

[For the Deseret News.]

## THE TWIN SISTERS.

BY W. W. PHELPS.

Miss Wealthy wants a little land,  
A little fame, and MONEY;  
And wants that money very much;  
And more and more, so sunny,  
Because "the Rich" enjoy the world,  
And life, and sport, and fashion,  
With all of fancy's niceties,  
That folly spends her cash on.

Miss Poverty looks on and weeps,  
And thinks her elder sister  
Has all the world at her command,  
And winks, "Lord Fortune kiss her,"  
And of twelve hundred million souls,  
Nine tenths are born to trouble,  
Because, Miss Fortune, all so wise,  
Has blown them up a BUBBLE.

Miss Wealthy swells in skirts and hoops,  
And decorates with diamonds;  
And blooms and smiles before the great—  
"I'll cut a dash till time ends;  
The world is but a car of bliss:—  
Who cares for their poor neighbors?  
I am for SELF, and so I take  
The good of all my labors."

Miss Poverty then turns to God,  
And learns the gospel, clever;  
The Rich enjoy "the dust" a while,  
A passing, quick forever.  
But thou, by faith and works, canst have  
The best of treasures given;—  
Enough to satisfy on earth,  
And then, the whole of heaven.

We present to the people the Deseret Alphabet, but have not adopted any rules to bind the taste, judgment or preference of any. Such as it is you have it, and we are sanguine that the more it is practised and the more intimately the people become acquainted with it, the more useful and beneficial it will appear.

The characters are designed to represent the sounds for which they stand, and are so used. Where one stands alone, the name of the character or letter is the word, it being the only sound heard. We make no classification into vowels, consonants, &c., considering that to be of little or no consequence; the student is therefore at liberty to deem all the characters vowels, or consonants, or starters, or stoppers, or whatever else he pleases.

In the orthography of the published examples, Webster's pronunciation will be generally followed, though it will be varied from when general usage demands. All words having the same pronunciation will be spelled alike, and the reader will have to depend upon the context for the meaning of such words.

Since the arrival of the matrices, &c., for casting the Deseret Alphabet, it has been determined to adopt another character to represent the sound of *ew*, but until we are prepared to cast that character, the characters *u* and *y* will be used to represent the sound of *ew* in *NEW*. The characters *u* and *y* are sounded as *ai* in *HAIR*, for which one character will also be used, so soon as it can be procured.

## DESERET ALPHABET.

Long	Short	Y	h	L	eth
ə	e	t	7	p	8 the
3	a	u	g	b	8 s
ə	ah	u	t	6	z
ə	au	u	d	0	esh
0	o	r	c	che	s zhe
0	oo	q	g	4	ur
h	i	o	k	u	l
ə	ow	o	ga	7	m
u	woo	p	f	4	n
y	ye	e	v	u	eng

74w64d6 27724 8264704.

1. 82724 t6 3 644 704820, 440  
0264748 834478, 844 3 408  
490 46 820444626 478 87444.

2. 3 446 824647 026 444  
064 3 84 847 0062L 037, 440  
026 444 7047 46 8 44444748  
4748 8 644444.

3. 8 44444-747 t6 404 84644,  
444 8 44448 404 8 0064; 847  
8 0044 4444 8 40478.

4. 3 44444 0044 0462L 404  
40 4048 4478; 444 3 4444 0462L  
04 40 3 4047 444.

5. 4080 4402L 8 704 44-  
74062L 446 23044; 444 40 847  
t6 0264 44 02647476 026 4444  
447444.

6. 4444446 444444 04 8  
0444 46 006 444; 444 8 00644  
46 444444 04 834 408446.

7. 4082444 8706 82072L  
444 3 404; 444 48 00 4444 4478  
3 74448.

8. 3 0474 t6 46 3 74078 8704,  
44 8 46 46 447 847 404 44;  
4474804644 44 44444, 44  
74487444.

9. 40 847 046444 3 44448-  
04404 8002L 46: 847 40 847  
44702L 3 4444 84744374L 0444  
444446.

10. 3 447404 444444 704  
4470 3 446 444 844 3 444444  
874478 4470 3 404.

## TABLE

Containing a summary of Meteorological Observations for the month April 1859, at G. S. L. City. By W. W. Phelps. Corrected from Guyot's Tables.

