

SUNSHINE COMES TO-MORROW.

Some days must be dark and dreary,
Some lives must be full of gloom,
Some hearts of their cares must weary,
Till they long for the rest of the tomb.

Some eyes must grow dim from weeping,
While others are glad and bright,
Some wake while others are sleeping—
Care free, until morning light.

O, well for the hearts which sorrow,
That the longest rest draws near,
And well that the sun to-morrow
May shine on the path now dear.

There are sunny isles in mid-ocean,
Where the myrtle and orange bloom,
Unheeding the wild commotion,
Or the depths which no stars illumine.

As those isles to the ship-wrecked mortal
Tossed about on the ocean's crest,
So the entrance to Heaven's portal
Tells only of endless rest.

DOOMED BY THE DANITES.

Mormon missionaries are sent forth
to all parts of the civilized world
for the purpose of making converts.
When they have collected a sufficient
number of such converts, they bring
them to Salt Lake City.

Upon the arrival of the trains—which
sometimes carry as many as 800 of
these fresh Mormons—the apostles,
Presidents of the various States in
Zion, bishops and high priests, go down
to the depot to "sample the lot," and
especially to see if there are any young
and blooming maidens in the invoice.

If any of these prominent saints are
seeking for wives—as they generally
are, they, on account of their prerogatives,
are always allowed the first
choice, while the rank and file of the
Mormons who are inclined to further
matrimonial enterprises must stand
back until such dignitaries have made
their selections and then choose from
those that are left.

This is a very satisfactory arrange-
ment to the higher priesthood and to
the parents of girls, who regard it as a
great honor to have their daughters
united even by a Mormon marriage, to
a "Father in Israel." But to the young
men in the faith and to the maidens
themselves the system is, to say the
least, most disagreeable.

Not many years since, a Mormon
emigrant returned from Denmark with
a large number of new converts.
On reaching Salt Lake City he found
the dignitaries of the church, as usual,
ready to welcome him.

In the company which he brought
over was a beautiful girl named Anna
Larsen.

She was soon so unfortunate as to at-
tract the attention and admiration of
one of the apostles, who was then at
least sixty years old, and who lived
many miles from Salt Lake City.

He could not speak Danish, nor
could she speak English, but he made
his offers and wishes known through
the Danish Bishop, who expatiated
upon the high and sudden honor that
awaited her on becoming the twelfth
wife of one of the highest dignitaries
in Zion, as well as one of the wealthiest.

To his great surprise, however, she
positively declined the tempting offer.
Upon being pressed for reasons, she,
not apprehending any danger, frankly
admitted that she was betrothed to
Svend Nelson, a young countryman of
hers, who had come over in the same
ship that she did; that she was deeply
attached to him, and could under no
circumstances think of breaking her
engagement.

The perplexed bishop next sought
Nelson, and found him to be a hand-
some and stalwart Dane. The former
made several tempting offers to the
young man providing he would quietly
renounce all his claims upon the girl.

But all these offers were scornfully
rejected. The bishop became enraged.
Such contumacy he had never beheld.
The idea that anyone would dare to oppose
the wishes of one of the twelve apostles
had never entered his head.

He swore roundly at young Nelson,
and threatened to cut him off from the
saints.

The latter, not being well informed
as to the ways of the country, incau-
tiously replied that he did not care
much for the saints, that it was Anna
Larsen who had caused his coming to
Utah.

strolled on until they reached the lone-
ly suburbs of the town.
They were seated on a grassy bank
talking of the Fatherland, when a cov-
ered wagon was driven up and two or
three men jumped out; but as they ap-
peared to be well known to her com-
panion, Anna felt no alarm, until a
blanket was thrown over her head, so
as to strafe her cries, and she felt her-
self lifted from the ground and placed
in the wagon.

Resistance against such a force was
of course useless, and she remained
quiet until she could fully recover her-
self.

The bishop's daughter, who had
been used in the matter without her
own knowledge, flew toward home,
screaming for help.

