

CAPITAL CLATTER.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

The Agency Over the Legislative Bill Ended in the Senate—The Riders Retained and the Bill Passed—The Warner Silverites Suffer Defeat in the House—An Amendment Attached to Section Four Regulating the Price of Bullion to the Legal Tender Value of Coined Silver—The Ways and Means Committee Decide Not to Consider Revenue Bills this Session—General Capital News.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

USE OF THE MILITARY.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Senator McDonald asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the President of the United States to employ the militia and land and naval forces of the United States to enforce the laws whenever their execution is obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by judicial authorities, etc., and preventing the military from being used as a posse comitatus except in cases as authorized by the constitution and laws.

LEGISLATIVE BILL.

CONSIDERATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE, JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Consideration of the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill was then resumed, and Senator Saunders read a short speech in opposition to the bill, holding that the use of the military was necessary to secure fair elections South.

SENATOR WHYTE'S POLITICAL CHARGES.

Senator Whyte said the political charges of the bill were not in the nature of a national election, and that the bill was not a national election bill.

THE DEBATE WAS HEARD IN A COLLOQUIAL FORM BETWEEN SENATORS WYATT, HOAR, DAVES, WINDOM, COCKING AND EDMUNDS.

Then Senator Jones obtained the floor, and reviewed at length the history of a case of military interference in his State, and argued in favor of the repeal of the jurors test oath.

SENATOR KELLOGG'S STATEMENT.

Senator Kellogg suspended his remarks, and on the previous understanding, and proceeded to vote.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' MOTION TO STRIKE OUT THE CLAUSES REPEALING THE STATUTES RELATIVE TO THE TEST OATH.

Senator Edmunds' motion to strike out the clauses repealing the statutes relative to the test oath was lost, yeas 27, nays 37.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' MOTION TO STRIKE OUT THE CLAUSE ESTABLISHING THE MODE OF DRAWING UNITED STATES JURORS.

Senator Edmunds' motion to strike out the clause establishing the mode of drawing United States jurors was lost, yeas 27, nays 37.

HE THEN MOVED TO STRIKE OUT THE CLAUSES REPEALING THE STATUTES RELATIVE TO THE DEPUTY MARSHALS AND SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

He then moved to strike out the clauses repealing the statutes relative to the deputy marshals and supervisors of elections in the performance of their duties. Lost—yeas 27, nays 37.

BILL PASSED.

The bill was then read a third time and passed; yeas 27, nays, as follows:

- Yeas: Bailey, Hanson, Blaine, Herford, Beck, Houston, Call, Johnston, Cockrell, Jones (Fla.), Davis (Va.), Keenan, Eaton, Lamar, Garland, Whyte, Gordon, McPherson, Williams, Jerome, Macey, Withers—37.

NAYS.

- Allison, Chandler, Anthony, Logan, Bell, Edmunds, Morrill, Blaine, Ferry, Booth, Hill (Col.), Bruce, Rollins, Burside, Ingalls, Cameron (Pa.), Kellogg, Teller, Cameron (N. C.), Windom—27.

HILL, GEORGE PENDLETON, BUTLER AND WEST, WHO HAD VOTED AYE, WERE PAIRED RESPECTIVELY WITH DAVES, JONES, NEVADA, HAMILIN, TILGHM AND CARPENTER IN THE HOUSE.

Senator Davis of West Virginia gave notice that he would move to reconsider the vote by which the question of providing a separate building for the Washington City postoffice was postponed till next December.

ON MOTION OF SENATOR HARRIS THE SENATE VOTED ON THE CONTINGENT DUES BILL, BUT WITHOUT RESULT.

On motion of Senator Harris the Senate voted on the contingent dues bill, but without result, adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TRANSFER OF COURT CASES.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The business of the morning hour was the bill to amend the laws relating to the transfer of cases from State to federal courts, and Mr. Urner concluded his argument against it. He said there was but one power sovereign, supreme, in the United States, and that was the power of the government of the United States.

