p.

Sept. 28, John Dauberman and iss Hollenbach, both of Kratzerlle.

Sept. 28, John Shamory of Frankl twp. and Rachael Deobler of ntre twp.

Oct. 5, by Rev. W. B. Wieand, . George F. Garinger of Sunry, Pa., and Sadie Smith of ser Valley, this county.

Oct. 5, John Sower and Jane unner of Jackson twp.

Oct. 5, Peter Dreese of Snyder and Amanda Haines of Union p.

Oct. 5, Robert E. Erb and Sarah Reish, both of Franklin twp.

Oct. 2, J. Wetzel of Salem to lie Faust of Selinsgrove.

Oct. 9, by Rev. Haas, Thomas E. ogast and Caroline Keeler, both reeburg.

Oct. 9, by same, Benjamin G. ncis of Belleville, Ills. and lia Swarm of Selinsgrove.

ct. 19, by Rev. Erlenmeyer, Ritz to Lucinda Charles, both reeburg.

ct. 19, by Rev. Edmonds, John se and Amanda Hassinger, of Beaver twp.

ct. 19, by same, H. A. Hummel Susan Gearhart, the former of llecreek twp. and the latter of er Valley.

ct. 23, Samuel A. Boyer of twp. and Annie Gemberling ource.

ct. 23, J. F. Wagner and Su- Feliz, both of Penn twp.

ct. 26, by Rev. Erlenmeyer, than Shotzberger and Barbara n, both of Chapman twp.

ov. 6, at Kreamer, by Rev. Z. berger, Isaac F. Foy and Lydia nger, both of Snyder Co.

v. 16, by Rev. Erlenmeyer, Grimm and Clara Hostermann, f Freeburg.

v. 16, by Rev. Weand, J. O. nd Ellen M. Dreese, both of sburg.

v. 18, by Rev. Erlenmeyer, Kamble and Harriet Weiler, t Washington twp.

20, by Rev. Weand, How- Haines of W. Beaver twp. ry N. Krick of Bannerville.

23, by Rev. Erlenmeyer, Derck and Sevilla Schnee Berlin.

23, by same, John Field and both of Middlecreek twp.

25, at the residence of the father in Middleburg, by L. Shindel of Selinsgrove, ronmiller, Esq., and Mary daughter of Rev. J. P.

Notice to the Public.

ought from A. H. Wagner a dark rse and buggy, and I hereby give o all persons not to meddle with the C. A. GORDON, Perry twp.

ought from S. A. Wagner a top buggy eby give warning to all persons not with the same. JAMES GORDON, Perry twp.

MARRIED.

e Reformed Parsonage, New Mar. 30th 1898, by the Rev. ry Kohler, John F. Zech- f Troxelville, and Miss S. Ewing, of Beaver Springs, Snyder Co. Penna.

12, at the bride's parents in urg at 2 P. M., by Rev. ughter, B. F. Sechrist of wp. and Miss Hattie Reigle ace. They left on the 3 ain for Lewistown.

e 10th inst. by Rev W. A. nbrew A. Klingler and Fi- e, both of Kratzerville.

T. PLEASANT MILLS.

old snap came rather unex- many of our people.... ster J. N. Brosius moved on Thursday last..... Brosius and J. A. Schaffer place started for Bucknell y at Lewisburg, on Monday. people are awakening to hat a longer school term ary.....Katheryn Miller al intends to teach a select ere this spring.....C. n bought a horse and bug- A. H. Wagner.....

olumns of a newspaper rep- actual cash value. No afford to give free adver- more than a merchant to pass dry goods or shoes ounter for the asking!

UL YOUNG MAN; or, How I Went ith My First Girl. What I did, id it, and well, no matter, just it all. Price 10 cents, postpaid. RY BARNES, Pleasantville, Pa.

CONGRESS TO ACT.

Lawmakers Will Decide the Question of War or Peace.

CONGRESSMEN'S OBJECTIONS

To Giving the President Absolute Power to Act.

LEE'S TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

Our Consul General to Havana Greeted With Wildest Enthusiasm on His Trip From Tampa to the National Capital—Admiral Beranger, Spain's Minister of Marine, Declares That the Harbor of Havana and Other Cuban Harbors Were Mined by His Order.