She was soon met by her father, who
told her to keep still, or that some-
thing even worse might happen to her.

She well knew the meaning of that,
and that all efforts of hers in behalf
of the captive would prove unavailing.

Weeping bitterly for the crime in
which she had unwittingly aided, she
stole away from her unscrupulous par-
ent.

Anna Larsen rode on quietly in the
darkness, until the limits of the town
were passed and the wagon had reached
the open country.

Then the blanket was removed from
her head.

"Where are you taking me?" she
inquired, in Danish.

"Oh, to one of the nicest places in
Utah!" replied a man in the same
tongue.

"But where are we going?" she de-
manded.

"I suppose she might as well know
now, Brother Jones," the man said.

"Yes," replied another, who ap-
peared to be the leader of the party.

"Then, Sister Larsen, I may as well
tell you that we are taking you up to
Brother Jones." He is one of the twelve
apostles, and has a mighty fine place.
He is going to marry you tomorrow,
and then you will be about as nicely set-
tled as any young woman in the coun-
try.

"But I'll never marry him—no,
never!" shrieked Anna.

"Oh, yes, you will! You are not used
to the ways of this country yet," an-
swered the man, soothingly.

"No, nor I never will be. I tell you,
I'll die before I marry that old
wretch!"

"Hush!" said the man, in a fright-
ened tone. "He is right here in the
wagon; but then he can't understand
you. I forgot that."

party of horsemen were seen galloping
up the road.
The ranchman saw nothing strange
in this, and went on talking.
Nelson inquired who they were.

"Oh, some cattle men!" was the re-
ply.

The party by this time had ridden
up. Two or three men dismounted,
for the purpose apparently of looking
more closely at the cattle.

But before the ranchman could recog-
nize any one, he and Nelson were
knocked down. The former was stun-
ned and left lying by a fence, but the
latter was gagged, his hands were tied
behind him, and he was placed upon a
horse, under which his feet were fasten-
ed.

The party then set off at a gallop.
Nelson tried to cry out, but could only
make a gurgling sound. He could
hear, however, muttered in his own
language, the words, "apostate, spy,
Gentile and renegade!"

The company followed a lonely road
until they came out on the shores of the
Great Salt Lake. The moon was just
rising from a bank of clouds, and Svend
could see that it was one of the most
dreary places that he had ever visited.
It fully convinced him of the purpose
of his captors. Before he had some
slight hopes of escape; but now he pre-
pared to meet his fate.

The party dismounted, and fastened
their prisoner to a tree. Then a brawny
Dane approached, holding a long
knife in his hand, he exclaimed:

"So shall be done unto the ears that
listen not to the gospel," and then cut
off both of the ears of his victim.

"And so," he continued, "shall be
done unto the member that blasphemeth
our holy religion," as he proceeded delib-
erately to cut out the pri-soner's
tongue.

"And so shall perish every apostate
and spy," he added, as he finally
drove his knife into the sufferer's
heart.

One of the party produced a large
sack, in which the body of Svend Nel-
son was placed; several large stones
were added, a boat was brought from
behind a point, the sack was placed
in it, and then taken some distance
from shore and dropped into the cold
waters of the great inland sea, where
many other victims of the Danites have
also found a resting-place.

The party then returned to shore,
drank from a bottle of "valley tan"
confusion to all their enemies and gal-
loped away to Salt Lake City.

Life in Florida.

The native Florida "Cracker" keeps
up on salt pork, sweet potatoes, grits,
corn bread, coffee, and for a relish, sug-
ar cane syrup; and he eats, if he can get
it, fully one-third more at a meal than
the laboring man of the East, North or
West. The result of this gross living is
an unhealthy disposition of body, a
bloodless face, and children the color
of death with unnatural appetites. We
have seen them chewing and eating
clay, mud, cement and other things,
and it is not uncommon for death to be
caused from such practices. Many are
too poor to live even as well as this.

