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Kan Historical Society

DENNIS IS NOMINATED

OKLAHOMA WILD FOR FLYNN AND FREE HOMES.

HATS FLY IN THE AIR

THRILLING SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM WITNESSED.

BRIGHT SPEECH OF JUDGE ASHER

SPEECHES BY OTHER DISTINGUISHED REPUBLICANS.

Kingfisher Gives Royal Welcome to Her Guests—It was a Day of Joy—Central Committee Organized.

Kingfisher, O. T., March 30.—(Special.)—At 3 o'clock this afternoon in the opera house in this city, by a rising, unanimous vote, Dennis T. Flynn was re-nominated for congress by the Republicans of Oklahoma.

When Harper S. Cunningham of Guthrie placed him in nomination the scene that followed was a picture of wild, unrestrained, deafening enthusiasm and applause.

Hats were thrown in the air, handkerchiefs were waved, old glory was thrown out in front of the stage and swung above the heads of the people by a hoary headed veteran who wore a coat of blue and an empty sleeve. The stage was crowded by the fair, fashionable and beautiful ladies of Kingfisher. They, too, waved their handkerchiefs with fully as much vigor and enthusiasm as the men. The scene was one that will not be forgotten for a long time by those who made and watched it for five minutes. Calm dignified men shouted till the great big veins in their necks were ready to burst. Their faces were as red as beats with the excited blood-flow of enthusiasm. Fully 100 men held their mouths open so wide and long at a stretch that a person on the stage could see and count every tooth in their heads and look half way down their necks. The press reporters who have seen excited and enthusiastic scenes in political conventions year after year for decades say that they have never seen anything like this.

When the nomination was completed and the enthusiastic scene had dissolved the gallant young Irishman appeared on the stage to thank the convention for the honor conferred on him. This was the occasion all wanted to give vent to their feelings again, and the scene that followed was five times more enthusiastic than before.

Some people thought that the men who threw their hats the highest and yelled the loudest were the men who wanted the larger officers when the time comes, but that was an unworthy thought. The feelings manifested were sincere and genuine and they ought to be for certainly Dennis Flynn is the first and foremost man in Oklahoma in his loyalty to its interests and in the work he is doing for his people.

Not only the convention paid him great honor, but the citizens of Kingfisher also. Merchants decorated their stores in honor of the man and in ways that best represented their individual feelings. "God Bless the Irish," was the way Merchant Humphrey put his feelings in letters of evergreen on a white banckground that extended the entire width of his building.

Mr. Flynn has improved wonderfully in his oratory, as his speech in accepting the nomination showed. His language was very good and his style pretty and dignified. There was not a trace of demogoguey about it, and while Dennis is sharp and witty he indulged in nothing but a sincere expression of thanks and a serious recital and discussion of facts and propositions in political matters that not only were of concern and importance to his own people, but to the people of the country at large. While he cut and slashed at Hoke Smith the arch enemy of the home builder, he did it in a clean and dignified manner that brought forth the best and noblest side of himself and pleased and found the admiration of his hearers.

I twas very unfortunate for Dennis Flynn yesterday that the people had not assembled to make him United States senator. They were ripe and right to give him anything that they had the power to give. The changed condition of politics that is bound to occur soon may cripple his usefulness and injure himself. Dennis, being frank and honest is, in the logic of things, better fitted to be independent than dominated by the methods of practical politics. He is better fitted to be the business agent of the Territory than its political partisan representative and that is what he must become soon or lose a part of his wonderful popularity. The crisis in his political life will come on the fourth of next March when a Republican will be inaugurated president of the United States.

So far as the Republicans of Oklahoma have gone with Dennis Flynn as their leader they have been very fortunate.

