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HIS OWN VOLITION.

SENATOR HOAR DESIRES TO PRESS THE GAG RULE.

He Unexpectedly Springs an Amendment to the Rules to Limit Debate.

No Determination Expressed by the Republicans to Favor the Measure at Present.

Mr. Enloe Refused Permission to Pass Out Pending a Roll Call—The Speaker Asks the House to Decide a Member's Right to Do So—Manufacturing Figures Collectors—Items.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The resolution introduced in the senate today to limit debate in that body is the one adopted by the Republican caucus but it was presented upon Mr. Hoar's own motion. So far as can be learned there has been no action taken by any muember of Republican senators to support the resolution at this or any other definite time. It has gone with many others of like nature to the committee on rules which has heretofore and until now, proved a veritable tomb for all such propositions. Senator Aldrich, chairman of the committee, says he does not know when a meeting will be called to consider the subject of changing the rules.

TO CLOSE DEBATE.

Mr. Hoar Introduces a Resolution—The Tariff Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—In the senate Mr. Hoar offered the following resolution which was referred to the committee on rules:

Resolved, That the rules of the senate be amended by adding the following: When any bill or resolution shall have been under consideration for a reasonable time it shall be in order for any senator to demand that debate thereon be closed. If such demand be seconded by a majority of the senators present the question shall fortnwith be taken thereon without further debate and the pending measure shall take precedence of all other business whatever. If the senate shall decide to close debate the question shall be put upon the pending amendments, of which notice shall then be given and upon the measure in its successive stages according to the rules of the senate, but without further debate except that every senator who may desire shall be permitted to speak on the measure not more than once and not exceeding thirty minutes.

After such demand shall have been made by any senator no other motion shall be in order until the same shall have been voted upon by the senate unless the same shall fail to be seconded.

After the senate shall have decided to close debate no motion shall be in order but a motion to adjourn or take a recess, when such motions shall be seconded by a majority of the senate. When either motion shall have been lost or shall have failed of a second it shall not be in order to renew the same until one senator shall have spoken upon the pending measure or one vote upon the same shall have intervened.

The tariff bill was then taken up, the question being on Mr. Butler's amendment to paragraph 134, page 27, to reduce the duty on cotton ties to 25 per cent ad valorem. A long discussion ensued, participated in by Senators Vance, Daniel, Aldrich and Turpie. The vote was at last taken on Mr. Butler's cotton tie amendment and it was rejected by a strict party vote, yeas 16, nays 27.

Mr. Plumb moved to reduce the 2-10 cent additional duty on hoops when cut into lengths for bailing purposes, to 1-10 cent. There were two yea and nay votes on this amendment in which Mr. Plumb was the only Republican voting aye, but as there was no quorum on either occasion the senate adjourned.

MUST WAIT TILL RECESS.

Mr. Enloe Denied Egress Pending a Vote—The Speaker's Opinion.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—On motion of Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, (by unanaimous consent) the senate joint resolution was passed accepting from the G. A. R. a statue of General U. S. Grant.

The speaker then stated the voted was upon the resolution of the committee of rules providing that after two hours debate it shall be in order to move a non-concurrence in the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill. The resolution was adopted,—yeas 103, nays 71.

Mr. Enloe, rising to a question of privilege, said that pending the call of the house he was present in his seat. He had then started out of the house without his hat to attend to the business in the capitol. In passing out of the door the doorkeeper told him that he could not pass out. He replied that he would pass out. The doorkeeper said that he could not do so, that he had orders from the speaker to that effect. He (Mr. Enloe) had said that he would pass and the doorkeeper thereupon caught him by the arm and attempted to arrest him. He offered a resolution to bring the doorkeeper to the bar of the house for contempt of the house and for a breach of the privileges of a member.

Mr. Enloe contended the speaker had no authority to issue an order to the subordinates of the house to interfere with the personal rights or privileges which belonged to a member of that body. The issuance of such an order was no more than it would be if the speaker should order the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. Rogers) to be executed under the recent Kemmler process in New York.

A Republican—That would be a good thing.

Mr. Enloe said that the doorkeeper did not do him any personal violence. If he had he would have dealt with him as he would have dealt with the man who issued the order. (Derisive laugter on the Republican side).

The speaker in ruling upon the question said that the rights and privileges of all the members of the house in the discharge of their functions were sacred and that the house could undertake no higher duty than the conservation of these rights and privileges in the act. The chair thought that this was a question which ought to be passed upon by the house. The rules of house made provision for the obtaining and retention of a quorum. In order to accomplish that the rules of the house required that whenever a call was ordered the doors should be closed. Such closing of the doors in the opinion of the chair prevented any member from leaving the chamber. But that was the opinion of the chair as an individual member. The speaker has issued no order in regard to the matter but in response to a question of the doorkeeper or one of his assistants as to the meaning of the rule the speaker had stated that to be his opinion and the doorkeeper had acted upon it always subject of course to the decision of the house. As this resolution raised a question which must be disposed of by the house, the chair ruled it to be admissable.

