

Correspondence.

The Utah Cashmere Goat Company.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 16, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir:—Having lately received a letter from Joseph E. Johnson, Esq., of St. George, Secretary of the above company, I have thought a few remarks on the present position and prospects of the propagation of that very useful animal in Utah might not be uninteresting to your readers, and to the stockholders of said company.

In December, 1871, a company was organized in Salt Lake City, for the purpose of purchasing, and introducing into this Territory, the Cashmere or Angora goat. This company purchased from R. W. Furnace, Governor of Nebraska Territory, and Dr. Geo. B. Graff, of Omaha, a flock of Cashmere, Angora and mixed goats, which were brought here under the supervision of Dr. Graff, and forwarded to the neighborhood of St. George, under the care of Hon. Benjamin F. Johnson, Superintendent of said company. Being late in the season when they were removed from Omaha, the train encountered a severe snow storm on the plains, which, in spite of the greatest care taken by Dr. Graff, resulted in the loss of a number of animals from exposure. Mr. Johnson, also, in taking the 110, the number purchased from this place, labored under the same difficulty, and encountered several severe storms on his journey South, from the effects of which a number died.

The goats, when purchased, were represented as being about one half pure blood and full blood, and the other half mixed, from the common goats, graded up, the latter exhibiting a great approximation to original stock.

Several hundred female goats, of the common stock, were purchased by the company, for the sake of grading up and more rapidly increasing the stock as well as utilizing the common goat in the South, as we had a sufficiency of fine pure males for the accomplishment of this object. Mr. B. F. Johnson placed them in charge of S. E. Johnson, who took them to Kanab and herded them for sometime with sheep. It was considered better, however, to have them herded by themselves, as they numbered at that time (1873) of all grades 772. Arrangements were therefore made with a Mr. Ide to herd them, who had a team, covered wagon and tent, and a wife and boy; and it was intended to move them from place to place, herding them in a warm climate in winter, and removing them to a greater altitude in summer, as experience has proved that they do not prosper so well when exposed to the cold storms.

I now quote from Mr. J. E. Johnson's letter to me—

St. GEORGE, Utah, Oct. 2, 1874.

Bro. John Taylor, President Utah Cashmere Goat Co.,

Dear Sir:—Again, to the annual stockholders' meeting, I am unable to make a clear and explicit report of the financial condition of the company, owing to the fact that I am unable to learn the precise number of goats, or the losses that have occurred during the past year.

Finding it expedient to remove the herd from the vicinity of Kanab, on account of loss in cold weather, we succeeded in making a bargain with James Ide to take charge of the herd, and on the 1st of Dec. 1874 he received them from S. E. Johnson.

Thus James Ide started out, with 772 head, all grades, and when he had arrived at Winsor a fierce snow storm overtook them, and before he could get them to a better ultimate he lost, of old and young of all grades, about 300 head, many of them young kids (I suppose dropped at the time, J. T.) and one horse, since which the herd has been prosperous. It is now located within fifteen miles of this city. Another crop of kids, numbering from three to four hundred, are now fine, with prospects of another crop in January. We contracted with the present herdsman for two years, he to have one dollar per head for any kid raised to a year old, and fifty cents per head for each goat herded for one year. Brother Ide gives good satisfaction in his care of the herd, and in future they will be kept out of the snow.

Bro. Ide tells me that as near as he can calculate the herd now numbers one thousand, more or less, with choice grade of kids generally, and prospect of saving the next crop of kids.

At next spring shearing and numbering, I expect to be able to make a complete exhibit of the financial condition of the company, and I intend to settle and square up all the old accounts.

I am respectfully,  
J. E. JOHNSON,  
Secretary U. C. G. C.

In all new, untried enterprises there are generally more or less difficulties to surmount, and I must confess that I felt a little diffidence in commencing this, particularly as no one could be met with who was conversant with the habits and treatment of the Angora goat,

these being the first flock introduced into this Territory. From the above it will be seen that we had our embarrassments, that the goats are not so hardy as was anticipated, and that while no blame attaches to any body in charge, yet heavy losses have been sustained. On the other hand their increase has been very rapid considering the severe losses, and with our present experience the outlook is very promising for the future; and even at the present there is no cause for complaint. We started in three years ago with 110; we have now, according to the approximate report, 1000, nine times as many, with a prospect of a large increase in January next.

