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Wednesday,.....Dec. 30, 1868.

## THE ANGORA GOAT AS A WOOL-BEARING ANIMAL.

THE necessity of becoming self-sustaining in the fullest sense is fast being realized by the people of this Territory, and measures are being adopted all over the Territory which must, in a very few years produce highly gratifying results. Co-operative, and agricultural and manufacturing societies are being formed, and steps taken to import the purest of seeds of various kinds, and the best breeds of animals. The importance of improving the breed of sheep in this Territory and of increasing the quantity and quality of wool, has been urged repeatedly upon our people, and we believe not altogether without effect.

Our attention has been called to an article in the *California Farmer* of the 10th inst., headed "Sheep and Goats, as Wool-Bearing Animals," in which the writer, Mr. Robert W. Scott, of near Frankfort, Ky., shows the cost and productiveness of both sheep and goats, the result being largely in favor of goats.

In 1849 the first experiment in goat raising in the United States was made by Mr. James B. Davis, of South Carolina, who that year imported some of the pure Angora goats, since which time they have been known as the Cashmere goat, and have been gradually diffused all over the country, and have proven themselves prolific in all situations and of great value for their wool.

In California the raising of goats has been systematically tried, and promises to be a great success. Mohair, as the wool of this goat is commercially called, has been in demand, says the *Sacramento Daily Bee* of the 15th inst., at 80 cents in gold, and is likely to be worth sixty to seventy cents per pound in gold for years to come. The business was commenced there by the importation of a few of the pure male Angora and a herd of common females. The resulting half-breeds will be worked up to seven-eighths Angora, which it is believed will be just as good for hair, and much better for all purposes than the pure Angora.

As this a subject of more than ordinary importance to our farmers, and to the people of the Territory at large, we present the following from Mr. Scott's letters:

In drawing the comparison between sheep and goats, Mr. Scott says: "I would not, if I could, have one sheep less, or one pound less of their wool raised; for we now import nine and a half million pounds of wool, and over seventeen million dollars' worth of woolen goods, all of which and more, we could and ought to produce at home, and would do so if there were no villainous dogs in the land. But rather let us have more goats and more of their wool commensurate with its superior quality and value."

Speaking of the "improved Kentucky" breed of sheep Mr. Scott says one hundred breeding ewes of this breed have produced eight pounds each of clean unwashed wool, which sold this year at 38 cents per pound, which, reckoning five sheep per acre of good grass land, gives \$15.20 per acre for the wool alone. Goats, however, Mr. Scott says, "consume less and live on a greater variety, on meaner food than sheep, and at least eight of them can be kept where five sheep can be. Five pounds of clean wool, as shorn, will be a fair average for grown, full-blood animals, (my flock yielding from two to eight pounds, of all ages, and from three-quarter to pure bred.) This makes 40 pounds of wool per acre from goats also, at \$1.25 per pound (the price at which I have this year sold my lot of mixed breed wool), will make just fifty dollars per acre more than three times the value of the sheep's wool, and \$34.80 more per acre than sheep will make. The same number of female goats will produce one third more lambs than the same number of sheep will, and the eight goats per acre will thereby produce almost as much meat per acre as the five sheep will, and the goat's meat is essentially as acceptable and

nutritious, and will be as saleable as the mutton of sheep."

If the above estimates are anything near the truth, goats, it will be seen are of greater practical value than sheep of any breed, and Mr. Scott is inclined to the belief that they are of greater productive value than any other farm stock, and especially when it is remembered that they are healthy, hardy, prolific and above all that they are free from the depredations of dogs.

This is a subject well worthy the consideration of our farmers. The goat, from its hardy nature and almost omnivorous tastes might be raised in large numbers on the hills and mountain sides in almost every locality of our Territory. As scavengers on old farms and as pioneers on new lands, in clearing them of noxious weeds, bushes, briars, and burrs, they are of great service to the agriculturist. And when it is remembered, in addition to this, that "they also endure, better than any other stock, restraint by coupling, hobbling, herding, and picketing, all of which are practical and effective with them, in open fields and pastures," that their flesh is as nutritious as that of the sheep, and that the mountainous character of our Territory renders it specially adapted to the raising of the goat, we are decidedly of the opinion that raising goats in large numbers, if made a business of, would prove highly remunerative to the agricultural portion of our community.

## ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND SHORT WEIGHT.

The *New York World* has entered upon a task, in the performance of which, it cannot but render great service to the people of the country, — namely the investigation of the weights used by the grocers of New York city, and the adulterations of food practiced by them. The adulterations of food are exposed by chemical analysis conducted by Professor Seeley; the false weights are proven by sealed measures and officially verified weights, with first class goods bought at so-called first-class houses.

