

SOMETIME.

BY MRS. MAY RILEY SMITH.

Sometime, when all life's lessons have been learned,
And sun and stars forever more have set,
The things which our weak judgments here have spurned,
The things o'er which we grieved with lashes wet,
Will flash before us, out of life's dark night,
As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue—
And we shall see how all God's plans were right,
And how what seemed reproof was love most true.

And we shall see how, while we frown and sigh,
God's plans go on as best for you and me—
How, when we called, he heeded not our cry,
Because his wisdom to the end could see,
And even as prudent parents disallow
Too much of sweet to craving babyhood,
So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now
Life's sweetest things because it seemeth good.

And if, sometimes, commingled with life's wine,
We find the wormwood, and rebel and shrink,
Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine
Pours out this potion for our lips to drink.
And if some friend we know is lying low,
Where human kisses cannot reach his face,
Oh, do not blame the loving Father so,
But wear your sorrow with obedient grace!

And you shall shortly know that lengthened breath,
Is not the sweetest gift God sends his friend,
And that, sometimes, the sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest boon his love can send.

If we could push ajar the gates of life,
And stand within, and all God's workings see,
We could interpret all this doubt and strife,
And for each mystery could find a key!

But not to-day. Then be content, poor heart!
God's plans like lilies pure and white unfold.
We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart—
Time will reveal the calyxes of gold.

And if, through patient toil, we reach the land
Where tired feet with sandals loose may rest,
When we shall clearly know and understand,
I think we shall all say, "God knew the best!"

GOOD ADVICE.

If your lips
Would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care—
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

If you your ears
Would save from jeers,
These things keep meekly hid—
Myself, and I,
And mine, and my,
And how I do, or did.

HARD TIMES.—"Hard times, hard times," is the mournful, monotonous refrain heard on all sides, and to realize how hard they are one need only visit the office of the Board of Relief. Within a week two men, each of whom was three years ago worth a half million dollars, have applied to the Board for help to drive the immediate wolf from the door. The city swarms with multitudes of men seeking employment—men of education and culture, men of business talent and experience, ex-merchants and former real estate dealers, book-keepers, salesmen, clerks, all eager, even clamorous, for any situation at any price that will provide food and shelter for themselves and their families. Hundreds whose social standing, business training and sagacity would in any ordinary times guarantee them a competence, are now selling their books, furniture, and even clothing, to secure means of appeasing the gnawings of hunger.—*Chicago Correspondent Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.*

—The faculty of Cornell University put gambling on a level with intoxication, the penalty for either being expulsion.

ORDERVILLE.

THE COMMUNITY—THE SYSTEM BRIEFLY REVIEWED.

In Long Valley, Kane County, Southern Utah, is situated the village or settlement of Orderville, which was established about four years ago. The settlement was made mainly by the broken-up settlers from the Muddy colony. They were very poor and few in numbers, consisting of only fifteen families. The Orderville settlement was established under the immediate superintendence of Howard O. Spencer, formerly of Salt Lake City. From about sixty or seventy saints, the colony of New Order folks have increased to 370, and from abject poverty have risen to an abundance of the staple articles of life. Mr. Spencer, himself, was a well-to-do citizen of Salt Lake, and without the least reserve he put all his means into the "Order." The balance were all poor, as we have been informed. The community threw their means into one common fund and commenced living like one family. They all ate at one table and dressed in the same cloth. Their first work was to open a farm of over 300 acres. They had sheep and cows enough to make a small herd of each, and these were carefully looked after and kept on good pasturage. The ewes had lambs and the cows had calves, and Orderville kept its head above water. They were, as we have said, a poor community, but it was not the fault of their order; they would have been poorer if each one had been paddling his own separate canoe.

Orderville soon had a school-house as well as a farm. To these facilities were quickly added a tannery, a dairy, and work-shops of different kinds. The women, like industrious matrons that they were, went into home-manufacture, and home-spun in a very short time clothed the community.

Mr. Spencer, the manager of the New Order, has managed well, keeping out of debt, living economically and creating comfort and plenty from the elements which he called around him. Though the fare has been plain, no one has suffered. All have had plenty, for all have shared alike. We are not posted as to the social and religious observances of the community, but being Mormons we suppose they live much as do those people in Beaver City and other settlements in Utah. Hard work being the great necessity, the Orderville people have most likely found little time to follow the fashions or visit Long Branch or Cape May. But as they have a magnificent climate the year round, they do not require sea-breezes in the summer, for the valley is not too cold in winter nor too warm in summer, and is much better suited to the circumstances of the Orderville people than would be Long Branch.

As an evidence of the growth and prosperity of Orderville, we may mention in this connection, that for the last two years it has had grain to loan to its neighbors. It now has lumber to sell and all the fat beef, cheese, milk and butter that the 370 stomachs for which it has to provide can consume. In a couple of years more it will have all these necessities to sell in large quantities.

Orderville has proven a success and is now so fairly started on the road to prosperity that it is evident that within the next few years it will be one of the most independent communities in Utah, having risen from the possession of almost nothing.