The resolution was referred to the judiciary committee.

The house then proceeded under the special order to the consideration of the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, commented upon the extraordinary rule which took the senate amendments out of the committee of the whole and provided that the house should vote in bulk upon 101 amendments.

Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, approved the resolution, defending the speaker from the attacks made upon him. He said that the presiding officer was impartial and courteous. He knew that he was able, and he desired to say that no man occupying the chair by permission of a Democratic house had ever occupied that chair with more integrity, more manliness, more fidelity to the public good, than the man whom the Republicans of this house had honored by their votes. For integrity, for manhood, for impartiality he was willing to put the speaker in comparison with those whom the Democrats had honored in days gone by. The Republicans had no apologies to make here or elsewhere for the votes they had cast for Thomas B. Reed. [Republican applause].

The vote then recurred upon the motion to non-concur in the senate amendment. This was agreed to—yeas 159, nays 2.

The house then adjourned.

TROOPS IN READINESS.

Preparations for Threatened Trouble in the Chickasaw Nation.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The secretary of the interior has received a telegram from Mr. Bennett, Indian agent at Muskogee, I. T., saying that the Chickasaw situation is serious and that there is great danger of an outbreak on the 13th inst. (the day of election) on account of the disfranchisement of the squaw men. In a communication to the president the secretary today expressed the opinion that there is no great probability of an outbreak to such an extent as to require the interference of troops, yet as a precaution he recommends that the secretary of war be directed to have such troops as are at Fort Gibson in complete readiness to respond to any order that may be necessary to suppress riot at the election. In reply to Agent Bennett's telegram, the secretary directs that no request for the assistance of the troops be made unless riots of a dangerous character actually breaks out. "The government," he says, "does not intend to display a force of troops until the last emergency."

PENSIONS FOR KANSANS.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The following pensions were issued to Kansans:

Original—(Special act) Emily T. Potter, nurse, Hays City; John R. Kirby, Auburn; Benjamin Thomas, Lyons; John Stadlis, Chalk Mound; Samuel R. Stillman, Council Grove; Jeremiah Sinkins, Reading; Luther M. Summers, Armourdale; David W. Tate, Kincaid.

Increase—Jesse T. Underwood, Florence.

Original, widows, etc.—Mary A., widow of William T. Roberts, Kingman; Mary W., widow of Benjamin Turnby, Formoso.

POTTAWATOMIE LAND COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—A. D. Walker and Henry J. Atel, of Kansas, members of the commission appointed last year to negotiate with the prairie band of Pottawatomies and Kickapoos for their surplus lands in the Great Nemasa agency in Kansas, are in the city. The Indian appropriation bill, still pending, contains a provision for continuing this commission, the third member of it being Benjamin J. Horton, of Kansas. Messrs. Walker and Atel are here watching matters, and if it passes they will receive new instructions and endeavor to conclude the negotiations.

THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The president and party consisting of Secretary Noble and Rusk and Private Secretary Halford left Washington this morning at 9:40 via the Pennsylvania railroad on their way to attend the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Boston next week. The train is scheduled to arrive at Jersey City at 3:20 this afternoon where the party will embark on the tug Catalpa which will take them to the United States steamer Baltimore. The steamer will get under way about 5 o'clock and is not expected to reach Boston until late Monday afternoon as she will lie over in the sound during Sunday.

TO COLLECT MANUFACTURING FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The superintendent of the census has announced the appointment of the following special agents to collect statistics of manufacture: H. D. Heiserman, Wichita; Dwight S. Bill, Emporia; Darius Van Slyke, Medicine Lodge, Attica and Conway Springs; Thomas Decker, Hutchinson and Kingman; Samuel Saylor, Newton; Robert P. McGregory, Pittsburg, Weir and Galena; David L. Weir, Arkansas City and Winfield.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—Following fourth-class postmasters were appointed: Kansas—Goode, Phillips county, Francisco G. Bobo, vice A. Goode, resigned; Mell, Wallace county, William H. Seaverns, vice A. Mell, removed; Walker, Ellis county, Walker M. Hopkins vice J. B. Densley, removed; Webster, Rooks county Henderson Legrand, vice S. H. Baldwin, resigned.

QUEEN AND EMPEROR REVILED.

LONDON, August 9.—At a meeting of workmen last night Tom Mann, the noted labor leader, spoke bitterly of the queen and her grandson, the German emperor, dining from golden dishes, while thousands of the queen's subjects are in want of sood. He quoted Cardinal Manning's saying that a starving man had a right to take bread and asserted that the crown jewels of the queen ought to be sold for the benefit of the poor and hospitals. Mann was loudly applauded and references to the German sovereign were received with groans and cries of "away with the German bloodsuckers."

