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Wednesday,.....May 14, 1862.

PAPER RAGS ONCE MORE.

Notwithstanding all that had been said and done in relation to saving, providing and gathering rags and other material for the manufacture of paper, and the prolongation of the time after the first rag sermon was preached before they were needed in consequence of the unavoidable delay in getting the mill in operation for several months beyond the time indicated and expected, there had been so little attention given to the matter and so few rags collected that it was with the greatest difficulty that the mill was started and the manufacture of paper commenced after everything pertaining to the mill was put in as good order as was possible, and it has required the utmost exertion and determined perseverance on the part of those immediately concerned to obtain material and accomplish what has been done in the paper-making business up to the present time, with but little prospect of things assuming, very soon, a more favorable appearance. Many obstacles have been presented and surmounted as quickly as the nature of the several impediments would permit, but one of the most perplexing and difficult things to accomplish has been and yet is the procurement of rags or material for paper in sufficient quantities to supply the mill, and had not a man been specially employed as an itinerant rag-gatherer, there would not have been as much paper made by one-half as there has been, and all printing business would have been suspended months ago. With all the exertions that have been made, it has been impossible to do more than just to keep the concern in motion, and make a sufficiency of paper to keep the News establishment from closing up, but no where near as much as has been needed and would have been used if it could have been manufactured or in anywise obtained.

As soon as it became apparent that, without some extraordinary exertion, there would not be material enough obtained to keep the mill at work more than one day in a month, Mr. George Goddard (than whom a more energetic and suitable person could not have been found for the business) was employed to visit every town and settlement in this and adjoining counties, for the purpose of gathering up whatever might be obtained convertible into printing paper. He entered at once upon his special calling, and after passing through the several wards of this city, he visited every town in Davis and Weber counties, and some of the settlements south, with but poor success at first, as the people generally deemed the matter of trivial importance, and looked upon rag-gathering as the lowest vocation that could be followed, but after awhile the business was considered more important, and the daily gleanings of the rag-man began to increase, with a fair prospect of his doing a good business, when in consequence of the continued storms, the roads became impassable and the business was necessarily suspended till a more favorable state of things should exist, the dawn of which begins to appear.

The stock of rags on hand having been worked up, it became necessary some two weeks since to re-commence the gathering operation, but it has not been possible to do much at it yet, in consequence of high water, and the impassable state of the roads, and it is feared that the mill will have to stop again for the want of material, if some new schemes be not devised and put into operation, subsidiary to the gatherer's arrangements, for awhile, and until he can get them in full operation again, which will be as soon as the spring floods subside.

To facilitate his business, Mr. Goddard wishes it announced that he is ready at all times to receive rags at his residence in the 13th Ward, and wishes those in the city

having any on hand to send or bring them there, and receive the pay the first opportunity, and those residing in the country (particularly in places not easy of access) having cotton or linen rags, worn-out fabrics of lint, or anything that can be converted into paper, (which was never more needed than it is now,) are especially requested to forward or bring the same to him the first time an opportunity presents, for which they will receive the highest price they are rated at, according to quality and kind. He says there are many in this county, located in by places, where he cannot well get with his vehicle, and he solicits persons thus situated, when they come to the city, to bring along whatever material of the kind they may have saved, and take it to his residence or bring it to the News Office, should they prefer, for which they can receive pay or credit, whichever they desire.

Some may think it beneath their dignity to do an act of that kind, but until the citizens generally understand the importance of the matter, and carefully save all their cotton and linen rags, and everything that can be converted into paper of some kind, and then consider it not too small a matter for their consideration to market them, the manufacture of paper in this inland State, in sufficient quantities to supply the demand, will be an up-hill business, and it will be a hard matter to produce enough to supply one printing establishment with paper; whereas here will soon be ten times as much used as there now is, if it can be made here, and obtained without importing.