The adulteration of food has, for years been a crying evil among our cousins across the Atlantic, and legislation has been attempted, with but very little success, to stop the abominable practice. This shameful system it seems has reached and is becoming very general in this country, at least in the city of New York, for according to the *World* adulterations are frequent, and false weights almost universal, the loss through the latter being estimated at 15 per cent.

The adulteration of almost every conceivable article of food has become so common that in New York City there are large establishments whose sole business is to prepare and sell adulterants. The retail grocers are said to be in league with the manufacturers of the several adulterants, to whom they send for their ground beans, bone dust, P. D., or pepper dust, and so on.

It has long been known that in large cities the stuff too often sold for milk is but an abominable compound composed of milk, chalk, water, starch, sheep's brains, &c., but these investigations of the *World* prove that nearly everything taken into their stomachs by the people of New York City, is a compound almost as villainous. Drugs, wines, liquors and even coal are adulterated to a shameful extent as well as food.

Tea, that indispensable beverage in almost every family outside of Utah, is found to be adulterated with leaves of the beach, elm, horse chesnut, palm, fancy oak, willow, poplar, hawthorne, and sloe; starch, rice husks, excrements of silk worms, and sand. For coloring the tea are used rose pink, Dutch pink, vegetable red, and yellow dyes: chrome yellow, Venetian red, Prussian blue, sulphate of lime, verdigris, carbonate of copper, arsenite of copper, chromate, and bi-chromate of potash, carbonate of magnesia, black lead, soap stone, logwood, indigo and tumeric. For the taste are used catechu and sulphate of iron.

Coffee is about as bad, being composed chiefly of chicory, roasted beans, acorns, mangel-wortzel, roasted wheat, rye, and potato flours, roasted peas, parsnips, sweet potatoes, inferior or damaged coffees, sawdust, mahogany sawdust, old sea biscuits, oak bark tan, and brick dust. For color, burnt sugar, madder root, roasted horse liver, and burnt blood have been used.

The adulteration of flour is extensive, many of the adulterants being of a most injurious character. They consist chiefly of beans, rye, Indian corn, potato flour, hydrated sulphate of lime, chalk,

bone, earth, plaster of Paris, powdered flints, old or damaged flour, and alum to correct the taste. Confectionery seems to offer a peculiarly advantageous field for the arts of swindlers of this class, and the wonder is that many more children are not poisoned to death by its use. Among the adulterants for confectionary are Arrow root, wheat and potato flour, hydrated sulphate of lime, white potter's clay, chalk, plaster of Paris, sand; and for coloring, cochineal, lake, indigo, Prussian blue, Antwerp blue, artificial ultra marine, carbonate of copper, carbonate of lead, or white lead, red lead, vermilion, chrome yellow, gamboge, sapgreen, arsenite of copper, Indian red, brown ferruginous earths, cobalt, smalt, lithmus, ultra marine, and Naples yellow.

Cocoa, chocolate, mustard, spices, sugar, vinegar, lard, sauces, bread, honey, pickles, cream of tartar and numberless other substances in constant use in almost every family are found to be in most instances but vile compounds, some of them being strongly adulterated with virulent poisons.

This state of affairs is by no means flattering to the morality of the parties engaged in this traffic, very many of whom are no doubt looked upon as consistent members of Christian Churches.

It would be well if these practices were confined to the City of New York; but it is more than probable that other large cities would be found equally as direct as it. Who can say that this wholesale adulteration of the commonest necessities of life is not the prime cause of some of the epidemic diseases that occasionally work so much devastation among the people, and if so, where does the responsibility lie? It amounts to little less than murder.

Here is a fruitful field for the wisdom of legislators. If they could devise means to punish such wholesale fraud it should be done promptly. Punish, ment sharp and severe should be dealt out to these wholesale plunderers.

The people of Utah may, after a while, see the wisdom and expediency of the counsel repeatedly given in relation to becoming self-supporting, and especially that in relation to tea, coffee and other stimulating and hot drinks.

For the Deseret Evening News.

## By Telegraph.

## GENERAL.

Memphis, 26.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special says Generals Babcock and Porter, of Grant's staff, left for home to-night. It appears that they were not authorized to investigate the militia outrages. All the militia, except 20, are to be withdrawn from Lewisburg, and the citizens are to be allowed to form a company, and the civil authorities in Conway county are to preserve order. The Conway refugees are preparing to return home.

New Orleans.—Inspector General Ayers left yesterday for the disturbed portion of Arkansas, to examine into the condition of affairs, and report.

New York.—George Francis Train arrived to-day.