The same ill fortune of the Democratic party throughout the country prevails also in Oklahoma. Republicans not only have the stated ill fortune in their favor, but they have the good fortune of riding over two conventions without a serious racket. There is, in fact, a whirlwind in Oklahoma politics; it has been down but the harvest time has not come yet, nor will it come this year. Dennis Flynn, the gentleman who was nominated today, is as much the cause of harmony in the party as any other agency. If the loyalty of all the Republicans and the affections of all the people were not centered in him there might have been a great deal of coatention and bad feeling manifested in both conventions. "We must have harmony for the sake of Flynn," was the word that went round. His name was the talisman of peace. The man who says that there is no inclination on the part of some men in the party to use a knife does not know a little bit about the political situation in Oklahoma. The knife is not made, however, for this year. The Republicans will win a victory in Oklahoma that can be likened only to the victory in Kansas when the state gave a Republican majority of 82,000 votes. There are a great many men in Oklahoma who would like to have Flynn's place, but they know it would be simply folly to go after it this year, with Flynn the idol not only of his own party, but the entire peopleof the Territory. He has succeeded in getting a bill passed in congress, or rather through one section of it, giving his people a rebate of $15,000,000 of their indebtedness. This bill, if passed through the senate and the executive branch of the government, will be as good as putting $750 in cash in the pocket of every voter in Oklahoma—if not of every voter, every farmer and land proprietor, and what will put money in their pockets will put money in the pockets of all the people. If that bill succeeds at this session of congress Mr. Flynn can have anything in the gift of the people of Oklahoma as long as their gratitude lasts. If Oklahoma had statehood at this the floodtide of his popularity, he would be sent higher up, and during his life time would be the first and last senator from Oklahoma. Wthout any question Dennis Flynn is the most popular man in Oklahoma and the evidence is that he is one of the best politicians. Were it not for the probable change of administration no one would dream of being a candidate for his place, but the supposition is that there will be a Republican president in Washington after March 4, next. At that time Mr. Flynn will enter upon his third term and for the first time in his life will encounter the rocks and shoals in which so many public men have been wrecked. About 10,000 people will want office and will expect Dennis Flynn to get it for them. He must disappoint 9,500 of them. It will be absolute disappointment, too. Dennis has had the good fortune of having every Republican in Oklahoma tearing his shirt to elect him whether he needed such extra work or not. He came here this morning with every delegate pledged to him and yet a great many wore anxious faces and button-holed men in Flynn's interest as if his nomination was in doubt. The result of this personal enthusiasm is that every mother's son of them thinks he is the man that brought about the acclamatory nomination of Mr. Flynn and when he applies for an office next year it will be a great and bitter disappointment to him if he does not get it. The prospect is terrible enough to make Dennis shiver. That he has thinking, scheming rivals for the honors of the people of the Territory is manifest to an outsider and the thought was voiced today by Sam Murphy of Oklahoma City when he said in a very characteistic and suggestive way "Flynn has nobody with him but the people."

It is a pity that there are not more places of honor in Oklahoma. There are some mighty bright and able men there who could fill other places at Washington and be able colleagues of Dennis Flynn. When Oklahoma has two senatorial and three congressional positions to fill things will be about right. The people of the Territory will never be fully satisfied until they can have Judge Dille in congress or in the senate with Dennis Flynn. With the possible exception of Champion of Free Homes, John Dille is the nearest to the hearts of the people of Oklahoma and undoubtedly their second favorite son. He is the pride of Canadian county and the people of El Reno simply cherish him. And, by the way, El Reno is a great factor in Oklahoma politics. There are bright men there, such as Judge Pitzer, John Moffat, C. O. Blake, Judge Tom Reed, Neal Evans and hosts of others who stand together in solid phalanx when Canadian county wants anything. John Dille, then, not only has the advantage of having the hearts of the people with him, but he has a bunch of strong, active brainy men at his back who arealways united and take pride in being harmonious. There are strong men at Kingfisher and men who are ambitious to live certain seasons of the year in Washington. Kingfisher, however, lacks the harmony necessary to success. There are four men there who are as powerful united as theyare powerless disunited. Seay, Grimes, Roberts and Admire are all big men. It is said that they are woefully at sixes and sevens now. Indeed, it was said to your correspondent today that Judge Seay actually shed tears recently at ingratitude shown him by some of his home people. There were several stories told quietly among the leaders at both conventions which illustrate or indicate a bitter feeling among the favorite sons of Kingfisher.

Volumns could be written about the condition of politics in the Territory and the relations of various leaders but time is too short and telegraph toll too high to deal further with them at this time. Besides they will have no bearing whatever in this year's campaign.

Dennis Flynn is the bright particular star of Oklahoma at present and he and "Free Homes" will eclipse everything. He is strictly in the band wagon and is driving it himself with all the brilliant dash of Ben Hur in his famous chariot race.

THE CONVENTION.

Kingfisher may have local political differences among its leaders but so far as hospitality is concerned it had no differences yesterday. The good people were a unite in doing honor to their guests. The city was full of people and all of them went home full of delight over their visit. The Kingfisher hotel was the headquarters and the opera house near by was the place of meeting. James McConnell had charge of the arrangements and he did every duty well.

OPENING SESSION.

At exactly 10 o'clock in the morning Chairman William Grimes of Kingfisher called the meeting to order with the American made hammer that drove the first nail in the first house built in Kingfisher.

The invocation was offered by Rev. F. A. Heuring of Columbia, department chaplain of the G. A. R.

Following prayer the Lane family favored the audience with some elegant instrumental music.

Rev. Ingram of Kingfisher then delivered the address of welcome.

