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Thursday,.....Jan. 4, 1866.

## THE REASON.

The forms of this number of the WEEKLY NEWS were all ready at the usual time, when it was learned that neither buying or borrowing could, for the present, procure more than enough for this week's issue of the two papers ready for the press. This disappointment, it was found, arose from the early freezing up of the paper mill, and the continued severity of the weather from that period up to date. This circumstance, however disappointing and a matter of regret to all parties, cannot, of course, be laid to any one's blame.

Past experience in deal with the paper mill had demonstrated the liability of disappointment in depending upon it, and timely steps were taken to secure an ample supply to meet all untoward contingences, anxious to both encourage home-manufacture and to avoid even an hour's delay at any time in the regular publication and distribution of the NEWS. But in this, as is common in human operations, we found that

"The best laid plans of mice and men,  
Gang aft aye,"

and the supply on the way is behind its planned and anticipated time for arrival. Pending its arrival, should the weather so moderate that the mill can run, or paper be procured in advance by stage, publication will at once be resumed. In either event the very numerous readers and friends of the NEWS are assured that every possible effort will be made to render the present regrettable stoppage as brief as possible.

To fill the gap between this issue and the next, in the manner deemed most acceptable now within our power, the regular telegraphic dispatches to the NEWS will be printed and gratuitously distributed each Sunday and Wednesday morning, and as much in detail as the paper on hand will permit, at least, all that is deemed of interest, as also the weekly list of letters. For the distribution in this city, if those in the several Wards who received the packages of the last volume will permit us to deliver to them the dispatch packages and let subscribers call upon them for them, they will confer a favor.

Publication will be resumed with the number of each paper next in its order, so that subscribers will receive their full numbers at the close of each volume. We are in hopes that one week will end this unexpected and unpleasant interruption, but cannot with certainty foretell.

## FREIGHTING FLOUR NORTH.

The counsel given at the last Conference, and which we have endeavored to keep before the people through the columns of the NEWS, for them to be their own merchants, whether buying in the markets east and west, or selling their produce, has been attended with gratifying results. There is a very general feeling to carry it into effect; and there seems no doubt but, if it is wisely followed, all the expected good will be realized. Still, some suggestions have presented themselves which demand the widest publicity we can give them, because of their importance, particularly in the matter of hauling our pro-

duce to the best markets where it can be sold and there disposing of it.

This age is justly notable for keen and sharp speculation. It is not always the most worthy, the most laborious, nor the most industrious who at present come into possession of the greatest wealth. But they who with keen shrewdness can take advantage of the necessities of their fellow-beings, and speculate on their wants, are oftenest those who most rapidly accumulate riches. Nowhere is this more forcibly illustrated than in these Western Territories. Means of transit are at particular seasons very uncertain; intercommunication becomes measurably suspended; freighting is impossible; and, then, when an article becomes scarce in a particular market, these speculators will run it up to the highest possible price. In one city, north of us, early last spring flour was \$75.00 per hundred lbs. The supply was limited, the demand great. The law of supply and demand, however, of which so much is said, can be at times evaded. A keen speculator in that city learned that a train of flour from G. S. L. City was approaching. He laid his plans accordingly; and when that train arrived, sacks of flour stood outside his store labelled \$15.00. The newly arrived flour was sold for a little over that, but the people there had to pay a much higher price for it.

We could relate quite a number of similar instances; but there is no need to do so. When one trader in this city was asked lately if he would send flour to Montana next spring, his reply was,—"No, for a great many will be sending flour there then, and the speculators will get it at a low figure. I will send whatever is most plentiful there now, for it will be scarce by that time." We do hope that the people of Utah and Montana will so far take united action as to prevent these keen gentry from taking the very cream of the trade between the two Territories, so that the producer here may have a fair price for what he produces, and the consumer there not be skinned in paying for what he consumes.

We would recommend the establishment of a commission house in Virginia, Montana, with a branch establishment in Helena, in which the people of Utah could have entire confidence, unless there are such places at present that can be recommended by our most reliable business men. Some such establishments are needed, where our people freighting there could deposit their freight, sooner than become the prey of speculators; and where the people of Montana could be assured they would not be made subject to the sharpening processes of the past.

We can send flour from Utah to supply them, which can be sold at what are reasonable rates for that region, if it has not to pass through the hands of traders who take all the percentage of profit which they can get, without any regard to the moral honesty of their dealings. We would encourage our people to do their own freighting and trading, and trust such necessary steps will be taken as will secure all parties from legally honest but morally dishonest and unjust speculation.

## NEWSPAPERS.

It appears that some do not fully understand the unavoidable differences in the same newspaper printed daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly and weekly.

Were a daily to be published full of what is termed reading matter, advertisers would not only be shut out from the public, except through posters, circulars, &c., or a paper devoted exclusively to advertisements, but, with ordinary circulation, the price of such a daily would be too great except for a few. This fact in the case holds pro-

portionally good with a tri-weekly or semi-weekly.

Publishing a paper oftener than once a week is done with a view to accommodate the varied tastes, wishes and interests of readers and advertisers. To accomplish this, at a price within the disposition of subscribers to pay, and the ability of publishers to print, dailies, tri-weeklies and semi-weeklies have of necessity to contain such a proportion of advertisements that the reading matter in each can all, or nearly all, find room in the weekly, with but few or no advertisements.

