

LAD TO REST.

Funeral of the Late Francis H. Pierpont at Fairmont.

FITTING TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD

By Fellow Citizens and Distinguished men of the State.

VENERABLE SENATOR WILLEY,

One of the Surviving Fathers of the State, Pays his Tribute - G. A. R. and Students as an Escort - Body Lies in State at the Church Which Owes its Existence to Him - An Historic Flag on the Casket - A Touching Tribute at the Grave from Veteran Soldiers.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. FAIRMONT, W. Va., March 27.-All that is mortal of Francis Harrison Pierpont, the Father of West Virginia, and the war governor of the restored government of Virginia was laid to rest



The Late Francis Harrison Pierpont.

here to-day with ceremonies solemn, affecting and appropriate. It was a tribute intended to the memory of the late ex-Governor Pierpont. There was a very large delegation of the most representative citizens at the depot to receive the remains and convey them to the Methodist P. E. church, Meade Post No. 6, G. A. R., was in the lead, with a military band, and following was the Normal and High school students, which made a most imposing procession. The body lay in state from 1 until 3 o'clock, in the lower entrance of the church, during which time a steady stream of citizens, estimated at 3,000, passed through the church. At the time of the opening exercises, the audience room, which seats one thousand persons, was packed, and many were obliged to leave or wait until the exercises were over, preferring to accompany the body to Woodlawn cemetery, where it was laid beside the wife, who had preceded him some thirteen years. The casket was then placed in front of the chancel, and services begun at 3 o'clock.

There never was in this town such a funeral, nor one which appealed so strongly to the sincere sympathy of those in attendance. The church, with which he had been so long identified, owed to him more than to any other person its existence to-day. For almost twenty years he was the Sunday school superintendent, and after that his Bible class was one of the most interesting for about fifteen years, when, owing to his infirmities, becoming hard of hearing, he was compelled to give up that interesting work. His interest in the welfare of the Sunday school and church, however, never relaxed.

The Church Service. The music was furnished by the choir of the church, and was most appropriate, among the numbers being "To Depart Which is Better," and "In the Morning," the organ voluntary being a special selection by Mrs. Nannie Ingram Fleming.

The minister of the church, Rev. A. E. Fletcher, had charge of the service, which was participated in by the several ministers of the different churches. After the singing of "Asleep in Jesus," Rev. E. J. Eddy, of the Baptist church, read the Scripture lesson, and Rev. L. W. Barr, of the Presbyterian church, read in prayer.

The venerable ex-Senator Waitman T. Willey, though quite feeble, was present, and his address on the sterling qualities of his life-long friend made a most deep impression on his hearers, especially his reference to the fidelity of the deceased, first, to the Banner of the Cross, and second, to the emblem of his country. A large silk flag was entwined around the chair which the congregation had presented to the governor several years ago, for his comfort in the church services. To the older persons present they readily comprehended the significance of the remarks, for the ex-senator and the ex-governor were most intimately connected in the early formation of the restored and provisional government of Virginia, and had many exciting experiences.

Rev. Robert J. Young, pastor of the First Methodist church, Pittsburgh, who came with the friends, gave a most beautiful and touching account of the closing of the life of Governor Pierpont, and also the message he wished conveyed to his friends, and especially, those

No. 6, G. A. R., offered on behalf of the veterans the following brief but eloquent tribute:

EX-GOV. FRANCIS H. PIERPONT, Peace to thy ashes and all honor to thy memory, our neighbor, our townsman, our friend, father of our Mountain State of West Virginia, patriot, statesman, farewell!

