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TURKS TO THE FRONT.

A Large Force to Be Immediately Dispatched to Egypt.

Arabi Proclaimed a Rebel and Ordered to Surrender.

The French Chambers Kicking Strongly Against War Credit.

Parliament Unanimously Thank the Queen for Calling Out the Reserves.

Another American Cardinal Decided Upon.

National Associated Press.

TURKISH OCCUPATION. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.—The Porte is hastening to dispatch to Egypt sixty-four battalions of the first contingent, to consist of sixteen battalions.

TA, TA, VICTORIA. LONDON, July 26.—The house of commons by unanimous vote, resolved that the queen was entitled to the sincerest gratitude of the British people for her action calling out the reserves for permanent duty in restoring order in Egypt.

PROTECTION AGAINST SURPRISE. ALEXANDRIA, July 26.—To protect themselves from surprise the English have dug mines under the railway at different points beyond Ramleh, and connected them by wires with their headquarters.

THERE WAS A PANIC among Europeans at Port Said to-day by landing of twenty five men from the German war vessel to guard the consulate there.

BERLIN July 26.—It is reported Bismarck instructed the German ambassador at Constantinople to declare to the conference that Germany regards England's intervention in Egypt as the sole means of avoiding a general European conflict.

LONDON, July 27.—The admiralty has ordered gunboats to convey ships through the Suez canal if necessary.

ALEXANDRIA, July 26.—The garrison of Rosetta, Aboukir and Damietta forts offered to submit to the khedive.

PARIS, July 26.—The committee of the chamber of deputies on the Egyptian question determined to report against allowing them. The French cabinet decided to stand or fall by the vote of credit.

ARABI RETIRING HIS CAVALRY. ALEXANDRIA, July 26.—Arabi is retiring his cavalry from Ramleh to Kafed Devar, where he has had a stronghold since the evacuation of Alexandria. British reports say Arabi is disposed to negotiate for surrender to the British providing he is guaranteed restoration of the status before the bombardment.

The British force has landed at Port Said. The port's decision to send troops won't arrest British occupation.

LONDON, July 26.—The news says that the statement Turkey consent to send troops into Egypt is misleading. The Porte has not recognized the suggestions to send troops and now proposes to discuss the conditions under which they shall be sent, a process which, if carried out in accordance with Turkey's notions of diplomacy must occupy six months.

A BROKEN DAM. ALEXANDRIA, July 26.—The Mahommed canal is refilling, and the supposed dam constructed by Arabi burst. The supply of water in Alexandria now equals the consumption.

UNPLEASANT DUTIES. LONDON, July 26.—Hon. Francis Fitzgerald, baron of exchequer of Ireland, has resigned the duties imposed by the repression bill being unpleasant.

A CARDINAL. Most Rev. Patrick A. Fehan, archbishop of Chicago, will be elected cardinal at the next consistory.

EL MEHDI'S ADVANCE. THE VICTORIOUS MOSLEM PROPHET. The Sudan prophet who, acting as an ally of Arabi, has produced such a consternation among the Mohammedans, has arrived in Nubia, Upper Egypt, not far to southward of Thebes, where four thousand years ago, the historian tells us, the Nile was bridged from shore to shore, and 5,000,000 of people were worshippers in the temple of Bolak. The ease with which this prophet has been able to effect the virtual conquest of the Sudan, with its 30,000,000 of souls, is not surprising when the isolation of that Central African region from the parent government at Cairo is considered. Ismail Pasha, who, with all of his faults, was a shrewd sovereign, used to say, when he was told of any monumental piece of rascality in the Sudan provinces, "What can I do? My upper territory is distant from the capital a month by the swiftest means of transit, and any governor general I may appoint soon assumes the prerogatives of a king, and the Sudan is thus virtually independent." Few of