Washington, April 12.—The future of the relations of the United States with Spain and to Cuba now rests with congress, the representative body of the American people. What course the elected men composing it will pursue cannot just now be foretold. The foreign affairs committees of both houses now have the subject in their control, and after due deliberation will report to their respective branches what they consider should be the attitude of the United States on the grave question presented. Early action by the committees is expected, but exactly when it may be looked for is not now determined. The full responsibility of the subject was placed upon congress when President McKinley yesterday transmitted to it a carefully prepared and anxiously awaited message relating to our negotiations with Spain with regard to the warfare in Cuba, and drawing therefrom his personal conclusions and recommendations.

No message in recent years, not even that of President Cleveland on Venezuela nor President Harrison on Chile, caused such widespread and intense interest. No message was ever listened to with more close attention by both galleries and members at both ends of the Capitol. That it did not create profound enthusiasm may have been due to the fact that its main features had been accurately forecasted or to a disappointment among those who wanted Cuban independence and immediate reprisal upon Spain for the destruction of the Maine. For a long time a large majority in both houses have favored recognition of the independence of Cuba; for more than two years, as voiced in resolutions passed by congress, the recognition of belligerency has been sought. Both of these propositions were antagonized in the message, and consequently in this regard the message did not accord with the majority sentiment.

The message left congress very much at sea because of the disparagement in views between it and the executive, an obstacle hard to surmount unless, as now seems probable, congress sees its course to lie in accord with the president's recommendation. It is generally believed that the president would have been authorized to intervene with the army and navy had it not been for the concluding paragraphs of the document, which announced the latest phase of diplomatic negotiations.

The senate committee on foreign relations immediately went into session, but reached no definite conclusion. From the fact that the Republican members held a consultation after the meeting adjourned, and what was said regarding it, the inference was drawn that some strong measure was necessary in order to carry any action by the committee through the senate. A declaration of war was talked of, and a declaration that the people of Cuba should be free, coupled with authorization to the president to bring this about by armed intervention, was suggested. It is well known that any proposition advanced will be met in the senate with an amendment declaring the independence of the present Cuban government.

The temper of the house could not be accurately determined, but there, as in the senate, the proposition for Cuban independence has to be met. Any report from the committee on foreign affairs that does not carry with it this feature will be antagonized by an amendment, and the prospects are that nearly all the Democrats and many Republicans would favor it. Efforts have been directed toward action which would secure the solid support of the Republican organization and Republican majority of the house.

The Spanish minister, Senor Polo de Bernabe, remained at the legation during the day, sending and receiving many dispatches and conferring with his advisers. He cabled the entire president's message to Madrid, except only the historical references to General Grant's message, Texas, etc. The minister said he must decline to make the slightest public allusion to the president's message, as any remark from him would be inconsistent with his position.

The war and navy departments continued their active preparations today. While eventualities are being prepared for, the sentiment in army and navy circles is that war is not so imminent as it seemed to be a few days ago. It can be stated on authority that no consideration has yet been given to the withdrawal of the United States fleet at Key West, as the administration holds that the situation has undergone no change which makes this withdrawal necessary or advisable.

LEE'S TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

The Patriotic South Wildly Greets Our Consul General.

Waycross, Ga., April 12.—Consul General Lee's special train left Tampa at 1:30 yesterday, and every station along the route lavished tributes upon him. The country for miles in the interior furnished ardent admirers, who came in carts, wagons and on horseback. Ladies filled the car with handsome bouquets, accompanied by missives expressive of their admiration. "Where is Lee?" was the cry from Tampa to this place, and until he made his appearance the crowds could not control their impatience. Whenever the general stepped to the rear platform outbursts of applause greeted him. Before reaching Jasper, Fla., three telegrams were received on the train urging him to make his appearance, so that the people could see him. Arriving there, the local company of state troops and a score of Confederate veterans, with a wild crowd, met him.

"A thousand welcomes to you, General Lee, as a brave man; a thousand welcomes to our old Confederate comrade; ten thousands of welcomes to you, sir, for your admirable official course as our consul at Havana," said one of the gray headed men. "I thank you, sir," said Lee "for your kind expressions. I thank the American people for the commendation they have shown my administration as your consul general at Havana. I have never really known until today how united the people are in sanctioning my course."

