

"They do not eat such luxuries, my child; Mr. Murke is saving against he grows old."

"Why, father, we'll take care of you when you are old; and I mean to have a home just like ours, sweet potatoes and all," said the child; "yet the Murkes do have some luxuries, for when the cake gets burnt, Mary often brings the crusts to school for her luncheon; she says her mother told her that they'd make her breath sweet, but solid cake was poisonous: I shouldn't think she'd give poison to her company."

The ghost was banished; but the thrifty woman, known as Mrs. Murke, came one last time to the home of Charles Lighte.

There was to be a funeral on the morrow; the sofa by the fireside was empty, and dust was gathering over the work box that stood on the centre-table; a group of children were huddling together, crying as if their hearts would break.

After the long life work, she had folded her hands at last, and the corpse lay waiting for burial; Carrie, the provident mother, the faithful wife, the good, gentle, sympathizing friend; and as Charles Lighte stood watching her, with sorrow too deep for tears, Mrs. Murke came to offer consolation. She said:

"Yes, she was good, and a kind neighbor to me. I shall never forget her early influence, over my husband; but, Mr. Lighte, we must not waste time in grief; and every sorrow has its compensation. You have now one less to support in these hard times. Your wife had a great many children, and was ambitious for them, and liked to keep up a good appearance in the world. She was an excellent woman, but you may find another that will do as well as she, and save your money beside."

"Ah," broke forth the husband, too grieved for anger, "she spent for us, she watched and planned, and wasted all her strength for our welfare; this house is full of the works of her hands. My heart is full of recollections of her patient love and industry. I have too often pained the gentle heart that is sleeping here, by repeating your advice. Yesterday my partnership with your husband dissolved; to day, Mrs. Murke, I beg leave to dissolve my acquaintance with yourself."

And they buried her, that good Carrie. "With the fruit of her hand" she had "planted a vineyard," and when she was dead her husband and children dwelt therein.

The Murkes added gold to gold, and "laded their souls with that thick clay." They built a fine house, and gave a great formal party every year; then covered the furniture, packed away the silver, locked the parlors, and lived in a few small back rooms.

Mr. Murke's daughters married early; to escape the ungenial home, accepted the first adventurers that offered themselves, and one by one came back to him, with wasted health, and ruined hopes, and a family of children. His sons rushed into dishonesty and extravagance, and were a living disgrace and sorrow to the parent's hearts.

Doling out, with many a sigh, the scanty pittance which they consider needful for the wants of their children and grandchildren, Mr. and Mrs. Murke live alone in their house, pore over newspapers and deeds, discuss stocks, bonds and notes, and feel poor; as well they may, who have lost their souls for the sake of gold which perisheth.

Mr. Lighte, with sufficient property for all his wants, divides his time between many households, all copies of the dear one he can never forget; and in each of which he is eagerly welcomed and cared for with watchful love. His children continually develop before his eyes the traits which he has now learned to appreciate in his buried wife. They have taken the place in society for which their mother fitted them, have married into good families, are surrounded with refined friends, and make themselves attractive by whatever among the comforts and elegancies of life may be within their reach.

As Charles Lighte, an old man now, sits thus at the fireside of his children, and watches his daughters, ornaments to society, blessings to their homes, comforters to the destitute; and his sons, forward in all good works and manly enterprises, tears, not of loneliness, but of gratitude fill his eyes, and he thinks how the good wife, "being dead, yet speaketh."

Reader, I would not disparage the excellent and needful virtue of economy; but only suggest, by this sketch, drawn from actual life, that there are kinds of waste which lead to wealth, and kinds of accumulation which lead to miserable waste.

### The Tendencies to Anarchy.

Mobs, riots, insubordination and rebellion are getting to be common occurrences. The securities of life and property among us seem to be diminishing in number and value very rapidly. Every mail brings us some new case of popular disorder—some new triumph over constituted authorities.