the khedive's lieutenants at Khartoum—the real capital of Central Africa—if Sir Samuel Baker and Col. Gordon be accepted, had had any other careers than that of robbers of the treasury, oppressors of the people, and active promoters of the slave trade and all local schemes of conquest. The Arab tribes, whose members are direct and unalloyed descendants of the best blood of Arabia, where the standard of Moslem honor and personal purity is the highest in the Mohammedan world, have been many times within the past fifteen years on the verge of revolt against the Egyptian rule because of its corrupt and ruthless character. On one occasion during the reign of Moutar Pasha at Khartoum—an official who constantly proclaimed himself the disciple of Voltaire—he was visited by a body of devout and honorable sheiks from the surrounding tribes, and they protested with elaborate solemnity against his sacrilege. His reply was, ordering them from the divan, "I will shoot your religion!" It was not long after that Moutar died suddenly—it was supposed from a dose of powdered glass, which the expert Oriental can with little difficulty introduce into the little cup of black coffee so often during the day a tender of courtesy.

AROUSING FANATICISM. Facts like this, of frequent occurrence in the Sudan, served only to deepen the fanaticism of the populations along the Blue and White Niles, where there is little industry beyond the gymnastics of prayer. Thus it is revealed how easy a task it has been for El Mehdi to rouse the people to opposition to organize a crusade after the true method of the original Mohammed, and with the crescent to the fore enlist the hundreds of thousands of well-mounted and physically well-formed Arabs, whose habitations when stationary are in the fertile oases lying between the main stream and the Red sea. Now is this all. The annexation of Kordofan and Darfour brought hardy warriors ready to be moved by an eloquent sheik with flowing beard and a magnetic person such as this new chieftain seems to be. They are many times superior to the troops of Lower Egypt. On every occasion of a revolt the Central African Arabs and the negro races annexed by conquest have shown their utter inferiority to their adventurous and bold neighbors in their expeditions for "black ivory" into the interior. They are fearless in the water among crocodiles and in the jungle among beasts of prey; they can handle the elephant gun and the spear, and understand the art of strangling. This race some years ago endeavored to establish an independent kingdom, but after the usual Egyptian fashion, their chiefs were invited to a grand and friendly banquet at the government house, and during the height of festivities were suddenly massacred by troops in ambush.

THE PROPHECY'S ARMY. With recruits like these different races of the Sudan—having the blood of the negro, the Saracen, the Turk and the Egyptian, and freed by the Moslem enthusiasm—El Mehdi has had no difficulty in raising a powerful uprising along the line of the march, which has brought him eight hundred miles to the northward of Khartoum and within one thousand miles of Cairo. As it is now high Nile where he and his followers now are—that is, near the first cataract,—the journey down the river can scarcely be any considerable effort, as the velocity of the stream is three miles an hour. There are always at that point of the river many transport nuggers and a small fleet of steamers. It is other means of transportation for his horde consist of the many thousand camels and dromedaries which can be driven in from the desert, both as baggage convoys and to mount the invading force. Passing through Nubia the prophet will find a wretched country, peopled by wretched natives, for whom Ibrahim Pasha found no better use than his pleasure journeys on the Nile than to make them the target of his fire, in order to test the accuracy of his aim, with weapons presented to him by the sovereigns of Europe. From the frontier of Nubia, moving down the Nile, the invaders will find abundant food, abundant forage for their camels, and, of course, no lack of water. But the fellow who may join them will be scarcely desirable allies, as they are unarmed and unaccustomed to weapons more dangerous than the shepherd's crook. It has always been the policy of the Egyptian government to prevent the cultivators of the soil from having arms. The force on its journey to Cairo will pass over fertile and highly cultivated estates, through sugar and corn plantations, by thick settlements, and will indeed be a novelty to the people. Not since the days of Ethiopian prowess, in ancient times, has there been such a barbaric incursion. What its effect may be when arriving at Cairo can not be foreshadowed, but one fact is certain, there is no hostile power that can now be marshaled in Egypt to stay the inflow of the prophet and his followers. Three weeks hence and he can plant his ensign on the citadel of Cairo, where the world will eagerly watch the result of this strange crusade.

