and were now divorced. We think it would be well for Moody and Sankey to return home and begin a series of revival services in New York as well as in Brooklyn.—N. Y. Herald.

The notorious incapacity of the New York and Brooklyn detective police has of late been a constant topic with the press of the two cities. Some of the papers, however, attribute the inefficiency of the police to corruption rather than lack of skill. The testimony of ex-detective William A. Martinot before the Legislative Investigating Committee tends to confirm this view.

The New York Times has an article on Mr. Delane, the editor of the London Times, a man who by his long, honorable, and brilliant career at the head of the renowned newspaper, has earned the highest respect of all faithful editors. Mr. Delane works from ten in the evening until five in the morning, omitting no detail, shrinking no care to secure accuracy. He must be a man of an iron constitution, and, as the Times says, "a capacity for hard work such as would astound the easy-going editors and trashy writers of the present day."

The Turks have taken up a new form of industry, which they follow with unprecedented enterprise. They have become adepts in forging trade marks; and English sewing cotton, hardware, Cognac, ales, Jamaica rum, pickles and quinine are among the commodities on which they exercise their ingenuity. According to an English correspondent, French wines are extensively manufactured in Constantinople. A native wine is the foundation, and various deleterious substances are mixed with it, the compound being made to pass for Medoc or Chateau-Margaux.

BUSINESS INTEGRITY.

We desire to say a few words to our readers this morning, on the subject of "business integrity." We are moved to do this, by the conviction that among business men, there is at the present day a fearful looseness of opinion with regard to this subject. There seems to be a large class of business men in our day, who are sadly deficient in those nice principles of honor, by which the business men of a century ago were so generally governed and which led them to consider bankruptcy as a far worse calamity than death. Those grand old "merchant princes" of a century ago, attached more dishonor to a failure to meet one's pecuniary obligations, than we of the present day associate with the crime of murder. To become a bankrupt, was to be hopelessly disgraced and dishonored, and the merchant of those days who went down in financial ruin, seldom or never succeeded in getting on his feet again as a business man.

It is hardly necessary to make the statement, that public opinion and general usage have changed somewhat in this respect during the last hundred years. But little disgrace, comparatively, now attaches to the man whose bankruptcy has ruined a score or two of his confiding and trusting creditors, although he himself seems in no degree impoverished by his failure. Precisely who is to blame for this change in public sentiment, we shall not attempt to determine, but our readers are confident will agree with us in the conclusion, that when a business man becomes a bankrupt, and is thus the means of entailing financial ruin upon many others, while he himself has recently pocketed enough to render him entirely independent for the rest of his life, he has not been governed by the principles of integrity in the general management of his business affairs. The man who makes an honest failure in business, will insist upon giving up all he has in the world, towards satisfying his creditors.

But there is another phase to our subject. We contend that all business transactions, of whatever na-

ture, should be conducted on principles of the strictest integrity. In all his dealings with customers the business man should confine himself to perfectly truthful representations. Although this proposition, at first glance, seems too plain to require demonstration, we beg our readers to consider how very generally it is disregarded and set at naught in business circles. How common it is for the person who has anything to sell to hide from the eye of the would-be purchaser any defect in the article, while he extols its excellence beyond its real merit, in order to effect a sale. And yet a merchant when offering a piece of goods to a customer, if under the control of what we call the principle of business integrity, would direct the attention of his customers to any real defect in or damage to the piece of goods under examination, instead of representing it as being perfect and fixing his price according. There should always be perfect truthfulness between the merchant and his customer, and deception should never be resorted to on the part of the former, in order to induce his customer to pay full price for a damaged article.

Again, the principle of business integrity should form the basis of all official action, whether the official station be high or low. Now-a-days men seeking for office are usually required to give some public pledge of the course they will pursue if elected, and a man of integrity will strive to carry out any pledges thus given to the best of his ability, utterly regardless of any personal consequences to himself as an individual. If a political party goes into the canvas before some presidential election, with a platform pledging its candidates to reform in the civil service and greater economy in the government expenditures, they must carry out these pledges in all honesty and faithfulness, even though it should interfere with any coveted increase of their salaries, or else the people will suspect them to be entirely destitute of political integrity, and mark them as utterly unfit to be trusted in the future.

