



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday,Jan. 5, 1870.

RAGS AND PAPER MAKING.

WE are extremely desirous to obtain material enough to manufacture all the paper that we need for use in this Territory. We are convinced that cotton rags exist in sufficient quantities in the country, if they could be saved, to supply the wants of the paper mill. Various plans have from time to time been suggested by which to collect and utilize this material; but from all we can learn, our efforts to collect them, result in our getting only a small percentage of the rags, the rest being either wasted or destroyed. We have drawn the attention of the managers of the Ward co-operative stores in this city to this matter, and have proposed that the ward stores buy them of the people; which proposition the managers have mostly agreed to.

We think that if the Ward stores will buy them, that many persons who would not take the trouble to bring them to this office to sell, would probably carry them there, and get their pay for them. If all the co-operative stores throughout the Territory adopt the same system and purchase all the rags that are for sale in the several wards and settlements, we will pay them either orders on the wholesale co-operative store, in this city, or cash for all they may bring us of clean cotton rags and gunny-sacks. Woolen rags cannot be utilized in making printing paper, and therefore we do not wish to purchase them.

We view paper-making as a very important branch of home industry, and we are desirous of seeing it maintained. Those who owe the DESERET NEWS or *Juvenile Instructor* for subscriptions, and who have rags, will oblige us by letting us have them and we will credit them on account. We do not think the rags any better pay than we should have for the papers, though from the actions of some few individuals we should judge that our opinion on this point is not shared by them. We really think that paper after it has received the impression of the type and contains instructive reading matter, possesses equal value with the rags out of which the paper was originally made.

MISS DICKENSON REVIEWED.

ANNA DICKENSON appeared lately at the Opera House, Williamsport, Pennsylvania. She had announced "Down Brakes" as the subject of her lecture; but she changed her mind and gave her lecture on affairs in Utah instead. Judging by the comments of the *Daily Standard*, published at Williamsport, her lecture did not favorably impress the citizens of that place. The *Standard* says:

"Miss Anna professes to be thoroughly posted on the practicalities of Mormonism, and to have thoroughly interviewed some of the discontented 'Saints' amongst the Mormon sisting. On the other hand, it will be remembered, that we published, some weeks ago, an extract from an article in the *Deseret News*, which charged that she had no opportunity to learn anything of moment concerning the Brighamites, as her time was spent, during her visit at Salt Lake City, in flaunting around with a certain individual."

It continues: "It is well known, when the Mormons were driven from Nauvoo, that Utah was considered a barren desert. That people have made it to blossom as the rose; thousands of innocents have grown up under their church delusion, and they have become thrifty and powerful. Has the thirst for blood become so great that it can only be satiated with the destructive horrors of another civil war? Army contractors, camp followers and women's rights advocates, clamor for a war of extermination, but we think there is yet sufficient sense left at Washington to prevent a resort to such an extremity."

"Miss Dickinson took occasion, in her sepulchral speech, to interpolate an attack upon the young men who invited Brigham Young to deliver a lecture in this city.

It may be a matter of surprise to her—though it is quite true—that the members of the committee have survived the blast which she intended to wither them, and notwithstanding her fitful, feverish denunciation—they slept well. It is time that Miss D. should learn that there are certain amenities which the well bred always observe, and that it is not polite, but impertinent, to volunteer suggestions concerning the peculiar business of others. The committee that invited Young did not think that the boards on which Dickinson stood, or the walls that echoed her eloquence, would be consecrated by her presence. The political haranguer should know that she was not invited here, because those inviting her indorse her sentiments. Were any noted rascal to deliver an address in our place, he would be listened to, but that would be no evidence that his infamies were approved.

"Before attempting to edify others, Miss Dickinson should learn a lesson of which she seems to be ignorant—that is—next to female virtue, nothing is more admired by the genteel than good manners."

Miss Dickinson will find, before she gets through, that she has not made the capital she anticipated by her attacks upon the people of Utah. Her conduct in thus lecturing, propagating prejudice and telling downright lies is most infamous, and will yet bring upon her the condemnation which she deserves. There was scarcely a person, out of the thousands of people who visited this Territory last summer, who did not have better opportunities of becoming familiar with Utah and the condition of affairs here than Anna Dickinson. The words of the poet will yet prove true in her case:

"And yet I knew that every wrong,
However old, however strong,
But waited God's avenging hour.
I knew that truth would crush the lie
Somehow; sometime, the end would be."

