

GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Saturday, December 26, 1893.

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 meager food than sheep, and at least eight of them can be kept where five sheep can be. Five pounds of clean wool, as shown, will be a fair average for grown, full-blood animals, (my flock yielding from two to three 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 \$34.60 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 especially adapted to the raising of the goat, we are decidedly of the opinion that raising goats in large numbers, if made a business, would prove highly remunerative to the agricultural portion of our community.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)  
By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, 24.—It has been raining throughout the State for the last three days, and for twenty-four hours, ending at 8 a.m. The rain gauge shows a fall of one and a half inches.

The first and second mates of the ship *Sandoz*, to-day, were sentenced to the State Prison, the first for two years, and the second for one year, for the inhumane treatment of two apprentice boys, during the voyage from New York.

A rich strike, equal, if not superior, to the famous Eberhardt mine, is reported at the White Pine district, Nevada; it is estimated at \$1,500 a ton.

Dispatches from Tennessee report a number of murders and outrages in many parts of the State. In Haywood County a negro violated a lady approaching the period of her confinement, and the negro, while being taken to jail, was seized by a party of masked men and hung. Near Dresden a negro woman dug a hole in the ground and placed her two children in, and then lit a fire and actually burned them to death. When arrested she said the children would not obey her, so she concluded to kill them. Many other murders are reported.

Savannah.—Further trouble on the Ogeechee River is reported. Two white men were shot last night by an armed body of negroes, who took possession of their crop and carried it off. The planters say they will be compelled to leave the country unless protected.

Chicago.—In the billiard match, last night, Foley was again defeated by Frowley, the ex-champion of Ohio, by 1,000 to 685.

A street encounter took place in St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday, between two prominent lawyers, Col. J. A. Green and Hon. J. A. Earley, in which the latter gentleman was shot and killed by Green.

New York.—Minister Webb and ex-Minister Washburn arrived to-day from Rio.

Tostee fell down stairs lately, through her feet becoming entangled in her skirts. Her life was saved, though she is quite lame.

General Grant is reported to have said to one of his aides, in an interview, on the subject of subsidies to the Pacific Railroad, that no matter what may be said about the prospective benefit we are to derive from these roads, it is too long to wait, and we should make the best possible use of our present resources without increasing the burden of our debt by increasing expensive risks, which are hazardous. The Congressmen who were at the interview were astonished at the frankness with which the General expressed his views, while one and all pledged him their support. The General, at the same time, gave his opinion that there should be an extra session of the 41st Congress, as during the existence of the present Congress so short a time, there will be barely time to pass the appropriations, and it is doubtful whether the great question of our finances can be cared for.

The *Tribune* comments upon and extols the remarks Grant made yesterday, and says these simple declarations will save millions to the Treasury. Let economy be the word and the country will respond, and any Congressman who presumes to stand in the way will be rebuked by the people. Grant is right and the nation will give him its whole support.

Mr. Bowles was charged nineteen dollars and a half by the jail keeper for his night's lodging.

The *World*, *Tribune* and *Times* are very severe on the kidnapping of Bowles yesterday, and one of the leading dailies has been informed that prosecutions for libel would be commenced for its comments on Bowles.

The *Sun* says we can't be wrong in announcing that E. B. Washburn will take office in Grant's administration, as Secretary of the Interior.

Hartford.—St. John's Episcopal Church, at Waterbury, was burnt to-day; loss \$100,000.

Washington.—The President's amnesty proclamation, dated 25th, was issued to-day. After referring to the proclamations previously issued, extending a partial amnesty to persons concerned in the rebellion, the proclamation says: "Whereas the authority of the Federal Government having been re-established in all States and Territories within the jurisdiction of the United States, it is believed that such presidential reservations and exceptions as were detailed in each of the several proclamations, and then deemed necessary and proper, may now be justly relinquished, and that a universal amnesty for participation in the said rebellion be extended to all, to renew, and fully restore confidence and fraternal feeling among the whole of the people, and their respect for, and attachment to, the national government, which was designed by its patriotic founders for the general good, Therefore be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President, by virtue of the power invested in me by the Constitution, do proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and every person who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late insurrection and rebellion, full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States or aiding their enemies during the late war, with the restoration of all their rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution, and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof in testimony whereof, etc." This full pardon and amnesty includes Jeff Davis, Breckenridge, Thompson, Sillidell and all others who directly or indirectly engaged in the late rebellion.

Memphis.—Rufus Battison, while walking on Main street to-night, had his right leg almost carried away by a rocket, and now lies in a dangerous condition. Several other persons were wounded at the same time.