A strong movement is on foot to petition parliament to revoke the pensions granted to foreign princes who have married into the royal family and who are largely dependent upon their English pensions for support. Mr. Labouchere is said to be heartily in favor of such a movement.

ORIGINAL PACKAGES SEIZED.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 9.—A horde of constables swooped down upon the original package houses of Des Moines today and seized the stock of each of them. This action is the result of the passage of the Wilson bill, which the president made operative by his signature yesterday. The dealers had anticipated a movement of the kind and their places were found encumbered by very light stock. A great deal of litigation will grow out of these seizures, as the best lawyers contend that the Iowa law bearing upon importations was set aside by the federal court's decision in the original package case.

RESISTED AN OFFICER.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

EDMOND, Ok., August 9.—Deputy United States Marshal Robert Galbraith shot and killed a man here supposed to be Frank Birdie, wanted at Marion Center, Kan., for murder. He was resisting arrest when shot.

THE STRIKE IN WALES.

LONDON, August 9.—The strike of the employes of the railways in Wales continues. The greatest portion of the men have turned their uniforms over to the railroad officials and have received their wages up to the time they went on a strike. A few "blacklegs" are at work. The situation at Cardiff remains unchanged. The mails are still carried by wagons on the public roads. The strike has seriously affected the London shipping trade. Steamers here are not able to obtain their usual supply of Welch coal.

IN STATU QUO.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL STRIKE STILL ON.

No Determined Effort Made by the Management to Resume Traffic.

Several Passenger Trains Started from the Grand Central Depot—Mail Trains All Running.

Threats that the West Shore Will be Tied Up Today—Action of the Engineers Watched with Anxiety—Both Sides Very Firm—The Strikers Orderly.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The first train which left the Grand Central depot this morning, passed underneath the big wooden bridge at Forty-fifth street at exactly 3:30 o'clock. Four cars were attached to this train and these were occupied by the mail sorters, whose duty it was to distribute the mail before the train reached Albany. There were no passengers aboard. The tie-up on the road was complete. Every trainman, brakeman, switchman, engineer and conductor, except those necessary to attend to the running of the mail trains, stopped work on the order of the executive board of district assembly No. 246. The railroad men by mutual consent agreed to furnish enough assistance for the mail trains to run, but they had determined not a single passenger nor a pound of freight should be carried on the line of the New York Central & Hudson river railroad, after 7:10 o'clock last night.

From 3:50 until 8:30 no trains were run this morning. About 6 o'clock, however, a great number of the train hands who did not belong to the Knights of Labor reported at the yard for work. They were instructed to set about clearing the tracks. Third Vice President Webb took charge of the men as soon as they entered the yard. He had been up all night superintending the company's business and consulting with the police officials from time to time regarding the safety of the passengers who arrived on the incoming trains. These were compelled to get off the cars at Mott Haven, instead of coming into the Grand Central depot, as usual, and they had to rely upon the accomodation of the elevated road and the street cars to bring them down town. All the West Shore trains went out last night and the 3:30 train this morning was particularly crowded.

At 11 o'clock last night the St. Louis train came in at the West Shore depot. The baggage was handled by the train men and no excitement was observable. Five freight trains left between 8 o'clock last night and 1 o'clock this morning.

The strikers all conducted themselves in an orderly manner. They say they are determined not to work until the discharged men are reinstated. The executive board of district assembly 246 was in session all night.

Acting Superintendent Byrnes was notified by the officers of the Hudson River railroad at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon that a strike was imminent. Inspector Byrnes remained at his post all night. Today he has detectives along the bridge and in the tunnels. No freight cars will be run today but the inspector has received a dispatch to the effect that the officials will try to run a passenger train at 9 o'clock. The reserves are held at most of the precincts and the inspector says that he will preserve order at any cost.

A MYSTIC MESSAGE.

A few minutes after 6 o'clock last night a cipher message containing the words, "Webster's dictionary" flashed over the telegraph wires along the Hudson river to nearly every station on the New York Central, where it was received by an officer of the local assembly of Knights of Labor in that town. Three days ago every member of the order had been notified that in case the words contained in the above cipher were repeated to him he was to consider it an order from the general executive board to stop work with the promise of that body to help him in case he needs aid. The mystic signal was given at this end. Many of the switchmen and yardmen and brakemen had just come on duty a few minutes before the order was given. As soon as the cipher was read to them they quietly put on their hats and coats and left the yard. The delegate who went around among them with the message held in his hand one of the cheap Webster dictionaries sold on the street for 10 or 15 cents. This was the badge of authority. At a quarter to 8 there was not a switchman or yardman in the yards at the Grand Central depot. At the yards of the company at Thirty-third street a fruit train rolled in at just 7 o'clock and immediately the switch crew including engineer and fireman, jumped down and scattered. At the same time the switchmen employed in the yards quit work. A few minutes later engine No. 11 arrived. It was obliged to stop at the switches. The fire was drawn and the engineer left his post. About 150 men in all quit work at this point, including a dozen engineers. The men left quietly. At the Sixty-third street yards the entire force quit work with the exception of a few watchmen. The tracks were blocked and over 1,000 cars stood with nobody to move them.