THE SYSTEM.

The system to which the Orderville people are devoting themselves is that of common stock, the philosophy of which is well understood at the present day, many able thinkers having given it their attention and written extensively upon it. There are at this time a number of such communities in the United States and all of them, as far as we know, are in a most prosperous condition. A community living together in this way must prosper if they are industrious. On the principle that there is strength in unity, they must ever succeed. It brings to their aid all that there is in economy and well directed effort. It is by observing the co-operative principles upon which common stock is based, that communities have succeeded in all civilized countries. And on the other hand, it is a departure from these principles that fills the world with inequality and want.

Common Stock possession has been recognized by the benevolent school of philosophers in almost every age as the normal condition of society. In our own times, such minds as Robert Dale Owen, Emerson, John Stuart Mill and Horace Greeley have recognized its claims. It is suggested by our very necessities as well as by our civilization and Christianity. It has but one foe, and that is selfishness. All that any human being can possess in this world is his board and clothing, and this is made sure to him in the Orderville community. But the true nature of the institution, as well as its superior benefits, are exhibited most clearly in the provisions which it makes for the support of old age and infirmity. Orderville will take the same care of its aged and enfeebled that it shows to its most fortunate members. No sick person is required to labor, and no old man or woman will ever lack the comforts of life. Rich men, of course, will not favor Common Stock, they do not need it, and the very selfishness which has enabled them to accumulate their wealth will dictate a different philosophy. They have made their money by individual exertion, and very naturally consider they are the proper persons to handle it. This, of course, is their privilege, and Orderville will be the last to quarrel with them about their natural rights. It is the poor that we should be concerned about, the rich can take care of themselves and live as they choose.

There is one fact in relation to Mr. Spencer's order which we may not pass in silence. In collecting his community, like Jesus Christ, he has had respect to the most needy. He has gathered together many people who have shown themselves incapable of supplying their natural wants; men with large families, who have not known what it was to be free from the wolf at their doors. A great many of the Orderville people never saw their way clear to a year's provisions ahead till they put themselves under Mr. Spencer's management. Now they do not need to pray for their daily bread, for they have two or three years' supply on hand.

It is a fact that every observing person has remarked that a great many of the people who have immigrated to Utah are incapable of making a living for themselves. They need just such men as Mr. Spencer to plan for them and direct their energies. They need an Orderville, and thank God one has been established in Southern Utah, and we hope that many more will be built up in the course of the next few years.

The man who plans for the poor, be he Christian or Pagan, is our man. We will write in his behalf, and the *Square-Dealer* is soon to be published to champion his cause.

Mr. Spencer, the founder of the Orderville community, has our respects and the Orderville community our most sincere wish for their future growth and prosperity. Success we say to any scheme that will feed the hungry, clothe the naked and support the weak and feeble of our race.—*Beaver Enterprise, Feb. 10th.*

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Before the committee on the powers and privileges of the House, to-day, D. S. Kenner testified that Gov. Wells told an untruth in testifying that Kenner offered him a bribe to cast the vote of Louisiana for Tilden.

The revenue raid in Yadkin County, North Carolina, resulted in the capture of twenty-nine copper stills, 36,000 gallons of mash and beer, and eight distilleries.

PHILADELPHIA, 17.—Enquiry here develops the fact that Weldon, the young man who made the attempt on Packard's life, is the son of Rev. C. F. Weldon, a highly respected Lutheran clergyman of West Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, 17.

Petitions, receiving numerous and influential signatures, are circulating here approving of the bill pending in Congress appropriating \$50,000 for the execution of the plan of Captain Howgate, for locating a colony in the Arctic regions, that there may be more successful exploration of the north pole.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 17.—Last night the Indians ran off about 200 head of cattle from Spearfish, be-

longing to Boughton, of Cheyenne. An armed force of twenty men left here about midnight to try to recapture them.

Two men came in this morning and reported that the Indians drove them from their work about a mile from Deadwood. To meet the emergency General Crook has ordered, from Camp Robinson, two more companies of cavalry in addition to the one already en route hither.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—The following dispatch has just been received:

"Salem, Oregon, Feb. 17.

"To the agent of the Associated Press.

"I desire to state through your columns that I have never sent to Governor Tilden any telegram signed Gabbie or Governor, and I denounce all such pretended telegrams as base fabrications. As far as I am concerned I have never used a cipher nor a fictitious signature in a letter or dispatch in my life.

(Signed) "L. F. GROVER."