In Louisville, Kentucky, the people have been entertaining themselves with hanging and burning the bodies of three slaves, who had been tried for murder, and declared innocent by a jury of Kentucky freeholders.

It is only a few weeks since the whole country, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was disturbed by an armed collision between the officers of the company and some discharged conductors, who would not submit to the regulations provided by the company for the security of property in the freight cars. Several lives were lost, and the controversy was finally settled without re-establishing the moral supremacy of the public authorities. Both the cases we have named, that in Louisville and the one in Maryland, were the natural fruits of the feeble but vexatious governments established in both those states by the Know-Nothings. They had strength enough to persecute people into rebellion, but not enough to ensure subordination.

Twice before this have the police and judicial authorities, both of Louisville and Baltimore, been put to open shame by mobs, until

now the aid of the police is scarcely of any more use, as a protection to a man's person and property, than a certificate from his church pastor or Sunday-school teacher.

When a community have once learned that the public authorities can be defied, there are those among them not long in finding some sufficient pretext for defying them, and there is the end of popular government; for despotism follows anarchy as naturally as the fruit follows the flower.

Are we not tending to a similar state of things in New York? It is but a few days since valuable property, appropriated to the uses of the state, on Staten Island, was burned to the ground by the disaffected residents of the neighborhood. None of the guilty parties have been arrested, nor are they likely to be, and the prospect now is that the state will be obliged to abandon its purchase in that quarter, or devote it to some use more acceptable to the neighborhood than the one contemplated.

We have in this great city two conflicting boards of Police Commissioners, and will soon have two separate corps of police officers, owing allegiance to different chiefs, and liable at any moment to come into collision. Until the supremacy of one or the other is undisputed, the power of both is comparatively paralyzed, and we shudder when we think what might be the consequences to our city now, if anything should happen like the Macready riot of 1850, or the flour riots of 1836, which should bring both bodies into service at the same time.

Unfortunate as this state of things is, it is made worse by the co-operation of a portion of the bench, who, under the guise of a judicial procedure, do not hesitate to encourage this resistance to the lawful authorities.

And just at this time, when our city is under this dummirate, and exposed at any moment to a revolutionary crisis, our criminal tribunals seem to be paralyzed. The worst crimes go undetected and unpunished. There seems to be no machinery any longer among us competent to bring criminal offenders to justice. In adding to the numbers of our police, we seem to have parted with all that skill, tact, ingenuity and experience which used to make the name of a New York police officer such a terror to wrong-doers. What has become of the men who used to ferret out crime and unravel the mysterious iniquities of our great city? The race seems to be extinct.

A policeman now-a-days is selected for his serviceability at the polls, and for the fidelity with which he revolves in the orbit marked out for him by the officer who appoints him. He has little education, less experience, no ingenuity and no pride or ambition to distinguish himself in his calling. As he owes his place to no personal qualifications, so he feels that no qualifications he may acquire can keep it for him; he therefore expects nothing from it but its salary while it lasts, and whatever ingenuity he has, is all very naturally expended in prolonging his official career as much as possible.

While our city government is thus enfeebled and disorganized; when provisions of most kinds are selling among us almost at famine prices, and a large population of desperate characters are floating about amongst us ready to steal at a fire or rob in a riot, prominent officers of the general government are holding public meetings in the Park and recommending armed resistance to the laws of the state legislature, and to the officer whom it has clothed with its authority.

How long can peace and order be preserved in a city like this when such things are tolerated? How long before our city government and our courts will be the laughing-stock of the people, as in Baltimore, in Louisville and in San Francisco, and our streets, as theirs, running with blood, and illuminated by the torch of the incendiary?—[N. Y. Evening Post, May 21.]

