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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 13.—In the Star route trial Merrick said he proposed to take up the routes serially and completely dispose of one route before taking up another. He put in evidence various certificates and other papers from the auditor of the postoffice department.

Senator Saunders, of Nebraska, being sworn, said he indorsed the petition for an increase in the route from Kearney to Kent; did not recollect how the petition came to him originally, thought it came with a number of others of a similar character, and had been brought here by a citizen of Kearney. It was not his custom to retain petitions for the length of time which had elapsed between the endorsement and filing of this one. He was not prepared to say at this late day, three years after filing the petition, that the interlineation of a thirteen hours' schedule had been inserted after his endorsement, but it appeared in different ink from that of the body of the petition. He had only a general recollection of other letters referring to the route.

The Senate finance committee agreed to recommend the House bill for the extension of the national bank charter to be amended by the incorporating therein as additional sections, the two amendments submitted by Sherman and Allison, respecting the first instant, which provides for the issue of 3 per cent. bonds in exchange for any 3½ per cents. and for the issue of gold certificates.

The sub-committee of the House committee on elections will report to the full committee that Smalls, republican is entitled to the seat from the fifth district of South Carolina.

PORTLAND, 13.—The Republican State Convention met this morning, and was called to order by Senator Frye.

Frye they nominated as Temporary chairman, Eugene Hale, who was received with much enthusiasm. Hale said one of the largest conventions ever held in Maine attests the undying vigor of the republican party in the State. This campaign must end the contest. Governor, Senators, Congressmen and county officers are to be chosen. You do not want Governor Plaisted to be continued in his seat, but you want a distinguished and eloquent colleague to retain his seat in the Senate for six years more. (Great applause.)

The following resolutions were adopted:

First—That the right of every qualified voter to cast his ballot and have it honestly counted is the fundamental principle of republican government, which must be maintained by law and impartially enforced. The majority thus determined must rule, and the minority must submit.

Second—Free schools must be maintained and universal education secured as a basis of National security.

Third—American industries and labor should be protected against the competition of the product of cheap foreign labor by the protective tariff.

Fourth—American shipping and shipbuilding should be encouraged by a modification of our navigation law, so as to discriminate in favor and not against our shipping interests and by such other assistance as the Government may properly render the great National interest. We protest against the persistent efforts of our friends of free trade or misnamed revenue reform, to grant American registry to foreign built ships as certain to destroy our shipbuilding industry.

Fifth—The only full legal tender money authorized by the Constitution to be coined or issued is gold and silver. The dollar of one should be coined so as to possess the same intrinsic value, as the dollar of the other, and paper currency should be redeemable in one as the other; we deprecate the efforts made to overthrow the present banking system of the Nation, securing as it does to the people, currency convenient, uniform and elastic in volume and of equal value in all States and absolutely safe from law in the hands of the holders.

Sixth—The rapid payment of our war debt, while the debts of other nations are increasing, affords conclusive proof of the wisdom of our financial measures, and calls for a continuance of the same policy un-

til every dollar of this debt shall be paid.

Seventh—We are unalterably opposed to the abolition or reduction of the internal revenue tax on liquors, and demand that all possible reduction of taxation shall be made upon the necessities and not upon the luxuries.

The resolutions proceed to declare in favor of economy in public expenditures; liberal pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the late war; they refer with pride to the record of the republican party, the prohibition of the liquor traffic, which has been practically annihilated in a large portion of the State, and recommend submission to the people's constitutional prohibitory amendment. They continue:

Tenth—We emphatically condemn the attempt of Gov. Plaisted and syndicate, and thus punish Associate Justice Libbey for rendering such opinions on the counting out of the proceedings of 1878 and 1880, as were commended to his judgment and conscience, and not in accordance with the policy of the party with which he was then and is now connected; we heartily approve the course of the executive council in refusing to allow so able, so conscientious and so acceptable a judge to be set aside for partisan and personal reasons, which should have no place in the judicial appointment and which would tend to destroy the independence of the judiciary.

Then follow thanks to the republican majority in Congress for their action on tissue ballot frauds, opposition to polygamy, refusal to reduce the tax on whisky, distribution of the Geneva award to the actual losers, and measures looking to a reduction and revision of tariff.

The resolutions also recognized the calamity in the death of President Garfield, and tendering President Arthur assurance of confidence.

