

## Deseret Evening News.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, Editor.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, 1887.

### SHEEP RAISING AND MACHINERY.

The introduction of machinery for the manufacture of woollen goods will have the effect to enhance the value of sheep and to make the raising of wool a more certain and profitable business than it has been in the past. Heretofore, the majority of sheep-owners have been careless about their flocks, and have not taken the pains which they should to keep them free from disease and to have them properly wintered. The reason assigned for this indifference is, that they have had no market or their wool; the demand has not been steady and reliable. Farmers have raised more than they could manufacture themselves by the ordinary spinning, wheel and loom. They who could spin and weave by hand, generally raised all the wool themselves which they could find time to make into cloth, and were but seldom under the necessity of buying. The consumption of wool, so long as its manufacture into yarn and cloth was confined to hand process, was, therefore, very limited.

The importation of a woollen factory by President Young gave the first impulse to the growth of wool as a business. At that factory sheep-owners have been able to exchange their wool for the yarn and cloth. This has been an opening for the disposal of wool; for the yarn and cloth manufactured there finds ready sale. If a man could not manufacture his wool at home, he could, by means of such an exchange, readily convert it into available means. But this factory could only take a small portion of the wool which was offered for exchange.

For years, but particularly of late, President Young has strenuously urged upon the people the importance of bringing the machinery on from the East. He has pointed out the advantages which would accrue to the Territory, if we had here the machinery to manufacture our woollen goods. This past season three lots of machinery have been imported. He, himself, imported a machine of three hundred and sixty spindles. This he sold to Messrs. Jno. Rowberry, Wm. Rydall and James Wrathall, of Tooele county, where they intend to erect it. Another of the same capacity has been brought on by Messrs. A. O. Smoot, Robt. T. Burton and John Sharp, who have built a good, substantial factory on Big Cañon Creek. Messrs. Alfred Randall, Wm. Neal and Philip Fugate have imported another, in which Lorin Farr also is interested, and for which an excellent building has been erected on the Ogden river at Ogden City. These factories, if properly conducted, as we have every reason to believe they will be, must be of great value to the neighborhoods where they are located. Already in this city the cloth manufactured at President Young's factory has proved a great benefit to the people. A handsome, durable class of goods is manufactured, which will compare favorably with goods of Eastern manufacture.

Now that we have machinery in the country which, if kept running to its full capacity, will require heavy supplies of wool, greater attention and care should be bestowed upon sheep. Pains should be taken to improve the quality of wool produced, by the importation of better varieties than we have at present, and by judicious selection and crossing. We have as good a country for sheep as can be found anywhere in the same latitude. Nothing

is wanting but care to make our Territory famous for the fine quality of wool grown here. But good, healthy, strong wool can never be obtained from sheep that are enclosed in a filthy corral one-half of their time, or that are half-starved. To yield good wool, suitable for manufacturing purposes, sheep should be kept in a thriving condition; then the wool is free from joints and is of strong fibre, and when manufactured will make durable yarn and cloth. It is every way more profitable and satisfactory to have a good breed of sheep, to feed them well and to keep them free from disease, than it is to have poor, half-starved creatures, half-stripped of their wool by disease. For sheep to thrive they should not be herded too long on one range; but should be kept moving, under the charge of skillful shepherds, from one place to another. In the summer time no better range can be found than the most of our mountain sides afford. By keeping them there, they would not interfere with other stock. As winter approaches, they should be gradually driven South, their shepherds accompanying them with their conveyances and the conveniences for living at any point they may think best to rest for awhile. The labor of herding sheep in this country can be reduced to a minimum by having good sheep dogs. A valuable breed of sheep dog was introduced into this country, at considerable expense, a few years ago, from Scotland. There are, doubtless, some of them still here. But if a pup of an intelligent breed be nursed by a ewe, he will prove a great help to the shepherd in watching over and taking care of his charge.

