

DEMAND MADE WHICH IS CLOSE TO ULTIMATUM.

China Ordered to Look After the Safety of Americans—Conger's Condition is Dangerous.

CONGRESS MAY BE ASSEMBLED.

Nothing Will be Done Until a Reply to Our Communication is Received—More Troops Ready.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—As a result of the conference between the President, Acting Secretary of State Adee, Secretary Root and General Corbin, a cablegram was sent to-day to Consul Goodnow, including a copy of the dispatch of Minister Conger, and advising him of the situation as it is understood here. He was directed to communicate this to Earl Li Hung Chang, to Sheng, and to such viceroys as can transmit it to whatever government there is in the Chinese empire. This cable contained what is said to be a very emphatic statement of this government, and saying that action looking to the safety of Americans in Peking is immediately necessary. While it is not strictly speaking an ultimatum, it is very close to it. The government officials here regard the situation as very dangerous to Minister Conger and other foreigners in Peking, and grave doubt is expressed whether the international force can reach Peking in time to rescue the ministers.

Eagerly Awaiting a Reply.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—While there is talk of the probable action of the United States government in the Chinese matter, and some discussion of the probability of an extra session of Congress to deal with the situation, it is very likely that nothing will be done until additional information is received from China. The tenor of the message sent to Consul General Goodnow this morning, and which he is expected to communicate to the Chinese authorities, was such as to necessitate an answer at once. The authorities here are now awaiting that reply.

VERY GRAVE

Is the Situation in China—Cabinet Busy Consulting—Formal Demand Made—Imperial Edict Giving Free Communication to Ministers Delivered by Wu.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Chinese situation is considered very grave by the authorities in Washington. The receipt of the message from Minister Conger last night, which indicated a continuation of the firing upon the legation, and the Chinese government's insistence that the ministers should leave Peking, which Mr. Conger considered would mean certain death, brought matters to an acute stage. All day the cabinet officers who are in town have been consulting with each other and the President has been communicated with by telegraph and over the long distance telephone. Secretary Root held two conferences with Attorney General Griggs and several with Acting Secretary of State Adee and their views were communicated to the President. As a result of these consultations, it was announced officially at the close of the day that a message to the imperial government at Peking had been delivered to Minister Wu for transmission to his government.

Text Not to be Made Public. The text of the message was prepared by Acting Secretary of State Adee and Secretary Root and in its final form was made known to the President in a talk conducted by Mr. Root over the white house long distance telephone. It was then stated definitely that the authorities of this government would not make public the text of this latest communication to China till Minister Wu had had opportunity to forward it to his government. The chief officials of the government were not willing to outline in any definite manner the contents of the message, although it was generally expected that the communication was emphatic and to the point.

The state department sent a cipher cable message to Minister Conger, responsive to his message made public last night and intended to test the assertion of the Chinese edict that free cipher communication would be allowed.

The message sent to the Chinese government through Mr. Wu, according to the best information obtainable, informs that government that the removal of the restrictions upon communication with our minister, evidenced both by the receipt of Mr. Conger's message and the transmission of the edict of the fifth, is highly gratifying, but is not an entire compliance with the original demands of the President in his reply to the appeal for mediation.

The Three Conditions. The President in his original communication to the emperor of China, laid down three conditions precedent to any action looking to negotiations for the settlement of the difficulties between China and the powers. These conditions, in the President's own words, were as follows: "1.—I most solemnly urge upon your majesty's government to give public assurance whether the foreign ministers are alive and if so in what condition. "2.—To put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in immediate and free communication with their respective governments and to remove all dangers to their lives and liberty. "3.—To place the imperial authorities

of China in communication with the relief expedition so that co-operation may be secured between them for the liberation of the legations and the protection of foreigners, and the restoration of order."

Demands Were Reiterated.

These three demands practically were reiterated in the dispatches which Secretary Hay sent to Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai August 1, for submission to Earl Li Hung Chang. The authorities consider that the opening of communication with Minister Conger, therefore, only partially complies with the President's demands. With the legation still under fire, the Chinese government can not be said to have removed "all dangers to their lives and liberty," and, moreover, so far as known here, the imperial authorities of China have made no efforts to communicate and to co-operate with the relief expedition. The new demand upon the Chinese government is for square toed compliance with these conditions.