In the afternoon he endeavored to get some sleep, but it was impossible. The crowds would beslege the train and even attempt to force the doors of the private car in their frantic efforts to see the popular general. One aged veteran said: "I am 62, but all I want you to do is to sound the bugle, and I will be with you, saddle and boots. Don't put it off too long, general. Let us go to haul down the Spanish flag." This sentiment was general all along the line.

A DAMAGING ADMISSION.

Spain's War Minister Says Havana Harbor Is Mined.

Madrid, April 12.—El Heraldo De Madrid publishes an interview with Admiral Beranger, former minister of marine, in the course of which he expressed his confidence in the ability of the Spanish navy to win in the event of a war with the United States.

"There is no fear," said Admiral Beranger, "of our Cuban ports being exposed to a night attack, inasmuch as Havana, Cienfuegos, Nuevitas and Santiago de Cuba are defended by electric and automatic torpedoes, with a large radius of action. They were placed by order of the late Senor Canovas del Castillo and myself."

It is said the United States minister, General Stewart L. Woodford, leaves Madrid today. It is further alleged that he will be accompanied to the frontier by an escort of gendarmes.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Spaniards Jeered at Americans as They Left Havana Harbor.

Washington, April 12.—The events of the past week in Washington have kept the general public guessing. While there were endless war rumors, it was known that the president would oppose hostilities as far as consistent with national honor, and the members of his party in congress have felt averse to opposing his policy. While the war preparations in both army and navy have continued uninterruptedly the news given out here has led to the belief that war might yet be averted. A feeling of disgust spread over the country last Wednesday when it became known that the long expected Cuban message would not be transmitted to congress, although it had been promised on that day. The reason given was that Consul General Lee had counseled delay, fearing that there might be an uprising against Americans in Havana. The reports for the day were extremely peaceful. Thursday war clouds again appeared, it being announced that Consul General Lee had been ordered to leave Havana, and on that day the exodus of Americans from the Cuban capital was begun. Friday's dispatches from Madrid reiterated Spain's determination to allow no foreign intervention. Another peaceful change came on Saturday, when it was announced from Madrid that an armistice had been ordered in Cuba, and yesterday this armistice went into effect. But as the insurgents have not consented to the armistice, and still demand Cuban independence, it is not likely that the armistice will last. On Sunday the steamers from Havana landed the American refugees, including Consul General Lee, at Key West, and these refugees told of the jeers and insults that had been flung at them by Spaniards as they were sailing out of the harbor. "Get out, Yankee swine," was among the mildest expressions used. Vice Consul Springer waved his hand to a particularly abusive group and shouted: "Wait, wait, my friends; we will be back soon." When the sailors at Key West heard the expressions they felt certain that they would be called upon to bombard Havana this week, and the prospect of war made them extremely jubilant.

Sailors Expect a Declaration of War.

Key West, April 12.—The confirmation of the firm stand taken by President McKinley in the Cuban crisis, as shown by his message to congress, was received with profound satisfaction here. Naval officers think they are now likely to be in Havana tomorrow. Some of them go so far as to claim that the president's message is so warlike that their only speculation is as to whether Spain will weaken. All the sailors expect that the next bulletin from the north will bring a declaration of war, and they are wildly jubilant at the prospect.

Good Samaritans Maltreated.

New Orleans, April 9.—The steamer Utstein arrived at Port Eads yesterday from Matanzas. On board were Messrs. Curtis and Richardson, of the Kansas City Star, who represented Kansas City in the distribution of 600 tons of relief supplies to suffering reconcentrados. They were brutally treated in Matanzas, being compelled to fly to the vessel for safety. The Spanish mob jeered at them, spat upon them and otherwise insulted them, and at one time threatened to push them bodily into the bay.

Spaniards Shout "Death to McKinley"

Kingston, Jamaica, April 12.—At Santiago de Cuba last week, while Senor Francisco Portuondo, a prominent Cuban, read an account published in a New York newspaper of Colgate Hoyt's anti-Spanish speech at the banquet of the Sons of the American Revolution, Jose Ferrer, manager of the Spanish-American Mining company, in which Mr. Hoyt is interested, led a crowd, with a band, shouting, "Death to McKinley," "Death to the Yankees."

THE CUBAN MESSAGE.

