

Sarah Fender Is Dead.

At Centreville on Wednesday April 13, Sarah, widow of Aneur...

CENTREVILLE

Easter is past, the eggs are eaten, and the people are sick... Dr. R. Rothrock, wife and son were visitors in town over Sunday...

OLD COPIES WANTED.

In order to complete our files we want the following named issues of the Post:

July 4, Sept. 16, 1869; Oct. 6, 1870; Jan. 26, 1871; Apr. 17, 1873; Nov. 2, 1875; Mar. 17, 1878; May 15, 1879; Feb. 17, Mar. 10, 1881; Apr. 23, 1883; Mar. 27, June 12, Aug. 7 and Oct. 30, 1884; Sept. 17, 1885; Jan. 28, May 6, Oct. 27, Dec. 23, 1886; Dec. 29, 1887.

Any of our readers having copies of the above issues will confer a favor by letting us know. Such copies in good condition will command a fair price.

Strutal Murder and Suicide. Bethlehem, Pa., April 19.—DeWitt Blose, aged 46 years, was shot and almost instantly killed yesterday by John Kepscher, aged 35 years, a farmer employe on the Lehigh canal.

Widow's Terrible Crime. Butte, Mont., April 19.—Cyrus A. Bell, a malar, has been arrested, charged with attempting to burn Mrs. Marion Kelly and her two children to death in their home.

A Woman Bank President. Fort Deposit, Md., April 19.—Mrs. Evelyn Tome, widow of the late Jacob Tome, the well known millionaire philanthropist, was yesterday elected to succeed her husband as president of the Cecil County National bank.

Two Killed by a Breaking Derrick. Schenectady, N. Y., April 19.—Two Italian canal laborers were instantly killed and another seriously injured at Fondas Basin, six miles east of this city, by the breaking of a derrick boom while it was in use lifting stone.

A WARLIKE SOUND

In the Resolutions Passed by Both Houses of Congress.

WORKED TILL EARLY DAWN.

A Victory for the Opponents of Cuban Recognition.

BUT CUBA IS INDEPENDENT.

The Resolutions Go Through the Senate by a Vote of Forty-three to Thirty-five, the Minority Vote Being Cast by Those Who Demanded Recognition—In the House There Were But Six Dissenting Votes—The President Will Soon Issue a Call for Sixty or Seventy Thousand Volunteers, Which May Be Increased to a Hundred Thousand—Important Changes in the Navy Department.

Washington, April 19.—After one of the hardest fought battles between the two houses known in many years congress at an early hour this morning came to an agreement upon the most momentous question it has dealt with in a third of a century. The Cuban resolution was passed and was sent to the president this morning. Its provisions mean the expulsion of Spain from the island of Cuba by the armed forces of the United States. There were many roll calls in both houses, and each body held tenaciously for its own resolution. The conference had great difficulty in agreeing. The first conference showed a determination on the part of the house not to yield a single point, and it was only after long consultations with the house leaders that they agreed to allow the little words "and" in the first section of the senate resolution, which declares that the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

At 1:15 o'clock this morning the senate received the report of the conference committee of the two branches of the congress, and 12 minutes afterward had adopted it. There was a fight to the last minute, however, the advocates of recognition of the independence of the island republic standing their ground until they were fairly knocked down by a vote of 43 to 35. The minority vote was cast by those who wanted radical action, and insisted that the resolution should carry with it recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic. Upon this a split developed, which very nearly proved fatal to any action at all.

The resolutions as agreed to are as follows: Joint resolutions for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, and for the withdrawal of the United States from the island of Cuba, and the withdrawal of its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Whereas the abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have in the destruction of a United States battleship with 266 of its officers, action of congress was invited; therefore, resolved.

First, That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Second, That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third, That the president of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth, That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

The detailed vote on the adoption of the conference report in the senate was as follows: Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Culom, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mason, Morgan, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wilson and Wolcott—42.

act the regular business of the senate, but it was with utmost indifference that senators performed their work. Among those who remained on the floor while the sundry civil bill was under consideration the confusion was so great that business could scarcely proceed.