As there is at present no known plan for advantageously varying from this rule, when the same paper is published at different times in the same week, it remains for each subscriber to determine whether a daily with its extra price, many advertisements and little reading matter, or a tri-weekly or semi-weekly at much less prices, fewer advertisements and more reading, or a weekly at still cheaper rates, with nearly all its columns solidly filled with reading matter, will best suit his taste and purse. This statement of course applies only to those who are favored with mails to meet the different times mentioned, as a semi-weekly, or oftener, would be of little benefit, except in the matter of advertisements, to one who receives a mail but once a week, and not always that often.

To recapitulate a little, for plainness' sake. Those who wish, so far as the mails will allow, to learn twice in each week the latest telegraphic dispatches and other information deemed important, with items of general utility or interest, the wishes and wants of advertisers, &c., &c., &c., will naturally prefer the DESERET NEWS SEMI-WEEKLY, at \$8.00 a year; while those who are not in so great a hurry, and care less for advertisements, will as naturally prefer the DESERET NEWS WEEKLY, at \$5.00 a year, though a few take both.

Having taken, paid for and read the DESERET NEWS, from Vol. 1, No. 1, up to date, how any Latter-day Saint in Utah can well content himself without it is among the many other matters that we do not yet fully understand; for, as it is solely owned by and conducted for the Church, we would take it and pay for it, if for no better reason than to be consistent with our profession as a member, and then subscribe for as many and such other publications as our taste and means might require and warrant.

## THE YEAR BEFORE US.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-five has gone; its last hours are numbered with the past, and another year has opened upon us. Many people throughout the nations of Christendom, and not a few among the Saints, have looked forward to the year which has just commenced as one of a momentous nature, pregnant with great events. Without desiring or caring to prophecy, it may be said, and truly, that not only this present year but many succeeding ones will be momentous and eventful, for the God of heaven has gone forth in His wrath, He is shaking the nations for their wickedness, as with a mighty earthquake, and will continue until all things that can be shaken are shaken. The great work of the last days is speeding on; and while sin and corruption are increasing, the dominion over which satan rules is diminishing.

There are some things that may be safely relied on as sure to be realized through this and succeeding years: the wicked will have no peace; the righteous will increase in happiness and in the possession of lasting blessings. Those who hate the truth will continue to pour forth a fetid stream of slander and falsehood against its supporters and representatives. Facts will be so distorted as to be actual untruths; and the purest and best motives that can ani-

mate the breasts of good men will be wilfully misconstrued and set down as base and sinister. This has always been so, where truth and error, light and darkness were brought into conflict; and always will be so while that contest continues. We have witnessed it in past years, and may expect it in those that are yet before us. With a loyalty to the constitution of our country that has borne what no other community or section of this great Republic would have borne, we have been branded as disloyal and traitorous, by those who were themselves traitors and most deeply disloyal. With a purity and morality existing among our people, such as no other community on the earth can present, we have been stigmatized as corrupt and lascivious. With an industry, energy and perseverance unparalleled, we have been threatened, by that very source from whence we should draw fostering care and protection, to be robbed of the fruits of our industry, and cast forth without a home or country, again to mark our travels with the graves of our murdered dead,—for it is murder, in the sight of Heaven and of man, to cause the death of the innocent and unoffending through persecution and bitter cruelty. To adduce facts in support of these statements would be needless: they are too well known to require repeating.

Will it be any different during the the present year? Judging by the past it would seem that prescient wisdom is not required to answer, no. That we live in momentous times no sane person will doubt. That the year 1866 will have its full share of eventful occurrences the signs of the times plainly declare. Politicians will gamble for place and power, and stake the happiness and very existence of millions on the cast; "army officers," out of employment, will strive to stir up trouble that they may have the gratification of seeing some thousands of their fellow-men destroyed while they are seeking "honor;" speculators and wealthy "shoddy" will "lobby" and wire-draw, that fat contracts may swell their already plethoric purses from national treasuries in the event of wars; two-cent editors will snap at the heels of noble worth, like snarling curs, to attract the attention of weightier men of the craft who may see dollars or influence in continuing the attack; narrow-minded statesmen may plunge nations recklessly into war; all these and other things of a similar nature may reasonably be expected. But in all, our duty is clear and plain. If, as a people, we are faithful to the truth and keep the commandments of God, all will be well with Israel.

The future that lies before us is much like a journey down one of our canyons, under the charge of a captain who knows the road he is traveling. We may see a jutting cliff before us that seems to block up the way, and further passage appears impossible. But when we reach it the road winds gently around it, and the difficulty is behind us, with a spur of the mountain at a short distance again hiding the way from view. Still the road winds on, these seeming obstacles disappearing as we reach them, till the broad, open valley lies before us. If we do right we have no cause for dread. Our confidence is not based upon uncertain tradition, idle dreams, nor doubtful hypotheses. The revelations of the past and present are certain. The prophecies already fulfilled are positive assurances that those which yet are undeveloped will be fulfilled to the very letter. And while the nations of the earth may wish for peace and happiness, yet feel war, pestilence and misery, they who have entered into covenants with the Almighty, and keep them sacred, may safely trust in His protecting providences.

While we most cordially wish to our readers a Happy New Year, we wish them and all the honest-in-heart that which, if constantly possessed, will bring succeeding and endless years of happiness,—faith in the Lord, obedience