MONTHLY MEAN.		BAROMETER.	
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	
25.735	25.710	25.724	
Monthly Mean.		Thermometer attached.	
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	
48	54	51	
Monthly Mean.		Thermometer open air.	
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	
42	52	43	
Monthly Mean.		Dry Bulb.	
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	
48	55	46	
Monthly Mean.		Wet Bulb.	
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	
48	54	50	
Highest and lowest range of Barometer during the month.		Highest and lowest range of Thermometer during the month.	
Max. 26.111 Min. 25.288		Max. 76 deg. Min. 16 deg.	

The mean force of vapor for the month, was 349 inches, with a mean relative humidity of air of 89.1.

The weather has continued cool, and vegetation is back, at least, two weeks, with a fair prospect for fruit and crops.

## MONTHLY JOURNAL.

- 1 A.m. clear and cold; partially clear all day.
- 2 A.m. clear and continued so while snowing in the mountains, etc.
- 3 A.m. clear and cool; new moon at 2h 51m a.m.; clear at 2; snowing in the mountains.
- 4 A.m. clear and cool; fine afternoon.
- 5 A.m. clear; strong east wind all day.
- 6 A.m. clear; fine day; pleasant, spring like.
- 7 A.m. hazy; thin clouds at noon, but warm.
- 8 A.m. cloudy; strong wind S., which increased in p.m.
- 9 A.m. cloudy; strong wind continued, with a little rain.
- 10 A.m. cloudy; snow 3 inches; light squalls all day.
- 11 A.m. snowing; 2 inches snow; squally; melting.
- 12 A.m. snowing; snow 5 inches; snow and sunshine.
- 13 A.m. cloudy; snow 4 1/2 inches; clear a 9; snow melting.
- 14 A.m. cloudy and warm; snow going fast.
- 15 A.m. fair; first spring day.
- 16 A.m. pleasant and fair; finest day this year.
- 17 A.m. fair; hazy at 2; thin clouds in the p.m.; full moon 1h 40m a.m.
- 18 A.m. hazy; thin clouds all day; warm.
- 19 A.m. hazy; strong north wind; clear p.m.
- 20 A.m. fair, which continued all day with N.W. breeze.
- 21 Fair and beautiful all day.
- 22 A.m. fair; hazy at 2; strong S. wind.
- 23 A.m. hazy; a few flying clouds, wind S.
- 24 A.m. hazy; thick clouds going north at 2.
- 25 A.m. frost; cloudy and cool; cold N. wind.
- 26 A.m. hazy and warm all day.
- 27 Clear and pleasant all day.
- 28 A.m. fair; hazy p.m.
- 29 A.m. clear; p.m. thin clouds flying.
- 30 Cloudy with a strong east wind, peach trees in blossom.

During the month there fell 14 1/2 inches of snow, which with the rain water, measured 1.430, equal to one inch and 430 thousandths.

YANKEE JOKE.—"A gentleman just from Fraser river relates that a short time ago an American called upon Governor Douglass, at Victoria, when, upon being shown into a private room, the following dialogue took place:

American—How are you, Douglass?  
Governor Douglass—Very well, sir; take a seat.

American—Look here, Governor, you're a pretty rich man, I take it, but I guess you wouldn't refuse making \$1,000 if you had a chance, would you?

Governor Douglass—Show me how to make \$1,000, sir, and the half of it is yours.

American—Well, now, look here; I understand you are going to give each of your daughters \$10,000 on their wedding day. Now I'll take one of 'em for \$9,000. So you can make a thousand clear. What do you think of the proposition, Governor?

It is said that the Governor did not by any means relish the proposition, but he tells it to his friends as a good Yankee joke.

—A RICH deposit of guano has recently been discovered, on what is called French Frigate Reef, north-west part of the Sandwich Islands, and taken possession of in the name of the United States.

TIGER HUNT IN INDIA.—A tiger hunt which has just taken place in the vicinity of Broach (Bombay presidency) deserves special mention, on account of the good conduct and courage shown by the police employed. Capt. Graham, superintendent of police at Broach, had pitched his tent on the 15th on the Surat side of the river near Hansote.

