

SAYS WHITE AND JETT ARE GUILTY

Jury in Marcum Assassination Case Returns a Verdict of Life Imprisonment.

LITTLE SURPRISE OCCASIONED AFTER LONG DELIBERATION

Verdict Regarded as a Victory for the Defense as Prosecution Had Asked for the Extreme Penalty—Other Facts Concerning Kentucky's Celebrated Case.

Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 15.—The jury in the case of Curtis Jett and Thomas White, charged with the assassination of James B. Marcum, at Jackson, Ky., Friday morning returned a verdict of guilty fixing the punishment on each at life imprisonment. The verdict was returned at a time when there were but few persons in the courtroom. The only attorney present was County Attorney Webster. Jett received the verdict with comparative indifference and calmness. White, who has been apparently under a severe strain during the trial, flushed up and his eyes filled with tears. Attorney Golden, for the defense, stated that a motion for a new trial would be made as soon as possible. The general opinion seems to be that the motion will be overruled by the court and that it will then go to the court of appeals. The verdict occasioned little surprise here after the deliberation of the jury had been so prolonged. The only question which caused the delay, it is said, was that of punishment, death or life imprisonment. The verdict on the whole is regarded as a victory for the defense, as the prosecution asked that no middle ground be taken and that the men either go acquitted or be hanged.

Believed Verdict a Compromise. The case has been on trial almost three weeks, having begun July 27. At the first trial at Jackson the jury disagreed and it is believed that the verdict was a compromise with a juror opposed to capital punishment. The friends of Capt. B. L. Ewen and other witnesses for the commonwealth who have suffered greatly and were living in fear of their lives, are greatly relieved. They expected the death penalty, that they were confident would have been followed by confessions from the condemned men exposing parties high in authority in Breathitt county who are considered to be back of the conspiracy. There have been 27 lives lost within the past two years in the Hargis-Cockerill feud in Breathitt county, and this is the first conviction. No arrests or indictments had been made until last May when the troops were ordered to Jackson to protect the grand jury and afterward the trial jury and witnesses. Jett is still under indictment for first degree murder for killing Town Marshal Cockerill. Jett maintained his composure on hearing the verdict as much as ever, while White was greatly affected. Jett said Thursday night the rope had never been made with which to hang him, but he made no remark Friday. His friends say he will have a new trial and even if he falls in that effort he might be pardoned in the course of time. The friends of the defendants showed such relief as to leave no doubt of their previous apprehensions of the death penalty.

Motion for New Trial. The attorneys for the defense were absent when the jury came into court and Judge Osborne sent for them. The court asked them if they had anything to say after the verdict was read. Attorney Blanton and Golden, for the defense, said they had not. The judge then said that he would adjourn court until 1:30 Friday afternoon. Then Golden objected as he desired to leave earlier for his home at Barboursville. Judge Osborne told them to make their motion for a new trial. The attorneys then went to the office of Blanton and filed motion for a new trial. When it was announced that the jury had come out, a crowd gathered at the courtrooms, but it was quiet and orderly, all the mountain men having gone to their homes. At 10:45 a motion for a new trial was filed before Judge Osborne and he took the matter under consideration when court adjourned.

Rumor of a Plot. Winchester, Ky., Aug. 15.—The discovery of two sticks of dynamite in the cell in the Clark county jail, formerly occupied by Curtis Jett, the convicted assassin of J. B. Marcum, of Breathitt, has given rise to a story of a plot to release Jett during the time he was confined here awaiting trial. The dynamite was found in a water pipe by the negro, who is the only prisoner who has occupied the cell since Jett was removed. The quantity of the explosive was sufficient to have blown the jail to atoms.

Battleship Is Sinking. Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 15.—The United States battleship Massachusetts, which was seriously damaged by striking the pinnacles of Egg Rock Wednesday, continues to settle, but the officers say the change is so slight as to give no ground for fears that the ship will fill with water and sink. Sailing orders were momentarily expected, with the probable destination the Brooklyn navy yard, where the ship would be dry-docked for repairs. Capt. Eaton said his ship would be able to proceed under her own steam when orders were received.

English Champion Wins. Southampton, L. I., Aug. 15.—H. L. Doherty, the English tennis champion, defeated William A. Larned, the American champion, Friday, in the final match of the singles on the courts of the Meadow club. The victory was won in three straight sets by the score of 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

FORAKER ACT IS SUSTAINED

Judge Ray of United States Circuit Court Hands Down Opinion.