On motion of Frank Hutto, Rev. D. J. M. Wood of Panye county, brother of the late Sam Wood of western Kansas fame, was made chairman. The first man in the first row of seats in front of him was Jim Brennan, the man who killed his brother. Neither Brennan knew Wood nor Wood, Brennan, and by a strange coincidence Mr. Wood in his speech addressed himself apparently to Brennan and Brennan was the first always to applaude his remarks.

T. J. Ballow of Blaine county and Guy R. Gillette of Kingfisher county were made secretaries.

n motion the credentials were entirely dispensed with and the delegates were accepted as members of the convention without question. O

The committee on permanent organization were: D. W. Marquart, Cleveland; J. T. Stone, Logan; T. F. Cook, Washita; J. P. Renshaw, Grant; D. W. Lewis, Kingfisher; Harry Gilstrap, Lincoln, and D. O. Wilson, Kay.

The committee on resolutions were: James Kelley, Oklahoma; E. T. Huston, Lincoln; William De Lesdernier, Washita; W. T. Parnell, Kingfisher; C. S. Cade, Potawattomie; C. W. Rickel, Woods; J. W. McNeal, Logan; V. W. Whiting, Garfield; W. T. Walker, Cleveland; Ira B. Coone, Blaine; W. T. Judkins, Woodward; Dyke Ballinger, Beaver; E. E. White, Payne; W. B. Noble; E. B. Ellison, Canadian; E. L. Lambert, Pawnee; J. A. McGinnis, D; D. H. Upchurch, G; Lew Clogston, Grant, and "Fatty" Smith, Greer.

Mr. Smith is a resident of Kingfisher but by unanimous consent of conventions he always represents counties that have no representatives at conventions. This honor is conferred on only one other man in the territory and that one is Dyke Ballinger of Beaver.

After the usual announcements and a speech from the genical Fatty Smith the convention adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session of the convention opened with the following song by the Payne County Glee club. It will be seen that the poetry is excruciating but the boys sung it as if it had been the life work of an English poet laurete:

Kind friends we are here
To bid you good cheer,
In these your efforts for right,
Resist with your might
All unequaled rights,
Until we get Free Homes.

This beautiful land
Is settled by men
Of courage, industry and vim,
They are in the right
And for it will fight
Until they get Free Homes.

The extension of time
Was grand and sublime,
Procured by Dennis last year,
We give him a show,
He'l never let go
Until he gets us Free Homes.

With Dennis Flynn
We're in the swim,
His excellent service has done,
We'll vote for him
And send him again
For he will get us Free Homes.

On motion Judge W. R. Asher of Potawattomie, who was recommended by the committee, was made permanent chairman and Harry B. iGlstrap of Lincoln and J. B. Renshaw of Grant permanent secretaries. Judge Asher made an eloquent address as follows:

JDGE ASHER'S SPEECH.

"We are not met in this convention to make a nomination. We are met here to formally ratify a nomination which has already been made at the firesides of thousands of the brave and honest settlers of the territory in recognition of the unselfish service and the faithful performance of arduous public duties, by one whose name is on every tongue and whose achievements are an inspiration to every Republican.

"We have fallen upon evil times; they are not of our seeking, not of our choosing, and clearly they are not of our making. The people in 1892 were prejudiced by falsehood and misled by sophistry; they were induced to reverse the industrial system of the United States, a system under which the nation had grown rich and strong and prosperous. From that unjust and inconsiderate judgment the Republican party appeals in 1896 to the same people, now embarrassed by hard times and sobered adversity. The history of the Republican party is a thrice-told tale; the world knows it by heart. No country ever had another such instrumentality devoted to its interest and its progress. It is true, also, that it never in all its splendid history deserved success more than it did on the day on which it was overwhelmed with defeat, stripped of power, and retired from control of the government. Our prosperity for thirty years was without a parallel in the history of the race, and the two years immediately preceding the election of 1892 were the most prosperous of any in the past. Little good would be accomplished by a comparison between the then and the now. The great question which confronts the American people is the settlement of the industrial policy of the country. It is not a qeustion of schedules; it is more than a choice between ad valorem and specified duties. Back of Wilson bills and McKinley bills and Morrill tariffs and Walker tariffs, there are great fundamental principles as immutable as the law of fate, and as old as the song the sea sings, upon which our policy as a nation must rest, if we are to bring to the people the largest prosperity, and the fullest measure of freedom. The wage earners of this country constitute its majority. They are its rulers. They dictae its policy. It is incumbent upon us as a nation to adopt such a policy as will insure not merely the sustenance of the body, but the education which will lead to independent thought and independent investigation and independent votes. An industrial policy which provides these essential things for those who govern the country, will provide for all else. This is not the time to recite our national misfortunes; they speak for themselves in terms of dismay and discouragement. But the Republican party has too long been accustomed to employ the language of hope, to swell the songs of prosperity and contentment, to be turned aside to join the cry of misfortune and calamity. The intelligence and patriotism of the people are quick to discover the source whence flow these ills. Those who have observed the radical changes in our laws, and have witnessed their unfortunate effects upon all industrial and commercial interests, have observed clearly that, underlying petty disputes about rates, there are broader and larger questions of governmental policy; and they will be quick and effective in registering their condemnation.