The machinery was imported and the mill put in operation at a great expense, and it should now be kept in motion, otherwise it will be a ruinous concern, and the means invested in it will have been expended measurably for naught. There are other materials or substances than linnen and cotton that can be converted into printing paper in this as well as other countries, and will be ere long, but there is no necessity for it now, or would not be if people would save their worn-out articles fabricated from cotton, flax and hemp, and not throw them away as valueless, as they generally do in this country. There are but few countries in the world where printing is carried on extensively, which do not have to import material for paper making from countries where books and newspapers are not in general use; but importation is out of the question here, and there is and will continue to be a great demand for printing and all other kinds of paper, and it can be made in any desirable quantities as well in Deseret as elsewhere, and will be as soon as everything suitable for its manufacture is saved and appropriated for that purpose.

Rock for the Temple.

Such has been the state of the roads for a long time, till recently, that hauling rock from the Little Cottonwood quarry for the Temple has been considered impracticable, or in other words, an impossibility. The granite blocks previously hauled have nearly, if not all been squared and fitted for the places they are to occupy in the edifice, and for weeks there have been but few men working at the stone-hewing business, for the want of rock. Last week there was one team hauling from that quarry, and it is expected that shortly, now that farmers have nearly completed their seeding operations, and the roads between the city and the quarry are becoming quite passable, that the hauling business will be resumed with vigor and the clattering sounds produced by the stone-cutters be heard again on the Temple Block, cheering those who have an ear for such music.

The stormy weather experienced during the winter and spring has not materially effected the quarrying business and there are, as reported, some twenty men constantly at work in the quarry, and it is said that it will take a long time, with all the teams that can be mustered, to haul away what rock there is now in readiness, and the quantity will daily be increased until the teams intended for hauling recommence the work.

Frost.—There was considerable frost on the bottoms and in the lower parts of the city, on Monday morning the 12th inst., but not enough to injure the fruit materially. It was very cold yesterday morning and last evening, but the wind, which was blowing briskly, prevented frost.

The Mails.

We have now been nearly a month without mails from the East, and the Western service has been reduced to semi-weekly. When the daily service will be re-established, we can form no idea. The agents of the Eastern Stage Company have for some days been harping—"in about three weeks." Why there should be this delay, we have not heard. The roads are no doubt bad enough between here and Weber; but they are not impassable. Senator Hooper and escort, with commissary wagons, passed over that route, and Captain Lot Smith, with his command and subsistence, did the same—no doubt with difficulty, yet they did it, and so could the mail company's stages, and, under such circumstances, could the old route to the Weber not have been resorted to? Mr. Boardman, to whom we refer elsewhere, came in from the Weber on Saturday, and we conversed with a gentleman yesterday afternoon who came in from the same place, crossing the big mountain in the morning, when the snow was hard enough for any travel. The Indians farther east need not be mentioned. They may have been troublesome, but there is now military force enough on the route to calm the nerves of the timid and to warrant the onward rolling of the stages, or the moving of pack mules.

We have heard of the probability of a mail leaving in a day or two and we hope this is not without foundation. It would certainly not look well, to say the least of it, for men drawing a million a year out of the public treasury to chatter about impossibilities when some hundreds of ox-teams will roll out of this city to-morrow to pass over the same road. There are difficulties to be met, and obstacles to be overcome, but we think a vigorous mail agency here, with a realizing sense of the obligations which that million of public funds imposes, could make things roll. The people would at least be gratified with an effort in that direction, should it even fail.

We cannot get rid of the impression that the entire stoppage of the mail was unnecessary and unjustifiable—even though the Indians should have done all that has been charged to them. A daily service might become impractical under hostilities; but the mail company could, with all the hostility that has been reported on the road, have made an escort of its idle employees and sent through a weekly mail in some time, if not within schedule. The people of Deseret have been so often abused and trodden upon in such matters that we feel sensitive and labor under the conviction that any other community would not have been so treated. Superintendent Eaton ordered the stoppage of the mails, and by what authority a superintendent of stages, mules and horses can issue an edict to stop public mails we have failed to discover; unless we conclude that the civil department at Washington has got so engrossed with the troubles of the times, that the reins are loose, and the bold and importunate can pull as suits them, especially if it only touch the Mormons.