MR. FRY MOVED TO BRING ON THE BILL.

The motion was defeated, yeas 88, nays 112. The vote was a strictly party one, with the exception of Congress, who voted in the negative for the purpose of the reconsideration.

OF THE GREENBACKERS, JONES, LADD AND FORD VOTED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE, AND LOWE, MURPHY, STEVENSON, WEAVER, DE LA MARY AND GILLETTE IN THE NEGATIVE.

The result of the vote on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider was that the vote was agreed to, yeas 117, nays 97.

WARNER'S SILVER BILL.

Consideration was then resumed of the Warner silver bill, the question being on the third section allowing a deposit of bullion at any mint and its being coined for the benefit of the owner.

Mr. Conger moved to lay the section on the table. Rejected, yeas 112, nays 116.

The effect of the adoption of the motion would have been to kill the bill.

FILIBUSTERING.

Mr. Conger appealed to Warner to allow a vote to be taken on an amendment offered by Fort, but which had been excluded under the

OPERATION OF THE PREVIOUS QUESTION, BUT WARNER DECLINED TO CONSENT.

Mr. Conger then gave notice that his side of the house would decline to vote on the third section, and so when a vote was taken upon it there would be no meeting.

Mr. Cox moved a call of the House.

Mr. Townshend (Ill.) inquired whether there was no remedy for such revolutionary proceedings, and the speaker replied that the remedy was a call of the House.

Mr. Garfield—The remedy is to allow a vote on the amendment.

Mr. Clymer said he was in the chair when Fort's amendment was offered, and it was his understanding that a vote was to be allowed.

Mr. Garfield—That was the understanding on our side.

Mr. Warner denied that he had entered into such an agreement or arrangement.

Mr. Clymer suggested that, in the interest of harmony, and to advance the business of the House, a vote should be allowed on Fort's amendment.

Mr. Warner again disclaiming any understanding there should be a vote on the amendment, withdrew all objections to such a vote, protesting, however, that this was not done under the threat of bullying.

The question for a call of the House was then withdrawn, and Fort's amendment was received and voted upon. It substitutes for the third section of the bill the following: "The owner of any silver bullion may deposit the same in quantities of twenty ounces and over at any mint, as its actual market value in the United States, and the receipt therefor shall be ascertained by and under regulations to be prescribed by the director of the mint, and approved by the secretary of the treasury, and such receipt shall be entitled to receive standard silver dollars in payment therefor, and such bullion so received shall be converted into standard silver dollars, the amount of such receipt being—yeas 104, nays 118.

There was a great deal of excitement during the consideration of the bill. Warner and Ewing were active in getting negative votes, while Garfield and others were active on the opposite side. The bill was passed by yeas 104, nays 118.

The question then recurred on the fourth section, which merely provides that charges for printing and binding shall be fixed by the director of the mint.

Mr. March submitted an amendment that the charges shall be the difference between the actual cost and the amount of the mint's receipts. Agreed to—yeas 117, nays 105.

As the effect of this amendment was precisely the opposite of that of the amendment offered by Fort, except that it did not involve the opponents of silver coinage in any consistency, the vote was watched with very keen interest. The result was a tie, 117 yeas and 117 nays.

The Democrats and Greenbackers who voted for the amendment were Messrs. Belcher, Blinn, Covert, De La Mary, Deuster, Gibson, Hurd, Jones, Martin of Delaware, Martin of North Carolina, Morrison, Morse, O'Reilly, Poehler, Ross, and South Carolina, Springer, Talbot and F. Wood.

The Representative Greenbackers who voted against the amendment were Messrs. Gillette, Kelley, Ladd, Lowe, March, Stevenson, Weaver and Young.

On motion to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table, the parliamentary formula for making the vote final, was then made, and while the vote was being taken the record of the day was read, and the result was examined by Ewing Warner and other Democrats as if to see whether some changes might not be effected. The result showed that Howe, who had been in the majority, was now in the minority, and the motion to lay on the table was carried by 116 to 105.

