

PEACE PROPOSALS PRESENTED

To Lord Salisbury by Presidents Kruger and Steyn—"What Are We Fighting For?"

NOT PREPARED TO ASSENT

To the Independence of Either the South African Republic or Orange Free State.

LONDON, March 13.—The telegrams from Presidents Kruger and Steyn, to the Marquis of Salisbury, were read in both houses of parliament to-day and the concluding paragraph of the British premier's reply, saying her majesty's government is not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State, elicited prolonged cheers.

A parliamentary paper containing the telegrams sent to the British government by the presidents of the South African republic and the Orange Free State and Great Britain's reply thereto, was issued this afternoon. It first gives the telegram sent by the two presidents to the Marquis of Salisbury as follows:

"Bloemfontein, March 5.—The blood and tears of thousands who have suffered by this war and the prospect of all moral and economic ruin wherewith South Africa is now threatened, make it necessary for both belligerents to ask themselves dispassionately and as in the sight of the triune God, for what they are fighting, and whether the act of each justifies all this appalling misery and devastation?"

"With this object and in view of the assertions of various British statesmen to the effect that this war was begun and is being carried on with the set purpose of undermining her majesty's authority in South Africa, and of setting up an administration over all of South Africa independent of her majesty's government, we consider it our duty to solemnly declare that this war was undertaken solely as a defensive measure to maintain the threatened independence of the South African republic, and is only continued in order to secure and maintain the incontestible independence of both republics as sovereign international states, and to obtain the assurance that those of her majesty's subjects who have taken part with us in this war shall suffer no harm whatever in person or property. On these conditions, but on these conditions alone, we are now, as in the past, desirous of seeing peace re-established in South Africa; while, if her majesty's government is determined to destroy the independence of the republics, there is nothing left to us and to our people, but to persevere to the end in the course already begun. In spite of the overwhelming pre-eminence of the British empire, we are confident that that God who lighted the unextinguishable fire of love of freedom in the hearts of ourselves and of our fathers, will not forsake us and will accomplish His work in us and in our descendants. We hesitate to make this declaration earlier to your excellency, as we feared that as long as our forces held defensive positions far within her majesty's colonies, such a declaration might hurt the feelings and honor of the British people. But now that the prestige of the British empire may be considered to be assured by the defeat of one of our forces by her majesty's troops and that we have thereby been forced to evacuate other positions which our forces had occupied, that difficulty is over and we can no longer hesitate to clearly inform your government and people in the sight of the whole civilized world, why we are fighting and on what conditions we are ready to restore peace."

Salisbury's Reply.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the presidents of the South African republic and the Orange Free State:

"Foreign Office, March 11.—I have the honor to acknowledge your honors' telegram, dated March 5, from Bloemfontein, of which the purport is principally to demand that her majesty's government shall recognize 'the incontestable independence' of the South African republic and Free State as sovereign international states' and to offer on those terms to bring the war to a conclusion.

"In the beginning of October last peace existed between her majesty and the two republics under conventions which then were in existence. A discussion had been proceeding for some months between her majesty's government and the South African republic, of which the object was to obtain redress for certain very serious grievances under which the British residents in South Africa were suffering. In the course of these negotiations, the South African republic, had, to the knowledge of her majesty's government, made considerable armaments, and the latter had consequently taken steps to provide corresponding reinforcements for the British in Cape Town and Natal. No infringement of the rights guaranteed by the conventions had, up to that point, taken place on the British side. Suddenly, at two days notice, the South African republic, after issuing an insulting ultimatum, declared war upon her majesty, and the Orange Free State, with whom there had not even been any discussion, took a similar step. Her majesty's dominions were immediately invaded by the two republics. Siege was laid to three towns within the British frontier, a large portion of two colonies was overrun with great destruction of property and life, and the republics

claimed to treat the inhabitants of extensive portions of her majesty's dominions as if those dominions had been annexed to one or the other of them. In anticipation of these operations, the South African republic had been accumulating for many years past military stores on an enormous scale, which, by their character could only have been intended for use against Great Britain.