DEPARTURE OF GOV. DURKEE.

WE understand that Governor Durkee will leave for the East in a few days. Our readers will observe, in another column, a notice of his withdrawal from the firm of Messrs. Kerr & Co., Bankers. The Governor will long be remembered among the people here for the urbanity and gentlemanly deportment which has characterized his official course in this Territory. He has performed his duties with rare kindness and tact, and he leaves here enjoying the general respect and good feelings of the people of the Territory.

The position of Governor of a Territory, as such appointments are generally made in our days, is one that no man of fine feelings would covet. Under our form of government, the appointment is an anomalous one, and foreign to republican institutions. This feature has come down to us from the days when men had only the rights which tyrants choose to give them; it is a true "relic of barbarism," and no free, republican people should ever be deprived of the right to vote for their Governor, whether they live in a State or a Territory. The right of American citizens to choose the men who shall govern them is an inalienable one. Citizens enjoy this right in New England, in the Middle and Western States and parts of the South; but because they cross a river, or any other boundary of a Territory, they must, forsooth, lose that right, and sink, into the condition of serfs, having no voice in the selection of the men who shall govern them! It is a most glaring and outrageous wrong, and is an odious anti-republican practice. The rights of citizenship once enjoyed, cannot be alienated, unless by the commission of crime; but, in the case of the people of the Territories, they are wrested from them and they become vassals. In the case of the people of Utah, and we think, New Mexico, the Governor which is selected and sent to them has the right given to him to veto any act of the Legislature that may not suit him, though it should have passed both branches by unanimous vote! What greater power, in this respect, could an autocratic Government give to a Governor, in sending him to rule over one of its conquered provinces?

Every right-feeling man, therefore, who comes out as the Governor of a Territory, must experience some delicacy about acting in the position, especially if he knows that the people's wishes have not been consulted in his selection. This is not only the case with Governors of Utah, but it is so in every Territory; and it is seldom that a Governor of a Territory serves out a four years' term without being embroiled in difficulty with the people.

We are happy to have it in our power to state that our Governor, who is now about to leave us—the Honorable Charles

Durkee has passed through his term without the least difficulty, or scarcely a passing unpleasantness that we have heard of. He goes bearing with him the good wishes of all; and when we say that we trust his future life may be protracted, peaceful, happy and prosperous, we know that the sentiment will be echoed by all our readers.

THE YEAR 1869.

THE Summary of the events of the year 1869, which we publish in to-day's issue, will be found interesting, and will be valuable for future reference. It is worthy of preservation. We have taken pains to make it as complete and correct as possible; but errors and discrepancies may have crept in, and if our readers discover any, we shall be pleased to have them pointed out to us immediately that we may correct them before we publish the Summary in the Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions of the NEWS. It is the first time that the events of the year—home, general and foreign—have been collated, as we publish them to-day, in our paper or in any other published in this Territory.

In compiling the Summary there is one feature that has struck us—the number of fires and earthquakes that have occurred during the year, and the immense loss of property that has been consequent upon fires, especially. A comparison between the crimes and disasters of 1869 and any year prior to the settlement of the valleys, if such could be made, would be interesting on many accounts. After making allowance for the increase of population during the interval between the year selected and the one which has just passed, the fact would be established that with the advancement which mankind have made in inventions and discoveries, the commission of crime has become much more frequent, and disasters and calamities of much more common occurrence.