He received information about the middle of the day that a large tiger had taken up his position in a village near, and had just killed a woman and severely mauled a man whom he found working in the field. Graham at once sent off a sowar to ask the men in Broach to come out, saying that he would wait till five o'clock, and then, if no one came, he would attack him himself. This sowar found some difficulty in crossing the river, and did not get into Broach till near three; and as the place was fourteen miles on the other side of the river, and horses and guns not ready, the Broach men thought it useless to go that night, and resolved to start next morning.

Graham waited till five, and then set out with a naique and six sepoy of the armed police, and some peons. As they were going towards the place through a cotton field, suddenly the tiger sprang up from the cotton and charged Graham, who galloped off, and the tiger, failing in his charge, retreated. Graham ordered his men to load, and taking his rifle gave chase to the tiger. When he got within fifty yards he pulled up and made a beautiful shot from the saddle, his gray Arab standing as steady as a rock. The ball passed through the tiger's neck and brought him down.

Graham waited till his men came up and advanced on him. Then he gave another shot, on which the tiger sprang up apparently unhurt, and roaring furiously charged right down on the sepoy, who received him with a volley, which did not stop him. He rushed on a Kolie police sepoy, who with the utmost coolness and courage received him with the bayonet, inflicting a severe wound on the head.

But the tiger bore down the sepoy's defence and seized the end of the musket in his jaws. So immense was the strength of his jaws that the musket and bayonet were bent to a right angle, and the marks of his teeth are visibly grooved out in the iron of the barrel. Seizing on the sepoy, he clawed him fearfully.

Graham could not get his second gun for a minute; seeing which the peons, Mussulmans, drew their swords, and most gallantly attacking the tiger, they slashed him so with their swords that he left the man, when Graham, who had got his second gun, put a ball through his heart. They took the tiger and wounded sepoy and set off at once to Broach, where they arrived about four on the morning of the 16th.

The sepoy was sent into the hospital, and the doctor thought he would recover, as no large vessel appeared to be injured, though he was frightfully lacerated. He asked for four hairs from the tiger's whiskers, which he said was a charm to cure him if tied round his wrist. However, on the night of the 16th he began to sink rapidly, and on the 17th, to the great regret of all, he died. He was a most gallant fellow. We never heard before of a tiger being shot from the saddle.—[Standard, Nov. 29.]

MUSQUITOES.—The *Scientific American* describes the origin of these annoying insects:—"These pests of summer proceeding from animalcules, commonly termed the 'wiggle tails.' If a bowl of water is placed in the summer's sun for a few days, a number of wiggle tails will be visible, and will continue to increase in size till they reach three-sixteenths of an inch in length, remaining longer on the surface as they approach maturity, as if seeming to live on the influence derived from the two elements of air and water; finally, they will assume a crystal form, and by an increased specific gravity, sink to the bottom; a few hours only will elapse when a short black furze or hair will grow out on every side of each, and it assumes the form of a minute caterpillar. Its specific gravity being thus counteracted, it is wafted to the side of the bowl by the slightest breath of air. In a short time a fly will be hatched and escape, leaving its tiny house on the surface of the water. Any one who has had a cistern in the yard, has doubtless observed the same effect every summer, although he may be ignorant of the beautiful and simple process of development. If a pitcher or cistern or other water vessel is placed in a close room over-night, from which all mosquitoes have been excluded, enough mosquitoes will breed in it during the night to give any amount of trouble. The necessity of keeping yards and the surface of the ground near houses entirely free from stagnant water, in order to diminish the number of these 'night birds,' is evident."

SKILLFUL ARCHERY.—The most skillful exhibition of archery ever noted in this city came off on Tuesday evening, April 7, in front of the Catholic Church, corner of Seventh and K streets. Two juveniles, armed with a bow and one steel pointed arrow each, while standing on the side walk opposite the church, entered into a discussion as to the material of which the cross surmounting the Church was composed. One thought it was made of wood—the other, of stone, of which it is an imitation. The latter said he would try it, anyhow; and, rising his bow, discharged the arrow, which struck and remained fastened in about the center of the cross, above the transverse portion. The other boy, saying he would plant his arrow by the side of the first, affixed it apparently within an inch of it. The feat was performed in the presence of a large number of persons. The boys then commenced throwing stones to recover the arrows, but in this they were soon stopped, being advised that they might get into trouble. We noticed, yesterday, that the arrows had been removed.—[Sac. Union.]