The only message received to-day up to 1 o'clock by the state department was from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, and as it related solely to the military situation it was turned over to Secretary Root, who declines to make its contents public. It was stated at the state department that the message contained nothing of great importance.

The Situation Unchanged.

Secretary Root held a lengthy conference with Acting Secretary Adee in the state department after the visit of the Chinese minister. At its conclusion Mr. Root said that the situation was unchanged so far as the war department was concerned. He declined to enter into the diplomatic aspect of the situation and Secretary Adee denied himself to all newspaper men. It is known, however, that the government will lose no time in putting the good faith of the Chinese government to the test.

The critical situation developed here to-day by the receipt of the Conger message gave rise to a number of rumors of renewed military activity. It can be stated on the authority of the secretary of war that no actual steps have been taken, but it is understood that acting on a precautionary message addressed to him some time ago, General MacArthur has so arranged matters in Luzon as to have a considerable body of troops on which he can draw in an emergency to reinforce the international column in China.

Hope China Will Yield.

There is no hope, growing out of the fact that the Chinese government has yielded partially that when confronted with the firm position taken by the United States it will be sufficiently impressed to make complete acquiescence. This government's determination, it is hoped will show the Chinese government that the United States is not to be trifled with, and will bring the shifting, evasive authorities in Peking to a full realization of the situation and the consequence of refusal.

Minister Wu, early in the day, brought to the state department the imperial edict removing the restriction from free communication with the ministers. He was plainly perturbed over Minister Conger's report that the legation was under fire, but still contended that his government was acting in good faith, and protested against a misinterpretation of the situation. He pointed out the fact that the absence of artillery fire might indicate that there were no regular troops engaged in the assault and that the rifle fire spoken of by Mr. Conger simply might be the sniping of disgruntled irregulars who were engaged in guerrilla tactics.

Dispatches Concerning the Fight.

Two dispatches were received during the day, one from Admiral Remy and the other from General Chaffee. Both related to the fighting at Peltang. Admiral Remy's dispatch stated specifically that the Americans were not engaged, and General Chaffee's dispatch explains how it was that they practically were out of it. They occupied the rear of the turning column. Owing to the limited ground of operations which he mentions, it is probable that the Americans could not be brought into the thick of the fighting and they thus escaped without casualties. The fact that the American troops did not have an opportunity to distinguish themselves was something of a disappointment to the officials at the war department but, knowing General Chaffee as they do, they are confident if his men were not engaged, it was because it was physically impossible to bring them into action. The continued brilliant work of the Japanese, who are said to have borne the brunt of the fighting at Peltang as well as at Tien Tsin, attracts unstinted praise for the doughty warriors of the Mikado's realm.

Secretary Root said to-night that the events of the day had caused no change in the military situation so far as the advance on Peking was concerned, and no additional orders had been sent to General Chaffee.

Chaffee Wants More Artillery.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—A cablegram has been received at the war department from Major General Chaffee, at Tien Tsin, asking for additional artillery. Secretary Root says this has been anticipated by the order of light artillery, field guns and even heavy siege artillery from Manila.

Commander of Allied Armies.

COLOGNE, August 8.—The Cologne Gazette's Berlin correspondent states that he has it from an authoritative source that Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee has been appointed commander-in-chief of the allied troops in China.

Anarchist Propaganda Continues.

ANTWERP, August 8.—Autographic anarchist placards have been found posted on the walls of public places here, notably on the palace of the king and the prison, announcing that the anarchist propaganda continues.

ALLIED ARMIES MARCHING ON TO TAKE YANG TSUN.

Cablegram Received From General Chaffee Relating to the Battle and Capture of Peltang.

JAPANESE LOSS CONSIDERABLE.

Americans Unable to Arrive in Time to Participate—Chinese will Repel the Invasion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The war department has received the following cablegram from General Chaffee:

"CHE FOO, Aug. 5.