"Your honors make some observations of a negative character upon the object with which these preparations were made. I don't think it necessary to discuss the questions you have raised. But the result of these preparations, carried on with great secrecy, has been that the British empire has been compelled to confront an invasion which has entailed upon the empire a costly war and the loss of thousands of precious lives. This great calamity has been the penalty Great Britain has suffered for having of recent years acquiesced to the existence of two republics. In view of the use to which the two republics have put the position which was given them and the calamities their unprovoked attacks have inflicted on her majesty's dominions, her majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegram by saying that they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

LONDON, March 14.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning upon the reply of Lord Salisbury to the message from the Boer presidents, says:

"The government have given the only conceivable reply to the extraordinary Kruger-Steyn telegram, a reply which will be hailed with profound satisfaction throughout the empire. We are sincerely glad to see the attitude the United States has assumed in transmitting the proposals. Washington's services, of course, have been declined, but declined, we need hardly say, in the same cordial and friendly spirit in which they were offered.

"The news that General French commands Bloemfontein is an instructive comment on the preposterous character of the Boer pretensions."

TENDERLOIN RAIDED.

Inmates Driven Into the Streets and Keepers Arrested.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The police raided all the concert halls in the tenderloin district, drove the women into the streets and arrested the proprietors. The latter were taken to a police station and soon released on \$500 bail each. The arrests were the result of the agitation against disorderly resorts which has lately stirred the city. The crusade began with the suppression of the play "Sapho," as presented by Olga Nethersole's company. Anthony Comstock soon afterward raided numerous gambling places. Rev. Dr. Parkhurst wrote a sharp letter to District Attorney Gardner, calling his attention to the open drinking places frequented by women. Mr. Gardner wrote an equally pointed letter to Chief of Police Devry, and last night and to-night the principal concert saloons were visited and the persons in charge of them arrested.

An anti-policy bill of sweeping character has reached such a stage in the state legislature that its passage is believed to be certain, and the bill repealing the Horton boxing law, under which prize fights are held, was reported to the state senate to-day, having passed the house.

SENATORIAL CAUCUS

Of Republicans on the Puerto Rican Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Republican senators were in caucus for two and one-half hours on the Puerto Rican bill this afternoon and at six o'clock adjourned until two o'clock tomorrow, when the discussion will be renewed. No vote was taken upon any of the various propositions laid before the caucus, but as a result of the caucus talk the impression prevailed that there was a general opposition to the bill, which opposition, if it was not placated, might endanger its passage. It was also apparent that a number of other senators thought the legislation was ill-advised, but while opposed to the bill nevertheless would vote for it as a party measure.

Deep feeling was displayed over the question by a number of senators, and especially by those of the middle west, some of whom did not hesitate to affirm that any effort to place a tariff upon the exchange of business between the United States and Puerto Rico probably would have an injurious effect upon the Republican party in those states.

HABEAS CORPUS

May be Resorted to in the Case of Powers, Davis and Others.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 13.—Former Governor Bradley, Judge Yost and other Republican attorneys are preparing an amended answer to the suit brought by J. C. W. Beckham to secure possession of the office of governor. After a final conference of the attorneys Wednesday night the answer will be filed with Judge Field Thursday morning.

The four prisoners, Secretary of State Powers, Captain Davis, Harland Whitaker and W. H. Cullon, accused of being accessories in the assassination of Wm. Goebel, are still confined in jail here. It is expected habeas corpus proceedings in their behalf will be begun in a few days. M. L. Hensell, who was arrested yesterday, was taken to Frankfort to-day.

Expo Will Open April 15.

PARIS, March 13.—Officials of the Paris exposition said to-day that there was no foundation for the report circulated in the United States that the date of the opening had been postponed a fortnight. The exposition will be opened April 15, as advertised.

Cromer Renominated.

MUNCIE, Ind., March 13.—George W. Conner was re-nominated for Congress to-day by the Republicans of the Eleventh district without opposition. The convention endorsed President McKinley's administration.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR IS STILL PROGRESSING,

Notwithstanding Overtures for Peace. It is Reported that General French Has

ARRIVED AT BLOENFONTEIN,

But the Announcement of the Brief Dispatch is Not Fully Understood.