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

To New York Legislature--The Taxation of Public Franchises. ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.-Governor Roosevelt to-night sent to the legislature a message recommending the appointment of a joint legislative committee to investigate the subject of taxing public franchises held by corporations, and to report to the next legislature. The governor says, in part: "The tax laws of this state are in an exceedingly unsatisfactory condition, and I do not see how they can be put upon a just and wise basis save after careful investigation by legislative action. At present, the farmers, the market gardeners and the mechanics, and tradesmen having small holdings, are paying an improper and excessive proportion of the general taxes. "There is evident injustice in the light taxation of corporations. I have not the slightest sympathy with the outcry against corporations as such or against prosperous men of business. Most of the great material works by which the entire country benefits have been due to the action of individual men or of aggregates of men, who made money for themselves by doing that which was in the interest of the people as a whole. From an armor plant to a street railway, no work which is really beneficial to the public, can be performed to the best advantage of the public save by men of such business capacity that they will not do the work unless they themselves receive ample reward for doing it. The efforts to deprive them of an ample reward, merely means that they will turn their energies in some other direction, and the public will be by just so much the loser. Moreover, to tax corporations or men of means in such a way as to drive them out of the state works great damage to the state. But while I freely admit all this, it yet remains true that a corporation which derives its power from the state should pay to the state a just percentage of its earnings, as a return for the privileges it enjoys. This should be especially true of the franchises bestowed upon gas companies, street railways and the like."

Hon. Lewis Baker Critically Ill. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 27.-Lewis Baker, founder of the Wheeling Register, minister to Nicaragua under President Cleveland, and formerly a prominent figure in public life in this state, is dangerously ill in Washington. His family, who reside here, have been summoned to his bedside.

A Showing of Oil. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, March 27.-It is given out to-night that Ault & Co. have a showing of oil in their wild-cat well, on the Reed farm, near Bloomfield tunnel. They are on top of the sand to-night, and will drill in to-morrow.

FALLING BACK.

Although Aguinaldo is in Personal Command

OF THE INSURGENT FORCES

His Inspiration Cannot Overcome American Valor.

THE VERY DRAMATIC END

Of Yesterday's Battle--The Rebels Made a Strong Stand at Marilao in Which we Lost Six Killed and Forty Wounded--The Enemy Finally Forced to Flee, Leaving one Hundred Dead--Malolos Will be the Next Stand of the Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.-Advices received by the war department show the number of casualties in yesterday's and to-day's fighting was: Killed--Three officers and twenty-five enlisted men. Wounded--Nine officers and 203 enlisted men.

The following cablegram from General Otis has been received: MANILA, March 27, 1899. Adjutant General, Washington.

MacArthur holds Marilao; severe fighting to-day and our casualties about forty. The insurgents have destroyed bridges which impeded progress of train and artillery. Our troops met the concentrated insurgent forces on northern line commanded by Aguinaldo in person, and drove them back with considerable slaughter. They left nearly one hundred dead on the field, and many prisoners and small arms were captured. The column will press on in the morning. (Signed.) OTIS.

Rebels Driven Back.

MANILA, March 27, 7:40 p. m.-A thousand Filipinos composing the rear guard of the rebel army which is retreating on Malolos, Aguinaldo's headquarters, made a stand to-day in some strong entrenchments about Marilao, across the Marilao river. In the engagement six Americans were killed, including three officers and forty were wounded.

The American forces advanced from Meycauyan, the brigade commanded by General Harrison Gray Otis being on the left of the railroad and General Hale's on the right. They eventually discerned white roofs and steeples the great trees beyond the river, looking not unlike a Massachusetts village. The rebels had an unfordable river in front of them and they poured in a fire so effective that it showed that they were veterans probably members of the native militia which the Spaniards organized.

A Dramatic End.

The American artillery put a dramatic end to the battle. Approaching, under cover of the bushes, to about sixty yards from the trenches the artillery men emerged upon an open space commanding the town. When the Americans appeared they gave a great yell and the Filipinos were panic stricken about a hundred seeking safety in flight, while a white flag was raised by those who were in the trenches, who also shouted "Amigos," (Friends.)

A Brave Deed.

Colonel Funston, with twenty men of the Kansas regiment, swam across the river to the left of the railroad bridge and captured eighty prisoners with all their arms. The Pennsylvania regiment captured forty prisoners. By this time, the right of the Filipinos were demoralized.

The Americans refrained from burning the town and are resting there tonight. General Otis' brigade is crossing the frame work bridge, General Hale's brigade remaining on the south bank of the river.

The United States Philippine commission proposes to issue a proclamation immediately after the rebel government at Malolos is disposed of, believing the most effective moment to secure the allegiance of the natives will be after they have received an object lesson of the Americans' power.