HUGE BLOCKADE OF MERCHANDISE.

There are close to 200 men out in this yard. On the river front from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-ninth street all the barges and boats of the company were tied up. Great loads of coffee, sugar, etc., were waiting to be moved. Four thousand bags of coffee, the destination of which was Dayton, Cleveland and Indianapolis, are also awaiting removal. Seven hundred men will be obliged to quit work on account of the tie up in the Hudson street yard of the company. Only a small portion of these, however, are knights.

QUIET AT 9:30 O'CLOCK.

At 9:30 o'clock this morning Acting Superintendent Byrnes received the following dispatch from the Grand Central depot: "Everything is quiet. The Saratoga train left at 7:20 o'clock. The New Haven train has just got in. There has been no interference up to the present time at this point." Captain Hooker, of the steamer Patrol, telegraphed all quiet from Sixty-eighth to Seventy-ninth streets along the river.

HOLLAND STEPS FROM UNDER.

The New York & Harlem waiting room was deserted and the ticket office closed. No trains went out on that branch. A reporter saw Mr. J. J. Holland of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, at the Grand Union hotel this morning. Mr. Holland said: "I have been somewhat misrepresented in this matter. I was sent here to investigate the matter and try and arbitrate it. After my attempt at a conference with the officials of the road yesterday I left for Brooklyn. I had no idea that a strike would be ordered. I did not order it and did not countenance it. My duty was to lay the matter before the executive board in Detroit and to await their orders. The strike was ordered by the local assembly, which they have a perfect right to do, but I was totally unaware of any such intention on their part."

When asked the extent of the strike he said that the jurisdiction of the assembly extended as far as Buffalo and that the strike would probably extend that far, although he had no official information to that effect.

QUITE AND TRAINS RUNNING.

There was considerable of an improvement in the situation at Grand Central depot this morning as compared to that of last night, and the notice announcing the temporary suspension of the passenger traffic was taken down. Between 6 and 7 o'clock several trains came in. This morning a large crowd of railroad men came over the ferries from Jersey City, all bound for the Grand Central depot. They are mostly switchmen out of work. Those available and competent were employed. Five trains left the Grand Central this afternoon. The officers of the road are of the opinion that by night they will have the road running in very fair order. Everything is quiet at the Grand Central. A large force of police was on hand to preserve order and protect the property of the road. At every bridge from the Grand Central to the Harlem river, there are pickets of five men and squads of patrol and there is no disturbance of any kind reported. The yards were deserted except by the few men at work.

The New York & New Haven though not tied up is blocked for about ten miles out, until it leaves the main New York Central tracks. The waiting room was crowded this morning and considerable relief came when the Boston express was sent out.

The only train arriving from the south this morning was a newspaper express from New York which was an hour late. The western trains came before noon, made up mostly of mail and baggage cars and are still here. On the first western train was attached a passenger coach having aboard General Alger and party from Michigan who are on their way to attend the reunion at Boston. Only one train started for the south made up of mail cars and two passenger coaches. The strikers do not object to mail trains running through but showed decided opposition to the road's officials attaching passenger coaches thereto. Consequently when this train was about to be switched over the bridge across the river, they refused to let the switch be properly set and police had to be called to disperse them. The train then moved out but the strikers said it would not get far.

It is said that West Shore employes will go out before tomorrow. Over 1,000 men employed in the car shops went out this morning.

NOT A FREIGHT MOVED.

Train No. 20 on the New York Central road due at 4 o'clock came in to Weehawken on the West Shore road about 4:30. This was the only Central train that came over the West Shore road today and upon the news of its arrival the strikers declared that the West Shore, too, would be tied up.

Not a single freight train left the yards today and nothing arrived. The force of men employed in the yards is not competent to handle the usual freight traffic of the road, but yesterday they had very little to do. Mr. Webb will make a strenuous effort to run the freight trains on Monday both on the West Shore and New York Central. "We will hold a meeting here tomorrow," Mr. Webb said today, "and decide what we shall do in regard to the freight trains. I think we will have men enough by Monday to get everything in good running order. I am well satisfied with the way in which the passenger trains were sent out today and I do not think we will have any more difficulty with the freight trains."