"Who can measure the injury inflicted upon the business interests of this country by the agitation and confused attempts to change our protective system? The idle furnaces, the dismantled factories, the smokeless chimneys, the general distress, the armies of unemployed workmen waiting to make their appeal to the freeman's tribunal, the ballot box.

"These are the fruits of Democratic success. The Democratic party of today is a standing menace to the prosperity of the country, and an affront to the civilization of the age. It is a disheartened disappointed, and disorganized rabble, without political chart, rudder or compass. It is united on the basis of spoils only. It is as if some barbarian horde had come together by sudden impulse, and formed an army for the purpose of storming a single city, and plundering its inhabitants.

"Moved by no great political principle, inspired by no love of country, as soon as the citadel was taken the hungry mob went quickly to pieces, and then begun the only real service they have performed for their country, the extermination of each other.

"We are at present heroically enduring a Democratic administration, both in Washington and in Oklahoma. Did you ever notice that the moment the Democrats try to run the government everything goes wrong? It was nearly two years before they could make the postage stamps stick. Still, a Democratic administration is a good thing once in a long, long time, say fifty or seventy-five years. We learn from that affliction what free institutions can withstand. The three years in which a Democratic president and a Democratic congress have spent in making mouths and throwing bricks at each other, will long be remembered as proof that the people can govern themselves under the most unfavorable conditions, and the country will return to Republican rule with increased confidence in our form of government. In the mean time, the president can hunt ducks the year round without the slightest detriment to the public service. In the territory, they do not hunt ducks enough. Fishing for bass without a nibble, would have been far better than debauching the public service, and any diversion would have been better than turning our splendid institutions into feed pens for Democratic politicians.

"Prior to 1892 our people became so rich, so prosperous, and labor was so universally employed at good wages, that men ceased to appreciate the danger and disaster that was involved in an abandonment of protection principles. No orator was equal to the task of maintaining their interest, but events have stirred that interest to the profoundest depths of society. What the orator and the pamphleteer could not do, a bitter experince, that has intruded itself into every home, and into many brought starvation, has done, and is doing today. The close observation of those who are interested and instructed by facts rather than given to refined theories, has settled upon the cause of the present disastrous depression, and they find that cause in the attempt to wipe out protective legislation, and substitute for it the doctrines of a revenue tariff. The American working man is realizing today, that it is not possible for him to separate himself in interests, from the manufacturer who employs him. The times have been full of unrest, disaster and apprehension.

"I believe that all the tumult of this sea, will be stilled, as by the voice of Omnipotence, when the great industrial and commercial classes of this country shall know that there is to be a return to the Republican principles of protection.

"Under this Democratic revenue law, which will not raise revenue, the imports from Great Britain alone, increased $52,000,000 in one year, while our exports decreased $44,000,000 making a difference of $96,000,000 against the American producer, against American laborers, and against the prosperity of the United States; and this is what they call securing the markets of the world.

"The Democratic party has set in motion the machinery of Manchester and Sheffield, while they closed down thousands of factories in the United States. What wonder is it that the revenues fell off? What wonder is it that the government has nothing in the treasury except when it borrows it? What wonder is it that for three years labor has stood with idle hands, and capital has hid its face? Three years we have spent more than we have taken in, and the credit of this great nation in times of peace, would not uphold a tin-horn gambler; and Uncle Sam at the mercy of syndicates, like a mendicant has been begging from the bankers of London. Such financial and business policy is unworthy a drunken sailor, much less the greatest nation on the earth. Disgraced and humiliated and impoverished at home; maligned, insulted and traduced abroad by its highest representatives, it is now ready to shake off its lethargy and stand once more in the van of nations.

