THE CRISIS.

T. H. LANKFORD, - - EDITOR.

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As riches and favor forsake a man, we discover him to be a fool; but nobody could find it out in his prosperity.—*Bruyère.*

Indianapolis *Sun:* The old bald-headed banker-snipes of Wall street that went down to Washington in company with some gold-headed canes, went back and reported that the State of Missouri had placed in the House one of the blandest Blands that ever blew a blast against their blue bloated bullies.

Inter-Ocean: The Resumptionists speak of Mr. Ewing's speech as eloquent and able. It was more than that. It was the truth. It was the expression of the sentiment of the Western people. All they ask is that their representatives in Congress shall remember that fact, and vote accordingly.

Treason—And New York Rules.

From the New York Tribune.

All the Democratic Congressmen from New York State, who voted on the bill to repeal the Resumption Act, voted against it. This looks like treason to Mr. Dorsheimer's St. Louis platform, on which a New York candidate was nominated.

Enterprise-Monitor: Morrison, of Illinois, voted against repealing the resumption infamy. Morrison is a pig headed old aristocrat who has no business in the Democratic party, for the reason that he has no sympathy with the toiling masses. No man is a true Democrat who is not an earnest and active friend of the laboring man.

On the Road to Resumption.

[Special to the Globe-Democrat.]

INDIANAPOLIS, November 30.—Maxwell, Ford & Thornton, iron dealers, have filed a bankruptcy petition voluntarily, with the exception of Wm. H. C. Fry. Liabilities $60,000; assets, $30,000.

D. & C. W. Blackmore, commission merchants, to-day went into liquidation. Liabilities, $200,000; assets, $30,000, including one twelfth interest in 200,000 acres of Kentucky and Tennessee wild land, which rates at $1.20 per acre.

W. & I. Sellers, of Autumn Green, Kosciusco County, also filed a petition—a small affair.

Globe-Democrat: Justices Bradley and Miller seem to have the law on their side in dissenting from the recent decision in the Cass county bond case, having not only in their favor the language of the act and the precedent of the Supreme Court of the State, but the very plain decision of the Supreme Court of the United States itself. It is of course presumptuous for laymen to insist on an opinion when the Supreme Court has three different opinions, two of to-day and one of yesterday, but a few more incidents like the one under notice would suffice to make almost any man's opinion worth more than the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Twenty-seven Cents Reward.—Strayed from her home in Washington, D. C., Tuesday, November 27, an old lady, well known and much beloved on Capitol Hill. She is feeble in intellect, considerably paralyzed, and answers to the name of Republican Majority. She is about 8 by 7 high, but stoops a great deal in all her movements. When last seen she was on her way to see her Uncle Sharon, and as she took no carpet-bag with her it is feared she will suffer greatly by being out in the cold. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received, and the above reward will be cheerfully paid by her afflicted relatives. Apply to William A. Wheeler, Washington, D. C.

Republican Supremacy Dearly Bought.

While Republican Senators are struggling to retain their supremacy, they would do well to remember that temporary success can be too dearly purchased. It is now plain to be seen that the very victories which they have gained in the past as mere partisans have conspired to bring about the defeat which threatens them to-day, and that all the doubtful methods which they have employed to prolong this rule, will prove so many precedents, quoted to justify the Democratic usurpations which are impending. It might look like a death-bed repentance if Republican Senators should now for the first time decide the question of a contested seat solely upon an honest investigation of the law and the facts of the case, but it is not too soon for one party or the other to try this novel experiment. —*New York Tribune (Rep.)*

There is more sense in this, than in Horace Greeley's remark about the way to resume.

The Ewing Bill.

There appeared in the *Constitution* of last week, an article, on the question of resumption, which to say the least, is somewhat singular. In giving this article a notice, we would not be understood as hinting even, that a paper had not the right to take such position as it may choose, and defend that position, but as this article directly assails the very principle that we set out to defend, we must be permitted to give it a little friendly criticism. In giving its conjectures of the action likely to be taken by the Senate it says:

"It is not at all probable that the upper branch of Congress will take favorable action upon the measure, and if it were to, Mr. Hayes would veto it for one reason if for no other; the Republican party is committed to resumption in 1879, and Mr. Hayes is Republican to the backbone."

This is likely the nearest true of any portion of the article, and we will therefore let the Radical organ of Missouri, the *Globe-Democrat* answer this point:

"We repeat our conundrum: If Andy Johnson was a traitor to the Republican party and to the Republican cause in 1867, what relation does Mr. Hayes bear to the Republican party and the Republican cause in 1877?"

But this same article goes on to say:

"But there can be no doubt that sooner or later the business of the country must be allowed to get down to a specie basis, and now, having got so nearly to it and suffered all the shrinkage of values that can possibly be afflicted, it certainly is wiser to go forward than backward."