EFFECTS OF CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION ON HEATHEN POPULATION.—In 1777, Capt. Cook found 200,000 people inhabiting Tahiti. He declared his estimate to be rather under than over the mark. These were the days of wars, human sacrifices, infanticide, and that ordinary recklessness of life which the Missionaries profess to have, generally speaking, cured. Aged natives at that time remember the high priest Tearamoa, who uttered the prophecy which the people caught up for its strangeness at first, and repeat now, for its dread pathos. It is at this day sung in the depths of retreat, which the Missionaries cannot overhear:—

"The palm tree shall grow,  
The coral shall spread,  
But man shall cease."

A census was taken just before the American Exploring Expedition was there, showing the indigenous population to be 9,000. The Missionaries called it 8,000. In the Sandwich Islands, the decline of the population is such as history can scarcely parallel, and as every hearer at an Exeter Hall May meeting should be informed of. We are told, not only by native tradition, but by the early navigators of the Pacific, that there were once human abodes, wherever there was good soil and water, and that the population of this group was not less than 500,000. Now it is under 65,000. Twenty-five years ago—within the period of strenuous Missionary effort—it was double this.—[Westminster Review.]

EFFECTS OF COLOR ON HEALTH.—From several years' observation in rooms of various sizes, used as manufacturing rooms, and occupied by females for twelve hours per day, I found that the workers who occupied those rooms which had large windows with large panes of glass in the four sides of the room, so that the sun's rays penetrated through the room during the whole

day, were much more healthy than the workers who occupied rooms lighted from one side only, or rooms lighted through very small panes of glass. I observed another very singular fact, viz: That the workers who occupied one room were very cheerful and healthy, while the occupiers of another similar room, who were employed on the same kind of work, were all inclined to melancholy and complained of pain in the forehead and eyes, and were often ill and unable to work.

Upon examining the rooms in question, I found they were both equally well ventilated and lighted. I could not discover anything about the drainage of the premises that could affect the one room more than the other; but I observed that the room occupied by the cheerful workers was wholly whitewashed, and the room occupied by the melancholy workers was colored with yellow ochre. I had the yellow ochre washed off and the walls and ceilings whitewashed. The workers ever after felt more cheerful and healthy.

After making this discovery, I extended my observations to a number of smaller rooms and garrets, and found, without exception, that the occupiers of the white room were much more healthy than the occupiers of the yellow or buff colored rooms, and wherever I succeeded in inducing the occupiers of the yellow rooms to change the color for whitewash, I always found a corresponding improvement in the health and spirits of the occupiers.—[Correspondent of the London Builder.]

How to Pick Fruit.—Very few people appear to understand how to pick fruit in the best way, or to give any thought to it, other than plucking it in the most expeditious manner! Set a hired man upon such a piece of work, and notice his method of proceeding. It is almost precisely similar to that of nine men out of ten who pick for themselves or others, viz.: grasping with one or both hands, and pulling downwards. In this way a large number of fruit spurs are broken short off, or what is worse, torn out of the tree, thus rendering it comparatively barren for several years. The proper way, in my opinion, after considerable experience and observation, is to take hold of the apple or pear at the lower part, and tip it up, so as to have the stem break at its junction with the spur, and prevent the injury or loss of fruit-bearing wood.

LARGE SHARK.—A few days since the captain of a ship at anchor outside the Pass threw overboard a shark hook baited, which was immediately swallowed by a shark of the spotted kind. The shark, which was got on board with much difficulty, measured 17 feet 11 inches in length, 9 feet in circumference, and his liver exactly filled a beef barrel. He had seven rows of teeth, and in his paunch was found the body of a man, partly decomposed. His jaw bone was taken to the city, and was found to be large enough to take in a sugar barrel.—[N. O. Picayune.]

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.  
ENTRANCE, Deseret Store.—GARMENTS Cut and Made to order by N. H. FELT.

FOR SALE CHEAP.  
ONE SET OF SAW-MILL IRONS  
with saw. Apply to Z. PULSIPHER, 16th Ward.

WAGONS EXCHANGED.  
HEAVY AND LIGHT WAGONS exchanged for Stock on early application to GILBERT & GERRISH.