"The meanest act of this administration is the treatment it has accorded the old soldiers. The loyal people have not forgotten their country's defenders, nor grown cold in gratitude for their service. We, as Republicans, are not of fellowship or kin with those who assail the men who saved the nation in its hour of peril. The men on whose ears the name of Aristides had a grating and unpleasant sound, walked in uneven ways themselves, and those among us today, who make themselves unhappy because we demand fair treatment for the union soldier, open the doors of suspicion upon their own patriotism. It was not Marathon alone but also the memory of Marathan, which fixed the home of civilization in Europe, instead of Asia. Some future Guizot, as he traces the pathway of human advancement, will declare, that it was the surrender at Appomattox, and the memory of its cost, kept alive in the hearts of the people, which gave to civilization its grandest onward step and secured to the world its fullest enlargement of human liberty.

"The Democratic policy is antagonistic to the interest of the soldier. During the last three years, for the first time in the history of the republic,those who attempted to destroy the nation, sit in judgment of the honorable claim of the defenders of the nation; and for the first and last time, our soldiers have been dishonored without a hearing by court or jury. But, thank God, the day is dawning when his interests will be again committed to the care and keeping of the party which upheld his arm while he was in the field striking treason and rebellion and secession and which has been just and generous to him in his declining years.

"The administration of Grover Cleveland has been most satisfactory—to those who hold office under it. Its loyalty has received the approval of the entire cabinet. The courage of its foreign policy has amused the great powers, and pleased every coward. Its justice to the old soldiers has won golden opinions from those who gave them their wounds. Its financial management has been safe—for the brokers and bond syndicates. Its unparalleled and grotesque blunders on all questions have been a source of wonderment to "gods and men." It deserves to live, as a reminiscence of broken promises, and pledges unredeemed; a monument of imbecility and pure cussedness.

"To administer this country's affairs, to secure her rights, to extend her commerce, to preserve her peace and maintain her honor through all the coming growth of physical and political power, is a duty worthy the best days of the Republican party. The Republican party today, as at its birth, stands with its face full and fair to the future. Its splendid achievements are but vantage ground. Its battle cry is the progress of the people. It is alive to the progressive spirit of the age. It sees in the future, a broader and better humanity. When returned to power it will take hold of affairs with an experienced hand and tried skill. The shoals upon which its opponents have been grounded will be cleared as they have often been before. That, which to Democracy has appeared to be a dangerous and treacherous channel, in the light of Republican statesmanship will be a free and open sea, over whose swelling tide the ship of the republic will be borne in safety and peace

"It has been by the aid of Republican policy and Republican statesmanship, that our greatest industrial and national glory has been won. It is the return of the practice of that policy, and the re-establishment of that statesmanship in power, that a disappointed and impatient people now hail with a just pride in the splendid history and vast achievements of our party, with a pround consciousness of the rectitude of our purpose, with a firm reliance upon the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the people, with leaders in whose clean hands our spotless banners will inspire confidence; let us close up the ranks and go forward to achieve success."

"I rejoice with you that we are assembled in this historic and patriotic city; encamped for a season in the midst of a people who have so often shown their unswerving loyalty to the Republican party.

"Mindful of the compliment which your generous action typifies, sensible of the responsible duties it involves, and with due regard for the intelligent constituency represented in this great convention, I thank you for the honor you have conferred."

Sam Murphy of Oklahoma, Frank Greer of Logan, Colonel Stubblefield of Lincoln, Judge Haven of Garfield and Judge Museller of Noble, all made speeches while waiting for the committee on resolutions. Judge Haven made a powerful speech, but it was a little bit too long. His invective fell on the administration with the force and power of a trip hammer.

RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

We, your committee on resolutions, respectfully submit the following:

1. The Republicans of Oklahoma, through their representatives in this delegate convention, renew their allegiance to that party under whose wise guidance the nation has always had progress and prosperity; under whose rule the laboring man had work at good wages; when factories were aglow and their daily output always in active demand and the products of agriculture returned an adequate reward to the tillers of the soil; when the people of all classes, under the equal opportunities established by the Republican party found demand for their energies and a proper return therefor.

2. We condemn the Democratic party as a destroyer of prosperity; as a retarder of progress; as a total failure in all the departments of government from municipal to national; as having turned the magnificent prosperity of 1892 in the United States into the stagnation, unrest and notable commercial depression existing at this time.

3. We endorse with renewed vigor those benificent principles of the Republican party, protection, reciprocity and bimetalism, the trio of virtues and bimetallism, the trio of virtues which insure commercial vigor in the wishes of any other nation. We stand for America and Americans, first, and the world afterward; and we congratulate the people upon the splendid prospects of a change after March 4, 1897.

4. We contend for honest money, for a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchanges, that shall be sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor, and to that end we favor bimetallism, and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, under such restrictions and provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parities of the values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall at all times be equal. And we believe the best way to continue the parity of our dollars and at the same time enlarge the circulating medium commensurate with the growth of the population, is by the unlimited use of the domestic silver product, in our monetary system, and the prohibition of foreign silver, modified by financial reciprocity.