LONDON, March 14, 4:30 a. m.—Nothing can be said on the advance on Bloemfontein, beyond Lord Roberts' own dispatches. Nothing more has been permitted to come through. Doubtless Lord Roberts himself is fully occupied with important military operations. The dispatch from Cape Town saying that Gen. French has "arrived at Bloemfontein," probably does not mean that he has entered the city. Lord Roberts' message may mean either that the Boers have cut the railway to the north or that the British cavalry have done so. If the former then it may be assumed that no rolling stock has been seized but by general assumption the latter interpretation is regarded as correct.

This would greatly facilitate obtaining supplies from Orange river, an important matter, as Lord Roberts' line of communication of the Modder bridge is now 110 miles long.

The Boers may make another fight, but there is little doubt that Lord Roberts will occupy Bloemfontein to-day (Wednesday). The Boers retiring from Orange river will find themselves between two British armies and their guns are almost bound to fall into the hands of the British, while the occupation of the capital of the Free State will strain the alliance of the two republics to the utmost.

The government will not allow the Kruger-Steyn appeal to influence in any way their determination not to spare any effort to prosecute the war. There will be no diminution of measures calculated to maintain the full efficiency of the field force, and whatever reinforcements were previously considered advisable will still be sent out.

Lord Salisbury's reply meets with unanimous approval among conservatives and it is the universal opinion that the Boers, by their extravagant claims and canting tone, meant to influence foreign powers, have again overreached themselves, as they did by the ultimatum.

BOMBARDMENT

Of Mafeking Continued With Vigor.

LONDON, March 13.—Lady Sarah Wilson wires to the Daily Mail from Mafeking, under date of March 6, by native runner to Labatis, March 9, as follows:

"On Saturday, March 3, the Boers furiously bombarded the brick fields and trenches about a mile from the town for three hours, killing one and wounding two Colonials.

"On Monday, March 5, they made a determined attack. Owing to a misunderstanding the Colonials evacuated the foremost trench. This the Boers occupied, but reserves were called up and the trench was re-occupied with a rush. We had no casualties.

"The Boers continue very active and the garrison very heavily to prevent them encroaching on our lines. Since Commandant Snydam returned north the siege has been prosecuted with renewed vigor.

"Dynamite explosions were heard during the last two days of February. The Boers have been blowing up sections of the Northern railway, showing that they fear the approach of Colonel Plumer's column."

WINSTON CHURCHILL

Protests Against Ceremonious Treatment of Cronje.

LONDON, March 14.—Winston Churchill wires to the Morning Post, from Durban, protesting against the ceremonious treatment of General Cronje. He adds:

"The stern decision not to exchange prisoners will undoubtedly accelerate the end of the war, but it will prove very hard and perhaps even dangerous for the British prisoners in Pretoria.

"There is abundant evidence that the Boers are becoming more cruel, and that the war will enter a darker phase. It is very doubtful if the Boer government will be able to control the wild passions of the exasperated ruffians, forming the noisier part of the Boer forces, in the event of a siege of Pretoria, and the position of the British prisoners would then become precarious.

"I have visited the dam which the Boers began on Klip river below Ladysmith. If it had been completed it would have submerged Intombi camp, where there were 2,000 sick."

GENERAL FRENCH'S

Arrival at Bloemfontein Announced Briefly.

CAPE TOWN, Tuesday evening, March 13.—General French has arrived at Bloemfontein.

(The foregoing dispatch may mean that General French has entered Bloemfontein or merely that he is in the environs, thus belatedly confirming Lord Roberts' advice to the war office this morning.)

Relief Rumors.

LONDON, March 13.—Midnight.—In the lobbies in the house of commons rumors that Mafeking had been relieved were in circulation this evening, but they still lack confirmation.

Joubert at Pretoria.

PRETORIA, March 10, via Lourenco Marques, March 12.—General Joubert has arrived here to consult with the government. Rumors of peace overtures are in the air. All attention is directed to the British advance on Bloemfontein, but the federals are still confident of being able to check it.