The scene in the senate, even up to the minute of adjournment, was one of wonderful beauty and impressiveness. Hundreds of brilliantly attired women and men in evening dress filled the galleries. On the floor were the makers of the country's history awaiting the verdict from the conference committee. When finally it came there was a hush in the great chamber, which a few seconds before had been thrilling with animation.

The house, after one of the hardest and most desperate fights in its history, succeeded in forcing the senate to yield the main contention in the war resolutions—the independence of the existing government in Cuba. With that exception the house accepted the resolutions. The Republicans who joined with Democrats in an attempt to concur in the senate amendments were rallied 14 votes at one time, and on every vote thereafter the vote dwindled. When the final vote was taken, shortly before 3 o'clock this morning, 319 votes were cast for the declaration upon which we are to go to war, if war it is to be. Six votes only were cast against it. They included five Republicans and one Democrat, as follows: Boutelle of Maine, Brewer of Alabama, Gardner of New Jersey, Johnson of Indiana, Loud of California and McCall of Massachusetts. Brewer is the only Democrat voting against the resolutions.

Representative Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, today introduced an administration bill authorizing the president to issue a call for volunteers to the number of 60,000 of 70,000 men. It will be considered immediately by the committee, its passage expedited as rapidly as possible, and will take effect immediately upon the president's approval. Its terms will authorize the president to call on the various states for quotas for making the aggregate.

Secretary Long yesterday decided to assign Commodore Howell to command the newly organized patrol fleet consisting of the Yosemite, the Prairie, the Yankee and the Dixie. This detail for Commodore Howell is a solution of a difficulty which has been confronting the department ever since his return from the European station. Secretary Long was very anxious to avail himself of the experience of Commodore Howell, but found some difficulty in doing so, in view of the fact that he outranks both Commodore Schley and Captain Sampson, in command of the two fleets. Neither of these officers could in justice have been relieved to make room for Commodore Howell, and the creation of the new fleet solves the difficulty. It is probable that the San Francisco will be retained by Commodore Howell as his flagship, thus materially increasing the strength of the coast squadron.

Probably with the view of availing himself of the large experience of Rear Admiral Sicard, Secretary Long has revoked the sick leave of that officer and ordered him to duty in his own office at the navy department. Technically Admiral Sicard succeeds in the secretary's office Captain Sigbee, who has been acting in a similar capacity since Captain Barker's relief as professional adviser to the secretary.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The House Announced a Determination to Defeat Cuban Recognition. Washington, April 19.—On Tuesday of last week the foreign affairs committees of the two houses accused the president's message, and many were the reports as to their probable action. Consul General Lee was the hero of the day, and his every appearance in public was the signal for a spontaneous ovation. At night there was a monster demonstration in his honor, in which a delegation from New York took part, and he was compelled to make a speech. He declared that if war comes in a few days or a few years New York and Virginia would stand shoulder to shoulder.

On Wednesday the foreign relations committees of both houses presented warlike resolutions. The senate resolutions demand that Spain withdraw her troops from Cuba at once and relinquish authority over the island, and the president is directed to use our army and navy to enforce the demands. The senate resolutions are still being discussed.

The house acted expeditiously. Only 40 minutes were allowed for debate, and then the resolution reported by the committee was adopted by a vote of 322 to 19. It is as follows: Resolved, That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba, and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution.

Meantime the war preparations were rushed with increased activity. It was announced by the navy department that the American line steamers St. Louis and St. Paul had been purchased as auxiliary cruisers, and they will be speedily transferred into war vessels. Soon afterward came the announcement that the flying squadron had raised anchor at Hampton Roads and put to sea.

This fact caused intense excitement in all quarters, and finally elicited the official statement that the squadron had merely gone to sea for a short practice cruise. It was rumored that the Spanish vessels at Porto Rico had sailed, but this could not be confirmed.