President McKinley Declares in Favor of Armed Intervention,

BUT IS OPPOSED TO RECOGNITION

He Asks, However, That the President Be Given Absolute Power—He Discusses the Horrors of Weyler's Concentration Order and Refers Briefly to the Maine Horror.

Washington, April 12.—President McKinley's message to congress on the Cuban question, which was transmitted yesterday, reviews at length the revolution which has waged on that island for more than three years past, which is "but a successor of similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba during nearly half a century," and declares the latest outbreak "a struggle unequaled in the history of the island," which has "subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and uncivilized practices of warfare, shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people."

The message then proceeds in substance as follows:

"A once prosperous community has been reduced to comparative waste and its people have perished by tens of thousands from hunger and pestilence. Our trade has suffered; the capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost, and the trade and forbearance of our people have been so severely tried as to bend a generous impulse among our own citizens which has inevitably found its way into the halls of congress in the form of legislation.

After [illegible] of his [illegible] to bring peace to Cuba he says: "It is at length on the eve of concentration of General Weyler, in which I [illegible]

"By the time the present administration took office a year ago the agricultural population, to the estimated number of 300,000 souls or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinage, deprived of the means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions. As the scarcity of food became acute with the devastation of the denuded areas of production, destitution and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased in an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates from Spanish official sources, the mortality among the recon centrados from starvation and the diseases thereto incident, exceeded 50 per cent of the total number. No practical relief was accorded to the destitute. The overburdened towns, already suffering from general famine, could give no aid.

Illusory "Zones of Cultivation."

"The so called 'zones of cultivation,' established within the immediate area of effective military control about the cities and fortified camps, proved illusory as a remedy for the suffering. The unfortunates, being for the most part women and children, with aged and helpless men, enfeebled by disease and hunger, could not have tilled the soil, without tools, seed or shelter, for their own support or for the supply of the cities. Reconcentration, adopted avowedly as a war measure in order to cut off the resources of the insurgents, worked its predestined result. As I said in my message of last December, it was not civilized warfare; it was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave."

Referring to the assassination of Premier Canovas and the accession to power in Spain of a more liberal party, the message deals with the pledges of autonomy of the Sagasta cabinet and then discusses the work of the charitable people in this country in relieving the distressed reconcentrados, which has resulted in saving thousands of lives. The president declares further that "the war in Cuba is of such a nature that, short of subjugation or military extermination, a final military victory for either side seems impracticable."

"Realizing this," he declares, "it appeared to be my duty in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end I submitted on the 27th ult., as a result of much representation and correspondence through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until Oct. 1 for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the president."

The reply of the Spanish government to the above was to the effect that they would accept at once a suspension of hostilities if applied for by the insurgents. Then the efforts of General Woodford in the interest of peace are recounted, and then the president, after arguing at length against either the recognition of Cuban belligerency or independence, and citing numerous precedents in support of his position, continues:

"There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the other.

Reasons For Intervention.

"The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral, to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

"First—In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is specially our duty, for it is right at our door.

"Second—We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

"Third—The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

"Fourth—Aid, which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined—where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door, by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless altogether to prevent, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

"These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and painfully moved the American people. I have already submitted to congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The report of the court that a mine was the agent of her destruction [illegible] national honor. Two hundred and fifty seven sailors and [illegible] our navy [illegible] in the line of duty, [illegible] hurried [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] tion."

The Destruction of the Maine.

"The naval court of inquiry [illegible] is needless to say concerning the unqualified condemnation of the government and countrymen in his conclusion [illegible] the destruction of the [illegible] caused by an exterior explosion of a submarine mine. It did not [illegible] to place the responsibility [illegible] remains to be done.

"In any event the destruction of the Maine by [illegible] a national disaster to be [illegible] to be [illegible] that the Spanish government cannot assure safety and [illegible] in the harbor of Havana on a mission of [illegible] and hospitality there.

"The [illegible] relating to this [illegible] to be [illegible] minister to Madrid [illegible] the note [illegible] contained the statement that the Spanish minister for foreign affairs would [illegible] positively assert that Spain will [illegible] all that the honor [illegible] and justice requires in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to on the 31st ult. also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish minister at Washington of the 10th inst. as follows:

"'As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, whose decision Spain accepts in advance.