The pork not imported is obtained from
the "razorback" hogs, which run almost
wild in the country, and are as big a
nuisance as can be imagined. They are
an inferior breed descended, it is
said, from old Spanish stock, and are
seen in droves tearing through the
woods, breaking into plantations and
doing more damage to property than
they are worth. They have long gaunt
bodies with a head like a monster pike,
and each one bears on the ear the own-
er's "mark" which varies from a fine
pointed star to a peculiar slit. It
would be a good thing for everybody if
the legislature should pass a law ban-
ishing them altogether, or prohibiting
them being allowed to run at large.

January.

This month takes its name from Jan-
us, one of the Gods of Pagan mytholog-
y. He was usually painted with two
faces, with one of which he was thought
to look back upon the old year, and
forward with the other to the new. The
Roman year originally commenced
in March; it had but ten months
until Numa Pompilius, who died 672
B. C., added January and February.
January is usually the coldest month
of the twelve, hence the adage,

"As the day lengthens,
So the cold strengthens."

Phosphate Rock.

South Carolina has a small amount
of nearly all of the minerals, but the
only mining done there which amounts
to any great value to the State is the
digging of phosphate rock. The State
receives a royalty of \$1 per ton on all
rock mined in a navigable stream, and
this royalty is said to furnish one-
fifth of the whole revenue of the State.

Goose makes it a point never to pay
his butcher's bill. "Why," he says,
"if I paid for a beefsteak, for instance,
it would be mine, and I should be loath
to eat it. A man does not care to dine
off his own flesh and blood."

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

All bow to Virtue, and then walk
away.
He is well pleased who is well satisfac-
ed.

Venture not upon the threshold of
wrong.
I love you well, but touch not my
pocket.

No one can be taught faster than he
can learn.
Violence is the argument of the
wrong party.

Honest as the cat when the meat is
out of reach.
Attend carefully to the details of
your business.

The chestnut is for the man who
takes its shell off.
A good cause makes a stout heart
and a strong arm.

He that refuseth instruction despise-
th his own soul.
If an ass goes a traveling he will not
come home a horse.

One of the sublimest things in this
world is the plain truth.
More hope for a fool than for one
wise in his own conceit.

Irreproachable manners and a good
life are man's true nobility.
He hath a good judgment that relieth
not wholly on his own.

Good will, like a good name is got by
many actions, and lost by one.
An effort made for the happiness of
others lifts us above ourselves.

The world does not require so much
to be informed as to be reminded.
Pride is the consciousness of what
one is, without contempt for others.

Confidence in another man's virtue
is no slight evidence of a man's own.
Learn as if you were to live forever,
live as if you were to die to-morrow.

Reason, man's greatest faculty,
takes time to hesitate before it decides.
There are people who feed them-
selves on their grief until they get fat
on it.

I had rather preserve the life of a
citizen than destroy a thousand ene-
mies.
The cup of pleasure sometimes has
dregs that one must drink long after-
wards.

Not to believe in others, not to trust
in others, is to reduce life to a mean
habit.
Every base occupation makes one
sharp in its practice, and dull in every
other.

Animals are such agreeable friends!
They ask no questions; they pass no
criticisms.

Disparage and depreciate no one; an
insect has feeling and an atom a
shadow.

Whatever we may pretend, interest
and vanity are the sources of most of
our afflictions.

They are all discoverers that think
there is no land when they can see
nothing but sea.

To parents nothing marks so impres-
sively the flight of time as the growth
of their children.
You cannot bring the best out of a
man unless you believe the best is
somewhere in him.

High positions are like the summit
of high, steep rocks; eagles and reptiles
alone can reach them.
Do not lose courage by considering
your own imperfections, but instantly
set about remedying them.

Many a child goes astray, not be-
cause there is a want at home, but
because home lacks sunshine.

A man must be excessively stupid, as
well as uncharitable, who believes there
is no virtue but on his own side.

He who seeks exclusively his own in-
terests will never find them, for they
lie not in the path he is pursuing.