Case Decides Constitutionality of Revenue Tax on Goods Imported from Porto Rico.

New York, Aug. 15.—Judge Ray in the United States circuit court Friday handed down an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the Foraker act, which provided a new revenue tax on merchandise brought into the United States from Porto Rico, after the island ceased to be a foreign country. The decision sustained a demurrer interposed by the United States in action commenced against it by the sugar importing firm of Lascelles & Co., of New York. The firm imported a cargo of sugar from Porto Rico on June 12, 1899, which was placed on its arrival in a bonded warehouse. The entry was liquidated November 14, 1899, under the existing Dingley tariff act. On June 6 the entry was reliquidated and duties reassessed under the Foraker act. The firm protested against the imposition of any and all duties. Finally, under protest, \$2,500 duty was paid and suit for its recovery instituted. The government demurred, claiming that the goods were dutiable under the so-called Foraker act and Judge Ray sustained the demurrer. The real question at issue and one not previously raised was that portion of the Foraker act which provided for the assessing of merchandise at bonded warehouses at the time the new law went into effect.

CITY FAST FILLING UP.

Indications Are That Crowd at G. A. R. Convention at San Francisco Will Be Record-Breaker.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—The delegates to the National Encampment of the G. A. R. are pouring into San Francisco from all parts of the country, and from every indication a steady stream of humanity will set in this direction for the next ten days, packing the city with a larger number of visitors than ever attended any other event of the kind in the history of the city. The city is now in gala attire, the national colors flying and all the leading colors intermingled with G. A. R. emblems and other devices erected by patriotic citizens in honor of the occasion.

Conservative estimates figure that 15,000 persons will arrive in San Francisco from the eastern points on special trains and fully as many more on regular trains, while the arrivals from nearby points in California will run the aggregate up to fully 35,000 visitors who will take part in the proceedings of the encampment next week.

Salt Lake, Utah, Aug. 15.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired, accompanied by a party of seven, arrived from the east shortly before two o'clock Friday morning. In an interview Gen. Miles declared he was not a candidate for commander in chief of the G. A. R., and that he would support the nomination of Gen. John C. Black, of Illinois, for that honor.

STORM IN NORTHWEST.

Hail Destroys Thousands of Acres of Grain Lands in State of Minnesota.

Grand Forks, N. D., Aug. 15.—A hail storm Thursday evening cleaned out several thousand acres of grain north of East Grand Forks, Minn.

The rain of Wednesday night, which was general, was followed during the afternoon and evening by local showers, some of them very heavy. The country from here to Minto was visited, and thence from Auburn north to the boundary was well soaked. No hail was reported from any North Dakota point. The section of Minnesota is off the telegraph lines and it is not known how far the damage may have extended.

Treaty Is Amended.

New York, Aug. 15.—A cable dispatch to the Herald from Bogota, Colombia, says: The canal treaty committee has rendered a report accepting the Herran treaty with nine substantial amendments. Senators Perezotto and Joaquin Uribe, of the committee, voted for the rejection of the entire treaty. The senate, by a vote of 17 to 8, has decided to discuss the treaty in public sessions, in spite of the opposition of the minister of foreign affairs to such a plan.

May Abdicate.

Vienna, Aug. 15.—Unconfirmed rumor says that King Peter, of Servia, has threatened to abdicate, claiming he is virtually a prisoner in the hands of the military party. It is also rumored that the entire Servian ministry has resigned, owing to discord between those who aided in murdering the king and queen and those who did not participate.

Freight Trains Collide.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 15.—A rear-end collision between two freight trains occurred on the Vandalia main line at Jewett, Ill., Friday morning at two o'clock. Engineer John Dill, of Terre Haute, was slightly hurt. Several cars were smashed up and the track was blocked for several hours. Trains are being detoured over the Big Four.

Two Reported Killed.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 15.—The second section of No. 78 west-bound Vandalia freight ran into the section ahead, 18 miles east of Effingham, early Friday morning. The engineer and fireman of the second section and another man are reported killed.

Warned by Censor.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—Prince Mestcheraky, who recently criticized the high provincial officials in his newspaper, the Grasshopper, has received an official warning from the censor.

CENTER OF NEW YORK

Everything in Gotham Revolves About Wall Street.