The secretary has not furnished us with a detailed financial statement, yet I am of the opinion, from data in my possession, that there will be little if any difficulty in this respect. The amount of stock allowed to be issued without further provision is \$6,000. The original purchase and delivery here is a little over \$3,490. Both Benjamin F. and S. E. Johnson were principally paid in stock, for their services in driving and herding, assisted by the disposal of three goats, for which they obtained \$460. The common goats purchased were to be paid for in stock, and it is expected that the sale of the wethers, which make a superior article of meat, or mutton, will cover all expenses of present herding. I paid a claim of \$300, a deficiency occasioned by that amount of subscription not being met, and which stock is now for sale, and the only original stock to be disposed of.

The stock subscribed is fully paid up. No assessments have been asked, nor are they permitted. There is no personal liability further than stock subscribed. Mr. Johnson says that he "expects to settle and square up all old accounts next Spring," so that there will be no company liability, and the whole affair seems to be so far satisfactory.

The Angora or Cashmere goat is the best, and produces the finest wool in the world. Mr. David Cannon, from St. George, speaks of the flock in the highest terms. In a conversation I had with Col. Saxe, the importer of fine blooded stock, who is quite familiar with the goat question, he told me that he thought our prospects were very flattering, and that the breeding of the Angora or Cashmere goat will before long be a very important feature in our Utah industrial products and enterprises.

It is not now the intention to take in any more common goats, but to breed these up to the purest and highest point possible, and then breed none but the very best. Vice president, Hon. Erastus Snow, the Messrs. Johnson, Dodge and other gentlemen in St. George are paying attention to these matters.

The object of the company in the introduction of these very superior animals, was to grade up our common goats, and in so doing to make a superior quality of meat, to provide morocco and kid leather from the pelts, to furnish fine mats for carriages and parlors, rich and superior articles of clothing and other industries, and to introduce a rich, silky, glossy, valuable wool, from which is manufactured the finest and richest fabrics in the world.

From present indications of a rapid increase, with the experience attained, there is a reasonable prospect of the accomplishment of this object.

I wish to see all the stockholders that can make it convenient, at my office, next Thursday, 22nd Oct., at 2 o'clock p.m., at which time I shall be pleased to lay before them all the information in my possession in relation to the company and its affairs.

Respectfully,  
JOHN TAYLOR,  
Pres. W. C. G. Co.

An effort is now being made to get the Tower of London opened one day in the week free of charge. Hepworth Dixon recently presided at a meeting held in London for that purpose.

The Saturday Review sees nothing in Mr. and Mrs. Tilton but a couple of weak, commonplace creatures, gifted with a diseased literary fluency and fondness for big words, who are perpetually wishing themselves in a state of rhapsodical frenzy.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 20.

Eighteen of Them.—The Grand Jury appeared in Court to-day and presented eighteen indictments, but against whom is not yet made public.

The Fair.—A prominent feature of the stock fair now being held in Agricultural Park, under the auspices of the D. A. & M. Society is the cattle raised in this Territory from blooded stock imported years ago, of which there are quite a number of specimens on exhibition.

Dissolved.—Messrs. McEwan, Graham and Thompson, of the Utah Job Office, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Graham having bought out the interest of the other two. He purposes removing to the premises lately vacated by the Mining Journal, in the rear of the Kimball Block.

About Five Dollars.—Mrs. Peterson, a dressmaker, was arrested this morning, at the instance of a Mrs. Davis, on a charge of stealing the latter's pocket book and five dollars. The two were in the police court this morning, when Mrs. Peterson became so noisy and belligerent towards her accuser that Justice Pyper had to threaten an order to have her arrested.

Married.—On Monday, Oct. 19, President U. H. Wells officiating, George Emery and Rose Wilding.

Also, on the same date, Elder Wilford Woodruff officiating, George Wilding and Sarah Brown, all of this City.

Both couples have our best wishes for a bright future. May the dark clouds of adversity never bedim the bright horizon of their happiness.