The announcement of the result was again greeted with applause on the Republican side, and when Warner moved an adjournment the Democrats met with the triumphant laughter on the Republican side and a sarcastic inquiry on the part of Congress why the gentlemen should obstruct public business, and why they had no remedy for the revolutionary proceedings. The motion was agreed to, yeas 117 to 110, and the House adjourned.

FREEDMAN'S BANK.

FACTS FURNISHED BY BRUCE'S COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The committee appointed to investigate all matters pertaining to the Freedman's Savings and Trust Co., met this morning, every member present, Senator Bruce presiding. Creswell, Leibold and Purdy were appointed under the chair of the committee to close up the affairs of the institution, and a statement of their operations to be prepared, and a scheme for the condition of the company and making suggestions as to the course that should be pursued in the future. They said with reference to principal officers, that it was possible to realize upon it at present without suffering heavy loss. They stated that dividends of 30 per cent had already been paid, and that they hoped before long to be able to pay another dividend of 20 per cent, making 50 per cent in all. They argued that as a means of enabling them to do this the government purchased the Freedman's bank building in Washington, a greater part of which is now rented for the use of the department of justice. Two drafts of bills were submitted to the committee, designed to transfer the affairs of the company to the comptroller of currency or such other officer of the government as Congress might favorably select. The committee has heretofore asked to be relieved from the duties imposed, and on submitting these bills to-day reiterated that request.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

REVENUE BILLS POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The ways and means committee to-day reported favorably on two bills of a private character and discussing without result propositions relative to the duty on quinine, indefinitely postponed the resolution introduced by Chairman Wood regarding adjournment of the committee on the 21st, and after some discussion, agreed to the following resolution: "That this committee will not consider at this session any bills or joint resolutions affecting the revenue, and that all such measures shall be laid over until the regular session in December."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE CHOCTAW NATION.

The House committee on Indian affairs has agreed to report favorably on a bill proposing to refer to the court of claims all questions of difference arising out of the treaty stipulations with the Choctaw nation.

FOUR PER CENT.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent refunding certificates since yesterday's report, \$1,180,700.

EAU CLAIRE.

The Raging Waters of the Chippewa Subsiding—The Log Drive Progressing Satisfactorily.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 20.—The water in the Chippewa at this point continues to fall, the pier mark showing a little less than eight feet in the channel to-day. The logs are running steadily, and there is now no doubt of a full supply for the season. There are now in the Delta reservoir at this city about 100,000,000 feet of water, with fully 900,000,000 feet more on the river above, a large part of which are in the big dam at Little Falls. This dam is full of logs and is a main drain above to the mouth of the Jump, a distance of about fifteen miles. The logs will be turned out of the Little Falls dam as fast as they can be handled with safety below. The mills of this city are now all running on full time.

The crops in this region are looking finely and the farmers are happy.

THE OLD WORLD.

AN ENGLISH SENSATION.

The Very Hard Case of Thomas Moran.

[Boston Herald.]

It is not often that a pauper-convict has the honor of drawing the notice of the British house of commons all to himself, and on two occasions. Yet assuredly the case of Thomas Moran merited the exceptional attention which it received. We do not remember to have come upon any more cruel and pitiable instance of the oppression of poverty by the law. On the 23d ult. Thomas Moran, a laborer, with a lunatic wife and six young children, was summoned before the magistrates of the police court in Chester, the county town of Cheshire, and the center of English squireship.

The prosecuting officer of the Chester union charged the hapless wretch with being wilfully guilty to contribute toward the support of four of his children, who were living in the workhouse at the expense of the ratepayers. All six of the children were taken into the institution on Sept. 11 last, and for all was a short stay, and since then have been maintained in whole or in part by the father. The others remained at the poor-house, and Moran engaged to pay the arduous £2.10 per week toward their subsistence. But up to the date of the summons, though often asked and always promising, he had only handed in £3.50 all told. The prosecutor halted him before the magistrates for punishment under the provision of the vagrancy act. The official story ran straight enough, as beamed a page from the short and simple annals of the poor-house.

