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It appears now that Mr. Dockery will keep silent as long on Home Rule as W. J. Bryan will on North Carolina.

Will Mr. Bryan turn over all the eggs he finds in the Mare's nest to Bill Stone or to Bill Phelps to suck and hide the shells?

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Senator Shoup has written friends in Washington expressing strong hope of a republican victory in Idaho, and similar letters are being received from Montana republicans concerning that state.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, now acting as Secretary of War, returned from a short campaign trip in Nebraska, his home state, several days ago. He says there is the strongest sort of a drift throughout the state, owing to the great prosperity of the farmers, toward the republican party, and that every indication now points to the state going republican by a good majority. Mr. Meiklejohn will return to Nebraska next week and resume his work in the campaign.

That Mr. Bryan is managing his own campaign—one clever cartoonist makes him constantly say, "I am the democracy", has been apparent in Washington for some time. Speaking of it, Col. A. J. Ross, of Indiana, said: "It is common talk about the headquarters of both political committees that Bryan has practically taken the management of the democratic campaign out of the hands of Chairman Jones. Jones it is said, has been reduced to the position of clerk, who issues orders for the carrying out of plans laid by Bryan."

Those familiar with conditions in Kentucky believe that the election of Hon. John G. Carlisle, who was Cleveland's Secretary of Treasury, to be President of the New York Lawyers' Sound Money Club, which declared in a resolution "that in our opinion, the defeat of Bryan and Stevenson is essential to the permanent and efficient maintenance of the gold standard of value in this country," makes it a dead certainty that Kentucky will be carried by McKinley and Roosevelt. It is admitted by Kentuckians who are supporting Bryan that Mr. Carlisle has a tremendous influence with the rank and file of the democratic party in the state.

D. S. FLAGG.

Republican Candidate for Congress in the Ninth Missouri District.

Hon. D. S. Flagg, of Louisiana, Mo., who is pitted against Champ Clark in the race for Congress in the Ninth district, was born in Littleton, Mass. He was raised on a farm, received a common school education and later attended school at New London Academy, at New London, N. H., and also a scientific school at Philadelphia. He left home when 14 or 15 years of age and worked as clerk in a grocery store in Boston for about two years. He came west in 1863, and was sworn into government service at Chicago the same year (quartermaster's department). Discharged at Nashville in '65, he returned to Massachusetts, but came to Centralia, Mo., the same year, remaining there till 1876, when he located in Louisiana, Mo. He has since been engaged in the lumber business. He has been chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of Pike County two terms; a member of the State Republican Committee three terms, and was a candidate for State Senator from the Eleventh district in 1896. Mr. Flagg was married September 23, 1880, to Miss Nora Pollock, daughter of the late Joseph Pollock, of Louisiana, and has four children—two boys and two girls.

COL. D. P. DYER.

EXPLODES THE FALLACIES OF DEMOCRATIC PARAMOUNT ISSUES.

Common Sense and not Prejudice Should Decide the Ballot.

Evidence Should be Weighed.

Montgomery City people and Montgomery County people have heard Col. Pat Dyer speak many times and on many different occasions and they always heard good speeches, too. But the speech delivered by him last Saturday afternoon at the court house in this city, was one of the very best and gave Col. Dyer a still warmer place in the affections of his host of admiring friends here.

Patriotism and unselfish love of country breathed from every sentence. A common good for brotherhood of man was presented in faultless unity from start to finish.

Col. Dyer began his speech by saying that he was a candidate for no office; that he wanted no office, and what he would say would be from unselfish motives, that when he should be called upon to give an account of himself before the Great Judge for the deeds done in the body, he could say: "I have fought a good fight, I have tried to say what is right; I have tried to do what is right." He then told how carefully the jurors were selected who were to try an insignificant case where only a few cents were at stake, between two citizens. If any juror stated that he had already made up his mind on the case or was prejudiced in the least toward either of the contending parties, the judge promptly excused such an one from serving in the jury box. If that plan was right between two citizens, and it was, then such a plan was right in settling the contention between two great parties. A vote cast according to the prejudice of 40 years ago, regardless of the present evidence in the present political issues, was wrong. But a vote cast this fall according to the evidence in the case, unsullied by the prejudice of 37 years ago, would be a vote cast for right.

The speaker then told how in 1870 he cut himself loose from the prejudices of the civil war and voted for Gratz Brown for Governor of Missouri and the enfranchisement of all citizens who had taken up arms against the Union. He believed then that the principle was right and now, 30 years from that time, all voters, democrats and republicans alike, said it was right. It was a Republican Paramount Issue then and it was to-day. It did not change every four years. Imperialism and Militarism in '68; Greeleyism in '72; Tariff Reform in '76; Tariff Reform in '92; when Cleveland was elected and both Houses of Congress were democratic and the awful disasters that followed, Banks broke, business disasters, tramps and soup houses everywhere, bonds sold to get money to run the government, 260 millions of debt shouldered on to the tax-payers, and then come free silver, W. J. Bryan, etc., all paramounted to "beat the band," and all went down like the famous "McGinty to the bottom of the sea," before the ballot of the unprejudiced voter. And now, in these latter days, another new double-headed paramount issue, "Imperialism and Militarism" had arisen in the polite east and "Free Silver and Imperialism" in the west.