Breach of Trust.—A short time since Richard Lowry, of Hooper, Weber County, was entrusted by a person of that place with a load of grain to sell. He brought it to town, disposed of it and pocketed the proceeds. Mr. Belnap followed him up, finally found him and took him before Justice Pyper to-day. He plead guilty to the charge and the Justice at once committed him to the grand jury, before whom he will probably appear this evening.

"SALT LAKE CITY,  
Oct. 19th 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

"Allow me to call your attention to the following facts, for which I can vouchsafe:

"If I am not mistaken there is a city ordinance which ought to be in full force, making hunting, fishing, etc., on the Sabbath, a punishable offense. That ordinance just now seems to be a dead letter, as each Sunday may be seen troops of boys and men on foot, in buggies or on horseback, wending their way to the banks of the Jordan River or to the range on the other side, intent on sport, seemingly with no thought of God's command to 'remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.'

"Again a person passing, on any Sunday afternoon, through the 17th Ward would be greatly shocked to behold a crowd of boys, who ought to know better, romping, racing, yelling, &c., in the street, and that too before some of the parents' residences, when they ought to know or be taught to know better than to desecrate the Sabbath day by such conduct. Why is it all this cannot be put a stop to? Cannot the proper persons whose business it is, attend to these things and stop them and enforce law and order, that those who respect the Sabbath may not continually be shocked by such bad conduct? ONE WHO KNOWS."

We may add to the above that the 17th Ward is, by no means the only part of the City where a certain class of boys are most obstreperous. In the 20th Ward, on Sunday night, a gentleman had the gate of his premises lifted from its hinges and carried a distance away, and several foot-bridges were torn up by youths on mischief bent. If the police can do anything to abate this rowdy nuisance they will confer a public benefit.

Essence of Egotism.—Yesterday lack of space and time debarred us from alluding to, further than mentioning it in the Court proceedings, the special charge to the grand jury by Judge McKean, yesterday morning, in which he instructed that body to inquire into the truth

or falsity of certain allegations reflecting on him, contained in a clipping published in the Herald of Sunday morning.

That charge, however, is worthy of some consideration, as it is strongly indicative of the character of the man from whom it emanated. So far as the Judge's honesty from a financial point of view is concerned, we know nothing personally either one way or the other, further than that many of his most intimate acquaintances, both friendly and unfriendly, believe him to be above bribe taking, or any general financial corruption, and knowing nothing to the contrary we have no right to assume otherwise. There may be others, however, who believe they have excellent grounds for holding a contrary opinion, and so far as our knowledge goes, they may be right, but we have no such information, whether it exist or not.

Honesty enters into many more things than the mere matter of dollars and cents; in fact, it cannot be separated from any department of human affairs, and in no place should honesty and purity of conduct prevail to a more extended degree than in the position judicial; for in a just, equitable and honest administration of the laws the whole community at large is interested.

The charge in which the Herald was brought to task, was in miserably bad taste; it betrayed an almost inconceivable amount of egotism on the part of the Court. This was evident because it was a matter in which the Judge who delivered it was personally interested. It just amounts to this, that citizens against whom the Judge is strongly suspected of being prejudiced can be journalistically libelled, maligned and slandered by the organ of the crusading ring, but no notice, either special or general, is taken by the Judge of those slanderous attacks on the character of private citizens, but when an allusion is made to the Judge himself then he sets himself upon his dignity; he falls back upon the pharisaical doctrine of "I am holier than thou." Is this fair? Is this honest? Is this honorable? Is this just? Everybody in the least degree familiar with the daily conglomerations of detestable filth dished up in the "ring" organ knows how to answer that question. As a member of the bar remarked not long since when conducting a case before Justice Pyper; the paper alluded to was a disgrace to civilization, the greatest lie dispenser of the age, or something to that effect.