"Adjutant General, Washington. "Peltang handsomely taken early this morning by Japanese troops supported by English and Americans. Japanese loss considerable; English, slight; Americans none. Ground very limited. In the morning American troops occupied rear position, which was to form turning movement, but were unable to form in line. We will cross Pei-Ho to left bank to-morrow morning and move on Yang Tsun. Consul at Che Foo furnished copy dispatch from Tsun-II-Yamen on July 30, which he has cabled."

(Signed) "CHAFFEE."

COMMANDER OF ALLIES

Is Count Von Waldersee—Italian Minister Reported to Have Left Peking—Text of Edict Authorizing Escort of Ministers to Tien-Tsin.

LONDON, Aug. 9, 4 a. m.—Beyond the official news given out yesterday, the morning papers contain no direct information of importance from China. Thanks to the dispatches of Sir Claude MacDonald and Rear Admiral Bruce, there is a general disposition to take a more hopeful view of the situation. The report of the appointment of Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee as commander in chief of the international force meets with general approval.

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail announces the reception there of reports from the Italian minister in Peking, asserting that he left Peking on July 31—presumably for Tien-Tsin. This, however, is so utterly at variance with the action and intentions of the other ministers heard from that it seems almost incredible. If true, it opens up an interesting field of speculation concerning the fate of the Italian representatives.

Text of the Edict.

The text of the edict of August 2, authorizing the escort of the ministers from Peking to Tien-Tsin, given out at the Chinese legation, says, in part:

"In view of the existence of hostilities between certain Chinese rebels and foreign powers, caused by the Christian feelings of Chinese people, we have afforded reasonable protection to the foreign representatives in Peking, and the Tsung-II-Yamen has sent to the legations letters of inquiry and proposals for their safe conveyance under escort to Tien-Tsin in order to avoid apprehension of further attack from rebels before the complete restoration of peace and order in the capital.

"We have now on the advice of Li Hung Chang and Liu Kum Yi, to authorize Yung Lu to escort them to Tien-Tsin. If there be any rebels en route trying to endanger the safety of the party, the officials have to destroy the rebels at once."

Goodnow Opposed to Landing Troops.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily News, writing yesterday, says: "United States Consul Goodnow strongly opposes Admiral Seymour's intention to land 3,000 troops on the ground that such an act would not be required by the circumstances, and would be likely to create trouble. M. Bezaure, the French consul, agrees to the arrangement, but says that if the British land forces, the French will do likewise. The Austrians also will land men. My personal opinion is that the landing of troops here at the present moment would be a grave mistake."

The Daily Chronicle, commenting upon American criticism of the character of Chinese "news" printed in some London dailies, admits that the charges are only too true and that the practices of certain papers in this respect are opposed to the best tradition of British journalism. It joins in the "American protest against trash and sensationalism."

Nearly all the news in the morning papers upon which credence is placed, comes either from Washington or direct from the British officials.

ADMIRAL REMY WIRES

Concerning the Battle of Peltang, Americans Not Present.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The following brief dispatch was received to-day at the navy department from Rear Admiral Remy, commanding the naval forces in Chinese waters:

"CHE FOO, August 8.

"Bureau of Navigation, Washington: "TAKU, August 5.—Chaffee reports Japanese took Peltang morning 5th. Engagement over before Americans arrived. Movement probably continued to Yang Tsun. Inform secretary of war. REMSY."

This dispatch gives a somewhat different aspect to the battle at Peltang on the 5th, as it indicates that the

American detachment took no part in that engagement, not having arrived until after the Japanese forces had effected the capture of the city. Admiral Remy confirms General Chaffee's statement that Yang Tsun is the next objective point of the relief column on its march to Peking.

FUNERAL TRAIN

Carrying the Remains of King Humbert Arrives at Rome—Deepest Sorrow Expressed.

ROME, Aug. 8.—The funeral train bearing the remains of King Humbert left Monza at 4:28 p. m., accompanied by the Duke of Aosta, the Count of Turin and the Duke of Oporto. A large crowd witnessed its departure in silence.