On Wednesday there was a disgraceful scene in the house. During a heated discussion Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, called Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, a liar. Quick as a flash the Georgian hurled a large bound copy of the Congressional Directory at the Pennsylvanian. It fell short, but for a time there was a perfect pandemonium on the floor of the house, while the speaker rapped vainly for order. One of the house employes was knocked down by Mr. Brumm while trying to pacify that member. After it was all over both members discovered that it was "all a mistake," and mutual apologies followed.

The principal news event of Thursday was an intimation that the European powers would endeavor to coerce our government into giving Spain further time in which to try the armistice recently proclaimed, but later events make the prospect of European action improbable. The navy department announced the purchase of another auxiliary cruiser—the Venezuela, of the Red D line. The Twenty-fifth regiment of infantry (colored) camped at Chickamauga Park, near Chattanooga, Tenn., and the camp is known as Camp Boynton. The men are eager to face the Spaniards. The cruiser New Orleans, formerly the Brazilian cruiser Amazonas, arrived at New York. Testifying before the senate foreign relations committee, Consul General Lee expressed the belief that a Spanish officer touched the button that exploded the bomb which destroyed the Maine.

During the debate in the senate on the Cuban resolutions last Friday Senators Money of Mississippi and Wellington of Maryland indulged in a personal controversy, during which Mr. Money called Wellington a liar. There was considerable excitement, but no violence. Mr. Money afterward apologized to the senate for using unparliamentary language. The navy department announced the lease of the American line steamers Paris and New York, in addition to the St. Louis and St. Paul, already secured, and the purchase of the Old Dominion liner Yorktown and the Ward line Yumuri. It was also announced that negotiations had been reopened for the purchase of two warships and several torpedo boats from Chile and Argentine, with fair hope of success. The negotiations include the famous Chilean cruiser O'Higgins. The war department ordered the concentration at four southern points—New Orleans, Mobile, Tampa and Chickamauga—of six regiments of cavalry, 22 regiments of infantry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery. The officers who will command will be General Shafter at New Orleans, General Coppinger at Mobile, General Wade at Tampa and General Brooke at Chickamauga. General Miles will probably soon establish headquarters at Atlanta. Dispatches from abroad plainly intimated that the efforts of Austria and France to induce foreign intervention to prevent war had failed.

The great event of Saturday was the passage by the senate of resolutions which included recognition by this government of the Cuban republic. The house majority at once announced a determination to defeat recognition.

No Orders to Pennsylvania Troops.

Harrisburg, April 19.—Adjutant General Stewart denies that the officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania have been advised from headquarters that an order for the mobilization of the troops will be issued in a few days. He says the question of mobilizing the guards in Fairmount park has never been considered or thought of by those in authority, and that the war department would determine where the troops would be sent in the event of their being placed in the United States service. If the Pennsylvania guards are called into service in the event of hostilities with Spain the troops will likely be concentrated at Mount Gretna, subject to the command of the war department.

Not Intervention, But Mediation.

London, April 19.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times utters a warning against "exaggerated and misleading reports respecting the action of the Austrian government and emperor. He says: "It is not true that any very prominent part has been taken by either the emperor or the government. Moreover, there has been and can be no question of intervention. It is mediation in its least obtrusive form which the powers have attempted, confining themselves to appealing to the principles of humanity and proffering their good offices in case the two conflicting parties should want to take advantage of the offer."

Torpedo Boat Somers Again Delayed.

Falmouth, Eng., April 19.—The United States torpedo boat Somers, purchased for the American government in Germany, which has twice had to make port while on her voyage to the United States, collided with the masonry at the entrance of the dock in which she was being placed for repairs, defects in her machinery having made her leak in several places. As a result of yesterday's accident the stem of the Somers was smashed, which means that there will be further delay in putting her in shape for another start.

Aide to Secretary Alger.

