

ditions in the industrial interests continue to improve, not to mention the great crop of corn that is now promised from the granary states, stockmen will have no reason to complain on account of the prices that the cattle will bring next fall. The same reasons should tend to keep up prices on sheep.

Unlike cattle, the receipts of sheep have been very large. For the year they number 2,894,700 head, an increase of 355,800 when compared with last year. At the present time prices are very unsatisfactory. Had it not been for the extraordinary increased demand for export purposes, the sheep market would have been very bad all winter. This feature was what saved it, and now that there are few sheep heavy enough for that purpose going to market, we find prices demoralized. To show how the foreign demand has been taking our sheep, notice the export movement from Boston this year as compared with last; the total this season numbering 84,516 as against 15,737 last. This export movement can be explained as a feature of the cattle shortage, for exporters engage ship-room ahead, when they have to take and pay for; not being able to buy cattle that were suitable for the movement, they had to fill out with sheep or lose the freight charges.

Just at present the market is suffering from the rush of poor, trashy sheep from Texas and the Southern States. This happens every year, and will continue until the breeders down there improve their flocks as they have the rest of the cattle. They, more than anyone else, are to blame for the bad prices paid, and it would seem reasonable to believe that after going through this same ordeal year after year they would learn that the trash they produce is worthless. Good sheep or cattle always sell well and strengthen the markets, while poor stuff does the opposite. The good crops, decreased supply of cattle and improved trade conditions are all going to help bring up the prices of sheep to a point where it will be profitable to produce them.

These are the actual conditions of the live stock trade, and any intelligent person can draw a sensible conclusion from them. The howl raised by the rattle-brained Populist or by the San Francisco butchers that the markets of the East are controlled by the big packers and killers of live stock, is all hoax. There is but one element that can ever affect the law of supply and demand, and that is quality of the offerings. Let the stockmen of this section remember that word **QUALITY**.
A. E. De RICQLES.

JUDGE M. KIRKPATRICK DEAD.

The announcement that Judge M. Kirkpatrick died at 10:27 Saturday at St. Mary's hospital in this city came with a shock to the many friends of the highly esteemed attorney, whose arrival in town had been announced in the papers Friday. Mr. Kirkpatrick was formerly a resident of Salt Lake City, as one of his daughters, Mrs. John A. Marshall, now is. He stood high in his profession, being a member of one of the recognized leading firms of the West. He first came to Salt Lake in the '70s, and was one of the firm of Hempstead and Kirkpat-

rick. Then he moved for a few years to Nevada, and returned to this city, where the legal firm of Bennett, Harkness & Kirkpatrick took a place in the front rank. Next the co-partnership was Benoit, Kirkpatrick & Bradley, upon Judge Harkness retiring from active practice; and later the firm became Bennett, Marshall & Bradley, by the removal of Mr. Kirkpatrick to Butte, Montana, about six years ago.

Mr. Kirkpatrick came to this city on Thursday evening, intending to return Friday evening. His object here was to attend to some business, and during the day he met with many old friends, with whom he chatted in the most pleasant manner. He expressed himself as feeling in the best of health. Suddenly, at 4:20 p. m. Friday, he was seized with a severe pain, while at the Kautstord hotel. He retired to his room, and getting no relief, Dr. Niles was called. Assistance was brought, and later Dr. Fowler was engaged on the case. Mr. Bradley, one of his former partners, also gave the most vigilant attention to his friend and old-time associate, and at 12 o'clock Mr. Kirkpatrick seemed much relieved. The doctors, however, had pronounced the trouble to be appendicitis, so there was no relaxation of the watchcare over the afflicted man.

At 5 o'clock Saturday severe symptoms again appeared, and a consultation of physicians resulted in the decision that the only hope of saving his life was in an operation. He was accordingly transferred from the hotel to the hospital with great care, where Dr. Pinkerton and others associated with the case awaited to use the surgeon's knife as a last resort. An examination was made, and it was found that the pulse was too low, indicating that the patient could not bear up under the operation at that time. To strengthen him for the ordeal, medical skill applied the best powers at its command, but the patient gradually sank, and at 10:27 a. m. expired.

A few minutes before this time, a statement made before an attorney in Judge Merrill's court that Mr. Bradley was absent in attendance upon Judge Kirkpatrick who, in all probability, was dying, caused a deep impression, and rushed into silence for a moment all in the court room.

The deceased was about 65 years of age and leaves a wife and two daughters. He was a wholesome and cultivated yet unassuming gentleman, who made many warm friends and was highly regarded by all acquaintances. He had not the slightest inclination to ostentation or display, as may be illustrated in the fact that while many people called him Judge Kirkpatrick, yet to his intimate friends he was familiarly known as "Kirk," the title "Judge" not being applied in his presence. At one time here, when his name frequently appeared in the newspapers because of his association with prominent cases, he called upon the newspaper reporters in quiet conversation, making the modest request that they do not call him "Judge." "I am not a judge," said he, "only plain Mr. Kirkpatrick."

As to his business affairs, all are in perfect condition. His son-in-law, Judge John A. Marshall, of this city,

is now on the Pacific ocean, on a trip to Tahiti. Mr. Marshall and her sister Miss Kirkpatrick were to accompany him, but word has been received that they would go by steamer instead of a sailing vessel, hence it is supposed that they are yet in California.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was notified by telegraph of the dangerous illness of her husband, and engaged a special train at Butte to bring her to his side.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., July 1.—The posse which went in pursuit of the escaped Christian brothers are coming in one by one, chagrined over their failure to capture the elusive murderers.

CINCINNATI, O., July 1.—Dr. Leroy B. Smith, of Millersburg, Ky., and Miss Elizabeth Smedley, daughter of William E. Smedley, of Salt Lake City, were married today. Last fall Miss Smedley was sent to the convent at Georgetown, D. C. A few days ago she graduated and Tuesday arrived in Millersburg, Ky., to visit her uncle, and there met her future husband. They came to Cincinnati on an early train this morning.

Miss Smedley's uncle telegraphed to a friend here to stop the marriage, but it was too late. Dr. Smith holds the chair of assistant professor of surgery in the homeopathic medical college at Louisville.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Hugh Craig, vice-president of the chamber of commerce, says that from a thorough investigation of the subject he is convinced that the Pacific cable which has been talked about for years on this side of the United States and discussed at intervals in Congress, is to be built by British capitalists. To the statement that Englishmen and Australians with Canadians have decided to undertake the work, he adds the further fact, that the difficulty of obtaining a mid-ocean station has been overcome. It will be remembered that the United States government decided last winter not to sanction the establishment of such a station on any of the Hawaiian islands to be controlled solely by Britons.

To avoid international complications a station has been decided upon in latitude 3 north on Fanning island.

The cable is to be laid from Auckland, New Zealand, to Norfolk island, in the South Pacific, a distance of 416 miles. The second section of the cable will be from Norfolk island to Fiji, a distance of 1,022 miles; the third to Fanning island, 1,715 miles, and the fourth and largest section, from Fanning island to Vancouver, a distance of 3,232 miles. The total length of this cable would thus be 6,484 miles, or almost three times as long as the shortest transatlantic cable.

The estimated cost of this cable from Auckland to Vancouver is £1,517,000, or in round figures \$7,585,000. This cable it is proposed, shall be only one of a number of cables connecting with it in the southern hemisphere. The principal connection will be between Auckland and Sydney, New South Wales.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A special to the *Herald* from Rio de Janeiro says: The body of President Peixoto is lying