5. It is the wish and desire of the Republicans of Oklahoma that the political patronage of this territory be confined to Oklahomans and that we demand the enforcement of the principle of home rule.

6. We favor the passage of what is known as the Flynn statehood bill now pending before congress.

7. We favor the appraisement of all school and reserve lands and improvements thereon, allowing lessees on all school or other reserve lands in Oklahoma territory a preference right to re-lease said lands and an equitable compensation for improvements made on such lands in case of a failure to secure such re-lease, and in case such reserve lands are ever sold by the future state of Oklahoma that the occupant shall have a preference right of purchase.

8. We welcome the people of Greer county into full membership as a part and parcel of the inhabitants of the "Land of the Fair God" and demand such legislation by congress as shall protect the settlers of Greer county in their property rights, and insure them title to their homes in harmony with the doctrine of free homes to every bona fide settler on the public domain in Oklahoma territory.

9. We condemn the Democratic equalization board for placing a raised and fictitious valuation on all property in 1895, except railroad property, the valuation of the property of the people being largely increased, while that of the railroads was left abnormally low; and we condemn this board still further for raising the valuation and at the same time not lowering the rate of territorial taxation, thereby compelling the people to pay $5,000 more territorial tax in 1895 than was ever collected in any previous year, and this, to benefit those only who were speculating on the indebtedness of this territory.

10. We commend the sound financial laws passed by the late legislature which lifted the counties of Oklahoma from degredation to solvency; which raised the market value of county warrants from 50 cents on the dollar to practically par; which stopped the creation of floating debts and put these counties upon a cash basis; and we recommend the extension of these laws to city, township and school finances.

11. We denounce the decision rendered by three memebrs of the supreme court of Oklahoma annulling the legislative enactment limiting district clerks' fees, as a discredit to our jurisprudence, and an outrage on the just and legal rights of the people, as an attempt to overthrow a government construction of law of thirty-five years standing, that the governmeht has no jurisdiction over fees earned on the territorial side of the court; the attorney general and federal accounting officers conceding that the legislatures of the territories have full power to control these fees, and the decision takes from the people $40,000 a year of direct taxes for territorial criminal fees and $40,000 more of civil fees paid by litigants which, under the territorial law were to be covered into the treasuries of the various counties, and these $80,000 a year go to district clerks and not to the government, as the judges well knew when they rendered this decision that the government never had and did not then require an accounting of either territorial, civil or criminal fees in the clerks' semi-annual emolument returns. We believe the legal advisors of the government knew more about what the federal law and organic law mean than the territorial supreme court of Oklahoma, and we believe this decision was prompted by collusion and is most reprehensible, inexcusable and at the same time ludicrous. We believe when the government concedes the legal right of the legislature of Oklahoma to save to the people of the territory $80,000 a year, that a supreme court which annuls this law, giving this amount to turn into the pockets of the district clerks, deserves the condemnation of all who believe in law and justice. We further condemn the district judges for their arbitrary ruling prohibiting any person unable to give a cost bond to file a petition as provided for by law and demanding a cash deposit in all civil cases. And we further condemn the judges for requiring defendants in civil cases to make a cash deposit before filing any answer or other plea.

We turn with enthusiasm to the unchallenged and universally praised record of our delegate in congress, Honorable D. T. Flynn. His passage of eighteen measures through the last congress on which he made a triumphant campaign at the last territorial election, has been immeasurably added to by his effective work in the present congress. The passage of the free homes bill through the house shows his earnest determination that the promises made by himself and the Republican party in the fall of 1894 shall be fully carried out. The saving of $15,000,000 to the homesteaders of Oklahoma, now well nigh certain of success, is a labor none but such a popular, active and earnest delegate as Mr. Flynn and the Republican party could accomplish.The Republican party inaugurated the platform of free homes for the homeless and Oklahoma through the energy of its delegate is about to realize the sincerity of this Republican principle. We hereby give hearty endorsement to the Hon. D. T. Flynn and pledge him our best endeavors for the coming campaign as the one man in Oklahoma whose influence in congress is such as can most surely get for this territory the great and valuable legislation it needs—legislation which means increased prosperity, comforts and happiness to every citizen in the territory.

13. That the people of Oklahoma thank with profound sincerity the lower house of congress for the hearty and unanimous support and passage of the free homes bill and express the hope that the senate will pass the same at its earliest opportunity by and with equal unanimity.