The most scalding of all tears are
those that flow inward through the
soul, not outward down the cheek.

A great peril, safely passed, is stant-
ly sheds on all commoner hardships a
strange light of comfort and peace.

Delay and procrastination, indolence,
and indecision, are effectual robbers of
time and defrauders of men's purposes.

Work and religion are both means to
the same great end—the perfection of
individual happiness and national wel-
fare.

A head properly constituted can ac-
commodate itself to whatever pillows
the vicissitudes of fortune may place
under it.

It is more disgraceful to mistrust
one's friends than to be deceived by
them; our mistrust justifies the deceit
of others.

Even a fool does not choose a fool
for a favorite. He knows better than
that; he must have something to lean
against.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Two weeks ago a heavy stone
bracket on the Court House at Chicago,
being affected by the frost, fell from its
position, carrying with it a portion of
one of the balconies. On the 10th,
another bracket, weighing 25 pounds,
tumbled down, barely missing a passer-
by; the whole cornice of the building
is declared to be in a very dangerous
condition.

—Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri,
was inaugurated on the 12th, at Jeffer-
son City.

—A boiler in Fishburn's phosphate
works, near Jacksonboro, South Caro-
lina, exploded on the 12th, injuring
eight men, one of whom, named T. E.
Thames, is not expected to recover.

—A "cyclone" passed through Hale,
Perry and Bibb counties, in Alabama,
on the 11th. Its path was about a mile
in width, and its direction from south-
west to northeast. Trees and fences
were levelled, several houses and mills
were wrecked, a man was killed and a
woman received dangerous injuries.

—The Susquehanna river at Wilkes-
barre has fallen rapidly since the 11th.
A large force of men has been at work
cutting a passage through the cakes of
ice piled up between Wilkesbarre and
Kingston. Travel along the lowland
roads has been resumed after a fort-
night's suspension.

—Twelve Clydesdale horses, which
escaped from a pasture in Clark county,
Ohio, on the 10th, were run down in a
railroad cut, by a fast train, and eleven
of them were killed, the twelfth being
badly injured. The speed of the train
prevented it from being dethatched. The
horses were valued at \$2,200.

—At Springfield, Illinois, on the 14th
E. M. Haines, who had been elected
temporary Speaker of the House, went
to the office of the Secretary of State,
and was sworn in by a Notary Public
as Speaker of the House. When the
House met in the afternoon he refused
to entertain a motion from the Demo-
crats to proceed to a permanent organi-
zation, and delivered a long address to
prove that he was permanent Speaker.

"It was a constitutional office, which
could only be vacated by his voluntary
resignation or impeachment." After
great confusion the House adjourned.

—A cable despatch from Rome, on the
14th, says: "The Pope is now engaged
in preparing a special letter, in which
he will congratulate Archbishop Gib-
bons, as well as all the Bishops recently
assembled in Baltimore in Plenary
Council, upon the issue of their de-
clarations and upon the harmony and
unity with which the conclusions of the
Council were reached. It is generally
believed here, as has been said in the
Baltimore Sun, that Archbishop Gib-
bons will be created a Cardinal in May
next."

—The tolls on the Brooklyn Bridge, at
New York, have been reduced, the re-
duction to take effect on March 1st.
To foot passengers 25 tickets will be
sold for 5 cents, and the car fare will be
3 cents per head.

—Schuyler Colfax, ex-Vice President
of the United States, dropped dead in
the railroad depot at Mankato, Illinois,
on the 14th. He was in the 58th year
of his age. General William Steele, an
ex-Confederate army officer, died in
San Antonio, Texas, on the 12th. He
was a native of New York.

—An unknown Italian was killed by
a passenger train on the Schuylkill Val-
ley Railroad, near Norristown, on the
14th, and at the same time another pas-
senger train fatally injured Michael
Dalton, of Reading. Both men were
employees of the road. A young man
named Scanlan, a resident of Trenton,
New Jersey, was killed by a train on
the Belvidere Delaware road, near
Greensburg, on the 14th.