Not a few of our once leading politicians have been laid on the shelf, for precisely this lack of political integrity, and there are a good many more of the same lot, who deserve to be set aside as unfit for the public service.—Colorado Free Press.

THE PARTY OF HATE.

The Republican party has always been a party of hate. At the close of the war instead of attempting to reconcile the people of the North and South, they fanned the flame of passion and prejudice. They retained power by enslaving the people of the South and appealing to the passions and prejudices of the North. This could not last. A returning sense of justice on the part of the North compelled the powers that be to pursue a more lenient policy. A new era has been ushered in with the approaching centennial, an era that is to teach "peace on earth and good will toward men." With the return of the sober second thought of the people, the leaders of the Republican party found power slipping from their grasp. The old policy was found ineffectual to rally the hosts to the Republican standard; something else must be tried. They could not appeal to reason and judgment, for they had no grounds on which to base their appeal. For the purpose of regaining lost ground and perpetuating their power, they have adopted a policy by which they hope again to rouse the passions, prejudice and hate of the people. A religious war has been inaugurated. It was to escape religious persecution that first caused the settlement of this country, and when our government was first formed, a guarantee of religious freedom was one of the fundamental principles incorporated in the constitution. Catholics fought side by side with Episcopalians and Presbyterians in the war to establish the independence of the colonies. The earth drank as freely of their blood, spilled in a holy cause, as it did of their Protestant brothers. In the framing and adoption of the Constitution they bore a conspicuous part. Since that time whenever danger has threatened our country we have seen Catholics as ready to defend the integrity of the Union and the safety of our institutions as members of any other denomination. Now the Republican party

would have all this forgotten. They would gain power on an anti-Catholic platform. They would bring religion into politics and inaugurate a religious war, that they may for a season retain power and secure the emoluments (stealings) of office. Are we not right when we say the Republican party is the party of hate? Have we not already tasted the bitter fruits of such rule?

The history of the past contains lessons from which we should profit. It is only when reason and judgment reign in the human mind that "vox populi is vox dei."—Ohio Statesman.

[The "party of hate" in any party means the rabid portion of the party. Of this class, there are plenty of people, some even in Utah, who have professed to be Republicans, and who would profess to belong to almost any other party if they could see a chance thereby to gratify their rabid propensities.]—Ed. NEWS.

Reclaiming the Great Sahara Desert.

A railway between Algeria and Senegal, via Timbuctoo, appears a startling project, yet such was the scheme suggested on Thursday night in a lecture, at the Salle des Conférences, by M. Paul Soleillet, who maintained that valuable merchandise from America, destined for southern and eastern Europe, would adopt that route, and thus restore to the Mediterranean the importance necessary to the influence of the Latin races. M. Soleillet started on an expedition from Algiers in December, 1872, his intention being to reach St. Louis, Senegal, via Timbuctoo, but owing to the opposition of an insurgent chief, he was unable to penetrate further than Calali (about 1,000 kilometres from Algiers). The latter portion of the route had never before been trod by Europeans. He declares it a mistake to imagine the Sahara a long, continuous tract of sand. He found along a great part of the way a fertile soil, producing both an African and a European flora, including cereals, which are grown in gardens, but have to contend with a dry climate. At one point, however, he and his four companions had to dismount to make a track with their animals, and at another the plain was covered by stones of different colors, one tint succeeding another.

He speaks sanguinely of the intelligence of the Berbers and their capability of being civilized. The Mussulman clergy he describes as possessing great power. They are the sole judges of questions of morality, and excommunication is the severest punishment known, while the most heinous offence is marriage with foreign women, a prejudice he attributes to a Jewish tribe converted to Mohammedanism, which he thinks probably settled there before the Christian era.

He found no dangerous animal in the Sahara, the ostrich and the gazelle being the largest of the fauna. His expedition was ill-timed on account of an insurrection against the Emperor of Morocco having broken out, but he proposes to make a second attempt to reach Senegal, and he suggests that French consuls or residents should be stationed along the route as foci of commerce and civilization, for the inhabitants are sedentary and have adopted division of labor, and though slavery exists, this must be regarded as an initial step to advancement.