The convention then proceeded to vote for congressional candidates, and Thomas B. Reed, Nelson Dingley, Charles F. Boutelle and Seth D. Milliken were accepted as the nominees of the convention. Adjourned.

CLEVELAND, 13.—To-night when work stopped at the Cleveland rolling mill the greater part of the hands were put in railway cars in the yard and sent down town. Perhaps 75 Bohemians who live in adjacent districts were formed into line and marched between squads of police numbering 50 altogether to the street cars, an eighth of a mile from the mills. The streets were crowded, so the police cleared a way for their passage. When about half way to the cars the mob began a lively fusillade of stones and cinders aimed first at the workmen, but as the excitement increased the policemen were pelted as well. Scarcely any of the officers or laborers escaped being hit and many were severely cut and bruised. Six stone throwers, some wearing the striker's badges, were arrested.

BOSTON, 14.—Holbrook's block, South Braintree, occupied by clothing and dry goods shops, drug store and post office is burning and will probably be destroyed.

Philadelphia, 13.—The round house of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railway Company, at Vacyhus Point, burned, and nine of the eleven locomotives destroyed. Loss about \$100,000.

Newton, N. J., 14.—The Sussex Woolen Mills at Breakville were burned, together with the tannery adjoining and fifteen stores and dwellings; loss, \$75,000, partly insured.

Springfield, Mass., 14.—James Prendergast's house, at Monson, was burned. His mother perished and the father was fatally burned.

SEYMOUR, Ind., 14.—Some evil disposed person removed a rail on the Ohio and Mississippi road. The passenger train was thrown 15 feet down an embankment into a small stream. A tramp stealing a ride was killed, none of the passengers were hurt.

St. Louis, 13.—President Garrett, of the amalgamated association held a secret conference with the strikers this evening. It is understood that they refused to listen to his advise and will continue the strike.

DAYTON, O., 13.—The Journal's special from Warren and Butler counties states that the army worm has totally destroyed the grain. The worms appeared in millions passing northward through Miss. Valley. The wheat is in fine condition and will be ready for the harvest in a week.

NEW YORK, 14.—The Herald's London special says: Words fail to

describe the state of panic in Alexandria, the streets are blocked, and carts are piled with the baggage of the fleeing Europeans. All the men-of-war in the harbor are crowded with fugitives. The American frigate *Galena* is crowded with families claiming American protection. Rev. S. Joseph and Richard Smith, of New York and Baltimore, have taken refuge on board. The officers, though greatly inconvenienced, generously giving up their cabins to the ladies. One American officer narrowly escaped while in the company of a British officer, who was killed in the fight. The American government should issue a warning to its citizens in Egypt to leave immediately and send a vessel to Ismalia on the Suez Canal to receive the fugitives from Cairo should communication between Cairo and Alexandria be cut off by disturbance now transpiring. It was doubtless a premeditated attack, breaking out in several places at once. Europeans were dragged out of their carriages and murdered with sticks and legs of tables or chairs obtained by sacking the shops. In all there are 48 Europeans killed. The English consul is still in danger. Three officers of the British fleet were buried at sea to-day. The American marines presenting arms and officers and crew doffing their hats. I now learn that the prefect of police in Alexandria with the assistance of a fanatic orator organized the outbreak. The soldiers setting the example of sacking the shops. Many of the dead were killed by bayonets. The Khedive arrived from Cairo this afternoon. He was coldly received by the populace. He expressed himself greatly astonished at the agitation and excitement visible throughout the city, the natives declare they will resist any intervention of Turkey or otherwise. There are patrols throughout the city to-night and soldiery are placed every 50 yards.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—A Victoria dispatch says: Private advices from Chilliwak and Sumas report everything under water. Heavy drift timber is carrying everything before it. The water on the trunk road, two miles back of the river, is two feet deep and still rising. The bridges are carried away and the farmers are sending their families off for safety. Advices from Yale say the suspension bridge is in danger. Considerable damage has been done to the railway works.