—The boiler of the steam saw mill
of J. B. Williams, near Smithfield,
Ohio, burst on the 14th, killing two
men, John and Hiram Evans, and a boy
named William Armstrong. F. G.
Evans and Walter Morrison were dan-
gerously injured. It is said "there was
too much mud in the boiler."

—The State Grand Lodge of the An-
cient Order of United Workmen met
on the 14th in Pittsburg. 175 delegates
were present.

—The dead body of Captain Earle,
foreman of the pile drivers on the Gov-
ernment work in the Arkansas river,
was found on the 11th in a ditch near
Pine Bluff. He had evidently been
robbed and murdered.

—It is reported that the striking
miners at Shawnee, in the Hocking
Valley, have posted a notice requesting
men "to enlist in companies of 800, to
take part in a grand exhibition drill, at
New Straitsville." This move is in-
terpreted by the operators to mean
preparations for an attack on their
guards.

—About 200 of the employees of the
Oliver Chilled Plough Works, at South
Bend, Indiana, struck on the 12th, for
higher wages. On the 13th the strikers
marched to the works in a body and
compelled all the rest of the employes
to quit. The militia were called out
and fifteen of the strikers were arrested
and lodged in jail under guard.

—At the Solway Process Soda Ash
Works, near Syracuse, New York, a
large distilling vessel, weighing four
tons, exploded early on the 14th, and
was thrown seventy-five feet into the
air. It fell back into the main build-
ing, carrying down the roof and dam-
aging the machinery, causing a loss es-
timated at \$100,000. Seven workmen
were scalded and injured by flying mis-
siles, one of them dangerously.

—John P. Jones was on the 13th, re-
elected United States Senator by the
Nevada Legislature. In the Senate he
received 13 votes to 5 for Keating,
Democrat, and in the House 32 votes to
8 for Keating. The Republican caucus
of the Connecticut Legislature nomi-
nated Orville H. Platt for re-election
as United States Senator. The Demo-
crats complimented William H. Bar-
num with their nomination. There is
a Republican majority of 82 on joint
ballot in the Legislature. In the Illi-
nois House of Representatives on the
14th, the Democrats made another
fruitless attempt to oust Mr. Haines

from the temporary Speakership and
proceed to a permanent organization.
Finally an adjournment was taken until
the 15th.

—Matters were quiet on the 14th in
the Hocking Valley, Ohio. Governor
Hoadley has sent Assistant Adjutant
General Dill and Mine Inspector Bar-
croft into the Valley to make an investi-
gation and report to him the true situ-
ation. They are now making a tour
of the mining towns. A number of
striking miners, who have been seen,
claim that they received no notice to
form military companies, such as was
posted at Shawnee.

—The health of City Justice Waite is
reported to be slowly improving. He
expects to leave Washington for the
South next week, to seek the benefit of
a milder climate.

—The annual meeting of the Mer-
chants and Manufacturers' Association
of Baltimore was held on the 14th.
The following officers were elect-
ed; President, Henry C. Smith; Vice
Presidents, John F. Hunt, D. J.
Foley, Germon H. Hunt and W. T.
Dixon; Treasurer, William H. Jones,
and twenty-five Directors.

—The dry goods store of S. H. Myers,
in Augusta, Georgia, was damaged by
fire on the 14th to the extent of \$50,000.
The pork packing establishment of
James Morrison & Sons, in Cincinnati,
was damaged on the 13th by a fire cau-
sed by the explosion of a rendering vat.
Loss \$50,000. A fireman had his arm
broken.

—A pile of commercial fertilizers at
the works of Wilcox, Gibb & Co., near
Charleston, South Carolina, caved in
on the 14th crushing to death two
colored laborers, and injuring a third.

—A heavy snow storm set in at
Chicago on the 15th. At midnight six
inches of snow had fallen.