WASHINGTON VIEWS

On the Three Days' Fighting North of Manila--A Long Drawn Out Battle, Which Has Developed into a Chase.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.-The third day of the fighting north of Manila brought little of a decisive character from which war department officials could judge what the final outcome of this movement would be. In all official quarters the most intense interest prevailed, but there was no excitement and none of that anxiety and tension shown during the memorable days of last summer when the decisive blows were being struck at Santiago. Early in the day General Otis cabled the war department a brief but comprehensive dispatch, summing up the situation. It disclosed that severe fighting was going on to-day with our forces advanced as far north as Marilao, while the insurgents, under the command of Aguinaldo, were being driven back with considerable slaughter. This and the press dispatches satisfied the officials that the strategic movement of entrapping the insurgents between our lines had not proved as successful as designed and that the move had now shifted to a retreat by Aguinaldo's forces and a pursuit by our troops. The insurgent retreat toward Malolos was slow and dogged and advantage was taken of one after another of lines of intrenchments; the burning of bridges and the interrupting of communications.

General Otis' dispatch although received early to-day, was sent Monday evening, Manila time, and summed up the work of the three days. That the fighting would proceed into the fourth day was shown by his closing sentence: "The column will press on in the morning." This refers to Tuesday.

Developed into a Chase.

The engagement has now shaped itself so that it is looked upon as more of a chase than the execution of a strategic movement. With the American base advanced to Marilao, and the insurgents base forced back to Malolos, the main bodies of the two opposing forces are about ten or twelve miles

apart. This could be quickly covered in a forced march under fair conditions, but it is twelve miles of innumerable difficulties and obstacles which our troops must cover before they reach the insurgent strongholds. It is expected that the engineers with MacArthur are hastily repairing the burned bridges. This will permit the artillery to be taken forward as well as the infantry columns. It is expected that every mile of the distance to Malolos will be contested by the insurgents for General Otis reports that it is a stretch of country covered with the intrenchments thrown up during the last three months. Our men, therefore, must advance slowly, repairing the roads as they go, and at the same time they must fight through the well-made rebel entrenchments. Serious as the work is, there is no lack of confidence among officials here as to the satisfactory outcome of the campaign. Malolos is the insurgent capitol, where the assembly has been sitting and the insurgent government has been in operation. It represents more to the insurgents than any other place in the Philippines and little doubt is entertained that they will make a desperate stand there.

The tactics of Aguinaldo are taking him gradually beyond the range of Admiral Dewey's guns. While the insurgents were at Malabon on Saturday, they were within a mile of the water front and easily within range of the fleet. But as they have moved northward they have gradually moved away from the bay. Malolos is about seven miles back from the bay, although there are shallow estuaries which would permit light draft boats to get within a mile or two.

Long Drawn Out Battle.

The duration of the battle is beginning to attract the attention of army strategists, as it is a very important element in determining the strength of the men, the supplies of ammunition and stores and the spirits of the army. The first blow was struck before daybreak last Saturday and the fighting continued all that day, again on Sunday and now on Monday. The reports show little night fighting except in repulsing an insurgent attack Saturday night. With to-day the fighting had lasted seventy-two hours. Judged by the standards of great battles, such as Waterloo, Plevna and others mentioned by army authorities, this is a long and intensely arduous engagement. But the fighting about Manila is quite different from the standards of civilized armies, as it is a running brush conflict with only occasional issues between organized bodies of troops. Some of the battles of the civil war lasted many days, notably the Battle of the Wilderness, and the fighting about Richmond. In speaking of the element of endurance, General Sternberg said to-day that he had gone for seven days in the continuous fighting around Richmond, without renewing the supplies originally issued before the fighting began. The main question in these long continued fights is to have all supplies, stores, etc., kept abreast of the fighting force, so that there may be no exhaustion. In this respect all the reports of the fighting above Manila are most gratifying to the authorities here in showing that the quartermaster, commissary, medical and signal stores are well up with our fighting lines.

The belief is expressed at the war department that the Filipinos are manufacturing that ammunition that is being used with such recklessness. When General Greene was in the Philippines he went to the Filipino camps and remained some time among them. His report to the President shows that the Filipinos obtained quite a large supply of arms and ammunition when Dewey captured Cavite and that they had heretofore obtained a supply of Remington and Mausers.