Our men of capital have stepped forward and invested largely in machinery. They have incurred heavy obligations. They have, so far, done their part. Now, it remains for our sheep-owners and farmers to do theirs. They should raise good wool and plenty of it; and then every household in the land can be supplied with woollen goods of our own manufacture.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

### By Telegraph.

FENIANISM QUIET ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

A STEAMER and a SCHOONER BURNED.

The Bank Messenger Robbers return the Checks.

Riots in Memphis.

20,000 MORE FRENCH TROOPS ORDERED TO ITALY.

MEXICAN NEWS.

SHOOTING AFFAIR IN SANTA FE.

WEATHER NORTH.

Virginia City, Montana, 24.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Tuesday the 24th. The barometer is rising and indications are favorable for fine weather. Thermometer 30.

Paris, 26.

E. Gould Buffon, an old American journalist committed suicide by taking opium.

London, 26.

The expected Fenian rising on Christmas did not occur. The day was one of tranquillity and good feeling. The extraordinary precautions of the government were apparently unnecessary.

New York, 26.

The second boat from the burned steamer Raleigh has arrived at Charleston. Only fourteen are now missing. The loss by the burning of the Raleigh is estimated at from \$350,000 to \$400,000. The vessel was worth \$175,000.

The \$3,000,000, checks, &c., stolen from the bank messenger on the 13th, were returned to Superintendent Kennedy as a Christmas present. Only \$86 in currency were the sole fruits of this daring robbery.

Portland, 26.

The schooner Squirrel was burned near this city. It is reported that the mate and two of the crew are lost.

Memphis, 26.

Several riots occurred here yesterday. One policeman and several negroes were killed.

Washington, 26.

Grant, with the consent of the President, has suspended the order to disband the irregular militia of the District.

London, 26.

Edward Thornton, the new minister to Washington, will sail in a few days to enter upon the duties of his mission.

Paris, 26.

The report that the French expeditionary corps remaining in Italy will be reinforced, is confirmed by the *Patrie*, which states that the French government has ordered twenty thousand additional troops to sail to Civita Vecchia.

Helena, 27.

It snowed two inches last night. The thermometer at one p.m. was twelve above.

Rickard, who was wounded in the shooting affray, is recovering.

New York, 27.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 19th have been received, via Havana.

There is much misery throughout the Republic in consequence of the exhaustion and disorganization following the war. A general call has been made upon the government to take measures to prevent the increase of brigandage, to which many of the people are compelled to resort, by hunger.

Peace has been re-established in Tehic. Many disturbances of the public tranquillity have occurred in different parts of the Republic. The Havana steamship Virginia brings important news from Sissal.

The revolution in Yucatan is assuming large proportions.

Santa Anna has been proclaimed dictator by the revolutionists. He is expected hourly from Havana, with men and a million dollars.

The port and town Sissal are in the hands of the rebels; but the port is blockaded by two Mexican gunboats.

A number of officers, who formerly served under the Empire have arrived on the Sissal coast in the vicinity of Yucatan. Sissal is diligently watched, to prevent the landing of troops coming from a foreign country to aid the rebellion.

When the Virginia left Vera Cruz, on the 20th, the Mexican steamer Tobacco was about to sail to Sissal with an expedition to restore the authority. Santa Anna is still in this city.

Many ex-Imperialist officers have arrived. All seem busily engaged.

The New York Herald's special estimates that 3,000,000 whites and blacks in the Southern states are in a starving condition.

Stanton is in Washington, preparing a defence against the President's charge.

It is beyond doubt that the President is determined to remove Gen. Pope from the command of the Fourth District.

The Times' special says, General Swayne, commanding the District of Alabama, will also be removed.

St. Louis, 27.

Advices from Santa Fe state that Cap. Ryerson, a member of the Territorial Senate, was shot and killed by Judge Slough. The affair grew out of some strictures made by Ryerson upon Judge Slough, in the Senate.

Virginia City, M. T., 27.