J. J. Holland spent most of the day at the Grand Union hotel in conference with the representative strikers. He told the reporters that he could not say anything about the probabilities for Monday beyond that the men would fight hard. He could not tell, he said, whether the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers would call out its members or not. There were many statements made yesterday regarding the number of men on the strike. The men themselves said there were three of four thousand, while the railroad officials maintained there were but three or four hundred out.

At about 6 o'clock tonight fifty-four of the night force of the switchmen of the West Shore depot at Weehawken reported for duty. On the bulletin board at the station master's office in the depot were written several cabalistic signs which the men studied with interest and then quietly went to work. At 7:40 a locomotive whistle rang out shrilly in the yard and fifty of the fifty-four switchmen left their posts, put on their coats and walked to their homes. This action left the yard almost desolate. Plans to meet the emergency were immediately made by the chief dispatche, Williams, and men were sent out to get the tracks in readiness for dispatching the 8:30 Buffalo express. This is the most important train of the night and its delay would have most seriously crippled the road. As none of the passenger car brakemen had abandoned their posts this train was put off at 9 o'clock. Freight Conductor Kane, who acted as spokesman for the striking switchmen, told Yardmaster Degroot that personally the men had no grievances. They had been ordered out by the Knights of Labor and obeyed. Chief Dispatcher Williams told the men that they had better remain at their posts; if they did not they could consider themselves out of the service of the road. This threat had no effect on the men. Four freight and passenger trains were to have left Weehawken before midnight and the officials made every effort to get them out on time.

When spoken to about the rumor that the locomotive engineers would join the Knights of Labor in the strike, Mr. Webb said that if this occurred it would complicate matters very greatly. Secretary Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, arrived in the city at 1 o'clock this afternoon. He at once sought out Mr. Holland and Mr. Valentine and the three had a prolonged conference. The Brotherhood of Engineers and the members of the local assembly of the Knights of Labor have arranged for a conference and everything looks as if the engineers would go out tonight. This will virtually stop all traffic.

NO LAWLESSNESS INTENDED.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 9.—Master Workman E. J. Lee sent this to Governor Hill:

ALBANY, August 9.

To Hon. David B. Hill, Governor:

Your Excellency—District Assembly No. 216, Knights of Labor railroad employes, are to engage in a struggle for American liberty and manhood. The press of the the state intimate the calling of the militia. We beg to assure you that no overt act shall be committed or any attempt to violate the laws of our state. We are citizens of New York and pledge our honor to depend on the justness of our cause and not acts of violence or lawlessness.

ALL WENT BACK WHO COULD.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 9.—The men who went out here last night all went back to work this morning except two who were refused. Nine baggage handlers struck this morning and were informed they could stay out and would not be taken back.

UTICA, N. Y., August 9.—Every Knight of Labor working for the Central Hudson railroad in this city, or the towns both east and west for fifty miles quit work. The railroad authorities have many applications from men desiring to go to work.

THE WEST SHORE THREATENED.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 9.—Master Workman E. J. Lee, this afternoon said that if the Central shipped live stock and other perishable goods over the West Shore road in any considerable quantity he would issue an order that would cut that road in two.

The situation of the New York Central strike here is, if anything, more firm than last night. The only men who are at work are the engineers and a few firemen. Superintendent Bissell said this morning that he hoped to have passenger trains running as usual by tomorrow and the company proposed to stand firm and not have its business management dictated to by a crowd of labor agitators

LIFE'S WORK DONE.

HON. MILTON W. REYNOLDS AT ETERNAL REST.

The Newly Elected Delegate-at-Large of Oklahoma Dies With the Day.

A Six Days' Attack of Nervous Prostration Ends His Life at His Edmond Home.

Interment at Edmond on Monday Afternoon—Short Sketch of His Life—A Brilliant Newspaper Man, Thorough Scholar and Orator, Honored and Beloved by All.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

EDMOND, Ok., August 9.—Hon. M. W. Reynolds died at his residence here at 8:10 o'clock this evening, after an illness of six days, caused by nervous prostration. He will be interred here Monday at 3 p. m.

His death was not quite unexpected, although, for the last few days he had apparently been growing better.