General Greene also found that the Filipinos had established a factory for the manufacture of ammunition for these rifles and this factory probably is still in operation and furnishing a sufficient supply to the insurgents.

Reinforcements for Otis.

A short time ago the Zealandia and Pueblo left San Francisco with the Ninth infantry, bound to Manila. By the first of April four transports are expected to arrive from San Francisco to Manila and they will return with reinforcements for Otis about the 15th of that month. The Hancock will take the Twenty-first infantry; the Warren, eight batteries of the Sixth artillery, and recruits; the Newport, 250 marines and recruits and the Morgan City, six companies of the Thirteenth infantry. A little later the Ohio will arrive and return with the remainder of the Twenty-fourth infantry. The Senator is also expected later in the month and can take 1,000 men.

The use of Chinese as litter bearers is said to be a device to save our men for the more serious work. The Chinese carry a light bamboo litter and being accustomed to the climate they can travel twice as far as an unacclimated carrier. The main point, however, is that the fighting force is kept intact.

A private casualty list is a source of profound regret in army quarters it is said to be comparatively low considering the number of men engaged and the duration of the action. This is accounted for by the long range shooting of the insurgents, who do not shoot at a mark, but in the general direction of our forces. While these stray bullets do considerable havoc in our lines, it is far less than the results of close range volleys from solid ranks of insurgents in the open, or from a considerable number of sharpshooters.

EARLY MOVEMENTS

Of American Troops Yesterday--Bravery of Washington Regiment.

MANILA, March 27, 8:25 p. m.-Gen. MacArthur's division spent the night and morning at Meycauyan, the next station beyond Polo, after reconnoitering his front, he pushed along the railroad this afternoon towards Malolos. If the statement of the five prisoners captured to-day is true, the main body of the enemy has retreated to Malolos.

The Washington regiment had an exciting experience and displayed much gallantry. The soldiers found a band of insurgents concealed in a stone house over which the French flag was flying. A private volunteered to set fire to the building. He did so and the troops approached when it was burning, and the Filipinos had apparently fled. But they were greeted with a sudden volley from the balcony of the house, resulting in the building being cleared of the enemy in short order.

But there are no more trenches to encounter, although the larger settlements of Bulacan and Dagulnito, intervene. At every railroad station circulars have been posted, signed by the Filipino commander-in-chief, Antonio Luna, ordering all spies and bearers of news to the enemy to be shot without trial, and instructing that all looters and ravishers be treated in the same manner. Further, all towns held by the Filipino troops are first to be burned.

Honors for Young Egbert.

WASHINGTON, March 27.-Yesterday General Otis cabled the adjutant

general that the son of Colonel Egbert was a private in his father's regiment, and that he had a fine reputation, both as a gentleman and as a soldier. Today the adjutant general cabled the President's order that young Egbert was appointed, subject to the usual examination, second lieutenant in his father's regiment.

Purchased Spanish Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, March 27.-The following cablegram was received by the war department on March 19, and has just been made public: MANILA, March 19. To Adjutant General, Washington: Have purchased all gunboats in Philippines of Spain--thirteen in number--now at Zamboanga. Half are in serviceable condition. Payment in cash from public fund upon delivery at Manila. They will be sent for this week. (Signed) OTIS.

SOMETHING TO DROP

In the Pennsylvania Senatorial Situation This Week.

HARRISBURG, March 27.-There are rumors here to-night that a conference of Senator Quay's friends, through the state, will be held at the executive mansion on Wednesday, to discuss the senatorial contest. The story is that Mr. Quay has notified his friends that he is feeling too badly to leave Florida at this time, and that he will leave his candidacy entirely in their hands. Senator C. L. Magee, of Allegheny, and his followers, who have been voting for Mr. Quay since the beginning of the deadlock, are expected to break away inside of ten days, and this is assigned as the most potent reason for the conference. Senator Magee is not in Harrisburg to-night, and will not reach here until to-morrow. Senator Mitchell, of Jefferson, so assumes to speak for the Quay legislators, says Col. Quay will remain a candidate, no matter what Senator Magee and his followers may do. He is the only Quay leader on the ground to-night.