LAW OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES IN ENGLAND.—Lord Brougham has brought in a bill which provides that any person on trial for treason, felony, or misdemeanor may offer himself as witness in his own behalf, and his wife as well, in her husband's behalf. Such person must be sworn on the holy Evangelists, and be subject to cross-examinations. No writing of such person will be receivable in evidence unless called for by the prosecutor.

The most important clause, however, is that which withdraws from such prisoners protection from answering questions tending to criminate. They may not refuse to answer any question on the ground that the answer may degrade them, or tend to show that they have been guilty of any offence or misconduct. No answer, however, to such questions will be admissible in evidence in any proceedings against the deponents, except in prosecutions for perjury assigned on such answers. Scotland is exempted from the operation of the bill.

WORKS OF FICTION.—Constant familiarity, even with such works of fiction as are not exceptional in themselves, says Hannah More, relaxes the mind, which needs hardening; dissolves the heart, which wants fortifying; stirs the imagination, which wants quieting; irritates the passions, which want calming; and above all, disinclines and disqualifies for active virtues and for spiritual exercises. Though all these books may not be wicked, yet the habitual indulgence in such reading is a silent mining mischief. Though there is no act, and no moment, in which any open assault on the mind is made, yet the constant habit performs the work of a mental atrophy, it produces all the symptoms of decay; and the danger is not less for being more gradual, and therefore less suspected.

HOT DINNERS ON SUNDAY.—The *Pacific*, the organ of the Presbyterians in California, is 'down' on the desecration of Sunday. The editor says:—

"We object to a custom which holds largely among professing Christians, viz: the habit of making a god of their own bellies on Sabbath days by keeping their cooks at home from church to get up the extra dinners. The incense of these hot tables may please the king of heaven, but we think He would rather have the cooks' prayers ascending in the sanctuary. We do not advocate a law against this crime. Christians should be a law unto themselves; rather they should remember the Bible doctrine and the fate of that old Jew who died picking up sticks for a hot dinner on Sunday."

A TEXT.—"We know a minister," says the *Religious Herald*, "who, on Friday and Saturday, wrote a sermon from what he supposed was a passage of Scripture, and was surprised and somewhat confused on Sabbath morning to find that there was no such passage in the Bible, and hence that his sermon had no text.—Another minister read before a number of his brethren a discourse from the words, 'Work while the day lasts.' It was a carefully prepared production, and he was taken quite aback when one of his hearers asked him why he did not take for his text, 'Make hay while the sun shines;' for if the former passage was in the Bible, so was the latter."

## Answer to the Question for School Boys.

In making the statement 13s. 6d. being equal to  $\frac{37}{40}$  we throw the  $\frac{37}{40}$  13s. 6d. into an improper fraction (mentally) and then observe, since 2 1/4 per cent. are to be taken from it (that is, 2 1/4 parts from 100 parts) 97 3/4 parts will remain, which is equal to  $\frac{391}{4}$ . Now to satisfy the other condition we state the terms so as to obtain the present worth of the sum indicated by the first part of the statement—discount being 1 1/8 per cent. In this solution 21 figures complete the work after the statement is made. Mr. Greenleaf's solution requires 306 figures, omitting those in the first statement; making a difference of 284.

## SOLUTION.

Yards:	
40	39517X3711
4	391
815	8
71	3
	60

57865 46353441 (801 3576 57865 yds. Ans.

REMARKS.—By observing the operation of cancellation, in the above solution, we find that 4 times 40 on the left of the vertical line measures 8 times 60 on the right. We will only use the 3 mentally. The 4, 40 on the left and 8, 60 on the right, need not be written, for after the statement is made the answer is obtained simply by a mental operation.

By pursuing the course here suggested much time will be gained, a great amount of useless labor dispensed with; and the intellectual capacities of the learner invigorated at every stage of his progress. G. W. M.

## Question for Arithmeticians.

A fox started 80 yards before a greyhound and is not perceived by him till he has been up 45 seconds. He sends away at the rate of 9 miles an hour and the hound pursues him at the rate of 18 miles an hour. How far must the hound run to overtake the fox?

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