BRABANT

At Aliwal North—Attacked and Drove Back Boers.

ALIWAL NORTH, Cape Colony, by courier to Burgersdorp, via Stormberg Junction, March 12.—General Brabant's forces arrived here on Sunday. The Boers had retired the previous night, taking up a position four miles beyond the Orange river, where General Brabant attacked and drove them back, securing the position after a sharp engagement.

ZULU CHIEFS

Encouraged by Boers to Go to War.

LEBOMBO, March 5, via Lourenco Marques, March 12.—Trouble is expected between Chief Opelegane and Chief Umbogase in British Zululand. The Boers are anxious that the chiefs should quarrel and they are prepared to support the former, as is also the Swazi king. The Zulu king, however, upholds Umbogase. The women at Piet Rijs laager are lamenting over the heavy Boer loss around Ladysmith.

Oshof Occupied.

LONDON, March 13.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Kimberley, dated Tuesday, March 13:

"Lord Methuen occupied Oshof on Sunday without opposition. He left a garrison there and returned here.

"The railway and telegraph lines have been repaired thirty miles northward to Silyp Klip. It is understood that the line between Fourteen Streams and Vryburg is not badly damaged.

Passed Second Reading.

LONDON, March 13, 7:30 p. m.—The war loan bill passed its second reading in the house of commons to-day by a vote of 288 to 21.

Labatis Occupied.

CAPE TOWN, March 14.—Captain Plumber occupied Labatis without opposition on March 5.

SERIOUS FLOODS

In Northern Illinois—Overflow of Illinois, Desplaines, Fox, Sangamon and Kankakee Rivers Doing Much Damage—Towns Flooded and Much Live Stock in the Valleys Drowned.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Reports received here to-day show that serious floods are prevailing in the northern portion of Illinois by the overflowing of the Illinois, Desplaines, Fox, Sangamon and Kankakee rivers. Much live stock and property have already been destroyed.

At La Salle, the Illinois river and tributary streams are now fourteen feet above normal height, and still rising. Not since 1892 has there been so much water in this vicinity, and if the rivers continue to rise during the next twenty-four hours, the damage to property will be enormous. One pump at the water works is already shut down, the engineers are working in twenty inches of water and Superintendent Walker says that one foot more of water will mean the stoppage of the entire plant, thus placing the city in jeopardy from fire.

The fires in the engine room of the Dickinson cement works were extinguished and the kilns flooded. William Chapin and family were driven from their home and water stands a foot deep on the floors of the summer cottages.

At Peru, Water street is flooded and store basements are filled with water, doing much damage to merchants' reserve stocks. Fears are entertained that the fires of the big Illinois zinc company's works may be reached by the rapidly rising water, which already covers part of the company's premises.

General Manager W. B. Brinton has taken every precaution against the inundation of the Peru plow works. If the water should rise two feet higher 500 workmen at that factory will be thrown out of employment.

At Peoria, the Illinois river is out of its banks and is doing considerable damage along the valley. It is still rising. This usual small stream has risen more than two feet in the last six hours, mostly caused by the rapidly melting snows of the last few days. To-day the floating ice formed a gorge, backing up the water to such an extent that families living along the river banks were in danger of their lives and some property was destroyed.

At Havana the Hergel levee on the Sangamon river, broke last night, compelling three hundred families to flee to higher ground. Much stock has been lost.

At Lorenzo John Zipp's family, living on an island at the junction of the Kankakee and Desplaines rivers, had a narrow escape. An ice gorge formed above the island and broke. The released waters submerged the entire island, and the family found refuge on a large cake of ice and were carried several miles down stream before rescued. The house and all the stock were destroyed.

At Pontiac, the Vermillion river is higher than it has been for the last twenty years. Several negro families had a narrow escape from drowning, and were compelled to leave their residences for safety.

CHICAGO, March 13.—A dispatch from Ottawa, Ill., says many factories in towns and cities of the upper Illinois valley are idle on account of the almost unprecedented floods. Much damage was done in that section by ice to industrial plants and private property. The water is twenty-one feet above the normal stage. Forty families have been driven from their homes here. Great apprehension is felt at Marseilles for its dam, which has been, as yet, but is idle as the result of the floods.