THE CAUVENDISH ASSASSIN. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. NEW YORK, July 26.—A St. Thomas dispatch says the assassin of Lord Frederick Cavendish, who was arrested at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, gives his name as William Westgate. He was arrested on the 16th inst. by his own confession. He skipped on the 8th of May under the name of

O'Brien, on the British bark Gladstone from Swilson to Caracas. The names of three of his accomplices and other details of the murder were taken by depositions before the British consul. Westgate says he was employed by a Mr. O'Conner and other influential persons, twenty pounds being given to each of the assassins. He says twenty pounds were worth more to an Irishman than the life of one Englishman. It is believed the Venezuelan government will surrender, though there is no extradition treaty to cover the case. LONDON, July 26.—The foreign office confirms the report of the arrest at Puerto Cabello.

WESTGATE'S HOME RUN. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. DUBLIN, July 26.—Officers have been sent to South America to take into custody Wm. Westgate, who on the 16th inst. surrendered himself to the police at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

SPORTING. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. THE BARNES REGATTA. LONDON, July 26.—The entry of the Hildale crew for the Barnes regatta, which takes place Saturday, has been accepted. The Thames and London clubs are entered for the same race.

BASE BALL. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 26.—Philadelphia 6, Metropolitans 8. PROVIDENCE, July 26.—Worcesters 5, Providences 6. BOSTON, July 26.—Boston 5, Troy 3. MONMOUTH PARK RACES. MONMOUTH, N. Y., July 26.—Attendance moderately good, Gay and track perfect.

First race, purse \$500, three-year-olds and upwards, mile and a furlong, Jack of Hearts first, Clara D. second, Parole third; time 1:56 1/2.

Second race, optional stakes, two-year-olds, three quarters of a mile, Diadim first, Felicia second, Ganfan third; time 1:16.

Third race, handicap sweepstakes, all ages, mile and a quarter, Girdia first, By and By next, but to the astonishment of all, the judges placed Clara second, when she was not within halting distance; time 2:11.

Fourth race, Navesink handicap, sweepstakes, all ages, one mile and a half, Monitor first, Eole second, Barretts third; time 2:37 1/2.

Fifth race, purse \$500, all ages, one mile and a furlong, Marathon first, Stately second, Sir Hugh third; time 1:57 1/2.

Sixth race, purse \$500, handicap steeple chase, short course, Jugomar first, Iko Bonham second, Barnardine third; time 3:12 1/2.

BOSTON RACES. BOSTON, July 26.—Second day of summer meeting at Mytic park 2:32 class, 4 starters, was won by Dick Dangle, Ika second; best time, 2:34.

The race for gentlemen's driving horses was won by Alida P. Ned Jackson second; best time, 2:34.

CLEVELAND RACES. CLEVELAND, July 26.—In the 2:25 pacing race Joe Bowers won; time 2:27 1/2. In the 2:20 class was won by London; time 2:20 1/2, 2:21 1/2, 2:23 1/2, 2:24 1/2, 2:25, 2:27 1/2.

Free for all pacers, Mattie Hunter, 1, 1; Lucy, 2, 2; race unfinished; time 2:18 1/2, 2:17, 2:23 1/2.

A FIGHT. CINCINNATI, July 26.—In the prize fight last night between "Red" Wilson and J. M. Furst, nine rounds were fought. Both men were completely exhausted and the fight was declared a draw.

THE KANSAS CITY RODES. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. CHICAGO, July 26.—All Kansas City roads leading to Chicago have agreed to rigidly maintain the \$12 60 rate. This decision of the passenger war question for the present.

Iowa Anti-Monopolists. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 26.—The Grand Lodge of A. O. U. W. met yesterday. The delegates represent a membership of 10,000. They are resolved to maintain their position as anti-monopolists.

THE SECOND VERMONT. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. MONTPELIER, Vt., July 26.—Republican convention of the second congressional district, nominated Ex. Congressman Luke P. Poland, over W. Groat, present incumbent, by 171, to 125.

Bandits Killed. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. MATAMORAS, Texas, July 26.—In a desperate fight with bandits in Sierra Demajarnia, Mexico, the chief, Manuel Gomez, was killed.

Seizure of American Flour. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. MONTREAL, July 26.—The custom authorities seized 1,840 barrels of flour consigned to Lord & Munn, from Chicago. The charge was the evasion of the duty of five cents per barrel, payable on American flour. It seems a number of firms have been in the habit of importing American flour in bond, then placing it in consumption and substituting Canada flour therefor. Several other firms, suspected of similar practice, had shipments detained pending investigation. The name of the Chicago shipper was not ascertained.