Evansville, Indiana.—Several outrages have been committed within the past few days by masked Ku Kluxers. Negroes have been shot in several instances. On Friday night five men went to the house of a negro, made him get out of bed and stand while each one outraged his wife. The Sheriff has succeeded in arresting the suspected persons.

A desperate fight, between negroes and Germans, occurred on Christmas eve, in a ball room at New York. At the commencement of the trouble the lights were extinguished, and the greater part of the fight took place in the dark. Several persons were badly wounded.

Chicago.—Christmas appears to have been celebrated about the country much more generally than ever before. Business was entirely suspended in this city, and the streets presented more than Sabbath stillness.

The Rev. Father Duane, one of the oldest and most popular Catholic priests in the northwest, died on Thursday. His remains lay in state at St. Patrick's Church to-day, and were visited by a large concourse of persons. He will be buried to-morrow.

Philadelphia.—Christmas day was observed in the usual way.

A shocking accident occurred this morning at the house of John McDonald in the southern section of the city. The family went to sleep in a room with a coal fire in the stove; the gas escaped into the room and the whole family were suffocated. One daughter is dead and another is not expected to recover.

Early this morning the chair factory of Brayman & Co., 111 North Front street, was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is heavy. Several firemen were injured by the falling of the ladders.

New York.—The *Sun* says of the proposed adjustment between the Central and Erie Railroads, that it contemplates an alliance of the interests of the two companies, and that both will be allowed to secure an unbroken connection with the west, thus giving New York a wide and narrow gauge road to Chicago and St. Louis. The consideration for this arrangement, are that the pending suits against Vanderbilt are to be withdrawn or allowed to fall thro', and that an injunction shall be obtained against the New York Central scrip dividend. Vanderbilt has withdrawn all hostility to the Erie management in its financial operations and schemes for extension, and the two companies agree to conduct their respective roads as allies, both offensive and defensive. It is certain that such a scheme of adjustment is now approaching perfection, and unless interrupted by unforeseen obstacles will be perfected on or before the 1st of January.

FOREIGN.

Constantinople, 23.—It is semi-officially announced that the Turkish Admiral, Hobbart Pasha, has informed the authorities at Syria that his instructions from Constantinople are peaceful. He has only asked that the *Evros* be taken to the Piraeus by a French or Austrian steamer to await a trial by the Greek naval officers.

Chicago, 24.—Foreign mail advices say that the Ex-King of Naples is dangerously ill. His condition has been kept as secret as possible, but it causes serious disquiet to his friends at Rome.

New York.—The *Herald's* special at Athens says the Greek Government has asked the Chambers for an extraordinary levy of troops. The National Guard has been mobilized.

London, 25.—Dispatches from Vienna state for certain that the Western Powers will agree with Austria respecting the conference.

The Porte has extended the time for the departure of the Greeks from the Turkish dominions to five weeks.

The *Paris Revue*, last evening, had the following dispatch from Athens: A committee of action have addressed a petition to the Greek Government praying for peace. They urge the government to support the popular feeling of the country, which is clearly for peace, and to avoid war with Turkey.

Russia has asked Turkey and Greece for a suspension of hostilities until the end of the conference. The adhesion of Austria is regarded as certain, and that of Italy as probable. The conference will assemble some time in January. Count Bismarck hopes the session will be held in Paris.

The *Temps*, Democratic, said last evening that France and England have little sympathy with the proposed conference.

Paris.—The latest dates from Rio have been received. News is important. The Allies had attacked the Paraguayans at Villeta, in force, but were driven back with a loss of fifteen hundred in killed and wounded.

London.—It is arranged that a conference of the Great Powers shall assemble at Paris early in January.

The Vice Chancellor, Sir G. M. Gifford, succeeds the new Lord Chancellor, Sir Wm. Page Wood, as one of the Lords Justice in the court of Appeals in chancery. Mr. James Deane has been appointed Vice Chancellor, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Gifford.

Paris.—evening.—A dispatch from Vienna states that the Austrian ambassadors at Constantinople and Athens are to be recalled, and their positions are to be filled by persons unobjectionable to both Turkey and Greece.

London.—The following dispatch from Constantinople has been received: Dell Janis, the Grecian minister, has formally retired from his post. The Porte declines to recognize the proposed Conference of the Powers.

Marseilles. Dispatches have been received, giving the particulars of an accident which occurred recently near Smyrna, Asia Minor, to the Egyptian mail steamer, *Isis*. The collision took place in the gulf, and it is said that over 200 passengers were killed by the shock.