This is unmistakable, and puts the thing squarely, because the legislation for the last ten or twelve years has been directly in the interest of one class, and against another; because by a system of sharp practice, intrigue and corruption, the *bond* and *bank* interests have been able to reap a rich harvest from the honest toil and labor of the country; and because now they have got labor so nearly powerless, it is better to go on and let them fully consummate the thing. But the most astounding sentiment is still to come:

"We believe that resumption might be effected to-morrow, or any day, without jar or shock to the business interests of the country if Congress would only make the effort. The obstacles that now seem to be mountains will prove to be mole hills when we get to them. Who believes now, that, if Secretary Sherman were to declare his readiness and ability to redeem every legal-tender in gold or silver that would be presented, that there would be any rush for specie? That would be resumption, and instantaneously effected without damage or loss to the country, and without the slightest commercial disturbance."

We are not surprised to see such articles in Republican papers, but must be permitted to express not only our surprise but regret, at seeing this, in a paper claiming to represent the Democracy, or the Democratic interest; and at a time when our *entire* Democratic delegation in Congress, is battling so bravely for the repeal of this resumption act.

Mr. Groesbeck said before the Bankers Convention that something more was necessary to resumption than a simple be-it-enacted—and he is a resumptionist—but here we have a resumption declared, on the mere dictum of the Secretary of the Treasury; not only resumption but an *instantaneous* resumption, effected without damage or loss to the country or the slightest commercial disturbance. It is a sad misfortune to the bond and bank interest that Sherman has never grasped this brilliant idea. Then this article tells us, that if Secretary Sherman was to declare his ability to pay the outstanding legal-tender in coin, there would be no rush for it. Then, of course, the coin would not go into circulation. Where would be the great benefit of resumption? But this is a most fatal mistake; the gold would be drawn from the Treasury by Capitalists and held firmly, knowing that it would become valuable, National Bank notes not being a legal-tender, the debtor must have the gold or pay in depreciated paper. The debtor class would then be in the grasp of the creditor, the laborer and tax-payer would be as fully in the grasp of the bond and money power as if there had been a bill of sale, and his muscle, sweat and toil mortgaged to this privileged class. We dissent from this, and say to our noble band of Congressmen go on and wipe out this oppressive law and the people will hail you as their deliverers from bondage.

Kansas City *Times:* Edmund's proposition to investigate Patterson and Conover was a ridiculously transparent afterthought. They were both made chairmen of important Senate committees by the Republicans after Patterson had been indicted in South Carolina.

The "Constitution" on Resumption.

In the last issue of the *Constitution*, there appeared an editorial, indorsing the Radical measure of resumption on the 1st of January 1879. It is to be regretted that any paper, claiming to be Democratic, should take such a position, at a time like this, when the business and industry of the country are so much depressed by reason of the continued contraction of the currency and the proposed scheme of specie resumption.

That any Democratic paper in Missouri should openly advocate such a policy is a matter of profound surprise. If there be any measure of the Radical party, to which the masses of the Democracy of Missouri and of the Union are unalterably opposed, it is this policy of forced resumption in 1879. The platforms of the party in this State declare against it. The last National Democratic Convention held at St. Louis demanded the repeal of the obnoxious measure. Our leading Democratic Statesmen in Congress and out of it, denounce it and demand its immediate repeal. The distressed industries of the country and the monetary sufferings of the people cry aloud, in thunder tones, for that relief which can only be brought about by stopping contractions, repealing the resumption law and adopting such other healing measures as are proposed by the Democracy of the country, but particularly of the great West and South.

But to the article. The *Constitution* says: "There can be no doubt that sooner or later the business of the country must be allowed to get down to a specie basis and now, having got so nearly to it and suffered all the shrinkage of values that can possibly be inflicted, it certainly is wiser to go *forward* than *backward*." But is this true? Does not every man of ordinary intelligence and unbiased judgement pronounce against such a policy? Let not the *Constitution* delude itself into the idea that the worst has come and that through much tribulation and suffering, we have at last reached the bed rock. There can be no greater mistake. Just let the policy of contraction go on, as it has for the last two years, in addition to the proposed enforcement of the resumption act and we shall witness scenes of business distress and ruin throughout the country that will be absolutely appalling to the stoutest heart and without a parallel in the history of this country. Even now, see the failures of banks and other corporations as well as private individuals that are daily occurring, and tell us not that we have at last surmounted all our pecuniary difficulties and are once more in a fair way to retrieve our lost prosperity.

No. Bankruptcies and failures will go on, increasing in number and importance, until the whole commercial fabric will totter to its fall, and general ruin shall overspread the land. Social disorders will multiply and strikes will run riot, and fortunate shall we be, if our free institutions are not at last swallowed up in the yawning chasm.

Again: The *Constitution* thinks "that resumption might be effected to-morrow or any day, without jar or shock to the business interests of the country, if Congress would only make the effort."

How such a stupenduous feat of financial ledgerdemain can be accomplished and that too, "without jar or shock," the *Constitution* does not deign to tell us. One thing is evident that the business of the country has well nigh reached the verge of bankruptcy and ruin in consequence of the vicious financial legislation of the Radical party.

But stating the matter in another shape, the *Constitution* adopts the declaration of Horace Greeley, "That the way to resume was to resume." In this is found "a great deal of good sense" according to the idea of the *Constitution* and it is doubtless a panacea for all our financial ills. But if such be the case, then surely *good sense* has at last become synonymous with *nonsense* and statesmanship—political wisdom and experience—are no longer needed in our halls of legislation.