Philadelphia, April 19.—President Frank Thomson, of the Pennsylvania railroad, has been called to act as special aide to Secretary of War Alger, and in this capacity will take charge of the transportation branch of the military service in the event of active hostilities. The selection of President Thomson for this duty has been favorably commented upon, in view of his experience during the civil war as assistant to the then assistant secretary of war, Thomas A. Scott, with duties similar to those at present entrusted to him.

Italy Will Remain Neutral.

Rome, April 19.—Marquis Rudini, president of Italy's council of ministers, said in an interview: "Italy, in conjunction with other powers, will make every effort to prevent war; but if, unfortunately, war should break out, Italy will preserve an attitude of absolute neutrality."

SPANIARDS WILL FIGHT

To Defend the Honor of Their Nation and Their Flag.

SAMPLE OF SPANISH PATRIOTISM

Families Will Curtail Their Food Supply in Order to Contribute to the National Defense Fund—The Queen Regent Prefers War to Submission.

Madrid, April 19.—The outlook has become much worse, and very gloomy views are generally entertained. A few persons, more optimistic than the majority, trust that in a few days' time the prevailing tension may be lessened. It is the general belief, however, that a rupture is imminent. The cabinet council met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The session lasted three hours. Senor Sagasta, the premier, submitted a draft of the speech from the throne. Its tenor is not precisely known, though it makes an appeal to the highest patriotism of the nation.

It summarizes the international problem and points out that Spain has always presented an accommodating front in everything which did not diminish her sovereignty, though she only agreed to grant a cessation of hostilities in Cuba when the pope made his request and the powers joined in counseling it. The speech from the throne appeals to the Spanish people to rally around the young king and save the country and to grant to the government everything which may be necessary and urgent to defend the national honor and integrity.

It is known in diplomatic circles here that European diplomacy is making a despairing effort to preserve peace, but nothing is expected of it among those whose political forecasts are worth serious consideration. It is a matter of comparative indifference to the Spanish people whether the policy of the United States is one of immediate annexation or of liberation. It aims at least at the destruction of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba. Spain cannot tamely give up her sovereign rights without a struggle. On that point all parties are agreed, and all are ready to sink their differences and to support the government loyally in its defense of the national honor. With a clear perception of what the ultimate issue of the struggle must be, they remain firm in their resolve of resistance to the utmost at any cost.

To all friendly suggestions of worldly prudence they reply in a calm, dignified manner, which commands respect, that where the national honor is concerned prudential considerations must be set aside. A dispatch from Malaga reports a resumption of the riots there yesterday. The American consul's negro servant was killed and many persons in the crowd were wounded. It is learned on unquestionable authority that the queen regent recently made the following statement: "I prefer even the horrors of war rather than tarnish on the prestige of the army or an impairment of the rights of the crown."

Contrary to the general opinion that the queen regent has been negotiating for peace at any price, her attitude toward peace at any price, her attitude had much to do with the firm action of the cabinet.

SPANISH PATRIOTISM.

Families Curtail Their Food Supply to Aid Their Government.

London, April 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph telegraphs: "The greatest enthusiasm is manifested everywhere among the people, who are subscribing even more than they can afford to the funds for the national defense. I am acquainted with families who intend to deprive themselves of one meal a day in order to give their mite to the government. Boys under age are asking permission to serve in the army, their parents having already consented. Some popular bull fighters, whose performances are worth hundreds of thousands of francs yearly, have resolved to abandon their vocation and to shoulder rifles in defense of the fatherland. I have had a long and interesting conversation with a diplomatic representative of one of the European powers—who requested me not to mention his name and nationality—who said: "Although war seems certain, the possibility of peace is not yet eliminated. The negotiations are proceeding without interruption, and success is still possible. Personally I must say I believe it will be very difficult to maintain peace. The idea of armed intervention by Europe is absurd and unfounded. Not one power is disposed to support such a suggestion, although all admit that from the point of view of international law Spain is in the right and the United States in the wrong."