WASHINGTON, 18.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the President said, to-night, that it is extremely doubtful whether he would do anything more during the next two weeks than simply preserve the peace in Louisiana; although, he added, under certain contingencies, he might be compelled to grant executive recognition. Of course, in that case, the returning board having declared Packard elected, and their action having been recognized by the electoral tribunal, there could be but one course. He believed, however, that the Packard government could only be sustained by the presence of troops; and that, as only two weeks of his administration remained, he would hardly be justified in taking action, since his successor might not entertain the same views as he should. In that event his action would be placed in a very unpleasant light; besides, when he recognized the Kellogg government four years ago he received no support from the republican Congress, the place where he had the most right to expect it. For those reasons, and to prevent any embarrassment for himself or his successor, he will take no action till it is forced upon him. In speaking of the political status of South Carolina and Louisiana, the President said the cases were very dissimilar, and could hardly be treated under one general line of action. In South Carolina the contest had assumed such a phase that the whole army of the United States would be inadequate to force the authority of Chamberlain. The people of that State had resolved not to resort to violence, but adopted a mode of resistance much more formidable and effective than an armed demonstration. They have refused to pay their State taxes to Chamberlain, and it would be useless to sell out their property, as no one would buy it. Unless Chamberlain could compel the collection of taxes it would be utterly useless for him to expect to maintain his authority for any length of time. This state of affairs must inevitably result in the abandonment of all efforts by Chamberlain to maintain himself in exercise of the gubernatorial functions. In closing his remarks the President said he did not wish to be understood as having decided not to act in the Louisiana case.

The President and Mrs. Grant will be guests, after March 4th, till April, of Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, and remain in Washington till May, and then go to Europe. Ulysses, jun., goes to New York to practice. Fred returns to Chicago. The President will give no more levees or dinners. The President will go west before sailing for Europe.

PITTSBURG, 18.—Judge H. W. Williams, of the Pennsylvania supreme court, died this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, 19.

This morning the President was visited by the Attorney General, the Secretary of War and Secretary of State, and attention given, among other things, to the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and also to an article in the *Sunday Capital* of this city, edited by Don Platt, which was interpreted by the government officers as strongly advocating violence and defiance of the law, and as such was given very serious attention. The statutes were closely examined, and notes made of the law, which it was considered attached criminal intent to such articles. Subsequently Judge Taft and District Attorney Wells were in consultation with the Pre-

sident in continuance of the same topic.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 15.—Thirty corpses, frightfully mutilated, have so far been recovered from the coal mine at Graissessac.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred at Barro, in the steel works in St. Etienne. Several workmen were killed and many badly injured.

PARIS, 16.—Ten persons were killed by the boiler explosion at St. Etienne, Versailles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 17.—Montenegro has asked for two months' extension of the armistice for the consideration of her claims. It is not probable that Turkey will grant the request.

LONDON, 18.—A dispatch has been received from Constantinople announcing that Edhem Pasha was requested by the Sultan to appoint another Grand Vizier.

The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says the dismissal of Edhem Pasha seems to be a fact, and Mahmoud Damoud, brother-in-law of the Sultan, becomes Grand Vizier, with a policy aiming at the abrogation of the constitution. Edhem Pasha will continue to assist him, as the new Vizier is ignorant of any foreign languages.

The *Standard's* dispatch reports that Captain Mitchell, an engineer in the Khedive's service, and fifty soldiers, who were on an exploring expedition in Abyssinia, have been massacred by the natives.

Opinions on the Florida Decision.

At Col. Pelton's rooms in this city last night Charles O'Connor and Judge Black dropped in. The former does not think the decision wholly adverse to the democratic side in Florida. He says, "Tilden has lost one point in many. Hayes has gained one in a few."

Mr. Black is not quite so hopeful. Richard T. Merrick is satisfied with the decision of the court.

Judge Abbott of the tribunal says it was "a hard fight well fought."

Huntton will not express any opinion, but looks blue.

Thurman and Bayard think the democrats have lost a point in not getting in the House Florida committee's report.

Garfield will say nothing, but is as happy as a big sunflower.

Morton looks as if an awful load had been lifted from him.

MacMahon, of Ohio, and Tucker, of Virginia, feel quite confident that Tilden will turn out "heads up."

Milt. Saylor won't talk on the subject.

General Steadman, of Ohio, thinks Tilden's goose is cooked.

Senator Thurman says the democrats have gained a great victory on their preliminary skirmish.

John G. Thompson says he ain't on the electoral bill, but thinks Charley Foster treated him mean in calling his Ohio appointees "respectable dead beats."

General Rice, of Ohio, is demoralized.

Roberts, of Maryland, says he ain't afraid of the decision at all.

Jencks, of Pennsylvania, says that he considers yesterday's decision of no immediate effect.

Col. Carter, of New Orleans, says he sees nothing in the decision to put up republican hopes or put down democratic spirits.

General McCormick, secretary of the national republican committee, says, "We are marching on to victory."

Charley Foster says, "God and good luck is with Hayes."

Rev. Douglas says, "Oh, hell."

Jerry Rusk (rep.), of Wisconsin, says, "It's all right."

The republican members of the tribunal generally think that yesterday's decision, coupled with the one decided by the tribunal to-day, not to let in the quo warranto proceedings, practically decides the issue in favor of Governor Hayes.

Jim Root, of Chicago, one of Hayes' attorneys, says the decision settles the whole case, fixes the matter for the republicans, and gives them a better chance at Oregon than they would have had without the decision.

Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, chairman of the committee on South Carolina affairs, says if the decision had been to have gone behind the returns it would have helped the democrats considerably, so far as South Carolina is concerned.

Senator Sargent, chairman of the