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PEACEFUL CONDITIONS NOW EXIST

At Frankfort—Legislature Adjourns Sine Die—Generals Reach an Understanding.

TAYLOR TO BE GOVERNOR

Till the Contest is Decided by the Kentucky Supreme Court of Appeals.

FRANKFORT, March 13.—The legislature of Kentucky adjourned sine die to-day. A conference between Adjutant General Collier and Castleman resulted in a perfect understanding being reached.

Governor Taylor will continue to act as governor. Governor Beckham will make no move toward securing possession of the state buildings until after the court of appeals has decided the disputed governorship. The legislature appropriated \$100,000 for the use of Governor Beckham in reorganizing the state militia. This, in brief, is the situation in Kentucky politics to-night.

ONLY CLOUD

On the Peaceful Horizon at Frankfort, According to the Democracy, is Doubt as to Which Way Governor Taylor May Jump or What Surprises He May Spring Next.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 13.—Among the more conservative element in each party the opinion prevails that the worst is over and that when the court of appeals renders its decision, the danger of civil war in the commonwealth, which has been terribly imminent, will entirely have passed away. To the Democratic leaders, with a full understanding of the situation, only one cloud appears on the political horizon, that is Governor Taylor's future course.

Taylor Non-Committal.

Governor Taylor himself will not outline his plan of action, beyond the statement which he made to the Associated Press correspondent to-day, that he would "continue to act as governor."

Republicans in Governor Taylor's confidence, however, say that he will remain at Frankfort, in the discharge of his duties until the court of last resort passes upon the question at issue. Then, if the decision be against him, he will step out at once and turn over the state buildings to Governor Beckham. The Republicans will make every effort to carry the dispute into the federal court of appeals if the supreme court of Kentucky, is against them, but falling in this, they will consider the question settled, though still believing a great wrong had been done them.

Peaceably, if Possible, but—

The Democratic leaders assert that they will cheerfully abide by the decision of the court of appeals. But should the decision be in their favor, they will insist on the occupancy of the state buildings, "peacefully if possible, but forcibly if necessary," as it was expressed to-day. Not until that decision is rendered will further action be taken. This much was decided to-day at the conference between Adjutant General Castleman and Collier, which lasted a greater part of the afternoon, and at which a perfect understanding in regard to the situation was arrived at and a tacit agreement made to allow matters to remain in statu quo at present. By this the Republicans understand that no further arrests will be attempted and no prosecutions made of the state officers or of the state militia serving under Governor Taylor.

The legislature adjourned sine die to-day this afternoon after one of the most remarkable sessions in the history of the state. In spite of the fact that there was the usual disorder attendant on the closing day of the session, especially in the house, considerable important legislation was accomplished, including the Triplet resolution, appropriating \$100,000 to enable Governor Beckham to reorganize the militia, extend the organization and cover the munitions of war for the state."

Strong Partisan Tinge.

The debate upon the bill in the house naturally took a strong partisan tinge, but it finally went through amid wild cheering by a vote of 53 to 13, most of the Republicans refusing to vote. It was explained by the Democratic leaders on the floor that the fund will not be used until after the decision of the court of appeals. The bill is regarded as a "war fund" by the Democrats. A bill appropriating \$5,000 for the Covington library, the only bill introduced in the legislature by Senator Goebel, also passed with a hurrah, Republicans and Democrats joining in support of the measure.

In the senate the bitter feeling existing between the Goebel and anti-Goebel Democrats was shown when Senator Carter, president of the senate, announced that he would certify to the absence from most of the sessions since January 30, the date of Goebel's assassination, of four anti-Goebel senators, thus preventing them from drawing their per diem during that time.

"There is some excuse for the Republican senators not attending the sessions," said Senator Carter, "they were obeying the dictates of their party, but for these other gentlemen there is no such excuse."