Bids for Pennsylvania's Capitol.

Harrisburg, April 19.—These were the bids for the construction of the new capitol, opened by the capitol building commission yesterday afternoon: Malone & Co., Lancaster, \$367,859; Carlin & Co., Brooklyn, \$352,000; McIlvaine, Unkfer & Co., Pittsburg, \$329,750; Doyle & Doak, Philadelphia, \$349,892; Hall & Jones, Harrisburg, \$354,000; A. B. Rourke, Philadelphia, \$325,000. A meeting of the commission was held last night at which the contract was let to Mr. Rourke, who agrees to have the building ready for the next legislature. The structure will be of brick.

Report of Crespo's Death Unconfirmed.

Washington, April 19.—No word has come to Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan minister here, of the reported killing of ex-President Crespo by rebels. The minister's brother, General Andrade, is now president of Venezuela, having succeeded Crespo. The minister thought it strange he had received no advices from Venezuela, but said there had been fighting in the part of Venezuela in which General Crespo was last reported. He doubts the truth of the report of Crespo's death.

Murdered His Former Employer.

New York, April 19.—John J. Ryan, a mason and builder, was shot and killed yesterday by an Italian named Fiori, whom he had recently discharged from his service. Fiori has not been arrested.

MR. BRYAN AT SCRANTON.

An Enthusiastic Reception to the Late Presidential Candidate.

Scranton, Pa., April 19.—W. J. Bryan was given a big reception in this city last night. He came up from Wilkes-Barre with State Chairman Garman, under escort of a reception committee, including City Treasurer C. G. Boland, Judge F. W. Gunster, Mayor James G. Bailey, D. J. Campbell, F. J. Jennings and others, and was met on his arrival by an immense crowd that thickly lined the streets from the Jersey Central station to the Army, a distance of eight blocks, and was loudly cheered all along the route. At the Army two crowds awaited his arrival, one of 3,000 persons inside and another of equal size outside. He made a brief speech from his carriage before entering the hall and then after a rousing reception from the crowd within and prefatory addresses by Mr. Boland and Edward Newfield gave a two hours' talk on the silver question.

He prefaced it with a brief reference to the existing crisis, saying that it was for the constituted authorities to say what should be done, and all citizens, irrespective of party, to do that thing when the command comes. As this was his first appearance in Scranton he was free to give a general review of the silver question, and he accordingly argued the matter from first principles. After the address he held a brief reception on the stage, and from there was driven to the Elks' club rooms, where the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre Elks were holding their annual joint jubilee. He made another brief speech of a light nature there and was given a great send off by his brethren of the jolly fraternity. He goes today to Allentown.

BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.