The defendant's plea, however, put a very different face upon the delinquency. Moran proved his inability to pay by the records of the court that was trying him. He showed that on Sept. 18, just one week after the admission of his children to the Union, he had been laid up in bed with a severe attack of chest bleeding from a ruptured blood vessel, and carried him to the hospital on a stretcher. After his discharge from the infirmary he was for some time so weak that he could not obtain employment. Then a hard frost set in, and threw him out of all chance of work for three months. Thus of the eight months since September, he had passed nearly six in compulsory idleness. Naturally he had fallen in debt for his own and his family's support, and the £4.50 per week. The police describe him as a steady man, always ready to turn his hand to any work that presented itself. Moran closed his pathetic defense by an impressive appeal to the magistrates to have mercy on him, and to let him go on his parole, with the promise of a few shillings together and take my children home. But they said I must come into the workhouse myself. As the time was just about to expire, Moran was taken to the workhouse, and there he remained until the 20th ult., when he was removed to the workhouse.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAS RESOLVED TO RESTRICT THE SALE OF SILVER TEMPORARILY, AND MAY POSSIBLY SUSPEND THEM TOGETHER. IT IS BELIEVED THIS INDICATES A DISPOSITION TO INCREASE SILVER COINAGE.

FRANCE.

WADDINGTON AND LEFFRE.

PARIS, May 20.—The *Republique Francaise* pronounces the statement that Ministers Waddington and Leffre cannot remain in the same cabinet an idle invention.

LONDON, May 20.—A Paris dispatch states the debate Saturday in the chamber of deputies promises to be the turning point in the history of the cabinet, and to show a district division of the left into moderates and radicals.

RUSSIA.

ALL FIXED AT LAST.

VIENNA, May 20.—Negotiations for the transfer of the administration of Eastern Roumelia to Governor Alexia Pasha has been satisfactorily concluded. Russia has promised that as soon as Alexia Pasha has been appointed, the Russian Saltpetre will be removed to the Russian headquarters elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, May 20.—The Swiss plebiscite does not actually revive capital punishment but leaves each canton at liberty, as was the case till 1874, to enact it or not. Both conditions of validity, viz: an aggregate majority and a majority of the cantons, are in favor of this permissive measure. The Catholic and conservative advocated the measure, pointing out to increase of murders since the death punishment was abolished.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 20.—The assault of Gen. Dretschin has been arrested at Kiev.

MADRID, May 20.—The king has signed a decree re-establishing a state of siege in the Basque provinces.

CHURCH WORK.

Interesting Figures Presented to the Presbyterian General Assembly North.

SARASOTA, Fla., May 20.—The first business before the Presbyterian general assembly was reading the report of the board of home missions, which shows there are 1,292 missionaries engaged in the work, all of whom have presented their labors with marked success. During the past year ten missionaries died, 1,202 ministers preached at stated intervals in not less than 3,500 places in 1878 and 1879, and 294 Sunday schools, and now have under their care 111,881 people. Many revivals have been enjoyed. The board reports the organization of 135 churches, an increase in membership of 10,872, of whom 4,693 were by letter and 5,719 by profession of faith.

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CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

WIN AS YOU PLEASE.

Sullivan Breaks Down in His Walk and Griffin Walks Away With a Walk Over.

When the GLOBE went to press yesterday morning it left a motley gathering at the Opera House. A few were watching the pedestrians as they plodded around the track, a few were quietly nodding in their seats, while quite a number had stretched themselves across the seats and were sleeping soundly. Most of the latter probably had no other place to sleep, and were glad of the protection from the heavy doses afforded by the roof.