The Tariff Commission. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. LONG BRANCH, July 26.—The Tariff commission this afternoon received communications recommending revision of tariff on dry goods, urging that the duty be taken off canned goods for watch dial. Arguments were made that corks ought not to pay more than 10 per cent, crude corks 20, or a specific duty of 25 cents per bushels of 34 pounds; showing the needs of the salt industry; placing

anyline dyes on the free list; another contended that dyes ought not to be disturbed; favoring abolition of the duty on copper ore; reducing tariff on nickel to 5 cents a pound; asking considerable reduction on steel rails; abolishing duty on carpet wool; abolition of pound duty on other wools and substitution of a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem. Another argued that alloy of nickel with copper should pay the same duty as nickel, 30 cents a pound. Assistant Secretary French made a statement of the difficulties surrounding the present tariff and showed the importance of re-arrangement. He argued in favor of simplicity in classification so as to avoid ambiguities.

WIFE MURDER. PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR NEAR DEWITT LAST SATURDAY. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE. WILBER, Neb., July 24.—Yesterday the news came to this place of a most horrible murder, committed late Saturday evening, about ten miles southeast of here in the edge of Gage county. It is a hard matter to get the true story, but the facts as gleaned are as follows:

A German by the name of Reed had had some trouble with his wife and she had gone to the house of a married daughter who lived a short distance away. Late in the evening Reed was seen approaching the house with a shot gun, and there being no men about the house, the mother and daughter anticipated trouble. They fastened the door, blew out the light and hid themselves up stairs. Soon Reed came up and without waiting a moment he burst open the door and rushed in; he then lit some shavings and made search of the house (which is a small one) and finding the mother seated up stairs, he deliberately shot her, killing her instantly. He then left the house, and the daughter, nearly frantic, gave the alarm, and Reed was very soon captured, and now lodged in the DeWitt jail. He seems to have no other excuse than that his wife had disobeyed him in going to see her daughter, with whom Reed had not spoken since her marriage. He seems to take it very coolly and don't seem to realize his situation at yet.

ADVISING THEM TO STOP. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 25.—President Jarrett, replying to the recent letter of the Cleveland strikers, advised resistance to all attempts of the proprietors of the Cleveland Rolling mill to induce them to give up membership in the union.

MORTALLY WOUNDED. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. MUSKOGEE, Ind. Ty., July 26.—In a fight between a party of robbers and the Light Horse guards, Capt Scott was mortally wounded.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. BRYAN, O., July 26.—Jno Smith, the tramp murderer of Marshall Snodgrass, was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

RAILROAD RATES. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. CHICAGO, July 26.—Judge Drummond, in the United States supreme court, settled yesterday the case of the Alton & Terre Haute railroad versus the Indianapolis & St. Louis, Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Pennsylvania, and C. & C. I. railroad companies, fixing the rental due the former at \$600,000.

THE FREIGHT HANDLERS. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. NEW YORK, July 26.—There seems to be no immediate prospect of ending the strike of freight handlers in New York and Jersey City. Money is daily added to the fund of the freight handlers union. The men maintain almost an unbroken front. Less freight is received each succeeding day. The opening of western and southern trade about August 1st, it is thought will bring a rash of freight, which, it is believed, the new men will be unable to handle. The probable increase renders the men hopeful. Assaults in connection with the strike are on the increase, and longshoremen was shot to-day, but not dangerously.

A MILITARY ROW. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 26.—Private John O'Neill, of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, shot Provost Sergeant John Henry, through the heart in the guard office this evening. The murderer refuses to give his reasons for the act. Henry was a soldier of thirty years service.

MISSOURI POLITICS. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 26.—The republican convention met at 11:15 a. m. Hon. Jas. F. Phillips, chairman, Judge T. A. Sherwood was nominated for supreme judge; Prof. W. E. Coleman, of Saline county, for superintendent of public schools, and Gen. Jas. Harding, for railroad commissioner. Adjourned.