CHICAGO, 14.—An Omaha special says: A company of cavalry left Fort Sidney, Nebraska, last evening for McKinney, Wyoming, to reinforce the garrison. Gen. Crook learns from the commandant there that it was rumored that 1,500 Indians were on Powder River, below old Fort Kinney, but few miles from the present fort, and that 100 lodges of Indians were at Rock Creek. The stockmen reported these Indians were killing cattle and threatening to attack the herders. The commandant has not heard from his messenger sent to obtain the actual facts. Gen. Crook deemed it advisable to send troops.

WASHINGTON, 14.—In the House to-day White said it was stated before the ways and means committee that its chairman had made a bargain to help the whisky men if they would help the tariff men. Kelly denounced the statement as the raving of a maniac or a deliberate lie and White added that the gentleman may be a scoundrel to make that statement. Springer moved that both be reprimanded.

Guiteau at his last interview with Reed, exacted a promise that Reed would call on the President and urge a commutation of the sentence. He instructed Reed to shake his fist in the President's face and demand protection for him as God's man, who saved the country and made Arthur President. Reed's last appeal for Guiteau has been placed in the hands of Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court. It is practically the same as that made before Justice Gray and refused by him. There is no probability that the writ of *habeas corpus* will be granted.

NEW YORK, 14.—The troubles of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society have multiplied so rapidly in the last three months that notwithstanding the unceasing work by Mr. Meersheed, agent of the society, and his aids, the number of immigrants upon its hands increases every day faster than they can be sent away, or places can be found for them, that the gentleman says if the European committees continue to send them here at the rate they have been the last two weeks, he shall have to apply to the public for

aid. Sunday afternoon the Society held a meeting to consider the problem before it. A dispatch was received during the meeting announcing that in Brody, on the Russian and Gallacian frontier, there were 12,000 Russian refugees living on quarter rations and waiting for transportation to America. The New York Society had sent dispatches weeks ago to Europe requesting no old people or large families of children be sent, but they were disregarded and the prospects are that the whole 12,000 will be sent here as fast as transportation can be found. The European societies, organized for the care and transportation of these people, found themselves overwhelmed with penniless emigrants, and according to their view of the matter the sooner they get rid of them the better. Most of the Russian immigrants are entirely destitute. There are, however, exceptions. The system for the present is to send agents of the society to all large cities of the Union where branch societies for the reception and disposal of the Jews can be made. In the meantime the refugees now here are fed and clothed by the society. Fifty young men went to Chicago last evening.

The following towns show gains and losses on business transactions for the present week as compared with the corresponding week last year, as shown in the Clearing House Exchanges:

New York	.....17.1	Boston	.....1.1
Philadelphia	.....18.6	Pittsburg	.....5.2
New Orleans	.....22.2	Indianapolis	.....9.8
Memphis	.....7.0		
Chicago	.....11.5	Cincinnati	.....1.5
St. Louis	.....7.0	Louisville	.....2.5
Milwaukee	.....9.0	Providence	.....9.6
Kansas City	.....50.3	Cleveland	.....20.6
Hartford	.....3.5	Columbus	.....27.1
New Haven	.....1.4		

The *Public*, commenting, says: The report of the Exchange is more encouraging for the second than the first week in June, but the apparent improvement is in part due to unwarranted activity in speculation, both in stocks and in grain. The transactions at Chicago are to some extent affected by this cause, and the remaining exchanges at New York, after deducting double the market value of stocks sold, are smaller by about 22 per cent. than those of the corresponding week last year. Outside of New York, however, the situation is generally more favorable. Pittsburg is an exception. The effect of the great strike is immediately seen in a decline where exchanges have for many months steadily increased. If St. Louis, Milwaukee and Chicago were in a like manner affected, the effect is partly cancelled by the increased dealings in grain. Some irregularity appears, however, in the exchanges of the minor towns, at which has hitherto been maintained a very steady increase, and at most of the manufacturing cities, the volume of business is increasing much less than it has been, though it is still larger than it was a year ago. Speculating in products is still out of all reasonable proportions to the quantity of such products in the markets, and the unnatural inflation of prices still makes living more costly than it should be, causes the fearful contest between labor and capital, and by increasing imports and decreasing exports produces a steady movement of gold from this country to Europe. Until these things change it is not reasonable to expect any headway or sustained improvement in the volume of business.