The anti-Quay Republicans are expected to concentrate on a candidate to-morrow or Wednesday, to show their full strength. They have heretofore divided their votes among a dozen "favorite sons." The air is full of all sorts of rumors about the senatorship, but none of them can be traced to any reliable source, except that Colonel Quay will not come to Harrisburg this week.

PRESIDENT LEAVES

Thomasville, Georgia, for Washington, with Great Regret.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 27.-President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Postmaster General Emory Smith, Dr. Rixey, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou and Stenographer Barnes left at 3:12 o'clock this afternoon for Washington, where they will arrive a little before 5 o'clock to-morrow evening. Miss Ruth Elwell drove the President to the station, where a crowd of about two thousand persons had congregated. Senator Hanna was the last to bid the President good-bye. The special train was run just outside the station, so the people could gather around the rear platform upon which the President, Mrs. McKinley and Vice President Hobart appeared and bowed their acknowledgments. Some one called for three cheers for McKinley, and then the President made a few remarks, saying: "We would rather be coming to Thomasville than departing from it. We have had a most restful and enjoyable time, and thank you all over and over again for your kind courtesies and your considerate hospitality. We bid you good-bye most regretfully."

ANOTHER DISAFFECTION

In the Silver Democracy--"Coin" Harvey's Resignation.

CHICAGO, March 27.-Mr. W. H. "Coin" Harvey has resigned as general manager of the ways and means committee of the Democratic national committee, and Mr. Sam B. Cook, of Missouri, has been appointed in his place. Mr. Cook has been in practical charge of the office for some time, while Mr. Harvey has been in the field. Mr. Harvey gives as the cause of his resignation that he could not get the committee to agree on what he thought was a practical, business-like and aggressive policy.

He expressed an earnest desire for the success of the work of the ways and means committee, and the principles of the Chicago platform, but further than this refused to make any statement.

More Fragments Recovered.

NEW YORK, March 27.-The fragments of three bodies found in the Windsor Hotel ruins to-day were taken to the morgue, having been numbered "Body No. 19," "Body No. 20," "Body No. 21." It is impossible to give a description of the bodies, each box containing merely a mixture of charred bones, blackened and shriveled flesh and dirt. The total of the dead now is thirty-two, the identified numbering eleven and the unknown dead twenty-one. The list of missing is still very large, numbering about forty, but most of the injured have recovered, and have been discharged from the hospitals. The third body found to-day was uncovered late this afternoon, near the Forty-fifth street side, and about twenty-five feet from the annex wall. The fragments consisted of portions of the large bones, portions of the spinal column, with ribs attached and some discolored flesh.

Boston's Big Fire.

BOSTON, Mass., March 27.-Three of the upper stories of the five-story granite block, Nos. 98 to 93 Federal street, this city, were badly damaged by fire to-day. The fire spread on the fourth floor, occupied by the Boston Mailing Company, apparently from spontaneous combustion, and spread quickly to the third and first floors. The Boston Mailing Company's loss will be felt by many publishers of monthly and weekly periodicals, as many of their mailing lists were destroyed, among them being that of the L. A. W. Bulletin. This will cause considerable delay in getting out the next number of the magazine. The April edition sheets of Donohoe's Magazine were in the bindery, and were destroyed.

A Lively Drawn Battle.

NEW YORK, March 27.-Dave Sullivan, of Boston, and Joe Bernstein, of this city, fought a twenty-five round draw at catch-weights, before the Greenwood Athletic Club, in Brooklyn, to-night. Both men received a good deal of punishment. Bernstein played continually for the head, face and neck, while Sullivan invariably bored in on the body, administering heavy blows, marking up his opponent badly. There was hard fighting throughout, of the fastest kind, and the referee's decision was applauded. Sullivan ruled the favorite, the betting being 100 to 50.

GERMANS PROTEST

Against any Alliance With Great Britain.

THE DECLARATION ADOPTED

By the Monster Meeting at Chicago Last Night--The Resolutions Resent the Efforts of Certain Sources to Arouse a Prejudice Between Germany and the United States--The Defamers of the Fatherland are Denounced in Unmeasured Terms.