At 4:45 p. m. the train reached Milan, where all the authorities and an immense throng had assembled at the railway station.

The widowed queen and Princess Maria Pia arrived here at 9 this evening. In accordance with the former's desire, there was no reception at the depot. The royal party proceeded at once to the quinal, escorted by cuirassiers, the spectators along the route baring their heads respectfully.

Telegrams from the various cities and towns through which the funeral train has passed say that the authorities and populace displayed signs of the deepest sorrow and of loyalty.

The decoration of Rome is almost completed, and already the scene is extraordinary. Nine hundred municipalities have sent delegations to attend the funeral ceremonies. No fewer than 150,000 foreigners have arrived. Funeral wreaths are so numerous that it is impossible to find room for more on the ground floor of the quinal.

DEWET FLEEING

With Kitchener and Methuen in Pursuit—Elands River Garrison May Be Captured.

LONDON, Aug. 8, 11:30 p. m.—Lord Roberts fears that the Elands river garrison has been captured after ten days' resistance. The war office has received from him the following dispatch:

"PRETORIA, Aug. 7.—DeLarey, hearing of Ian Hamilton's approach towards Rustenburg, and seeing that he had no chance of capturing Baden-Powell, hurried off to Elands river. Hamilton reported that firing in the Elands river direction ceased yesterday, and that Lieutenant Colonel Hoore's garrison had evidently been captured.

"Hamilton left Rustenburg this morning, bringing Baden-Powell's force with him.

"De Wet commenced crossing the Vaal river yesterday. Kitchener is now moving in pursuit. Methuen on the right bank of the Vaal has evidently come into contact with De Wet's advance guard, as his guns were heard by Kitchener this morning."

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS

Nominated the Entire State Ticket By Acclamation—Favor Nominations By Means of a Popular Vote.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 8.—The following ticket was nominated by acclamation at the Republican state convention to-day:

Governor—Robert M. LaFollette, Madison.

Lieutenant Governor—Jesse Stone, Watertown.

Secretary of state—William H. Frothlich, Jackson.

State treasurer—James O. Davidson, Soldiers Grove.

Attorney general—Emmett R. Hicks, Oshkosh.

Chairman of state committee—Hon. Joe Bryant, Madison.

Aside from the endorsement of the national and state administrations, the principal plank of the platform advocates the abolishment of caucuses and state conventions; and the nomination of the tickets by means of popular vote.

At the conclusion of the nominations Mr. LaFollette came before the convention, making an address in which he promised loyal support to the platform.

TOWNE'S WITHDRAWAL

Without His Party's Consent is Humiliating and Embarrassing.

BOSTON, August 8.—Geo. F. Washburn, treasurer of the national committee of the People's party, to-day said to the Associated Press regarding the withdrawal of Mr. Towne, as the Vice Presidential candidate of the People's party: "The withdrawal of Mr. Towne without our party's consent is both humiliating and embarrassing."

Senator Hanna Goes to Boston.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Senator M. A. Hanna, chairman of the Republican national committee, left this city for Boston this afternoon, where he goes to look over the work of his sub-committees, and examine the political situation in general. Mr. Hanna announced that the advisory committee to the national committee is now practically completed, and that he would make known the names of the eighteen members early next week.

Governor Atkinson Spoke.

ALBANY, August 8.—At Lagoon Island, near this city, to-day, the United States Building Trades Council gave a picnic in aid of the Chicago Building Trades strikers. Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, spoke on Republican issues; Thomas Carmody, of New York state, for Governor Stone, of Missouri, on Democratic issues; and Aigernon Lee, of New York, on the Socialist platform.

Aguinaldo Will Surrender.

NEW YORK, August 8.—A Hong Kong special to the World says that General MacArthur is negotiating for the surrender of Aguinaldo, and it is believed the Filipino leader will surrender within the next week.

"BROTHER TOM" DAVIS WILL RUN FOR CONGRESS.

Nominated by the Democrats of the Second District—No Enthusiasm Manifested.

FEW OF THE FAITHFUL PRESENT.