IT WAS A "RICH MAN'S PANIC."

The Recent Flurry in the Street Did Not Greatly Concern the Poor—No Sympathy Shown for Keene—Other Items.

New York.—It is in the main true that the troubles in Wall street are a "rich man's panic."

There were poor men who had been lured by seductive circulars to buy stocks "at the top" who were sold out long ago; there were nervous widows who had bought perfectly sound stocks for investment and were frightened into unnecessary sale by sagging quotations which did not hurt them in the least so long as the dividends were paid. But in the main the public, which usually gets hold of the tarred end of the Wall street stick, is having a lovely time just now. It is even languidly nibbling at bargain sales of stocks of sound worth at prices which will hardly be equalled for a generation to come.

The papers have been printing estimates that the fortune of John D. Rockefeller has shrunk by \$100,000,000 during the slump. There has, of course, been a great decrease of his wealth on paper, but even if the figures were as big as this it would not prove that Mr. Rockefeller has really lost a cent. Whatever his investments, if they were made with his usual judgment, they are as sound as they ever were.

There are, of course, rich men who have lost more severely than by the shrinkage of paper profits. You can pick them out on the fast steamers that run every afternoon to the Atlantic Highlands, where the "Wall street crowd" takes the train for Long Branch. The white, haggard faces, the muttering lips, the shaking, palsied movements, the hastily pencilled memoranda—those little sums that never will and never can "come right"—it is little enough like a pleasure cruise on the "boat of the brokers" every day.

The Great Bear's Downfall. Mr. Keene has had his reverses before and has bravely borne them. This time he, too, looks old and worn and haggard. His appearance of physical ill-health is heightened by the difficulty of his walk, owing to a lame leg that has been bothering him for some time.

There is little sympathy in the street for Mr. Keene. He has been the most conspicuous example of the "operator" pure and simple. Most men of his wealth become identified with some special property, and at least a large majority of them honestly strive to administer their trusts. The day of the "railroad wrecker" is not quite past, as the experience of Rock Island might hint, but he does not often get hold of an important line, and his prey is apt to be wrested from him, as Mr. Morgan took Louisville & Nashville from the reckless Gates.

Men like Vanderbilt, Gould, Harriman, Hill, Cassatt and the rest do their best to build up and protect their systems. Mr. Gould, for instance, could no more repeat his father's evil exploit of wrecking Erie than could slavery return in the south. So there is some impatience felt with a man who has made his reputation and two or three fortunes by bearing stocks, and who has never done a stroke of work developing any property.

I heard a curious prophecy of the Keene catastrophe two or three weeks before it happened. Up in the Adirondacks Talbot J. Taylor, Keene's son-in-law and head of the shattered stock-broking firm, had bought for \$60,000 a magnificent point of mountain land jutting out into Upper Saranac lake. Costly furniture expressed to Mr. Taylor was lying about the dock of the little steamboat, but there was no sign of their owner.

"I guess I know why he isn't building that big camp he talked about so much last year," said an Adirondack guide, pointing out the site selected for a cottage which would have surpassed those of Levi P. Morton and the Lewisohn brothers. "He's lost a million or so through Keene. He's pretty near the end of his rope, I hear."

The Adirondack guide is no fool, and he keeps his ears open.

Enemies in Wall Street.

From the fact that the banks did not greatly exert themselves to help Keene out there have been rumors about financial Titans striking at each other blows which wounded the whole investing public. Mostly bosh.

Wall street is the most pitiless place on earth. Let a hint escape that a certain man or group is in "trouble," and the bears will in an instant pounce upon the stock of which that man or

group makes a specialty. As it declines he must go to the wall or throw overboard other gilt-edged securities to placate his pursuers. So Stow, though personally popular on the street, was hounded by the bears on Mexican Central. So Keene was hounded until his bank loans contracted behind power to save the situation.

But the big men do not cut off their noses to spite their own faces. Rockefeller never brought on a slump that cut the price of his Amalgamated Copper down from 132 to 33. Morgan never countenanced a drive which has swept away half his fortune and brought North American down from 132 to 71. Whitney never played bear in the street in a campaign which incidentally sold down Metropolitan Street Railway from 269 to 113. Gould never favored a movement that cost Southern Pacific half its market price.

It was the great wave of heedless over-capitalization two years ago that caused the trouble. It will take time to get over it. And the promoters who caused the difficulty will not soon be forgiven.