"'To this I made no reply.'"

He then quotes from the messages of Presidents Grant and Cleveland and from his own message of December last opposing recognition of the Cuban insurgents, declaring they have not yet demonstrated their ability to hold a stable government, and proceeds:

Spain Cannot Subdue the Cubans.

"The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying fearness, but it has not been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

"In view of these facts and of these considerations I ask the congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, ensuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

"And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued, and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

"The issue is now with the congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action.

"Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the queen regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace loving people will be realized. If it fails it will be only another justification for our contemplated action."

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Wednesday, April 6.

China has yielded to the French demands for concessions.

It is reported that all the art tile works in this country will be consolidated.

Recent frosts and snow are believed to have done much damage to the Delaware fruit trees.

Two occupants of a burning launch escaped death by jumping overboard in Long Island sound.

Rev. Charles A. Briggs, formerly professor of Biblical theology in Union Theological seminary, will become an Episcopalian.

An election fight at Brownsville, Tex., resulted in the killing of Constable Cobb and his brother and the lynching of their murderer, Editor Carter Guillen.

Thursday, April 7.

Lizzie Moser, of Browntown, Pa., was terribly mangled by a train.

People living near Mount St. Helena fear an eruption at any moment.

The people of Chicago will present a silver service to the battleship Illinois, now building at Newport News.

More than half of the $50,000,000 emergency appropriation has already been spent in ships, guns and ammunition.

Archibald H. Welch, second vice president of the New York Life Insurance company, died yesterday at his summer home at Northfield, N. J., aged 60.

Friday, April 8.

[illegible]

Saturday, April 9.

[illegible]

Monday, April 11.

[illegible]

Tuesday, April 12.

[illegible]

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, April 11.—Flour firm; winter superfine, $3@3.25; Pennsylvania roller, clear, $3.[illegible]; city mills, extra, $3.[illegible]@3.65. Rye flour quiet, but steady, at $2.85 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat weak; No. 2 red, 96½@97½c.; No. 2 Pennsylvania and No. 2 Delaware red, $1.00½@1.00½. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, April and May, [illegible]c.; No. 3, [illegible]c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 32c.; No. 2 white, clipped, [illegible]c. Hay firm; choice timothy, $[illegible] for large bales. Beef steady. Pork quiet. Lard easy; western steamed, $3.45. Butter steady; creamery, 17@21c.; do. factory, 12@16c.; Elgins, 21c.; imitation creamery, 13@15½c.; New York dairy, 15@18c.; do. creamery, 17@21c.; Pennsylvania dairy, 15@18c.; do. creamery, 17@21c. Cheese firmer; large, white and colored September, 7@7½c.; small do. do., 8@8½c.; light skims, 5½@6½c.; part skims 4@5c.; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs firm; New York and Pennsylvania, 10@10½c.; western, fresh, 10½c.; southern, 9½@9¾c.

Baltimore, April 11.—Flour dull; western superfine, $2.70@3.10; do. extra, $3.35@4; do. family, $4.25@4.50; winter wheat patent, $4.75@5; spring do., $5.20@5.40; spring wheat, straights, $[illegible]@4.15. Wheat dull; spot and month, 99½@99¾c.; May, 99½@99¾c.; steamer No. 2 red, 95½@96c.; southern, by sample, 96c.@$1.00½; do. on grade, 95c.@$1. Corn dull; spot and month, 34½@34¾c.; May, 34½@34¾c.; steamer mixed, 33½@34c.; southern, white, 36c.; do. yellow, 35c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 32@32½c.; No. 2 mixed, 30@30½c. Rye firm; No. 2 nearby, 56c.; No. 2 western, 57½c.

East Liberty, Pa., April 11.—Cattle firm; extra, $5.10@5.15; prime, $5@5.10; common, $3.90@4.20. Hogs dull and lower; prime medium weights, $3.95@4; heavy Yorkers, $3.90@3.95; light Yorkers, $3.80@3.85; heavy hogs, $3.90@4; pigs, as to quality, $3.50@3.75; good roughs, $3.20@3.50; common to fair roughs, $2.50@3. Sheep slow at unchanged prices; choice clipped lambs, $4.90@5; common to good, $4.25@4.85; spring lambs, $6@6.50. [illegible]