CODDISH SNAKES. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 26.—The schooner Rustless arrived to-day with 100,000 pounds of coddish. Two of the crew, Joseph Johnson and Joseph McDonald, were lost on the third inst., while tending trawls. On the same day the Rustless picked up Pierre Brown and Roland Parun, Frenchmen, who had been lost in the same manner from another vessel.

TELEGRAPH NOTES. Ladd's rubber factory at Chelsea, Mass., burned.

John Anderson, a prominent pork packer at Cincinnati, died of heart disease.

The strikers of Sheboygan are determined to remain out until the increase is granted.

AND PETER WEPT ALOUD.

A Tearful Tale of Forgery and Fraud by the Notorious Schwenck.

He Admits the Conspiracy to Impose on Congress With False Figures.

And Attempts to Excuse the Crime on the Ground of Political Friendship.

The Scandal Grows Blacker the Further Investigation is Pushed.

The Revenue Reduction Bill Quietly Laid in the Senatorial Grave.

The River and Harbor Bill Finally Compromised and Passed by the House.

A Miscellaneous Assortment of Capital Notes.

CAPITAL NOTES. THE STAR ROUTERS. WASHINGTON, July 26.—In the star route cases William Cook and B. Gratz Brown appeared as counsel for Price. Several clerks identified papers from the postoffice department.

CONFIRMATIONS. Senate confirmed Merrit L. Joslyn, assistant secretary of the interior; Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, secretary of legation and consul-general at Rome; G. M. Sabin, district judge of Nevada.

THE NEBRASKA SCANDAL. The house sub-committee of the judiciary committee examined Peter Schwenck, of Nebraska, in relation to Majors' claim to election as contingent congressman from that state. He admitted writing the letter to Majors recommending the manufacture of a bogus certificate. He excused it on the ground that his friends were in a tight place, and he gave the best advice he could as to the way out. Gosper's original certificate of the census of 1874 was found. It shows the date was plainly 1874 and had been changed to 1872. The evidence all show persistent and continuous endeavors to impose upon congress since the forty-fourth congress. Whether Schwenck or Majors forged the last certificate is still under consideration.

THE TAX BILL. The vote laying aside the tax bill is generally regarded as killing that measure. Senator Morrill referred to his speech as [the only opportunity] he would have to speak on the bill, now an abandoned measure. Three of the six republicans who voted for the bill will not again vote to take the tariff bill. The discussion on the navy bill will likely prove long and bitter. The feeling akin to ill will between the two houses and between individual members seems to increase with the rise of the thermometer and will prolong the session indefinitely.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS. The commissioner of internal revenue made a report to-day to Secretary Folger, showing the entire internal revenue taxes collected for the past year to be \$106,027,500; for past six years, \$748,831,071; expense of collection amount to \$27,087,300 or 3 1/2 per cent. It further states that no default on tax has been within the period mentioned, and all illicit manufacture and sale of whisky and tobacco broken up.

BROKEN BANKS. The controller of currency declared a final dividend payable to the creditors of the First National bank of La Crosse, Wis., making in all dividends of forty per cent, and final dividend of thirteen per cent, payable to the creditors of the national bank of Vicksburg, Miss., making in all dividends of forty-eight per cent.

NATIONAL BANKS. Controller Knox says that fifty-two banks have renewed their charters under the opinion of the attorney general and the recharter law. All of those except three organized under their old names. Of those fifty-two banks, only three have been organized under the extension act. The remaining forty-nine have taken advantage of the opinion of the attorney general that they could continue their existence without additional legislation. But one national bank has thus far applied for a reduction of the amount of its deposited bonds under the new law. Mr. Knox has not anticipated any contraction of the currency on account of this privilege given to banks of

REDUCING THE AMOUNT OF THEIR BONDED DEPOSITS. National banks now have about \$100,000,000 less circulation than they are entitled to under the law. Knox does not anticipate any considerable increase in the circulation of the banks under the operation of this act. Mr. Knox does not think the new plan which will be used for the new notes to be issued under this law will necessarily have the effect to prevent counterfeiting. He is of the opinion that the most certain way to prevent loss from counterfeiting is to call in the entire issue of any note that is counterfeited as soon as the fact is discovered, and to issue no more notes of the same denomination to the same bank.