The "Contract Labor" Clergyman.

The death of Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren would hardly be a matter of wide interest outside of New York but for the unwilling, annoying and ludicrous part which the gentleman played in a comedy of the law some years ago.

Dr. Warren was the son of Samuel Warren, whose "Ten Thousand a Year" was one of the "six best selling books" of its day. He was English born and was already a man of 48 when, in 1887, he was called to the rectorship of the Holy Trinity church.

Mr. J. Kennedy Tod is a very rich and quite eccentric banker, also of British birth. The contract labor law was then newly passed by congress, and Mr. Tod bitterly resented what he conceived to be an injustice to thirty men from the old world who secured employment before venturing to the new. The bright idea occurred to him that he could make the law ridiculous by opposing the importation of Dr. Warren as a "contract preacher."

Tod's motive was friendly, though hardly appreciated by its object. He had no objection to Dr. Warren's coming, but thought the preacher should be willing to have the law beaten over his shoulders.

However, the courts know no jokes. The case against the preacher and the church was gravely taken up and considered. Two decisions in the lower courts were given against Dr. Warren, but the United States supreme court finally decided that a congregation in New York could legally "call" a London clergyman. And the constitutionality of the law as to the laborers stood just where it was before, so that Mr. Tod had his labor for his pains, and Dr. Warren his vexation of spirit for nothing.

The Latest International Romance.

The new Lady Bagot, of Blithfield, Rugeley, England, is one of the most beautiful of the many American women in the British peerage.

As Lily May, of Baltimore, she was a favorite with the king and queen of England and with aristocracy for some years past. Lord Bagot is almost 50, and might have been a confirmed bachelor but for the tradition

that a lord must marry to "provide for the succession."

The Mays of Baltimore are one of those families which are famous for years for the manly strength of their men and the beauty of their women. It was with a member of that family that James Gordon Bennett when a young man had the celebrated difficulty which resulted in his being caricatured for years with a strip of plaster adorning his nose.

The Jaffrays in New York are such another family. All the sons are big, strapping fellows, all the daughters beauties of commanding presence and of vigorous type.

What it costs America to have its wealthy daughters marry foreign titled men is shown in the court records of the Garner family, recently reviewed. The father and mother were drowned four years ago. Of the three daughters one is the wife of Sir William Gordon-Cumming and the other two of Parisian noblemen. The entire estate was divided among them. Each got more than four millions, of which part was paid over absolutely and part was represented by several great cotton mills, which were to be carried on as a trust and a part of the profits paid to the heirs. A part of the profits were, however, to be held for a reserve fund of "working capital"—an eminently wise provision, it would seem, but not a legal one, for the daughters have just succeeded in breaking the will, and they are to get the entire profits of the trust. There is to be no working capital reserved, and the management is to be put into the cold, clammy and impersonal hands of a trust company.

Factories may be run in that way, but it isn't the way in which they are usually built up. OWEN LANGDON.

Unfair. "He deceived me shamefully." "But you knew he was a liar, you say." "Yes, but he didn't lie when I expected him to."—N. Y. Times.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

These Bonds. State Treasurer McMillan states that he saw no relief for the necessities of the state educational institutions except by an increase of the debt limit of the state, which would permit the issuance of state bonds for the different educational institutions.

At the present time the debt limit is only \$200,000. If this were increased to a million dollars, it would be less than one per cent on the total assessed valuation of the state. The debt limit of cities and counties through the state is 5 per cent on the assessed valuation, while the state debt limit is only about one-seventh of one per cent.

If the ordinary method of amending the constitution is adopted in this case, it would take several years to make the change. A special session of the legislature could do nothing to relieve the institutions, for it could issue no bonds, the state having already reached the debt limit.

If the debt limit were increased to a million dollars, the state could issue its own bonds for the amounts necessary to make necessary additions to the institutions, and they could be bought from the permanent school fund which has approximately a million dollars in cash awaiting investment. State Treasurer McMillan will not consider the capitol building bonds in any different light as regards their validity from the other institution bonds. Although they are placed in a different category by the supreme court, in that the direct proceeds of capitol lands may be used for building purposes, the state treasurer thinks it will be necessary for the state to sell lands and then convert the money directly to the purpose for which it is intended.

Wheat Estimates.