The final adjournment in both houses was taken shortly after 5 o'clock and the evening trains from Frankfort were crowded with legislators returning to their homes. By to-morrow afternoon

Weather Forecast.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fair Wednesday; expect probably snow flurries near Lake Erie; colder in southern portion; Thursday fair; fresh west to north winds.

For West Virginia—Colder and generally fair Wednesday; Thursday fair; northerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as registered by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner of Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

the city will practically be deserted by politicians and beyond a few soldiers in the capitol square, little will remain to show how near Kentucky has been to civil war.

Triplet Resolution Approved.

Governor Beckham, to-night, approved the Triplet \$100,000 appropriation resolution, providing for arming and equipping the state guard. The resolution passed the house at 4:28 o'clock and having been enrolled in advance, reached the Democratic governor not early in the evening.

JUDGE PARKER

Instructed Grand Jury to Inquire Into Arrest of Powers and Davis.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 13.—Judge Parker to-day called for the grand jury, now in session, and gave it a lengthy charge in which he urged that the removal of Powers and Davis from the jail on Sunday by irregular and alleged illegal process, and the alleged mistreatment of these prisoners be fully investigated and the guilty parties, if any are guilty, be indicted. Summonses were immediately sent by the grand jury to Sheriff Suter and Lieutenant Peake, at Frankfort, to appear before the grand jury here on Saturday. The local officials connected with the cases have also been summoned. Court also instructed the grand jury to inquire on what authority the militia was still occupying the jail.

Another "Suspect" Arrested.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 13.—Gabriel A. Taul, of Hardinsburg, was brought to Frankfort to-night in the custody of the sheriff of Breckinridge county. He was arrested to-day for the supposed complicity in the assassination of Governor Goebel. The sheriff and the police officials here refuse to give out any information in regard to the arrest. It is learned, however, that Taul was not in Frankfort at the time of the shooting, and it is said that his connection with the crime is only indirect.

KENTUCKY HOSPITALITY.

Received "With Bloody Hands to Inhospitable Graves."

AUGUSTA, Ky., March 13.—Forest Hill, ten miles from here, was the scene of a bloody battle, last night. An entertainment was being given at the Forest Hill school house, and a large crowd was present. Harvey Moran and sons, Harvey and Hurby, engaged in a fight with the Hamilton brothers, Strauder, Cass and Carlis. Hurby Moran was killed outright and his brother Harvey beaten nearly to death. Two of the Hamiltons were shot, one fatally.

KELLER'S TESTIMONY

On the Methods of the E. S. Dean Company.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Samuel Keller continued his testimony to-day regarding the methods of operation of the E. S. Dean Company, when the trial of James B. Kellogg, indicted last March by the grand jury for swindling, was resumed before Recorder Goff, in general sessions.

Yesterday Keller swore that he was promised no immunity for turning state's evidence. Keller told of the brokerage transactions as conducted by him between the Dean Company and Theodore W. Myers & Company. He said that the shares would be bought and sold at the same time, thereby making nothing and losing nothing, but merely deferring the customer. This transaction he termed "washing trade." In telling of the division of profits, Keller said that they were usually divided equally between himself, Kellogg and Charles Weinmann.

SENATOR SCOTT

Contributes for Relief of Red Ash Sufferers.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 13.—A check for \$100 to go to the Red Ash relief fund was received by the governor to-day, from Senator Scott.

Indian Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The senate committee on Indian affairs to-day completed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill and Senator Thurston reported it to the senate. The bill as reported carries \$3,413,941, an increase of \$1,459,963. The principal items of the increased appropriation are for the support of Indian schools.

Iowa Republicans.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 13.—The Republican state central committee at a meeting held here to-day, selected Des Moines as the place and May 10 as the date of holding the state convention to select delegates to the national convention at Philadelphia, June 19.

Peru Tranquil.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, March 13.—In a sharp fight between the government troops and the revolutionists, near Moyobamba, on February 26, Colonel Viscarra, the last of the insurgent leaders to hold out, was killed.

The whole of Peru is now tranquil.

W. U. T. Dividend.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company met to-day and recommended the payment of the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. The directors will meet to-morrow, and act on the recommendation.

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