McCartney of Kingfisher, who was loaded for the provocation of a row introduced the following amendment to the resolutions:

"Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people of Oklahoma. We believe that they are fully qualified to launch and man the ship of state and as citizens of a territory are fully qualified for, and capable of local self-government. We denounce the act of the last Democratic congress in depriving them of the right, through their representatives, to locate the seat of government; and pledge ourselves in favor of a restoration of the rights granted by the organic act."

It was overwhelmingly defeated before Mack could get the eye of the chairman to make a speech on it. The chairman had a great eye in the other direction when Mr. McCartney was calling his attention.

Later on the following additions to the resolutions were adopted:

By Harper Cunningham—Resolved, That we commend Hon. D. T. Flynn for his labor in favor of the pensions of the soldiers and sailors in the late war and urge him to continue the same until every honorably discharged soldier and sailor shall be paid a pension.

By Frank Greer—We demand the prompt opening of all Indian reservations where treaty stipulations have been agreed upon we demand the Hon. Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith for his refusal to open the Wichita reservation under the provisions already provided by congress instead of keeping this and other reservations for cattlemen under a contractrepresented by Seth Cobb, a cousin from Georgia, the cattlemen paying a royalty to the firm of Cobb & Smith to prevent thousands of homeless families from securing homes on these reservations; and we demand that all future openings be without that farce called booth certificates.

Amid great enthusiasm Dennis Flynn was then placed before the convention by Harper Cunningham of Logan county and nominated by acclamation. He made a very able 30 minutes speech principally on the subject of free homes He said there was no doubt about the ultimate passage of the bill.

The convention adjourned after electing the following committeemen from each county:

THE NEW COMMITTEE.

Beaver—J. C. Hodge.
Blaine—T. B. Ferguson.
Canadian—J. F. Masterman.
Cleveland—D. W. Marquard.
D—Dr. J. A. McGinnis.
G—D. H. Upchurch.
Garfield—Ed Sisson.
Grant—Lou Clogston.
Kay—J. G. Gillen.
Kingfisher—William Grimes.
Lincoln—W. A. Hogan.
Logan—Harry F. Ardery.
Noble—J. J. Houston.
Oklahoma—S. G. Morgan.
Payne—G. W. Murphy.
Pawnee—G. H. Phillips.
Potowatomie—George A. Outcelt.
Washita—F. F. Cook.
Woods—C. W. Rickel.
Woodward—T. S. Wiggins.

Immediately after the convention was over the committee organized with Mr. Grimes of Kingfisher as chairman and Harry Ardery of Logan as secretary.

NOTES OF CONVENTION

Charley Rickel of Woods county is a great McKinley boomer although he admits that if the McKinley tariff was in effect he would have paid more than 78 cents for the swell stripped trousers he wore at the convention.

The wind did not blow through Judge Pitzer's whiskers at the convention Saturday, for the reason that the Judge had cut his whiskers off the day previous at the earnest solicitation of his estimable wife who had grown weary of combing the red clay of El Reno out of them.

Colonel Judkins of Woodward attended both conventions and dressed twice a day while he was there. He was accompanied by Uncle Joe Hunter and Colonel Wiggins.

The printers or somebody else in the Eagle office made the correspondent say Sunday morning that Rev. Mr. Upchurch was a colored man. He is not. He is not only white in skin but he is one of the whitest, best and most popular men in his section of the country. The colored man was Secretary Tyler.

Billy Walker of Norman attended both conventions. Billy comes as near being the Cy Leland of Oklahoma so far as getting his friends elected, as any other man in the territory.

Judge Seay kept open house at Kingfisher during the congressional convention. They say that he is a princely entertainer.

Mrs. Judge Pitzer entertained the newspaper correspondents and gave them a Sunday dinner at her home in El Reno. The boys are fairly wild in their enthusiastic praises of the gravy she serves. Mrs. Pitzer and the

(Continued on Second Page.)

BULLETIN OF
The Wichita Daily Eagle.
Wichita, Tuesday, March 31, 1896.

Weather for Wichita today:
Cloudy; colder; northwest winds.

Sun—Rises, 5:44; sets, 6:24.
Moon—Rises, 9:59; sets, 6:46.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS

Pages.

1. Flynn is Nominated in Oklahoma
Decisions by the Supreme Court
2. Peffer's Financial Resolution Up
Steamship Commodore Under Suspicion
3. Lamont Wants No Lieutenant Generals
Stock Market Shows More Activity
5. Freight Rates are Reduced at Wichita
Methodist Conference Adjourns
Man Murdered and Thrown into River
6. Three Men Fined for Sabbath-Breaking
Forecast of the Prohibition Question
7. Elections for Oklahoma Towns

MET WITH REVERSE

THREE OF FOUR CASES DECIDED IN THE SUPREME COURT.