So far as Utah is concerned the year 1869 has been one of peace and prosperity. Our crops in the greater portion of the Territory have been tolerably good, notwithstanding the ravages of the grasshoppers. The Indians have driven off stock from some places in the South, yet there has been no war upon the settlers; and, with the exception of the three men belonging to Major Powell's party who left him on the Colorado river, no lives have been taken by them. The past year, with the exception of the months of August and September, has also been healthy and the death rate has been as low as usual. Cache valley, and, in fact, the people of the entire Territory were deprived of the society and bodily presence of an energetic, faithful friend and a useful citizen by the sudden death of Elder Ezra Taft Benson. The manner in which the Utah Central Railroad has been pushed forward towards completion is a cause of gratulation, and gives cheering evidence of the progress which Utah is making. This enterprise cannot fail to facilitate the development of that portion of the Territory through which it passes, and every part of it will experience, to some extent, the advantages which it confers. The large organ in the New Tabernacle has called forth the admiration of the hosts of visitors which we have had this past season. It is a specimen of home manufacture of which every citizen may feel proud, and, when finished, it will be an ornament to our city as the largest organ that has been completely built in America. The gallery which is being built in the new Tabernacle will greatly enlarge the capacity of the building for meeting purposes, and will doubtless help to correct the difficulty which has existed about hearing in some parts of the structure. The gallery will seat about 3,000 persons, and it is expected that it will be in a condition to be occupied by April Conference. Such progress is being made on the Deseret Irrigation and Navigation Canal, as to warrant the hope that between now and Spring it will be in a condition to be used for boating rock for the Temple. The Jordan Irrigation Company's Canal is also progressing in a satisfactory manner. The completion of the Deseret Telegraphic Company's Line to Franklin places the flourishing and important settlements north of Logan in close communication with the rest of the Territory. The building of the road up Logan Cañon, as a means of communication between Cache and Bear Lake Valleys is a labor of no small magnitude, and when completed, and telegraphic communication is opened, Bear Lake Valley will not appear so distant as it has done in the past. The prospect is, we understand, that that road will be finished as early

as possible this year. The progress which has been made in the southern portion of our Territory fully vindicates the wisdom of the policy which dictated the formation of settlements there. Those settlements have become self-sustaining, and it is more than probable that, at no distant date, they will vie with the more favored portions of the Territory in the abundance and value of their productions and the extent of their wealth.

The opening of co-operative stores in this Territory, and the success which has attended the inauguration of this system of doing business has given heartfelt pleasure to every one who takes interest in the welfare and elevation of the people. They have succeeded, in the face of the obstacles with which they have had to contend, as well as the friends of the system could have expected; and there is good reason to anticipate that, as the people become familiarized with this plan, and the benefits which attend it, the principle of co-operation will receive hearty support in other branches of business than selling merchandise.

In reviewing the past year, therefore, the residents of Utah have every cause to be thankful for the blessings which they have enjoyed. The new year has dawned upon them, finding them a happy, contented, prosperous and peaceful people. Quarreling, litigation, division and want are almost unknown among them. Their enemies may plot and scheme against them; they may deride and hold them up to obloquy and set forth how oppressive and ignorant they are; but these attacks do not disturb them. They have peace; they are blessed, and the clamor of the base cannot persuade them that the contrary is the case.

That the people of the Territory may continue to progress during this year as they have in the past, and be blessed in maintaining the peace, good government and order which they have enjoyed up to the present is our heartfelt wish.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.—The Legislative Assembly of this Territory will assemble at the City Hall, in this city, next Monday morning at ten o'clock.

There has been some detention about the certificates of election, and Hon. S. A. Mann, Secretary of State, and acting Governor of the Territory, has not been able to forward them to the members elect of both branches of the Legislature. He informed us a few days ago that they were ready, but as many of the country members were no doubt on their way hither, he thought it better to retain them here, until the honorable gentlemen shall arrive. They can now obtain them on application to him.

"THE OGDEN JUNCTION" is the title of a new semi-weekly paper published at Ogden City, the first number of which, issued on the 1st inst., came to hand this morning. Its contents are varied and sprightly, and in addition to telegraphic, local, and much other matter of interest, include the first instalment of a history of Ogden city, from its settlement, nineteen years ago, up to date. The paper presents a very creditable appearance and will be published every Tuesday and Saturday. It will advocate, according to its "Salutatory," all matters of real interest to the people of this Territory, and as a co-worker in the cause of truth and human progress, we bid our new co-temporary "God speed" and wish it every success. It is published at six dollars per year.

TO THE PATRONS

OF THE

SALT LAKE TELEGRAPH:

SALT LAKE TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Jan. 3d, 1870.

CIRCUMSTANCES which are of much less interest to the Public than they are to the undersigned, and which it were as useless and vain to deprecate as to dwell upon, render it expedient to temporarily suspend the publication of the SALT LAKE TELEGRAPH, from and after this date.

When we are fully prepared to recommence publication due notice will be given, and we feel confident that we will receive such support as our paper may merit.

To those who have aided us in the past we are grateful; believing, however, that our earnest wish to render *quid pro quo* has been realized.

Bro. W. C. Dunbar will remain in the office to close accounts on the present business of the paper; and Bro. G. D. Keaton will continue to make collections and settle our business in the country.

T. E. H. STENHOUSE.

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