NEWBURG, N. Y., 14.—Last night Dr. Montreulle M. Hedges, dental surgeon and sporting man, was arrested here on a bench warrant by the Justice of the Supreme Court, on complaint of Francis P. Weed, of this city. He charges Hedges and Wm. M. Scott (the latter is now dying of consumption in California) with cheating at games. He stated the three played a game of poker in this city in June of last year. The betting was \$50,000 on a single hand and Weed and Hedges lost. Weed now charges that the hands were put up by Hedges and Scott, they to divide the winnings. Weed had recently received from the estate of his deceased father a fortune estimated at about \$500,000. Of the amount lost it is stated that Weed paid the defendant during the year, over \$100,000 having compromised for \$120,000, and that \$15,000 is yet due on the unpaid note. This Weed now desires to avoid paying, and has begun an attachment and instituted proceedings against Hedges and Scott to secure as much as possible.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 14.—In the poker case of Weed vs. Hedges to-day, Weed swore he lost \$450,000 in one hour at faro, Scott and Hedges being the dealers.

CHICAGO, 14.—The Chicago papers this morning contained specials purporting to give an interview with Rosencrans regarding the recently published letters of Gen. Garfield to Secretary Chase. In these specials Gen. Rosencrans is reported as saying, "But one year ago when I attended the exercises at West Point, Gen. Anson Stager told me that he was one of the four persons present at the Louisville interview with Stanton, and that what occurred there was just the reverse of what was stated by Gen. Garfield. I believed Stager, because I would place his word against that of Garfield."

This dispatch being shown to Gen. Anson Stager this afternoon, that gentleman replied that he did not remember to have met Gen. Rosencrans in those years, and that he never had any conversation with Gen. Rosencrans at West Point or elsewhere, as detailed in the special dispatch, and that until the publication of the purported interview he was not aware that Gen. Rosencrans attended the West Point exercises last summer, and that it is not, in fact, true that he told Gen. Rosencrans or any one else, that what occurred at the Louisville meeting with Stanton, was the reverse of what was stated by General Garfield.

CLEVELAND, 14.—One hundred more men went to work in the rolling mills to-day. Nobody stopped on account of yesterday's violence. Skilled workmen arrive daily; some from England. The union men are anxious to come back, and will be re-employed if they will renounce the union. The employers demand this with the greatest determination. The mills are well guarded. There was no trouble to-day.

The police commissioners appointed 25 special policemen and are bound to maintain order about the striking precinct. They also decided to guard the military armory. It is understood a gatling gun and artillery are ready in case of an emergency.

INDIANAPOLIS, 14.—The severest storm of the season was last night, when two inches of rain fell. The city east of the Union Depot is flooded along the railway tracks and up Pennsylvania, Delaware and Alabama Streets the cellars are fast filling. Fifteen or twenty persons were standing on the platform over Piques run, when it gave way and threw them into the water. Some were rescued and others passed through the culvert in safety, while others are supposed to be drowned. It is impossible yet to give the number lost.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The postoffice at Atchison, Kansas, has been made a free delivery office, to take effect July 1st.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the Merchants' National Bank of Helena, Montana, to commence business with a capital of \$50,000.

DAYTON, O., 14.—The ex-prisoners of the late war held their annual reunion in this city to-day; 5,000 persons were on the ground.

COLUMBUS, O., 14.—The Cleveland authorities called on the governor for troops to quell the rioting strikers, and were notified that they had power with the sheriff to call out posses in the city and county, and that the State would not interfere until those proved inadequate. There was no trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, 15.—The commission of the Philadelphia delegation to the republican recalled State convention reports that John Wasmaker will accept the nomination of congressman-at-large.

CUMBERLAND, Md., 15.—Stones were thrown upon the buildings occupied by the Consolidated Company's imported miners last night. No one was injured. The sheriff was at Eckhart all day, apprehending disturbance.

MILWAUKEE, 14.—Specials from the region of the forest fires in Wisconsin to the *Republican* are sensational, they state that at least 30,000,000 feet of standing pine has been destroyed in Pike River Co., and that the fire is still raging in the northwestern portion of Wisconsin and the peninsula of Michigan. Reports from this line of the Wisconsin Central Road state that the rain last night has checked the fires somewhat, but it is doubtful if it extinguished them. The latest report from Richville in the central portion of this State, and where the most serious fires were states that the heavy rain has extinguished the fires and all danger passed. Many million feet of pine have been destroyed, but even the approximate loss can't be determined.