"Kurnel" Nat Ward Fitzgerald Loses His False Teeth—Nominee is Known as Political Judo.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 8.—A hand full of Democrats of the Second congressional district gathered here to-day to make a perfunctory nomination of a candidate to be defeated by Dayton in November.

The convention was featureless from beginning to end and when compared to the Republican convention held at Terra Alta in June, suggested a caucus of a few party men held in a country school-house of some remote mountain district. Except for a few strange faces seen about the hotels or at the public square no resident would have known that anything out of the ordinary was going on.

The convention was called to order by Mr. Cornwell, of Hampshire, and Forrest W. Brown, of Jefferson, was named as temporary chairman, possibly to heal the wounds caused by his recent overwhelming defeat for the nomination of prosecuting attorney of Jefferson. He, of course, was totally unprepared to make a speech, and, as usual, failed absolutely to arouse any enthusiasm.

Convention Takes a Recess.

J. M. McCoy, of Marion, was made temporary secretary. After appointing the usual committees the convention took a recess.

At the afternoon session the committee on permanent organization reported the name of John J. Cornwell for permanent chairman and C. W. Boyer for permanent secretary.

Cornwell made no remarks at all but simply introduced John H. Holt, who failed miserably, as Holt can do no the stump. Scarcely a single utterance received any genuine applause and Holt left the convention hall about as disgusted and disappointed as were his followers. He had been extensively advertised at every corner in the county and yet in a city of 10,000 people and with 15,000 more in the county, reinforced by delegates from a congressional district, not 1,000 persons gathered to hear him.

After the tiresome harangue of Holt, S. W. Waller, of Berkeley, secured recognition and in a sophomoric speech, placed in nomination for Congress, the name of Col. T. B. Davis, of Keyser, otherwise known as "Brother Tom." He was better than nothing, they thought, although to him is charged the defeat of William L. Wilson, in '94 and of McGraw two years ago.

Spirit of Wilson Still Lives.

The spirit of Wilson is still alive in this section, and McGraw has not been forgotten in the district.

Davis habitually betrayed every candidate of the Democratic party, save when his own interests were at stake, and yet in the face of all these charges, he hopes to win out against the hitherto invincible Dayton. After accepting the nomination, the convention elected Forrest W. Brown, of Jefferson, presidential elector.

"Kurnel" Nat Ward Fitzgerald, the windiest of all demagogues, then brayed for a time, and in doing so, lost his set of false teeth. This incident created the only mirth or enthusiasm of the convention. The following constituted the executive committee:

Barbour, Richard E. Tolbert; Berkeley, J. W. Dodd; Grant, W. C. Moonan; Hardy, J. D. Chipley; Hampshire, N. B. C. Whitaker; Taylor, John B. McCoy; Tucker, P. H. Harper; Jefferson, S. C. Young; Marion, J. E. McCoy; Mineral, H. S. Richardson; Morgan, N. R. Unger; Randolph, John T. Davis; Pendleton, D. H. Hiner; Pendleton, William M. Dent.

Counterfeiter Caught.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 8.—Frank Millrons, who passed off some counterfeit coin on show day, a month ago, in this city, and who, it is believed, has been engaged in making this coin for several years, was captured to-day in Lawrence county, Ohio, fifteen miles from the city, by Major C. D. Elliott, of the United States secret service.

Sawyer Killed.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 8.—A telegram from Friendsville, Md., received here to-night states that Charles West, a sawyer, of Kanawha station, this county, was killed there this morning. No details are given. The body will be brought here for burial.

Hottest Spot in the Country.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 8.—Two additions were made to-day to the death roll in this city from the effects of heat. There were also ten prostrations. The maximum temperature was 96 degrees by the government thermometer, making Pittsburgh the hottest spot in the country to-day.

Wire Fence Company Goes Up.

DETROIT, August 8.—A special to the Free Press from Adrian, Mich., says:

"The Page Wire Fence Company went into the hands of a receiver to-day, both at Monaca, Pa., where it has a plant, and in this city."