H. V. Jones, of Minneapolis, who is an acknowledged authority upon crop reports, makes the following estimates:

The wheat production of Minnesota and the two Dakotas for 1903 is 23,000,000 bushels less than in 1902. This reduction is in part due to a decrease of acreage and in part to a decrease of average yield. The acreage decrease is about 800,000, which, on the basis of the computed average yield this year, is equal to 10,000,000 bushels; the decrease in average of yield is equivalent to 1.35 bushels an acre, or about 17,000,000 bushels, at total of 28,000,000 bushels.

The amount of old wheat carried over to the new crop is estimated at 3,000,000 less than for the previous year, or 7,000,000, thus reducing the available northwest supply to 30,000,000 less than last year.

The feature of interest in the northwest crop, this year is the loss of wheat acreage. The total is computed here at 800,000 acres less than last year. The difficulty of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion on this point is admitted, but these figures are believed to be conservative and safe. The reduction of 1,000,000 acres last year is fully sustained by the distribution. The area, condition, average yield and total yields promised are as follows:

	Area.	Cond'n.	Yld.	Total.
Minn.	5,590,000	78	13.44	75,910,000
N. D.	4,500,000	75	12.38	55,910,000
S. D.	3,700,000	87	12.58	46,546,000
Total				178,366,000

How He Was Killed.

Details as to the manner in which Frank Mueller was killed in a box car have been received from Harvey. At the inquest, George Rooney, a companion of Mueller's, confessed that he committed the crime.

According to his story, which was corroborated by others, the party, consisting of Mueller, Rooney, Wilson and Taylor, had been drunk on alcohol for several days. Mueller, the dead man and owner of the gun, had been flourishing it around and pointing at the other fellows earlier in the afternoon. He went to sleep and Wilson took the gun and gave it to Rooney.

After awhile, Mueller woke up and, missing his gun, demanded its return. Rooney and Mueller quarreled and in the scuffle that ensued Rooney shot twice, the first taking effect and the second lodging in the side of the box car.

Pluck. Pluck induced the thirty-three business men of Litchville to chip in what each man felt he could afford, and so there was nearly \$1,600 raised in a few hours' time to drill a big artesian well for fire protection. This spirit of pluck is also building a brick school house that will cost \$7,000 when completed. This spirit of pluck has built Litchville into a little city that has met with praise all over the state.

News Notes.

The new Dunseith bank is now open for the transaction of business. John Welshan, the colored man arrested at Grand Forks on a charge of assault and battery, was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail by Judge Brown.

W. E. Low, of Harvey, was attacked by a vicious stallion which knocked him down and chewed one of his legs. Sykeston is having a building boom. A new M. E. church to cost \$2,500 is now practically assured, and a new \$4,500 school house is being built.

As a result of a drunken row at a dance eight miles south of Mandan, John Breiner, aged 27, was shot and instantly killed by Henry Henninger. Both are farmers. Henninger delivered himself up to the authorities, claiming self-defense.

Mayor Koch, of Minot, ordered all gamblers and crooks to leave town.

BITS OF NEWS.

Conditions all over the island of Jamaica as a result of cyclones are grave, and thousands are without homes or food.

Various embassies abroad discredit the report that Prince Ching has sought the good offices of President Roosevelt in the Russo-Chinese disputes.

Sir Thomas Esmond was received with great consideration by the pope, who expressed gratification for congratulations presented by the Irish representatives.

The Navesink national bank, of Red Bank, N. J., has been closed by the comptroller of the currency, shortages and a false report having been disclosed.

G. S. Brainard, a prominent lumberman and banker of Minnesota, has disappeared under circumstances which lead to a suspicion of suicide. His bank at Montgomery, Minn., is closed.

Samuel J. Parks, the indicted labor leader at New York, makes the announcement that a national strike against the "Iron League," involving between 200,000 and 300,000 men, will be inaugurated at once.

The general army staff has come into existence with Gen. S. B. M. Young as chief. The staff will consist of one lieutenant general, one major general, one brigadier general, four colonels, six lieutenant colonels, 12 majors, and 20 captains.

Twenty-four Illinois state banks and trust companies, reporting their condition as at the beginning of business on August 11, show an increase of \$1,868,000 in deposits and of \$1,514,000 in loans and a decrease of \$3,000,000 in cash since May 21.

TYPOS CLOSE CONVENTION.