Why does not the Judge call the attention of the grand jury to the slanderous, libelous attacks on the private characters of citizens in that paper? Are his own rights so infinitely precious in his own eyes that he is entirely blind to those of others? If the Herald could, on any grounds whatever, be indicted for republishing the article clipped from the Virginia Independent, one would suppose that a sufficient number of cases in which the ring organ would be defendant could be brought before the attention of the grand jury to occupy the time of that body during the remainder of the present term of Court, cases which are as clear as day, involving slanders against respected citizens which everybody believes and many know to be lies made out of whole cloth. If newspapers are to be indicted for attacks on private character, it can be made exceedingly interesting for the "ring" organ, copies of which, containing the basest slanders, can be supplied to the grand jury. This should not be held back because it is generally believed that articles which have appeared in that paper have emanated from the Judge's pen.

"Uncle Sam."—The time was when "Uncle Sam" acted something after the fashion of a paternal relative to the people, but that kind of a policy seems to be rapidly giving out, especially towards the people of Utah, which is not only bad for this Territory but also for "Uncle Sam" himself, and for the country generally. Here is a horde of loafers foisted upon the people in the shape of U. S. marshals, and the government provides, in passing the Poland Bill, that the people shall pay for them. Now it is bad enough to have the class of which the United States Marshals are manufactured hereabout around at all, let alone being compelled to pay them for being around. Well, Congress may legislate to dip into

the pockets of the people in this way, but such legislation doesn't make it right, and it won't be right if the people should pay them, for it is wrong altogether. When a man is met by a highwayman and is compelled, at the muzzle of a gun, to give up his watch, that man does not relinquish his time-piece because it is right for the other to have it, but because he cannot help himself, and if he can get out of giving it up he will.

Some people may be so narrowed down in their ideas of a free government that they may possibly call it republicanism to interfere with local self-government, and legislate away the people's money against their will to United States officials, but we have an entirely different name for it. Besides the apparent dishonesty of the thing it appears diminutive potatoes for "Uncle Sam" to try to slip out of paying his own servants and simply because he thinks he has the power to do so, to compel the people of the Territory to pay them. If he wants any number of servants to do up any kind of dirty work, why don't he pay them up squarely himself? In fact it is very questionable whether the people or their legislative representatives care about appropriating the people's money by legislative enactment, to pay U. S. officials with, and although the Poland Bill provided that that class should be paid out of the Territorial funds, it omitted to provide for the utter abolishment of the Territorial legislature, which must provide for the disbursement of the people's funds by legislative enactment. To abolish every vestige of self-government by taking the disposal of the people's own money out of their own hands, is a something that needs greasing to get the people to swallow it. The people of Utah are not political slaves and they don't want to be. They want to be treated as they should be, and it is very probable that they will try to secure that kind of treatment or know the reason why. They have got some rights, and they are not ignorant of their nature. We have seen a good many people deceived in taking some other people for fools. The people want that which is right and just, and nothing more nor less, and if we understand them they will try to get it.

This legislating away of the people's money by "Uncle Sam" to his own servants, and not the people's, and some other things, show that he is sliding rapidly away from the spirit and letter of democratic republicanism on the greased plank of despotism, with his heels and the seat of his pants well soaked in oleaginous material, and the best thing for him to do is to stop in his downward career by sanding that plank, spiking his heels, applying the necessary amount of rosin to the seat of his unmentionables and getting ready for a good brace preparatory to taking a back leap to the platform of the people's liberties.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

From the Washington Star, Oct. 8—

All the furniture and baggage belonging to headquarters of the army, was shipped from this city to St. Louis this morning. The rooms heretofore occupied by General Sherman and staff in the War Department building will be used by the clerks of Adjutant General Townsend's office.

Intelligence from Cheyenne represents that rascally Indian agents are swindling the Sioux out of rations and clothing, thus paving the way for fresh Indian complications, and possibly for a war with the most formidable tribe on the plains. What a blessing it would be if in every case where an agent is caught robbing the Indians of their just dues, he could be turned over for punishment to his victims! If this could be done there would be but few dishonest Indian agents, and Indian wars would seldom be heard of.

From the Washington Star, Oct. 12—

An application from Chiang-Quan-Wa, a Chinaman of San Francisco, for a patent for improved overalls—the first application for a patent that has ever been made by a subject of the Chinese empire—was filed at the Patent Office to-day.

From the Washington Star, Oct. 13—