This was done to catch votes. The fellow in the east who parted his hair in the middle would vote against Militarism. The fellow in the west who didn't part his hair at all would vote for free silver. The Irish could vote against the secret alliance with England and the German could vote for the Boers of South Africa! But the unprejudiced voter, be he democrat or republican, would vote according to reason and evidence on the present issues and when the votes are counted in November, he believed that right would prevail, the precedent would be sustained and William McKinley and Joe Flory would be elected. The

Colonel related the story between the old farmer of Topeka and Croker's agent. The agent asked the farmer what he got for his peaches and was told 50 cents a bushel. The agent then told him he could get \$3 a bushel for them in New York. The old farmer said Yes, and if I had a bucket of water in hand I reckon I could get \$1 a glass for it.

Immediately after his speech here, Col. Dyer left for New Florence where he made a speech Saturday night.

D. W. SHACKELFORD.

EXPLOITS DEMOCRATIC PARAMOUNT ISSUES.

Prejudice and Revenge to Decide the Ballot.

Ante-Deluvian Scarecrows.

Hon. Dorsey W. Shackelford, congressman from Blands district, spoke at the court house in this city last Saturday night on the evils of Imperialism and militarism. This was the first time that Mr. Shackelford ever appeared before a Montgomery county audience. The Democrats were out in force and also the Republicans. Considerable interest attached to the speaker in as much as he was somewhat noted as the successor of Richard Parks Bland and also a political product of Gov. Stephens!

Personally, Mr. Shackelford is a very pleasant man, but as a successor to R. P. Bland and as a product of Gov. Stephens he fails to measure up to what his brethren in the faith should expect. Still, his brethren here are not as a rule, struck on anything Gov. Stephens has had a hand in forming.

As a close, logical speaker, Mr. Shackelford made a very good case for his cause, but his criticism, the man who argues that Gov. Stephens was right in signing the Nesbit Police law by which he, the Governor can and must appoint the Police Commissioners of St. Louis and they appoint the city's policemen and the citizens of St. Louis have to pay all the bills, without the consent of the governed and then argue that the President of the United States has no right to enforce the laws which he has sworn to uphold, must be illogical or else he is practicing to deceive. Either horn of this statement is irrational and illogical. Stephens was wrong in signing the vicious Nesbit law. Stephens is right in enforcing the law as he took a solemn oath to do. Cleveland was right in appointing a Federal Judge, Cleveland was right in enforcing the law he had sworn to enforce. Judge Shackelford knows it too. Judge Shackelford knows more than he tells sometimes. He tells less than he knows and believes sometimes.

His discussion of Imperialism and militarism with illustrations from before Noah and Flood, at the time of Demosthenes and Phillip of Macedon, at the time of Julius Caesar and his Roman Legions was far-fetched and puerile. The shades of ante-flood prophets and ghosts of Greece and Rome may satisfy Judge Shackelford's idea of sublime argument on present political issues but to some of us they are the height of ri-

The Missouri Clerical Grab.

In some pungent remarks on the army of superfluous clerks that surrounded the Missouri legislature at the last session the St. Paul Pioneer Press gives an instructive contrast. The number of clerks and employees provided for itself by the Missouri legislature last year was 463, an average of more than six for each senator and nearly two for each member of the house. These are Mr. Dockery's figures. The St. Paul paper justly remarks: "How little such a force was needed may be judged from the fact that the total number of clerks, stenographers, messengers and pages employed by the legislature of Minnesota, transacting just as much

business as the Missouri body, was less than fifty." The Minnesota legislature employs only one-tenth as many clerks and assistants as were on the pay roll of the Missouri legislature at an average salary of \$3.50 a day. Last year the members of the legislature drew in pay and mileage \$132,843. But they distributed to their 463 relatives and favorites, pretending to be clerks or employees, \$212,542 additional under the heading of "contingent expenses."

It takes ten legislative clerks in Missouri to do the work of one in Minnesota. But as a matter of fact, some of the clerks in Missouri never appeared at the state capitol. There was nothing for them to do but draw their salary, and that was given as a part of the patronage that the members of the senate and house fixed up as a prize distribution among themselves and family connections. If the St. Paul editor will turn to the Missouri democratic platform he will find this passage: "We congratulate the people of Missouri on the magnificent progress made by the state under democratic rule. We endorse the economical and business-like administration of Governor Stephens and his democratic associates." By putting together the figures of the clerical side of the democratic legislature and the jubilant note of economy in the state democratic platform, the Minnesota mind will be accurately impressed as to the character of the dominant party in Missouri.

Bryan said to the convention put in 16 to 1 or else nominate some other man. Hence, he was nominated on 16 to 1 as the paramount issue, and we give below what Shackelford said about free silver:

The local Democrats had a court room with large audience. The speaker made a better effort than his intelligent audience received.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

Many subscriptions have found their way to our office this week. Many more people than we expected have sent us a dollar and told us that they wanted the TRIBUNE.

We thank everyone for the courtesies extended and whenever we can return the favor we will gladly do so.

We are making the TRIBUNE better every issue. We feel that it is the best paper in the county. Every effort will be exhausted to please everybody.

Our subscription list is growing, our office force is kept busy from morning till night. We work two or three nights every week. Job work is coming in more than it ever has. To sum it all up we are encouraged.

We ask the Republican party to stand by and support us. Send in your subscription, don't wait for us to ask you.

We ask the people of Montgomery county to support us and we assure them that we will support every measure that will advance their welfare and happiness.

We will thank, in advance, those who will send in their subscription before the next issue. Remember \$1.00 a year. Send us that dollar and you will get more for your money than you have ever received.

Our first subscriber to the TRIBUNE was G. T. Muns for which he will please accept our thanks.