The barometer is rising. The indications are favorable. Thermometer is 20 above. One inch of snow.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Fenianism still continues the cause of much excitement in England. The following notice of a Lecture on Fenianism, in London, is interesting, if only for the use of the French Republican term Citizen:—

On Tuesday night a meeting of the International Working Men's Association was held in the Cleveland Hall, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, for the purpose of hearing an address from Citizen Fox on the subject of Fenianism. A large number of those present were foreigners. Citizen Fox, after explaining that he was a native of London, having no connection by blood with the Irish nation, defended Fenianism as Irish nationality, and said that the adherents to the movement had better call themselves Irish republicans rather than go back to mythological history for a grotesque name. He believed that for the three Irishmen murdered in Manchester, thirty Englishmen would be crucified in America. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That this meeting desires that a settled peace and unity between the British and Irish nations should be substituted for the war of 700 years between English and Irishry, and with a view to

that end this meeting exhorts the friends of Irish nationality to bring their cause before the British people, and advises the latter to accord an unprejudiced hearing to the arguments advanced in behalf of Ireland's right to autonomy." Citizen Garrow seconded the resolution, which, after some discussion, was referred to the standing committee. Citizen Weston announced his intention to move at the council meeting of the Reform League that another great demonstration should be held in Hyde-park for the purpose of giving expression to popular feeling on the Fenian executions.

Ritualism was the cause of a riot and fight lately, in All Saints Church, Lambeth, London, during which the people shouted "down with ritualism," "God-eaters," &c., &c.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Dr. Kirk's letters from Zanzibar to the Foreign Office and Sir R. Murchison were read with regard to the declared safety of Dr. Livingstone. The trader, whose statement Dr. Kirk has sent home, affirms that he had met a white man, accompanied by thirty blacks, carrying double-barreled guns. The white man said he was not a trader, and declined substantial gifts from the chiefs. The white man sent nothing by the trader to the coast. At Zanzibar the trader did not recognize the profile of Livingstone, but picked out a caricature sketch from many portraits, and said "that's the man."

Intelligence from Massowah, received at Cairo, Nov. 26th, announces that more than one hundred villages have tendered their service to the British expeditionary force.

The tribe of the Gallas have joined Gobazye. The latter is reported to have captured Magdala.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says:

We are uneasy at home, and the measures adopted by the Minister of the Interior are not calculated to calm the public mind. The apprehensions about the future are revived. The number of those who believe in very grave events next spring increases day by day. It is true that the activity displayed by the War Department is calculated to confirm the alarm of the pessimists. It seems certain that the Duke of Magenta will not remain in Algeria. He is expected in a few weeks, and his post will be filled by General Daumas. The appointment of Marshal Bazaine to the important command of Nancy cannot fail to make an impression in Germany.

The news that Garibaldi was set free from gaol and sent to Caprera has greatly displeased the French Government. No credit is placed in the statement that he is ill; and his discharge is considered a proof that the Italian Government is more anxious to make peace with the Italian people than to please its "benefactor" at Paris.

The French fleet is composed of 343 vessels with an aggregate steam power of 77,543 horses, and 110 sailing ships in serviceable condition. There are also in process of completion four steam ships of 1,215 horse power, and on the stocks 39 steam vessels, of 14,730 horse power, and one sailing transport.

ITALY.

*La France* tells us the Roman Committee of Insurrection "is giving signs of resurrection, and has issued another appeal to the people to fight and die for Rome."

The correspondent of the *Liberte* in Rome mentions the arrival of the French troops in Civita Vecchia on Saturday last, and adds that it is difficult to reconcile these accessions to the expeditionary force with the intention of its proximate return to France.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna says:—"The second expedition of France against Rome has greatly diminished the number of the partisans of the Austro-French alliance." The policy pursued by the French Government in regard to the question of the temporal power is strongly condemned.

GREECE AND CRETE.

According to the latest intelligence, an interview had lately taken place at Vienna between King George of Greece and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, the latter having specially telegraphed to St. Petersburg to that effect. King George and Queen Olga were received with great honors at the Austrian capital, and the Austrian Grand Cordon of the Crown was conferred by the Emperor upon Prince Ypsilanti, the Greek ambassador at Vienna and Berlin. The Prince subsequently escorted the King and Queen of Greece to Venice,