Shortly after 9 o'clock Mr. Sullivan left the track for a short repose. It was found that his feet were badly blistered. His shoes were two low and many grains of sawdust had sifted in and chafed him. Added to his misfortunes, he had neglected to provide the necessary changes of clothing, and when he returned to the track he was obliged to don the same tattered, sweaty garments he had worn through the whole evening, while his competitor appeared with fresh, dry clothes, looking as well as when the match commenced. Sullivan, however, was five miles ahead, and his backers did not despair of his success. Both kept along bravely, Sullivan occasionally breaking at the law, but never swerving from the steady gait he had started with. By noon the distance between the two had become considerable, and Sullivan was about ten miles ahead. About this time Sullivan began to exhibit signs of giving out. He was discouraged all that was possible. He kept along with great determination, several of his friends taking turns in accompanying him around the track. About 2:30, just as he had completed the sixth mile, he was nearly felled, but was caught by friendly hands and assisted from the track. His limbs were so badly swollen and his feet so terribly blistered, that he was almost unable to stand. Assistance was summoned, and he was carried for as far as the exigencies of the case would permit. Meanwhile Griffin continued to stride around the track, with few visible signs of fatigue, and after he had completed seventy-five miles he retired to rest. Griffin again made his appearance upon the track and was received with loud applause. He struggled along bravely for two miles, when he was carried to a hospital in a fainting condition, completely played out.

In the evening, when it was found that Sullivan would be unable to appear, the management improvised a few brief walking and running matches to keep up the interest. Griffin came out shortly after seven, apparently as fresh as when he started, and after a dozen or fifteen miles he was retired. Griffin gave an exhibition of his running, making a mile in six minutes and twenty-one seconds, exceedingly good time considering the character of the track. Several exhibitions, and about 10:30 the track was cleared and the audience dispersed.

It would be useless, under the circumstances, to give the scores of the various matches, and disappointment to many who had backed him heavily. The difficulty was that he exerted himself too much in his early part of the race, and he was unable to sustain it to the end. He was compelled to take an earlier rest than he did; to have been well sponged and rubbed, and to have had a better preparation of clothes for several months. No reason can be given for the igniting of the veins, the supposition being that he had been overworked and over-exerted in his working several weeks ago, and presumed to have been subdued.

CONVICTION OF A CONFIDENCE MAN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 20.—M. S. Gardner alias D. B. Davis, who falsely represented himself as an agent of Appleton & Co., New York, was to-day convicted in the criminal court and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment.

THE KEYSTONE COLLIERY FIRE.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 20.—The fire in Keystone mine is still burning, and is in such a position that it cannot be reached by water through the hose. Men have been drawing coal to cut the fire out by the use of dynamite. It is feared the colliery will be abandoned, which will throw a large number of men out of employment for several months. No reason can be given for the igniting of the veins, the supposition being that he had been overworked and over-exerted in his working several weeks ago, and presumed to have been subdued.

WISCONSIN STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MADISON, Wis., May 20.—The State Sunday School convention continued its session to-day. Rev. Mr. Vincent delivered an able address, the point of which was to bring the soul in contact with truth, bring the soul into quickening contact with truth. It is not to be told that he talked, less in your own way, not that of some one else. You must live the truth, be full of knowledge, that the pupil may not be able to see the bottom of the question. The chairman, either professional, or magnetic or spiritual, must enter into any effective teaching. There must be the employment of proper methods of study, prayer, and the truth, and trust in God. Rev. Mr. Stein delivered an address on class work. Dr. Vincent followed with a number of addresses, and a number of edifying questions were made and answered. Mrs. Clark, of Milwaukee, spoke on kindergarten. In the evening Dr. Vincent delivered an able address on the subject of the "Sabbath school." He was followed by State Superintendent Whitford, who made an eloquent address in the interest of Sabbath schools.

A ST. LOUIS LOTTERY.

Row on Account of the Non-Payment of a Prize.

[St. Louis Special.]