Sawyer Wanted.  
DAVIS, WOOLLEY, WILLIAMS, & Co., wish to obtain a person acquainted with running circular saws, to run their mill in Little Cottonwood canyon. Apply at the mill or of N. Davis, or J. M. Woolley in the city. 19-3

WANTED,  
IN exchange for Home Made Hats, Lamb and Sheep WOOL, for which a good price will be paid. Also for Wolf, Beaver, Otter, Rabbit and other furs. JAMES SHELTERDINE, Hatter, Emigration st., one block east of the State road, 8th ward. 18-2m

WATCH-MAKER, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City and vicinity, that he intends carrying on his business in the house formerly occupied by A. L. Hale, North Temple st., 17th ward, and will warrant all work done by him to give satisfaction, as he understands his business in all its branches. Jewelry neatly repaired; charges very moderate. 43-1f

NAILS! NAILS! NAILS!!!  
D. SABIN has Machinery in operation for making all kinds of Nails to order. He will exchange Nails for Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, and other Produce. Come on with it—now is the accepted time! 44tf

NOTICE.  
THE Subscriber, having purchased the Woollen Factory at Jordan Mills, formerly owned by Mr. Gaunt, has repaired and fitted it up in good order and has it in successful operation. Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Pulling and Dyeing done to order at short notice, and on reasonable terms. With a new set of cards and good workmen, he flatters himself that he can do as good work as can be done in the Territory. Wool worked up on shares, if desired. 20-1f A. GARDNER.

Important to Shoemakers.  
WE wish to inform the inhabitants of the city and Territory that we are manufacturing SHOE PEGS, superior to any ever made in the Territory before, and not inferior to the imported. We have on hand a supply of the various sizes, which we offer for sale in large or small quantities at Bird's Cabinet shop, on West Temple street, one and a half blocks south of the Tabernacle, where we continue to manufacture Cabinet and Chair work as usual, also Joiner work, Pattern making and Wood Turning in general. 11-3m BIRD & DINWOODIE.

### LOST, STRAYED, &c.

SHEEP, CATTLE & HORSES  
WILL be taken by us on Bingham Creek south to herd or raise on shares, at the usual rates, length of time immaterial with us. We shall prepare to feed our stock when necessary during the winter. (71f) BLAIR & BROTHER.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,  
JUNE 1st, from the 16th and 19th Ward Pasture, G. S. L. City, three Indian PONIES; one bay stud, one bay mare, and one roan mare, belonging to Antero V. Yeaho Yampah, Ute Chief. Any information will be thankfully received; please call on D. B. Huntington. 16tf

STRAYED,  
LAST November, from the Church Pasture above the Hot Springs, a Bay Horse COLT, three white feet and white in his forehead. Also, last winter, west of Jordan, a Roan Mare COLT, with a large scar on the left gambroll joint. Whoever will give information of those animals' whereabouts shall be paid for it by [19-2] W. W. PHELPS.

Cows, Sheep and Herding.  
I AM now keeping a herd at Santaquin (or Summit creek) and prepared to take cows and sheep on shares, or any kind of stock to herd, both summer and winter, and to make myself responsible for all losses sustained by neglect or mismanagement. I will give one half the butter, cheese and increase from cows; and one half the wool and two thirds the increase from sheep, and will deliver without expense the butter, cheese and wool as it becomes due. Our range for stock, both for summer and winter, is unsurpassed in the valleys of these mountains. Those in or near G. S. L. City having stock to let or to be herded can inquire of or leave their stock with D. T. Le Baron, Mrs. A. W. Babbitt's residence, G. S. L. City; and any one desiring to trade sheep for good work oxen can by him be accommodated. 6tf B. F. JOHNSON.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice is Hereby Given.  
That the Territorial and County Taxes are now due, and must be paid on or before the first of September next, or ten per cent will be added with the cost of collection, which must be paid in Territorial and County orders, or Money, at my office in Provo City, Utah County. B. K. BULLOCK, Assessor and Collector. 20-3f July 15, 1857.