Augusta, Ga.—Gabriel Martin and his two maiden sisters, residing in Columbia county, were murdered and robbed on Thursday night, and their house set on fire. The bodies were consumed. Suspicion rests on some negroes in the neighborhood.

Chicago, 27.—The leading Republican journals express indifference at the amnesty proclamation. Some consider its promulgation at this time in bad taste, but no denunciation is indulged in.

New York.—In Lafayette, New Jersey, a widow named White, just previous to her death, sent for some fellow members of the Methodist church, and confessed to them in her dying hour, that about seven years ago she poisoned her infant child, and about a year afterward she poisoned her husband's father, and later still, when her husband returned from the army, she also administered fatal poison to him. The woman had always borne a good character, being a member of the Methodist church. Her only reason for making this confession was a desire to rid her conscience of this load of crime. She was perfectly sane to the time of her death.

Savannah.—The Supreme Court of Georgia sustained the decision of the Lower Court, which held that the consideration of a note given for borrowed Confederate money was a good and valid one.

New York, 28.—It is stated that Gen. Grant has expressed himself as being opposed to turning men out of office, merely for opinion's sake. He says the

purpose of his administration shall be the faithful performance of the duties of his great office, to see that the laws are carried out, that honesty and economy prevail in the public service and that all its officers are capable and efficient men. He holds that if any officer in the public service has shown a peculiar fitness for a position, and given evidence that he faithfully performs its functions, with honesty of purpose, no matter what his political opinions may be, it would be improper to displace that officer with one, who could, at least, perform the duties no better.

Chicago.—Mrs. Augustus Dickens, widow of Charles Dickens' brother, died in this city this morning, from the effect of an overdose of morphine. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the dose was taken while laboring under mental aberration. She leaves three children.

Lynn, Mass.—A fire, this morning, destroyed the Lyceum Hall, Frazier's Block, which contained the post office, whose contents were safely removed, also Rubies' Block, all of which were occupied by business houses. The fire was only extinguished after the arrival of steam fire engines from Boston. The loss is roughly estimated at \$300,000. Probably six hundred people will be thrown out of employment by it.

St. Louis, 27.—Two freight trains on the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad collided near Chillicothe on Thursday morning, instantly killing both the engines and both the firemen. The engineers were completely smashed and the cars burned. It is stated that the body of a young lady was found in the wreck, burned to a crisp from the waist up.

A train on the Iron Mountain railroad was thrown from the track just below Jefferson Barracks, yesterday morning when one car, containing about 20 persons, was precipitated down an embankment, making two complete revolutions. Nearly every person inside was injured, some severely, but none fatally.

Gen. Sully sent a detachment of cavalry from Fort Harker on the 21st to scour the upper valley of the Salmon, Republican and Saline rivers, Kansas, it being reported that Indians have been recently seen there. Gen. Sully thinks that Sheridan will return from the campaign within twenty or thirty days.

## FOREIGN.

London.—The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. Dilkes, son of the eminent journalist, denouncing the recent violence by the British authorities at Kong Chow, China. Mr. Dilkes says such acts will be more dangerous to peace between Great Britain and the United States than the Alabama claims. The *Times* agrees with Dilkes, and pronounces the outrage a violation of treaties, and offensive to the Chinese Government.

New York, 27.—The *Herald's* London cable special says Burlingame's mission commenced deliberations yesterday, and thus far matters have been favorably discussed. The recent violence by an English man of war in Chinese waters had come up for investigation.

London, 27.—The Oriental question absorbs attention. It is not absolutely certain that a conference will be held. The Sublime Porte declines to yield the independence or to make a sale of Crete, or to transfer that Island to Egypt, or any other terms for a compromise. Lord Clarendon, as was expected, adheres to the old policy of England with regard to Turkey. Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria, it is understood, are united in their views, while it is thought that Prussia leans towards those of Russia. It is certain that the Greeks count little on direct aid from Russia, but much on an insurrection on the part of their own countrymen in Turkey. The Cretans seem quite indifferent. A manifesto from Garibaldi tells them that the proclamation of Spain as a republic will be the watchword for a new movement on Rome, and exhorts them to be in readiness for the event.

Longfellow, the American poet, declined a public dinner at Rome, and had dined with the Hon. Wm. B. Reading in that city. George W. Childs, of the *Philadelphia Ledger* was among the guests.

Madrid.—The semi-official journals say that Spain will not even consider the subject of the sale of Cuba to the United States. More troops have sailed for Cuba.

London.—It is said that President Sarmiento, of the Argentine Republic, has engaged the kind offices of General McMahon, American Minister to Paraguay, to attempt to mediate with Lopez. Don Pedro, the Brazilian Empe-