Mr. Reynolds had just been elected delegate-at-large for the territory, receiving the highest vote of any candidate.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Hon. Milton W. Reynolds traced his ancestry from that branch of the Reynolds family which descended from one of four brothers who founded it in America, settling in New York. He was born in Elmira, N. Y., May 23, 1833. At 4 years of age he removed with his parents to Coldwater, Mich., attending school until 16 years of age. He early engaged in teaching to assist him in his collegiate career, and entering Albion seminary, remained there until fully prepared for college, during which time he taught Latin and Greek classes. In 1853 he entered the University of Michigan and graduated June, 1856, with the highest honors of his class. He delighted in metaphysics and languages and was instructed in German and French. He then returned to his home in Coldwater and for a year edited the Sentinel when he removed to Nebraska City, Neb., where for five years he edited the News, a Democratic paper. In 1858 he was elected by the Democrats to the legislature, and again 1861, but upon a strong union ticket, and after a protracted struggel was defeated for speaker of the house. In 1862 Mr. Reynolds removed to Detroit, Mich., where he was for two years commercial editor of the Free Press. In the spring of 1865 he moved to Lawrence, Kan., and in July with two associates started and for five years edited the Daily Journal. In 1871 he disposed of his interest in the Journal, and, moving to Parsons established the Parsons Sun, which he successfully conducted for many years. In 1875 he was elected to the legislature, and has held many local offices of honor and trust.

Mr. Reynolds had a masterly literary style and as an orator he had no superior in the state of which he was a resident so long. His style was very pleasing and effective. As a business man he showed untiring devotion to any proposition which would further the interests of his city and state. In the legislature his successful labors to further educational causes brought him considerable distinction.

Upon the beginning of the Oklahoma agitation he was enlisted as one of its warmest supporters and after doing work in its behalf at the opening came to the territory and started the Herald, one of the first papers established at Guthrie. At the time of his death he was editor of the Edmond Sun.

PRESBYTERIAN COLONY.

NORMAN, Ok., August 9.—[Special correspondence.]—A colony of Presbyterians and adherents of that faith has been organized whose object is to secure a settlement within the Indian territory as near together as possible. All Presbyterians and moral adherents of that faith are eligible to membership in this organization. Three hundred and fifty have already enrolled their names as members, and all Presbyterians and all others of Presbyterian proclivities, are cordially invited to send their names for enrollment that they may procure homesteads in this fair and desirable land. All who are capable of taking claims must be present at a place of rendezvous at least one week before the day set for entering their homesteads. Of the time and place due notice will be given.

The claims are free from tax till the title is given by the government. This title may be secured in five years, but soldiers and sailors may deduct their time of service in the army or navy for the five years. No soldier or sailor will do this unless he wishes to sell his land, as securing title makes his land taxable. One hundred and fifty dollars' worth of improvements will comply with the law to secure title. Actual residence is required. The homesteader may not absent himself longer than six months at a time without permission. Permits are given at the land office for a year's absence when circumstances require it. Every head of a family and every person, male or female, over 21 years of age is entitled to 160 acres of this valuable land who will make it his or her home for five years. Husband and wife are not each entitled to 160 acres unless each one before marriage filed a claim. In that case marriage does not invalidate the right of either. One hundred and sixty acres of this fertile and desirable land is a fortune and will enrich its possessor. No such munificent gift will ever again be bestowed by the government upon its citizens, and he who fails to avail himself of this opportunity to secure a homestead will lose his chance forever. Claims in Oklahoma given away to their possessors on the memorable 22nd of April, 1889, are now worth from $1,000 to $10,000. Enquire at your nearest railroad station the fare to Sepulpa, Creek nation, Indian territory. Sepulpa is on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, and is near the tract selected. Reduced rates for colonists will be secured from all railroads.

If any are desirous of visiting the tract before determining the matter of joining our colony, he may write to the secretary and upon promise of absolute secrecy, he he will be informed of its location.

Address all communications to the secretary, Rev. John H. Aughey, Norman, Ok.

PACKAGE MEN MUST GO.

WAMEGO, Kan., August 9.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon Mayor Sprague caused notices to be served on the package houses that they must be closed, and the original package people complied. No liquor of any kind can now be bought in this town.

Rain has fallen plentifully over this and Wabaunsee counties today. Pastures are all right now and the best informed estimate a full half crop of corn in these two counties. The largest grape crop ever raised in this locality is maturing. The season has been favorable for sweet potatoes, which will be abundant.

VERY HARMONIOUS CONVENTION.

SMITH CENTER, Kan., August 9.—At the Republican county convention held at Smith Center today to nominate county officers and to elect delegates to the state convention, Samuel Day was nominated for representative, S. I. Peoples for probate judge, F. M. Tyrell county attorney, Miss M. A. Livermore county superintendent, D. M. Relihan clerk district court, and M. Thompson commissioner, and J. S. McDowell, Lair Dean, L. V. Morton, W. R. Bennett and C. E. McNall were elected delegates to the state convention. Resolutions favorable to Plumb, Ingalls, Humphrey and McNall were passed. The utmost harmony prevailed and it was one of the largest ever held in this county.

ALL GOOD MEN NAMED.

IOLA, Kan., August 9.—The People's county convention met here this afternoon and placed a full ticket in the field. A good representation of the farmers of the county was in attendance and harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. The candidates are all good men, formerly Republicans, and have not been up for office previous to this time. The movement is strong among our best citizens and prospects are flattering for the election of the entire ticket.