MULTIPLI ASSESSMENTS. The opinion of Attorney General Brewster in the matter of the political assessment law finds, in the broadest terms, that members of congress

are not subject to the penalties of that law. The law finds that while congress defines the act of political assessments to be a crime, punishable with quite severe penalties, congress took good care to provide that congressmen themselves might with impunity do the act which they declare shall be a crime committed by others. The decision of the New York judge and the opinion of Attorney General Brewster will be valuable companion pieces in civil service literature.

UNFORTUNATE EMPLOYEES. A large number of employes in the Bureau of engraving and printing will be thrown out of employment if the Little tax bill becomes a law. The engraving and printing of all the numerous patent medicine stamps and other stamps to be abolished by the bill will be discontinued. This fact is causing a good deal of uneasiness among the employes in that bureau.

CONGRESS. SENATE PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Hale moved to take up the naval appropriation bill.

On motion of Senator Lapham a sub committee of five from the foreign relations committee was authorized to sit during recess for the purpose of investigating the questions of fish and fisheries.

A bill regulating the carriage of passengers by sea was reported from the house.

Senator Morrill spoke in favor of considering the tax bill and made a long speech on the subject.

The senate, by a vote of 34 to 26 agreed to take up the naval appropriation bill. A long discussion followed on the prospect of re-organization of the navy. Without concluding, at 5:30 the senate went into executive session, and fifteen minutes later adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. House reconsidered yesterday's vote and adopted the conference report on the river and harbor bill.

Mr. Hancock presented a second report from the committee of conference on the deficiency bill. The amendment giving senators mileage for the October session was not concurred in February, 65 yeas, 115 nays.

House, after disposing of the conference reports, devoted the remainder of the day to consideration of miscellaneous bills, among them one chartering the Oregon Short Line railroad company. Adjourned.

Killed on the Rail. Correspondence of THE BEE. COLUMBUS, July 25.—An accident happened Sunday night, about two miles east of Duncan, six miles from Columbus, resulting in the death of an old resident of Platte country, by the name of John Barn. Mr. Barn had been at Duncan, and was returning home about 10:30 p. m. The last seen of him he was walking down the U. P. track. Shortly after the emigrant train passed going east, yesterday morning, Mr. Barn was found dead, close to the track, with both legs broken, and severe bruises on his sides. It is supposed the engine struck him while on his feet. The old gentleman was slightly deaf, and there was a strong wind blowing from the east, which would prevent him hearing the approaching train. M.

Marine. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. NEW YORK, July 26.—Sailed: Servia for Liverpool, Maine for Bremen, W. J. Sholten for Rotterdam, Labrador for Havre. Arrived: Picardie from Marseilles, Ethiopia from Glasgow, General Warden from Bremen, Wieland from Hamburg.

LONDON, July 26.—Arrived: France from New York. QUEENSTOWN, July 26.—Arrived: Arizona from New York. LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Arrived: Italy from New York.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Arrived, Wisconsin from Liverpool, Scythia from Liverpool, British Empire from London.

Pennsylvania Politics. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. NEW YORK, July 26.—Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, is in the city. Conversing with a number of politician friends to-day he said: "I have strong hopes a compromise will be effected between the undo, undoists and Cameron wings, and in that event the republicans will carry the state by 50,000 majority. If the breach in the republican party is not healed this year it will continue to widen, and I fear we shall lose the state eventually. Armstrong, the labor candidate, will doubtless develop much strength, but I do not anticipate great harm from his canvass."

COLORED SOCIETY. A Highly Successful Ball at Standard Hall Last Night.

Last night the colored society known as The Daughters of the Tabernacle, gave a splendid ball in Standard hall which was largely attended. Everything that could add to the comfort and pleasure of the guests was provided for and great credit is due to the committee on arrangements for the ample provisions they made. The committee comprised the following: Solomon Brown, C. R. Mrs. Turner, C. P. Mrs. George Porter, V. P. Mrs. Annie Brown, I. S. The ball was gotten up to raise funds to pay off some debts the society has incurred, and it is more than probable sufficient money will be raised. I. M. Knapps furnished the music for the occasion, and although only a small band, did some excellent work.

The party broke up at early dawn after having a glorious time.