

freshening up vegetation. The army worm is damaging lucern to some extent and the sooner it is cut the better.

Orton—The week has been warm and favorable for growing crops that have plenty of water. Grass drying up on the range; water scarce.

Herriman—The weather has been warm and dry; some rain fell on 27th and 29th. Crops are looking well; first crop of lucern about all in; rather lighter than last year; water is getting scarce.

Gale—Some of the worms have died and the lucern that is standing has begun to blossom again; most of the first crop is out the storm on the 28th and 29th caught a great deal of the lucern ready to haul; it is very much bleached at present; the other crops are maturing very fast.

Newton—Week has been warm. Grain growing nice.

Cache Junction—Week warm, with clouds indicating rain. Hail damaged some grain.

Vernon—Warm, with slight showers. Grain in good condition and heading out. Haying commenced, average crop; feed on the range the best in years.

Vernal—Splendid growing weather during the past week. Rain damaged the lucern hay to some extent. Caterpillars, cut worms and native grasshoppers doing considerable damage to fruit trees, garden stuff and alfalfa.

Joseph—Grain is growing fine; the cutting of hay has commenced.

Lehi—The past week has been good for all crops; first cutting of lucern nearly in, art crops looking well.

J. H. SMITH,  
Observer, Weather Bureau.  
SALT LAKE CITY, July 2, 1895.

#### MORE G. A. R. VETERANS.

Another prominent party of G. A. R. veterans arrived in this city Friday morning coming in over the Rio Grande Western from Oden on their way home from the Pacific coast. The party registered at the Knutsford and took a run out to Saltair with which they were delighted beyond expression. The various points of interest throughout the city were also visited.

The party is made up of General W. B. Franklin, of Hartford, Connecticut, General M. T. McMahon, New York, president and secretary respectively of the Soldier's National Home of the United States, George S. Steele, member of Congress from Indiana, Sidney G. Cooke, wife and two daughters, C. M. Anderson and wife, all of Ohio, Georg Sweetser, guest of the party and George Patrick, secretary of General Franklin.

The purpose of the tour is to pay a visit of inspection to the various soldiers' homes in the country. The first home visited by the board was that located at Dayton, Ohio and the following were inspected in the order named: Marion, Indiana; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Leavenworth, Kansas; Denver, Colorado; Santa Monica, California. From here the distinguished travelers will continue their journey eastward via Denver leaving over the Rio Grande Western this evening.

General Franklin is 72 years of age. He entered the military academy at West Point in June, 1839, and gradu-

ated at the head of his class in 1843. Among his classmates was Ulysses S. Grant. He was assigned to the corps of topographical engineers, and served until the outbreak of the civil war, being attached to the staff of General Taylor during the Mexican war. From September, 1848, to January, 1852, he was acting assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point, and from January to April, 1852, was professor of engineering and natural and experimental philosophy at the New York Free Academy, now College of New York.

At the beginning of the civil war he was in Washington in charge of the construction of the capitol, the treasury department and the general post office. He was appointed colonel of the Twelfth Infantry in May, 1861, brigadier general of volunteers on May 17, 1861, and major general of volunteers July 4, 1862. He received the brevet of brigadier general in the regular army on June 30, 1862, for his valiant conduct in the battle before Richmond, and of major general on March 13, 1865, for services during the rebellion. He resigned from the regular army March 15, 1868, and has since been connected with the Colt Firearms Manufacturing company of Hartford, Conn., as vice president and general manager. He had charge of the construction of the new state house at Hartford and was state commissioner of the Centennial exposition in 1876. General Franklin has taken an active part in politics for years, and at one time he was mentioned for a position in President Cleveland's cabinet.

General McMahon is one of the most prominent veteran soldiers in the country. He is a warm friend of Cleveland and has more than once accepted an office from the President.

General McMahon is a native of New York. He studied and practiced law at Buffalo to his youth as an associate of Grover Cleveland, but went, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, to California while a young man and attained a prominent position among the citizens of the new state. At the outbreak of the war he entered the service and was prominently associated with the history of the Army of the Potomac from Bull Run to Appomattox. His two brothers both died during the struggle. General McMahon was a principal and assistant adjutant general of the staff of General McClellan and the most fraternal relations continued between the organizer of the Army of the Potomac and his favorite staff officer until McClellan's death. McMahon also served as the principal staff officer of General W. B. Franklin. After this he was breveted by the United States government as major general.

General McMahon has practiced law, for a time was special postoffice agent for the Pacific coast, and also served for a time as Indian agent. After the war he was corporation attorney of the city of New York, was appointed in 1869 United States minister to Paraguay, served from 1872 to 1885 as receiver of taxes of New York City, when Cleveland appointed him United States marshal for the southern district of New York. He was grand marshal of the Cleveland inaugural parade, was once a candidate for secretary of

the United States Senate, and altogether has had a very eventful life.

General C. M. Anderson and Colonel George W. Steele have also war records of which they can well be proud.

General Franklin, as president of the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers, and the other members of the party as members of the national board, have been spending the past several weeks in an inspection of the soldiers' homes at Dayton, O.; Marion, Ind.; Milwaukee, Leavenworth, Kan.; and Santa Monica. They say that all the homes are in good condition and that nothing in the management of the institutions can be criticized. The home at Santa Monica is somewhat crowded, he estimates numbering in the neighborhood of 1,400. This, however, is not the fault of the management.

#### LIVE STOCK MATTERS.

The shortage of cattle at the four great markets, namely, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis, continues to be an interesting subject. For the six months ending June 30th, the receipts for 1895 were approximately 2,269,000; compared with last year this total shows a decrease of 443,822 cattle, and when compared with 1893 a decrease of 566,699 head. Of this decrease, Chicago has 310,000 head, Omaha 189,800 and Kansas City 42,600. The decrease at these three markets was offset to a small degree by the increase at St. Louis of 78,900 cattle, due entirely to local conditions and the movements of extreme southern cattle with which we out here have nothing to do, and which do not affect our trade, as no cattle from this section find sale in that market.

This shortage of nearly half a million cattle at the three markets in a half year, with prices satisfactory as they are and have been, surely indicates that the stock is not in the country, and that the supply on the ranges and farms has been greatly reduced. The department of agriculture at Washington show from their statements that the total number of cattle in this country last January was 59,868,845, of which 16,594,629 were milk cows. This is a less number of cattle than for any year since 1889. The actual decrease in receipts, namely 440,000, at the average of the light class or cattle killed in the East, represents about two hundred and twenty-five million pounds of beef, so for the past six months the total output of the big packing plants of the East has been that amount less than last year, and the consumption throughout the country correspondingly decreased. Times have been so bad that the working people have not been able to pay for high-priced beef; this class of people was becoming like their brethren in England and other foreign countries, where to have fresh meat once a week is considered a treat.

We are now witnessing a great revival in trade all through the East; the big iron and steel mills are working full forces at rest re wages, and the coal and coke interests are correspondingly stimulated. It is this class of business that gives employment to the meat-eaters and keeps the money of our country in active circulation. If the cattle shortage keeps up and con-