A DAY OF DENIALS

In the Powers Case—No Startling Testimony Introduced—Frewitt and Golden Meet.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 8.—When the trial was resumed to-day of former Secretary of State Powers on the charge of complicity in the killing of Governor Goebel, Dr. Frewitt, of Taylor county, who was on the stand when court adjourned yesterday, resumed his testimony.

On cross-examination the witness denied that he told Wharton Golden he had no doubt that "Tallow Dick" Combs fired the shot that killed Goebel. He denied that he said Combs came into the adjutant general's office after the shooting. He repeated that Combs and Hockersmith were in the office at the time, and that neither of them could have done the shooting. The witness also said he had seen Golden a day or two ago, and denounced him as a liar.

Met Face to Face.

As Frewitt left the stand Golden was recalled, and the men met face to face. The spectators watched them closely to see how they greeted each other. They spoke cordially, and then Golden took the stand and denied that he had made certain statements with which Frewitt charged him. He repeated what he claimed Frewitt told him in regard to "Tallow Dick" Combs in connection with the shooting.

Dr. Frewitt was recalled and said that he was with Wharton Golden when the latter was first informed by Tom Cromwell that he might be arrested in connection with the assassination. Frewitt declared that Golden, a few minutes later, said they were arranging to put the crime on Powers, but that the latter was innocent.

George W. Long, state treasurer under Governor Bradley, testified about going to Louisville on January 30 with Caleb Powers and others to arrange to bring some friends from Western Kentucky to be present when the contest was argued.

Abandoned the Project.

He said the news of the shooting caused the men to abandon the project.

Mrs. J. B. Matthews testified that she heard Culton tell her husband that he was so busy "at that meeting at Moore's office" that he did not know exactly what happened.

T. B. Hampton, who was a member of the Frankfort militia, said that he was at the arsenal on the morning of the shooting, and that it was ten or fifteen minutes after their first information before they left the arsenal, and that it took them from three to five minutes to reach the state house.

Representative W. H. Lilly was called to contradict Wade Watts, who testified for the prosecution that while Lilly was in his barber shop one morning with some mountain men, it was stated that when Van Metre was seated a shot could be fired, and then all the Democrats would rise and they could shoot them all in two minutes.

Lilly testified that he did not know Watts, was never in his shop but once, and never heard such a conversation. James Sharps, of Laurel county, testified that Powers told him that in selecting men he wanted good citizens, sober and well behaved, and that they were to show their interest by their splendid conduct while in the city.

Expert Testimony Introduced.

E. B. Coolman, of New Albany, Ind., a civil engineer, said he had worked for many leading railroads of the country. He made a survey of the capitol grounds in Frankfort and had made a chart, which he presented. He explained various distances in the grounds and stated that a shot fired from the sill of the secretary of state's office to the hole in the hackberry tree would drop 12-16 inches per foot in its passage. He understood that the bullet in passing through Governor Goebel's body dropped 17-16 inches and at this rate it would have dropped after leaving the body so as to strike the basin fountain instead of the hackberry tree. A bullet fired from the sill of the secretary of state's office, which dropped 17-16 inches to the foot would never have reached the spot where Governor Goebel was supposed to be standing. He stated further that a line drawn through Governor Goebel's body from the point of exit to the point of entrance and continued to the executive building in a straight line would have struck it eight and a half feet above the sill of the window referred to.

Amount Allotted to This Country.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Baring, Magour & Co. to-day announced that \$28,000,000 of the new British exchequer loan had been allotted to subscribers in the United States. Total subscriptions in this country they said exceeded \$55,000,000.

Steamship Movements.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Majestic, from New York, for Liverpool; Rynland, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, and proceeded.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Barbarossa, from Bremen, etc.; Teutonic, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Caledonia, from New York.

COPENHAGEN—Arrived: Hekla, from New York, via Christiansand, for Stettin.

ROTTERDAM—Arrived: Rotterdam, from New York, via Eoulogne.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Rynland, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, and proceeded.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Generally fair and continued warm weather Thursday and Friday; light to fresh westerly winds.

For West Virginia—Fair and continued warm weather Thursday and Friday; northerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schenck, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 74

9 a. m. 74

12 m. 75

Weather—Fair.