Cardinal Taschereau died Tuesday night at Quebec, Canada. Spaniards are arriving in New York from abroad in order to evade military duty. Edward Parker Deacon escaped from an insane asylum near Boston, but was recaptured. Information was received in London that Mrs. Oscar Wilde died recently at the Riviera. A heavy windstorm near Memphis, Tenn., sank several coal barges, and did other damage. Ex-State Senator George Handy Smith died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday, aged 62 years. Jack Murphy, a farmer, of Mineral City, Kan., and an unknown man fought a duel, both being killed. William Jennings Bryan visited President McKinley at the White House on Thursday and was cordially greeted. Hon. C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, has been renominated for congress, for the sixth time, by the Republicans of his district. Robert M. McLane, ex-governor of Maryland, ex-congressman and ex-minister to France, died in Paris, aged 82 years. Edward Hellamy, the distinguished author of "Looking Backward" and other works, is dying of consumption, at Denver, Colo. George Dugan, aged 9, and Richard Barry, aged 8, were suffocated by smoke in a fire which destroyed their Philadelphia home. Dr. S. C. Swallow has accepted the nomination for governor of Pennsylvania tendered him by the Honest Government party. General Lew Wallace has given up his senatorial fight in Indiana, and will take a commission in the army when war breaks out. At Chicago Miss Lillian Higgins attended herself in a wedding gown prepared for her ten years ago and then committed suicide to join the man she had loved. The explosion of a powder mill at Summeytown, Pa., but there was no loss of life, though the shock was felt 50 miles away.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Philadelphia, April 18.—Flour firm; winter superfine, \$3.35; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$3.20; city mills, extra, \$3.50; 3.75. Rye flour steady, but quiet, at \$2.00 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania Wheat weak. No. 2 red, spot, \$1.03; 1.02 1/2. No. 2 Pennsylvania and No. 2 Delaware red, \$1.03; 1.02 1/2. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, \$1.36; 1.35 1/2. No. 2 yellow, for local trade, \$1.35; 1.34 1/2. Oats quiet and steady. No. 2 white, \$1.05; No. 2 white, clipped, \$1.04; 1.03 1/2. Hay firm; choice timothy, \$1.12; 1.11 for large bales. Beef firm; best hams, \$22.50; 22.00. Pork quiet; family, \$12.00; 12.50. Lard steady; western steam, \$5.45; Butter firm, western creamery, 15c; 15c; do. factory, 14c; 14c; Elgins, 13c; imitation creamery, 12c; 12c; New York dairy, 15c; 15c; fancy Pennsylvania prints, 12c; 12c; do. wholesale, 11c. Cheese firm; small, white and colored, September, \$5.85; large, colored, \$5.75; small, choice, \$5.95; light skims, \$5.65; part skims, 4c; full skims, 3c; Eggs firm; New York and Pennsylvania, 10c; 10c; western, fresh, 10c; southern, 9c; 9c. Baltimore, April 18.—Flour dull; western superfine, \$2.70; 2.70; do. extra, \$3.00; 3.00; do. family, \$2.40; 2.40; winter wheat, patent, \$4.50; 4.50; spring do., \$5.25; 5.25; spring wheat, straight, \$5.10; 5.10; Wheat strong; spot and month, \$1.02; 1.02 1/2. May, \$1.02; 1.02 1/2. July, 80c; steamer No. 2 red, 99c; 99c; southern wheat, by sample, \$1.01; 1.01; do. on grade, \$1.01; 1.01. Corn strong; spot and month, 36c; 36c; May, 35c; 35c; June, 36c; 36c; July, 37c; 37c; steamer mixed, 54c; 54c; southern, white, 57c; do. yellow, 55c; Oats firm; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 30c; 30c; Rye strong and higher; No. 2 nearby, 80c; No. 2 western, 60c; Hay firm; choice timothy, \$1.12; 1.12. Grain freights very firm; not much doing; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 34c; May; Cork, for orders, per quarter, \$4.30; 4.30; southern, white, 57c; 57c; sugar strong; granulated, 26c; Butter firm; fancy creamery, 20c; do. imitation, 17c; 17c; do. lard, 15c; good lard, 13c; 13c; store packed, 10c; 10c. Cattle firm; fresh, 10c; 10c; do. medium, 9c; 9c; do. small, 8c; 8c; Lettuce, \$1.25; 1.25 per basket; Whiskey, \$1.25; 1.25 per gallon for finished goods in carloads; \$1.27; 1.27 per gallon for jobbing lots. New York, April 18.—Beeswax closed firm; all sold; steers, \$4.00; 4.00; tops, \$5.30; 5.30; oams and stags, \$2.50; 2.50; bulls, \$2.50; 2.50; cows, \$2.50; 2.50; calves, lower; 100 head, sold; veals, common to prime, \$4.00; 4.00; choice, \$5.00; Sheep and lambs sold; nine cars unsold; unshorn sheep, \$2.75; 2.75; clipped do., \$2.50; 2.50; spring lambs, \$2.50; 2.50; each, \$2.50; 2.50; western pigs, \$2.50; 2.50.