Brand Sheets! Brand Sheets!  
NOTICE is hereby given that the Brand Sheets, now neatly bound, can be had by calling at the President's Office, price \$1 cash or wheat at cash price taken in payment. Persons having cattle estrayed, or those purchasing, will find it to their advantage to have the Brand Sheets by them for reference. H. B. CLAWSON, Recorder of Brands. 49f

REMOVAL.  
FROM and after the 20th inst., I shall be doing business in the store formerly occupied by Enoch Reese, sign of the Plough, where I shall be happy to see my old friends and customers. I have on hand a good Stock of Goods, especially in the Woollen line, and expect to recruit with Staple Goods this fall. I am still buying, and making out papers for Land Warrants. I shall continue to buy Cattle from one year old to eight, for which liberal prices will be paid. Call and see. 14-3m W. H. HOOPER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.  
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate of Thomas Tennan deceased, by the Judge of the Probate Court for Great Salt Lake county, the undersigned hereby requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to come forward without delay and cancel the same, and those having demands against said estate will please file them with the Judge of the aforesaid Court, properly authenticated, as soon as circumstances will permit and within the time specified by law. DANIEL SPENCER, Administrator. 44tf

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE!  
THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for Great Salt Lake county Administrators of the Estate of A. W. Babbitt, deceased, hereby notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to come forward without delay for settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will please file them with the Hon. Elias Smith, Probate Judge, on or before the first day of June, A.D., 1857. JULIA ANN BABBITT, W. H. HOOPER, BENJ. F. JOHNSON, Administrators. 42-1f Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 20, 1856.

Valuable Property for Sale.  
THE TANNERY and SHOE STORE with all the other property from Standish's blacksmith shop to Clement's brush factory on south Temple Street.

A valuable 5 acre pasture lot joining the city on the state road. One corner lot in 10th Ward. Also several rich garden lots in the 7th and 8th Wards with dwellings on them: This property will be exchanged for the following description: to wit—1,600 to 2,000 dollars of blacksmith work, and castings for mill purposes; 700 or 800 lbs of old castings, 3,000 lbs. of assorted nails; a large amount of good pine lumber; 14,000 good shingles; any quantity of bark, oil, or hides, work cattle, cows, or young stock; horses, mules, sheep, hogs, 40,000 to 50,000 adobles, mason, millwright, Joiner and laboring work; also buckskins, and clothing of all sorts taken for pay.

Apply to Samuel Mulliner, city residence or at Spring Creek near Lehi, U. V. N. B. Two good canyon teamsters wanted immediately. 19-3

MEDICAL NOTICE.  
J. L. DUNYAN, Physician and Surgeon; residence north west corner 14th Ward, G. S. L. City.

Dr. Dunyan will attend to the practice of his profession in this city and county, at all hours of the day or night. His practical experience as a physician, and reputation as such among this people in former days is well known and understood. His treatment embraces every principle that his experience has proved safe and effectual. He anticipates by strict attention to business to receive the patronage and confidence of his brethren.

On the receipt of letters (post paid) containing a full description of disease, age and sex, Dr. D. will send advice and prescriptions. Person afflicted with ulcers, cancers, fever sores, scrofula, salt rheum, tetter, fits, palsy, rheumatism, affections of the kidneys and liver, gravel, tic douloureux, Saint Vitus' dance, consumption, dyspepsia, general female debility and sterility and derangement would do better to board in the city for a short time, where they can be treated with electricity and such other means as would be necessary to effect a cure.

All kinds of produce, orders on Tithing office and labor on Public Works, received for fees. References.—Edward Hunter, Wilford Woodruff, Jos. Young, Anthony Ivins, W. S. Godbe, John Young, Jesse W. Fox, John Nebeker, Wm. Clayton, Philomena Merril. 6-6m