IMPORT RATE CASE

LONG AND SHORT HAUL QUESTION JUDICIALLY SETTLED.

TEXAS LAND CASE IS DIVIDED

FOR THE SECOND TIME A DECISION IN RUSS VS. TELFENER.

Consolidation of Far Northern Transcontinental Lines Evokes an Adverse Decision—The Case Remanded.

Washington, D. C., March 30.—Justice Shiras rendered an opinion of the supreme court today in the case of the Texas and Pacific railway vs. the interstate commerce commission, appealed from the circuit court of appeals for the Second circuit and known as the import rate case. The opinion of the supreme court reverses the opinion of the circuit court, which held that it was illegal to charge less on imported goods than on domestic articles. The effect of the opinion is to continue alleged discrimination in the interest of foreign shippers.

LONG AND SHORT HAUL.

Another opinion rendered by the supreme court is in what is known as the long and short haul, appealed from the decision of the circuit court of appeals for the Fifth circuit. The appeal was taken by the railroads. The decision of the court below was affirmed, in the main, the opinion holding that in case of shipments from one state to another on through bills of lading, railway companies could not exempt parties and give them special rates. Shiras delivered the opinion.

In his opinion Justice Shiras stated that the real question at issue was whether the various railroad companies in traffic from Cincinnati to Augusta and Social Circle were so engaged under a common control management of arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment, within the meaning of the interstate commerce act, and the conclusion of the court, he said, was that they were so engaged. The Georgia Railroad company, one of the parties involved, had set up the claim that as its road lay wholly within the scope of the state of Georgia, it did not fall within the scope of the act.

The court refused to accept this view and Justice Shiras added that when this company entered into the carriage of foreign freight by agreeing to receive the goods by virtue of foreign through bills of lading and to participate in the through rates and charges, it thereby became part of a continuous line, and thus became amenable to the interstate commerce act.

"We do not perceive," he continued, "that the Georgia Railroad company escaped from the supervision of the commission by requesting the foreign companies not to fix any rates for that part of the transportation which took place in the state of Georgia, when the goods were shipped to local points on its road. It still left its arrangement to stand with respect to its terminals at Augusta and other designated points. Having elected to enter into the carriage of interstate freight, and thus subjected itself to the conrol of the commission, it would not be competent for the company to limit that control in respect to foreign traffic to certain points on its road and exclude other points."

Further on in the opinion, he said: "We hold that when goods are shipped under a through bill of lading from a point in one state to another, and when such goods are received in transit by a state common carrier, under a conventional division of the charges, such carrier must be deemed to have subjected its road to an arrangement for continuous carriage or shipment, within the meaning of the interstate commerce act."

It follows, he says, that it is within the jurisdiction of the commission to consider whether the Georgia company, in charging a higher rate for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included with the longer distance, was or was not transporting property in transit between states under substantially similar circumstances and conditions. He adds that there is no provision in the law empowering the commission to fix rates. Justice Shiras also took occasion to reprimand the practice of railroad companies in withholding the larger part of their evidence from the interstate commerce commission in proceedings by that commission and by first producing it in the courts.

RUSS VS. TELFENER.

The decision of the court below in the case of Russ vs Telfener, involving 1,160136 acres of land in El Paso county, Texas, was reversed by the supreme court today and the case remanded for a new trial.

This is the second opinion that has been rendered by the supreme court in this case, and in both cases the opinion has been in Telfener's favor. Telfener is an Italian count and Russ a citizen of Texas. In November, 1882, Russ agreed to sell the land in question to Telfener for 25 cents an acre. He acquired it from the state under a state law, but when he announced his readiness to turn the land over to Telfener, the latter repudiated the contract, alleging that Russ could not have surveyed the land, as he claimed he had, within twenty days, and could not therefore, make good title. The federal courts of Texas sustained Russ in both trials and gave him a verdict for $318,440. The supreme court, again, sustains Telfener in its opinion today and sends the case back to Texas for a third trial.

GREAT NORTHERN CASE.

The decision of the circuit court in the case of the Great Northern consolidation was reversed and the case remanded. The court, through Justice Brown, said:

"Whether the consolidation of competing lines will necessarily result in an increase of rates, or whether such consolidation has generally resulted in a detriment to the public, is beside the question. Whether it has that effect or not, it certainly puts it in the power of the consolidated corporation to give it that effect—in short puts the public at the mercy of the corporation.

"There is, as has been for the past 2000 years, both in England and this country a popular prejudice against monopolies in general which has found expression in innumerable acts of legislation. We cannot say that such prejudice is not well founded. It is a matter on which the legislature is entitled to pass judgment. There are, moreover, thought to be other dangers to the moral sense of the community incident