Annual Session at Washington Adjourns Since Dis-Resolution Regarding Eight-Hour Law.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The forty-ninth annual session of the International Typographical union, which was convened in this city Monday, came to a close at noon Saturday. A vast amount of business was rushed through the morning, including the consideration of a number of committee reports, among them being those on label, allied trades, and the eight-hour question.

The last named committee noted the progress made during the last year in the eight-hours' movement, and favorably reported the following resolution, which was adopted by the convention:

"Resolved, That the committee on eight hours' day be instructed to notify local unions which have not already obtained the eight hours' day, or made contracts binding them to its provisional institution, that it is the sense of the International Typographical union that they make effort on January 1, 1905, to obtain the eight hours' day, according to plans deemed most expedient by such local unions in their several localities."

E. J. Bracken was elected fourth vice president and P. S. Nuernberger was elected delegate to the American Federation of Labor. With the adoption of the usual vote of thanks, President Lynch announced that the convention stood adjourned sine die.

Forest Fire Raging.

Baker City, Ore., Aug. 17.—A forest fire which has destroyed millions of feet of timber and is threatening the large sawmills and ranches is raging in the mountains near Sparta. The fire has been burning for a week, but it did not reach serious proportions until Friday. If it continues to spread at the present rate the timber in the Cornucopia range is doomed.

Passes Good Night.

London, Aug. 17.—It is announced that Lord Salisbury passed a comfortable night and was rather stronger Saturday morning.

THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, Etc.

Chicago, Aug. 15. WHEAT—Higher. September, 82½¢; 84¢; December, 82½¢; May, 84¢; 86¢. CORN—Heavy. May, 57½¢; 58¢. OATS—Steady. May, 38¢; 39¢. BUTTER—Market more quiet. Creameries, 14½¢; dairy, 15¢. EGGS—Feeling firm. Fresh eggs, at mark, new cases included, 12¢. LIVE POULTRY—Market same and steady. Turkeys, 8¢; spring chickens, 10¢; ducks, 9¢. POTATOES—Weak. Home-grown, 15¢ @ 17¢.

New York, Aug. 15.

FLOUR—Strong and held higher. WHEAT—Firm and higher. September, 82½¢; 84¢; December, 82½¢; May, 84¢; 86¢. RYE—Quiet. State, 58¢; 59¢ c. i. f. New York; No. 2 western, 68¢ c. i. f. aboat. CORN—Higher and ruled firm. September, 59¢; December, 58¢; 59¢. OATS—Nominal. Track white, 41¢ @ 42¢.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Aug. 15. HOGS—Good to prime shipping, 5.50 @ 5.65; good to choice heavy packing, 5.25 @ 5.45; rough and common heavy mixed, 5.10 @ 5.25; assorted light, 5.70 @ 5.85; thin to choice, 4.75 @ 5.75. CATTLE—Choice to fancy beefs, 5.00 @ 5.50; good to choice steers, 5.10 @ 5.25; medium beef steers, 4.30 @ 4.40; plain beef steers, 4.10 @ 4.20; common to rough, 3.20 @ 3.40; good to choice fat heifers, 4.10 @ 4.30; good to choice feeders, 3.75 @ 4.00; poor to plain stockers and feeders, 2.40 @ 3.50; fair to good cows and heifers, 3.20 @ 3.35; corn-fed western steers, 4.00 @ 4.25; Texas bulls and grass steers, 3.75 @ 3.85; Texas steers, fair to choice, 3.75 @ 4.25.

South Omaha, Neb., Aug. 15.

CATTLE—Market nominally steady. Native steers, 4.00 @ 4.50; cows and heifers, 3.50 @ 4.00; western steers, 3.50 @ 4.00; Texas steers, 3.75 @ 4.25; western cows and heifers, 2.25 @ 2.75; canners, 1.50 @ 2.25; stockers and feeders, 2.50 @ 4.00; calves, 2.00 @ 3.00; bulls, stags, etc., 2.00 @ 4.00. HOGS—Market shade to 5¢ higher. Heavy, 5.15 @ 5.25; mixed, 5.20 @ 5.30; light, 5.25 @ 5.40; pigs, 5.25 @ 5.40; bulk of sales, 5.25 @ 5.75. SHEEP—Market steady. Western yearlings, 3.20 @ 3.30; wethers, 3.00 @ 3.25; 2½, 3.00 @ 3.10; lambs, 4.00 @ 5.50.