CHICAGO, March 27.-The Auditorium was packed full this evening of German-Americans, called together to protest against an Anglo-American alliance and the alleged false assertions made against Germany in connection with the recent Spanish-American war. The committee in charge received applications for several thousand more tickets of admission than there were seats in the hall. A chorus of seven hundred male voices was one of the features of the programme. Ex-Congressman William Voelke presided and delivered the opening address. Other speeches were made by William Rapp, on "The Immigrated Germans"; Fritz Glogauer, on "The American People, Not Anglo-Saxon," the Rev. Rudolph A. John, on "The American Born Germans," and the Rev. George B. Heldmann, on "What We Demand." The meeting was a very enthusiastic one and the following declaration was unanimously adopted: "With profound indignation we have noticed the persistent efforts of English-American newspapers not only to incite among our people vicious prejudice against Germany and to defame the character of the German-Americans, but also to drag the United States into an alliance with England. "As loyal citizens of this republic, it is our right, as well as our duty, to resist these wicked practices with all due firmness. The immigrants from Germany have brought with them to this land achievements of a civilization as high as it is old. Upon every field of the intellectual life of our nation, as well as in commerce, industry and agriculture, their efforts have rebounded to the weal of our people, and in peace as well as in war, they have at all times faithfully fulfilled their duty. No part of the American people has done more for the cultivation of music, good character, the sciences, the churches and schools, than the Germans. As good citizens of this country, we cheerfully hand over the achievements of German culture to our youthful American people still in a state of development. "We emphatically object, therefore, to the attempt to stamp our people as Anglo-Saxons and make it subservient to English guile. Not England, but the whole of Europe is the mother country of the white inhabitants of the United States. "We demand that not only friendly relations be maintained with Germany that has been a faithful friend of our people for more than 120 years, but that peace and harmony be cultivated with all nations, and we will, therefore, true to the wise counsel of George Washington, at all times firmly oppose the formation of entangling alliances with England as well as with any other country, whereby our country may be involved in unnecessary war. "We denounce the defamers, who have not only instigated public ill-will against Germany, but who have by their gross slanders also sown the seeds of discord among our own people, and we solemnly protest against the proposed alliance with England. "We further declare that, with all lawful means at our disposal, especially in political campaigns, we will at all times strenuously oppose all those who favor the wicked attacks made upon friendly nations, and who labor to entangle our country in an alliance with England. We call upon the committee that has had in charge the arrangements for this mass meeting to invite all the German-American churches, societies and orders in this city to send a delegate to a convention to be held at an early date for the purpose of forming a permanent organization that the German-American citizens may be called to action whenever it shall become necessary to protect the blessing of our American institutions against wicked and wily politicians. "We call upon the committee to send copies of these declarations to the President of the United States and to secretaries and to senators and to representatives in Congress."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

At Armour's Chicago Plant--Many Persons Injured.

CHICAGO, March 27.-Fire destroyed the Armour curled hair and felt works to-night; caused a property loss of nearly \$400,000; injured eleven employees, one fatally, and endangered the lives of four hundred others who rushed to escape through blinding smoke. The injured: Jeremiah Steele, jumped from third story window, legs and arms broken, will die. Joseph Kuda, badly burned about legs and body. John Rhodes, jumped from second story window, leg broken. George Mosher, fell down elevator shaft; right shoulder broken. August Schomberg, ankle sprained and scalp wound. James Ryan, face and arms burned. George Schwartz, hands, face and arms burned. Margaret Delahanty, both arms cut and head bruised. Nellie McNab, hands and face burned. Paul Rosemier, both hands burned, left side of head scorched. Harry Lee, fell from second story window, scalp wound.

Caught Stealing Money.

TOLEDO, O., March 27.-Prof. J. B. Bully, an employe of the Toledo post-office, was caught in the act of stealing money from the mails to-day and was placed under arrest. Bully is prominent here, having been for years a well known musician, and had been a choir leader. Money has been disappearing for years from the Toledo office and the aggregate sum is large. He was trapped by means of marked coins.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, rain; colder by night south winds. For western Pennsylvania, rain in southern portion, snow or rain in northern portion. Colder by night in southern portion. Brisk east to north winds. For Ohio, rain in southern portion; rain or snow in northern portion; colder in southeast quarter; brisk east to north winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday, as observed by C. Schepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 29 3 p. m. 62 10 a. m. 35 11 p. m. 57 12 m. 63 Weather--Fair.