—The Republican caucus of the
Pennsylvania Legislature in Harris-
burg, on the 15th, nominated J. Donald
Cameron for re-election as United
States Senator on the first ballot. The
vote stood: Cameron, 116; Beaver, 39;
Kelly, 5; Grow, 5; George Shinn, Jr., 1.
The nomination was made unanimous.

—Rev. Dr. Amos C. Beach, a well
known Episcopalian minister, died on
the 18th at Ithaca, New York. He
was stricken with apoplexy in church
last Sunday.

The President nominated William A.
Richardson to be chief Justice of the
Court of Claims in place of Drake, re-
signed, and John Davis to be assistant
Justice of the same court in place of
Richardson. Mr Davis is assistant
Secretary of State.

—A general cut-down in wages, to
take effect this month has been agreed
upon by mills in Lawrence and Lowell
in Massachusetts, and Manchester in
New Hampshire. Nearly all the mills
in Lawrence, including the Pacific, are
in the agreement.

—Oliver Brothers & Phillips, the
well-known iron manufacturers of
Pittsburgh, suspended on the 15th.
Their liabilities are estimated at
\$5,000,000, but they say that, with
some indulgence, they believe their as-
sets will pay every dollar of their in-
debtedness.

—John J. Cisco & Co., bankers of
New York, made an assignment on the
15th. Their liabilities are estimated
at \$2,500,000; assets about the same.

—Governor Hughes of Arkansas,
was inaugurated on the 15th. In his
inaugural he suggests the funding of the
undisputed debt in 20-year bonds, aged
the holding of State and National elec-
tions at the same time, and favors the
establishment of a State Bureau of Agri-
culture.

—At Everson, Penna., early on the
15th, a gang of masked ruffians en-
tered the store of Keck Brothers, where
Adam Keck was sleeping. They bound
and gagged him and then beat him over
the head with a club, crushing his
skull. Keck's brother arrived and
scared off the burglars, who, however,
secured a large amount of booty. A
man was arrested at Derry the same
evening and taken back for identifica-
tion.

—Ex-Governor St. John has written
a letter to a Prohibitionist of Worester,
Massachusetts, in which he says:
"The whole story to the effect that I,
or the Prohibition Committee, have re-
ceived a single penny, pledge or promise
from the Democratic or any other
party, in connection with the campaign,
except my personal expenses, paid by
the Prohibition Committee, is infamously
and maliciously false."

—The testimony in the Swain Court-
martial case, at Washington, ended on
the 15th, and argument was begun.

—T. S. Welton and wife, a young
couple, were drowned on the 6th while
fishing from a boat near Altoona, Ala-
bama. Charles Taylor, foreman of the
Lehigh Valley car repair shops at Glen-
don, stepped out of his office there on
the 14th as a train went along, and was
struck and killed by the first car.

A bill was offered by Mr. Grady, of
Philadelphia, supplying a deficiency,
etc. The bill provides for paying the
deficit of \$14,000 in the pay of the
Orphans' Court Judges of Philadelphia,
Allegheny, Luzerne and Berks counties,
which occurred at last session. The
consideration of Mr. Arnew's resolution
on the election of a United States Sen-
ator was resumed. Senator Cooper of
Delaware, facetiously moved their
reference to a committee to consist of
the Democratic Senators. After a long
debate, Mr. Cooper withdrew his mo-
tion to refer. The question being on
agreeing on the resolution, a vote re-
sulted, yeas 3, nays 21. The Demo-
cratic members did not vote. No quorum
having responded no result was
reached. The yeas were Messrs.
Agnew, Emery and Williams. The
Speaker announced the following ap-
pointments: Chaplain—Rev. Mr. Feight,
of Cumberland county. Janitors—Wm.
Morgan, of Allegheny; S. P. Kemp, of
Lawrence; Christian Yager, of Blair;
J. N. Brewster, of Delaware; Charles
Smith, of Philadelphia. Fireman—
John Terry, of Bradford; Joseph Ed-
wards, of Schuylkill.