New York, 25.—The *Herald's* Athens special says the Greek Chambers have acceded to the demand for their approval of extraordinary credits of a hundred million of drachmas, and also for extraordinary levies of men for the army and navy.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 26th.

Editor *Evening News*.—Dear Sir, I like exuberant fancy. It consorts with my predilections, and that is why I so admire your Echo City correspondent of the 20th inst. He is a fanciful writer, and tells some good things. The arrivals at Echo City I cannot speak of, the sole cause why more buildings were not erected there a week ago, was the lack of lumber. But your present correspondent saw only one petticoat in Echo City, on the 16th inst., not a child, and lots of lazy, idle men; some with dry goods exposed, and no buyers.

There was a bridge over Echo creek—a toll bridge—I enquired by what authority it was erected, and was willing to pay the toll on receiving the information, but felt somewhat bothered, to use an Irishman's phrase, when I recollected that no person had the right to build such an institution in this Territory, without the sanction of the Legislature; and Congress had taken such power from it in the March of '67, so that no toll-bridges could be erected under the circumstances.

This is the main point of my communication, for much feeling existed on the matter. I rode over the bridge twice, the last time with the local mail carrier, both of us determined to give the bridge builder a chance to stop us, pistol in hand, and compel us to "stand and deliver;" but both, I think, were known, for no person spoke to either. The morning before some teamsters were stopped, and after a quarrel paid half price. The bridge was principally constructed from the debris of the old county bridge, which makes the imposition more glaring. Mr. Bromley proposed buying the "bridge," and making it free; and offered the contractor twenty-five dollars over cost to make it so. Judge Hinchley has an eye to the matter, and may interfere, if the charge for crossing is continued, for it is a county road.

I have no wish to conflict with your correspondent; but I am a man of plain facts and feelings; and believe Echo City will never have much of an existence—except on parchment.

VIATOR.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 23rd, 1893.

Mr. David McKenzie.  
Dear Sir:—Understanding that you have decided to withdraw from theatrical life, the undersigned would avail themselves of the opportunity to manifest the high regard they have for you as an actor, and their esteem for you as a companion and a gentleman, by tendering you their services, complimentary, for a farewell benefit, and they feel assured that the public of Salt Lake City, to whom you have been so long and favorably known, will unite with them on this occasion, to render you such a testimonial of regard as will be gratifying to your feelings now, and cause you pleasant remembrances in days to come.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 25, 1893.

To Mr. David McKenzie.  
Dear Sir:—No one could hear with deeper regret of your intention to withdraw from the stage, of which you have been so long and so successful a member, than I have been willing to offer my humble services to any one in my profession for the occasion of a benefit to you, dear sir, and I trust the people of Salt Lake City will reward you with the strongest substantial proof of the esteem in which you are held by them. This is the earnest wish of  
Yours, sincerely,  
MARIA METEUA SCHELLER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 26, 1893.

Madame Scheller, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Salt Lake Theatre:—In accepting your offer to play for my benefit, I take the liberty, thus publicly, to express my gratitude for this evidence of your good feeling towards me, and to assure you that I shall ever cherish it as something very dear to my memory. To meet your wishes the Management have named Monday, the 28th inst., as the most suitable night for my benefit. Respectfully yours,  
DAVID MCKENZIE.

Special Notices.

TO THE MERCHANTS.—We have just received a large lot of Boots, Shoes and Hats of various kinds suitable for the season, which we will clear out low for cash.

Raisins, currants, spice, peel, fancy candies, canned fruits and all things nice for CHRISTMAS.

CHOICE STATES CHEESE, LARD, and BACON. Best quality of STATES SOAP reduced to 30 cents per bar, at G. W. DAVIS'.

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Who will appear in her beautiful Personation of

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The Favorite Tragedian,

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The immense success attending the reproduction of the Great Sensational Play of

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On the occasion of his retiring from the Stage, by

MADAME SCHELLER,

And

Mr. G. B. WALDRON

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Company, On MONDAY, DEC. 28th.

(See correspondence in another column.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVED.

DR. JOHN GERBER, Homoeopathist, Office at Residence on the South-east corner of the fourth Block west of the Meat Market, or one Block north of the Court House.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of the late President Heber C. Kimball, by the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate, to present them for payment within the next thirty days, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same without delay.

Salt Lake City, Dec. 1st, 1893. H. P. KIMBALL, H. W. LAWRENCE.

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