The irrepressible Wakefield, whose connection with the police board scandal, and subsequent indictment for perjury in connection therewith is still town talk, has again got himself into trouble. Defeated in his scheme to retain a profitable control over the Missouri Lottery company, he a few days ago got possession of the charter of the Academy of Music lottery, under which, some time since, its owners were empowered to run a lottery in this city. The charter was subsequently repealed by the Missouri legislature, but this made but little difference to Wakefield, as, though he saw a certain prospect of litigation, he also saw that he had in the opinion of the Missouri legislature, and the Missouri lottery, a number of brothers, snit by name and pawbrokers by profession, organized the lottery, and rented a head office on the corner of Fourth street and Washington avenue. Preparations were soon completed, and yesterday the sale of tickets commenced. Quite a number were disposed of, the late patrons of the defunct Missouri lottery gladly investing in the new venture. On fact everything looked favorable until, at a few minutes after noon to-day, a lever-hand named C. H. Price entered the office, and presenting the orthodox ticket, demanded the \$125 which it had evidently drawn. There was no doubt that the ticket was genuine, and that the man had got it from one of the authorized agents of the lottery. But the head office had no record of the sale, and declined to pay the prize. The Smiths and Wakefield did their best to persuade the man that he had been deceived, but he knew better, and seeing that he was bent upon his rights, they ordered him to leave the office. He declined to do so without the money. They persisted and a row followed, in which (though the lever man was mighty and muscular) he was finally worsted, but not until he had made his fiercest opponents, and had broken up the office furniture considerably. The noise of the scuffle caused considerable commotion in the building, in which some of the most respectable business men of the city have offices, and it was reported that the proprietor requested Wakefield and his Israelitish confederates to remove their establishment. They did so, and it is not yet known where the headquarters of the new lottery will be located.

HEAVY TRANSACTIONS IN COTTON ON AN ADVANCING MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The sales of cotton for future delivery to-day and yesterday reached the enormous total of 250,000 bales, at an advance of 1/2 cent per pound, which in the cotton trade is a very large rise. There has not been so excited a scene on the cotton exchange for a long while as was witnessed yesterday and to-day when a strong market in Liverpool, and the putting on of feet by the bulls, compelled the "shorts" to rush in and cover on their contracts.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

The auxiliary sanitary commission of New Orleans has inaugurated a thorough and comprehensive system of street cleaning, and other sanitary measures in that city.

A body found in the North river, New York harbor, yesterday, was identified as that of Col. Groverbeck, whose disappearance was announced several days since. The remains will be sent to Cincinnati for interment.

A meeting of prominent Irishmen was held in Chicago yesterday in furtherance of the purpose of the recent meeting of the Irish colonization society, and it was reported that a charter for organization under the State laws had been made to invade our State.

YOURS VERY RESPECTFULLY, FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Broken up. The threatened necessity did not arise. At last moment the federal authorities took counsel of discretion, and retreated. Not a federal soldier was seen in the streets of New York on the election day of 1870, and since that day no attempt has been made to invade our State.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A. INDEPENDENCE BLOCK, THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at the following places:—

Metereological Record, May 20, 1879, 9:56 P. M.

Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather.

Duluth.....30.00 62 SE. Fair.

Fort Gary.....30.10 54 NE. Cloudy.

Pembina.....30.06 67 N. Cloudy.

St. Paul.....30.05 58 NE. Clear.

Yankton.....29.96 64 E. Clear.

DAILY LOCAL WEATHER.

Bar. Ther. Rel. Hum. Wind. Weather.

20.03 59.5 60.3 N. Fair.

Amount of rainfall, or melted snow, 0.0; maximum thermometer, 72; minimum thermometer, 51.

W. B. GREENE, Private Signal Corps, THE WEATHER TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1 A. M.—Indications for upper lakes and upper Mississippi valley higher pressure, diminishing northerly to eastern winds, cooler, followed by warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, and possibly in southern portions local rains.

Dr. G. W. Mears, a leading physician of Indianapolis for forty-five years, died yesterday.

ILLIS FLESH IS HEIR TO.

A Break Neck Transaction Which Terminated James Shephard's Career—Jumping Before a Train and Missing a Leg by It—A Lady's Arm Broken.

Broken His Neck.

At 5 o'clock