It may be added that an Italian expedition, got up by private individuals, has arrived at Tunis for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of turning the waters of the Mediterranean into the Tunisian Sahara, a project advocated by M. de Lesseps before the French Academy of Sciences last autumn. The question at issue is whether the lakes or sbouts were connected in classical times by a canal with the Gulf of Gabes, from which they are now separated by an isthmus twenty-one kilometres broad. The explorers will take the levels of these lakes and ascertain whether a canal is practicable. It would be a great advantage to Algeria by opening up the province of Constantine to trade.

The Bey of Tunis has shown great courtesy to the explorers, and placed an escort at their service. It may be remembered that an expedition assisted by the French government

is about to cross Africa obliquely from Congo to Nubia.—Paris. Cor. London Times.

ILLEGITIMACY IN SCOTLAND.—

Last year there were 123,795 births in Scotland, of which 10,837 were illegitimate, or 8.7 per cent. of the whole, a slight improvement upon the figures of 1873, being 1.3 less. The southern and north-eastern divisions of the country were the worst, from one in eight to one in five of the children in different places being illegitimate. In eight counties the proportion rose above 12 per cent., Banf being the highest, or 17.1. The Glasgow Mail says—

"Now, whatever may be thought of the prevalence of illegitimacy when measured by a lower standard yet regarded from the standpoint of the Christian church it is a national scandal and disgrace; and the practical energy of the church might be expected to find in it one of the most evident evils to be lessened and overcome. Is it not possible to lessen it, or is it to be accepted as a necessary, though unlovely characteristic of the race? The Established Committee on Christian Life and Work frankly admits the extent of the evil, and so far does well. It sees in its 'awful prevalence' a proof of a low tone of morality utterly inconsistent with spiritual life. And though it may be confined mainly to certain sections of the population, yet the question is asked—'How comes it that these sections remain in such a state under the influence of Christian teaching from the pulpit and from the lives of the godly who dwell beside them?' How, indeed? In reference to this and similar immorality the Committee frankly states that the present organization or practice of the church must be sorrowfully admitted to be a failure."

PREPARING GREEN CORN.—

Corn, when at its best for eating, will shrink little when boiled, and when cold will shell easily with the hand. Boil fifteen minutes; cool, or nearly cool, shell it from the cob; mingle a large quantity of fine salt, the moisture from the corn will dissolve it; place in a shallow pan; the salt extracts the water from the corn, it shrinks and in a short time in the sun finishes it. Hang it in paper bags. When used, wash off the salt, and let it stand on a hot stove over night, change the water and heat again. The corn is as sweet as if fresh from the field. Lovers of sweet corn, try it, you will never buy the slop they call "canned corn."—Ex.

Absenteeism is one of the evils with which almost all the departments of the government are afflicted every summer. The heads of departments are very careful to limit the leaves of absence of employees, but of course the rule does not apply to themselves or the higher officials. The frequent and prolonged absence of the latter delays the transaction of public business of importance in many instances, and consequently is to be reprobated.—Washington Star.

We are indebted to Dr. Scoresby for the following interesting facts with regard to the length and height of ocean waves: The mean height of waves in the Atlantic, driven by a westerly gale, is 18 feet. The greatest recorded height of a wave in the north Atlantic, from the trough to the crest, is 43 feet. In north-west gales, waves 40 feet in height have been measured off the Cape of Good Hope, while those off Cape Horn were 32 feet. The velocity of ocean storm-waves in the north Atlantic is about 32 miles an hour, and that recorded by Captain Wilkes for the Pacific ocean 26 1/3 miles. In an Atlantic storm the breadth of the waves, measured from crest to crest, is about 600 feet.

On Saturday, June 26, Mr. Gup-ton, who has a lease of a portion of Dr. Glenn's ranch, on the upper Sacramento, thrashed out one hundred sacks in twenty-two minutes, and is confident of his ability to thrash 4,000 sacks in twelve hours. He uses a mammoth separator of his own construction, running it with a 25 horse-power engine.