With the same prodigality of favor, the Western line is changed to semi-weekly, and by whose authority this is accomplished we know not; and if any other person knows they have taken care to keep it from the public, and even the last arrival of this cut-down institution came in without a mail last Sunday forenoon. Why? Nobody knows, only somebody thinks that the mail from San Francisco failed to arrive at Carson by the hour of departure for Salt Lake City. This is too bad. The persons who stopped the mails on the Overland route took care to see that California had regular communication with the East, and direct instructions from the Department at Washington immediately ordered the Post Office agent at San Francisco to deliver all mail matter over to Wells, Fargo, & Co., in order to be sent by sea to New York. Freed from the attention which other citizens would surely have given to the course of the Company, by the entire stoppage of our mails, little attention is paid to the interests of the people of Deseret; and we expect the mail will only start when it suits the convenience of somebody to order it; and till then, citizens of Deseret, you can dream of the rights and privileges you enjoy in common with other American citizens, and when refreshed with that exercise be ready to rise and run at the beck of those who treat you so.

Would the Mail Company like us to build their bridges and make their rafts for them? We can do it; have done it before; and if they do not want the suspicion to become a conviction, let them set about it themselves, and have their agents out on the road to do something in that direction, and not go about as if they were waiting to get the work done for them. We have heard a thing or two from the road.

HIGH WATER.

The weather has not been very warm during the last few days, but sufficiently so to keep the streams at full banks, and some considerable more in many places. The Jordan which subsided a little on Friday and Saturday, has risen again higher than before. Some of the smaller streams have fallen a little, as their head waters are not far from the base of the mountains, but the larger ones, such as City creek, Mill creek and the two Cottonwoods are continually rising, and have not yet reached their highest point, and may not be expected to for some time to come. Should the weather continue a little cool, the rise of water in those streams will not be very rapid, but there is an abundance of snow on the mountains, and on the north side of them it has disappeared but a very short distance upwards from their base.

The Provo is booming, and the other rivers discharging their waters into Utah Lake are reported to be as high, or higher, than ever known before since white men dwelt there.

The creeks flowing from the Wasatch range into Great Salt Lake, through Davis county, are high, as stated, but they are mostly of the smaller order and have not done much damage, and but little is anticipated.

The Ogden and Weber rivers have, by their overflowing caused much damage. The bottoms between Ogden city and the Lake are said to be completely inundated, and the lower part of the city submerged. The inhabitants have decamped and pitched their tent on higher grounds; and while they are waiting for the waters to subside, they would do well to go to work and build for themselves habitations somewhere above high water mark, that they may be more secure than in locations that are almost annually overflowed; and why, with a full knowledge of the fact, men will build in such places is somewhat mysterious when no necessity exists therefor.

There has been a ferry established across the Ogden river, and travel to and from the most northern counties, which was suspended for some two weeks, in consequence of the damage done to the road and bridges between Ogden city and North Ogden, has been resumed.

In Cache Valley the creeks were overflowing their banks a few days since, but the weather had not been very warm, and the snow had melted but slowly, otherwise they would have flooded the country to a much greater extent. Bear river, from reports, is out of its banks in many places.

The water courses eastward, in Summit and Green river counties, have, as a matter of course, been very high, and some rather fabulous tales have been told about the damage that has been done to the road and bridges between this city and Fort Bridger. They are not, however, as has been demonstrated, impassable.

CAPTAIN SMITH'S COMMAND.—The company of volunteers for the protection of the Overland Mail under Capt. Smith, arrived at Fort Bridger on Sunday morning last, all safe, and will soon reach the most eastern point on the route indicated in the order requiring the service. The most timid can now pass that way with much safety. If there be any "hostile Indians" found at the "Seat of War," they will soon migrate.

GONE TO THE STATES.—W. S. Godbe, Esq., one of our enterprising citizens, accompanied by a Mr. Merrick, started on Monday morning for the east with pack mules. Apprehensive that the mail stage would not leave at an early day, Mr. Godbe preferred the inconvenience of mule traveling, rather than risk a late arrival in the east, as he has to return again with a train during the present season.

EN ROUTE.—Senator Hooper and Bishop West, with their escort, were heard from a week ago to-day at Green River. They were all well and, up to that time, had seen no hostile Indians.