The continued hot dry weather has done great damage to the corn although a good rainfall this morning which will redeem most of it and the farmers are rejoicing in the prospects for plenty of rain for a few hours.

A VEIN OF COAL.

EL DORADO, Kan., August 9.—A four-foot vein of coal has been discovered on the west branch of Fall river, twenty miles east of El Dorado. A Wichita syndicate has sunk a shaft and the Missouri Pacific will begin at once the construction of a branch to the coal hole. This vein extends over a considerable area and crops out in several hills. It solves the fuel problem for southern Kansas, being the only coal region west of Osage City and east of the Rockies.

FARMERS FOR A RESUBMISSIONISTS.

SALINA, Kan., August 9.—County Farmers' Alliance was held today at which delegates were elected to the state convention and also the congressional convention at Clay Center. They are uninstructed, but are understood to be for ex-Governor Robinson on account of his resubmission proclivities.

RILEY FOR ANDERSON.

MANHATTAN, Kan., August 9.—At the Republican primaries in this city last night, Anderson delegates received 211 votes, anti-Anderson, 134, majority 87. Incomplete returns from the county indicate that Anderson will have 10 to 15 majority in the county convention next Wednesday.

FOR ROBINSON FOR GOVERNOR.

LAWRENCE, Kan., August 9.—A large and enthutiastic meeting was held in every ward in the city this evening to elect delegates to the People's convention to be held next Wednesday. The delegates were instructed in favor of Charles Robinson for governor.

GUATEMALAN ADVICES.

NEW YORK, August 9.—A special dispatch from the City of Guatemala dated August 8, says: Late last night the superintendent of the Guatemala Central railroad received orders to keep a special train constantly under steam in order to proceed to the port of San Jose subject to the disposal of President Barrillos. It is averred that the president is going to flee from the country. The train was got ready when the government sent a squad of company soldiers to keep watch over it, but the purpose of the soldiers' presence was not explained to the superintendent of the road, who became alarmed at the government's action in sending troops to the company's premises which, is American property. He went at once, though late at night, to the American legation but Minister Mizner was away. He then used the railroad telegraph to the port of San Jose, communicated with the commander of the United States man-of-war Thetis, anchored off the port, requesting him to send protection for the railroad property and its employes. An answer came immediately from the commander of the Thetis that he would send one of his officers up to Guatemala to reconnoitre and watch events and that he would not send up an armed force from his vessel unless specially requested to do so by the American minister. The officer arrived this morning and is at the railroad station.

All the foreigners have appealed to their legations for protection in view of the impending crisis.

The latest rumor is that Barillas had appealed to the diplomatic corps not to arbitrate in the Salvador matter but to protect and sustain his government.

News has just reached here of the reported arrival of a British man-of-war at San Jose. This city has the aspect of a churchyard at midnight. All is silent as the grave, and the people have to keep within their houses, not knowing what moment the cannon's roar may break the silence. Provisions are very scarce and very dear, and the municipal market is deserted by nearly all the women who are accustomed to sell their wares.

MIZNER HEARD FROM.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The department of state has received a dispatch dated La Libertad, Salvador, from Mr. Mizner, United States minister to Guatemala. Mr. Mizner had reached La Libertad by means of the United States steamer Thetis, which had been at San Jose, Guatemala, for about a week. The department declined to make public the contents of the telegram or their instructions communicated in reply thereto.

THE STRIKE AT OTHER PLACES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 9.—The New York Central men here went out at 9:15 this morning. A train of thirteen loaded passenger cars is stranded on the terrace, blocking Main street crossing.

A number of the Knight of Labor went out on strike this morning on orders received from New York. The strike however is not general here so far.

There is no getting over the point that the strike in Buffalo is a serious and with the probability that it will be even worse. This morning the scene about the Exchange street depot was most unusual and confusion reigned everywhere.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 9.—Assistant Superintendent Gould came to the station at midnight and assumed charge of affairs. He said to a reporter: "How serious this strike may be we can not say. I have several men in reserve to take the places of any men on through trains who should abandon their positions. There is no report of the trouble among the baggage men on this division."

Train No. 4, east bound special mail with Cleveland & Chicago and Big Four sleepers, left this city at 11:15 a. m., on schedule time. The crew had received no orders to abandon it. All mail trains will be allowed to run on schedule time.

DISCHARGING EVERY STRIKER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 9.—Division Superintendent Burrows said in an interview today that he was discharging every man that had struck. "We are making up the pay roll for them now," he said, "and not a man will ever get back. The Lockport and Niagara Falls trains are going out as usual and we will be able to get along all right."

ROBBED A CAR DRIVER.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 9.—A most daring robbery was committed by footpads on a car of the Prospect avenue horse car line, at 9:30 this evening. At Howard and Prospect avenues two masked men jumped on the platform of the car driven by H. Moberly, and covering him with their weapons, took from him what money he had about him, then whipped the mules into a gallop and jumped off the car, threatening Moberly if he attempted to cry out. At a late hour the robbers had not been caught.

THE ORDER GIVEN.

TWO IMPORTANT CHANGES IN RAILROAD TARIFFS.

Synopsis of the Decision Reducing Excessive Freight and Food Products Rates.

An Order Promulgated by the Railroad Commissioners Modifying the Local Distance Tariff.

A Reduction of One-Third on Grain and Ten Per Cent on Merchandise Ordered—The Rates to be Effective on September 1.

Special dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

TOPEKA, Kan., August 9.—The board of railroad commissioners yesterday received the full text of the interstate commerce association regarding excessive freight rates and charges on food products from the west.

The rates in detail are found to be as follows: After overruling the protest and motion to dismiss made by the railroad companies in interest it is ordered taking effect September 1, 1890, car load rates of 12 cents on corn or oats; 14 cents on wheat or flour, be made from Kansas City and St. Joseph to East St. Louis, East Hannibal, Quincy or Niota, Ill.

A rate of 12 cents on corn or oats; 14 cents on wheat and flour from Pacific Junction and Council Bluffs to Rock Island, etc.

A rate of 18 cents on corn or oats and 21 cents on wheat or flour from Armstrong, Kan., and Fremont, Neb., and all other points in Kansas and Nebraska to Chicago, from which point the rate is now 20 cents on corn.

A rate of 19 cents on corn or oats or 22 cents on wheat or flour from Olathe, Kan., and David City, Neb., to Chicago and all other points where the rate is now 21½ or 24 cents on corn.

A rate of 20 cents of corn or oats or 23 cents on wheat or flour from Topeka, Kan., and Columbus, Neb., and other points in Kansas or Nebraska to Chicago, where the rates are now 21½ or 22 cents on corn.

A rate of 21 cents on corn or oats or 25 cents on wheat or flour from Emporia, Kan., and Central City, Neb., and other points where the rate to Chicago is now 22½ or 27 cents on corn.

At a rate of 22 cents on corn or oats, 26 cents on wheat or flour from Florence, Kan., St. Paul, Neb., and all other points where the rate of corn to Chicago is now 23½ or 24 cents.

A rate of 23 cents on corn or oats, 27 cents on wheat or flour from Wellington, Kan., and Scotia, Neb., and other points where the rate on corn to Chicago is now 24½ or 25 cents.

To Mississippi river points where the rate in Kansas on corn is now 15 cents the rate will be 13 cents on corn or oats and 15 cents on wheat or flour; from 15½ and 16 cent points the rate will be 14 cents on corn and oats and 17 cents on wheat or flour; from 16½ and 17 cent points a rate of 15 cents on corn or oats and 18 cents on wheat or flour; from 17½ and 18 cent points a rate of 16 cents on corn or oats and 19 cents on wheat or flour; from 18½ or 19 cent points a rate of 17 cents on corn or oats and 20 cents on wheat or flour; from 19½ and 20 cent points a rate of 18 cents on corn and oats and 21 cents on wheat or flour.

The above rates do not apply from points distant more than 250 miles from the Missouri river.

The commission sees no reason why the rate to southern points on wheat and corn should be the same, while east the difference is 25 per cent, and they adjudge 15 per cent the limit. Also that a differential of 3½ cents per hundred as against 5 cents now, is sufficient excess on the haul to Chicago over St. Louis.

The rates as made will amount to an average of 6¾ mills per ton per mile, the length of the haul varying from 300 to 750 miles, which is found to be half as much more as the same roads receive under existing rates for comparatively short distances east of the Mississippi.

They take Wellington, Kan., for illustration, distant from Chicago 708 miles, from St. Louis 530 miles. By the reduction the corn rate to Chicago will be 24 cents, to St. Louis 18 cents, which is 50 per cent per ton per mile more than the same roads now receive for their shares on through business over the same lines east of the Mississippi, and half as much more per ton per mile than is received by any initial road from St. Louis to the sea board or north to Chicago.

LOCAL DISTANCE TARIFF.

The board of railroad commissioners this morning issued a new schedule of the local distance tariff rates to go into effect September 1, by which a reduction of 33⅓ per cent on grain and 10 per cent on merchandise is made.

OFF FOR BOSTON.

The Presidential Party Takes the Baltimore at Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The presidential party arrived this afternoon by the Pennsylvania railroad on their way to Boston to attend the national Grand Army of the Republic encampment. The party were President Harrison, Secretaries Rusk and Noble, Private Secretary Halford, Senator Evarts, who accompanied them, left the party here. They