The *Constitution* asks, "who believes now that if Secretary Sherman were to declare his readiness and ability to redeem every legal-tender in gold or silver that would be presented, that there would be any rush for specie?"

In answer to this we remark; 1st. That Secretary Sherman is not likely, in the present depleted condition of the Treasury, to make any such declaration. 2nd. That if he were to do so, the Treasury would be emptied of its small reserve of specie on hand as fast as it could be counted out, and then, there would be a collapse of specie resumption.

Some Interesting Correspondence.

CHILLICOTHE, MO., Nov. 16, 1877.

HON. A. H. BUCKNER, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned citizens of Livingston county Missouri, respectfully beg leave to extend to you and through you to your Democratic colleagues from Missouri their congratulations upon the firm and decided stand you have taken with reference to the issues growing out of the currency question, and to bid you God speed in the noble and patriotic efforts you are making for the speedy relief of the country. Be assured, that the Democracy of our 10th Congressional District are in hearty sympathy with you and are overwhelmingly in favor of the bills to remonetize silver and to repeal the resumption act, and view with pride and satisfaction the solid front presented by our Democratic delegation from Missouri on these matters so vital to the best interests of the people.

We trust therefore, that you will go boldly forward until all needful legislation shall be accomplished to stimulate our paralyzed industries, restore confidence in business and bring the country back to its lost prosperity.

With sentiments of friendly regard, we are truly and respectfully

Yours,

L. T. Collier,	J. E. Cadle,
R. Hawkins,	C. W. Asper,
R. W. Reynolds,	W. H. H. Baxter,
Alex. Dockery,	J. G. Willard,
R. A. DeBolt,	J. W. Greene,
P. S. Wynn,	Nat. Cooper,
J. H. McKinney,	T. E. Jones,
M. W. Butler,	T. H. Lankford,
E. S. Poindexter,	W. P. Munro,
A. W. Walker,	A. N. Shelton,
Baalis Davis,	Andrew Leeper,
Solomon Hoge,	C. C. Currin,
U. T. Greene,	F. J. Rawlins,
A. S. Cloud,	W. G. Davis,
W. B. Brown,	D. G. Saunders,
H. H. McLain,	P. Markey,
B. B. Smith.	James Wright.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, '77

MR. L. T. COLLIER, R HAWKINS, AND OTHERS, CHILLICOTHE, MO:

GENTLEMEN:—I am gratified to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favor of the 16th inst., in which you extend to myself and my Democratic colleagues of Missouri "your congratulations, for the firm and decided stand we have taken with reference to the issues growing out of the currency question." For myself and in behalf of my Democratic colleagues, I beg to return you our most grateful thanks for your words of kindness and encouragement "in the noble and patriotic efforts being made for the speedy relief of the country."

In this work of relieving the country from the effects of a long catalogue of vicious legislation, the Democratic delegation of our great State are not only united, but are active and zealous. The act for the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the obnoxious features of the resumption act, which has just passed the House of Representatives, have received the cordial and decided support of all my colleagues. Circumstances have made some more prominent than others in stemming the tide of eastern money-rule, but all share alike in the credit or discredit of passing these two measures of relief. The Silver Bill, adopted in the House on the motion of my colleague (Mr. Bland) by a three-fourths majority, and with which his name was honorably connected in the last Congress, was matured by the committee on Banking and Currency, and differs in no essential particular from the bill introduced by him in the first days of the present session. Much as he and those who acted with him have been villified by the hireling organs of the plutocracy of the East, on account of their advocacy of this measure, it is questionable, if silver had not been demonetized by the clandestine and furtive act of 1873, whether any man in America could be found so demented as to insist, in the present condition of things, that it should be demonetized *now*, by law. As a measure of *immediate* relief to the people, it may not come up to the expectations of many of its advocates, but as an act of justice, of right, and of great ultimate relief to the burdens of taxation, it cannot be successfully challenged. Its chief significance now, consists in the fact that it is the beginning of a new era in the financial legislation of the country, and a departure from the beaten road, which Anglo-German influence has marked out for us, and which we have been following for years past. It is a proclamation by the people, that Wall and Lombard streets, are no longer to dictate the financial policy of America. It is an act of emancipation of the many, from the dominion and control of the few, and in doubtful phrase, it gives notice to the architects of ruin, that the people are no longer to be cheated by the hypocritical clamor of "repudiation," "bad faith," "credit of the Government," and all such refuges of rapacious injustice.

You may rely, gentlemen, that these measures, will in due time, be followed up by others, to be reported by the committees of the House, looking to other modifications of the financial legislation of the country, and the equalization of the burdens of Government. We shall make an honest effort to reform the financial policy of the Government, not by destroying the prosperity of the country, curtailing the means of exchange of the people, or by increasing our interest account, but by reducing expenditures, diminishing our interest bearing debt and equalizing taxation, internal and external. The Senate may balk us, and presidental vetoes may be interposed, but justice and right will ultimately triumph; and whether failure or success await our efforts, at this session of Congress, we shall at least present naked issues, for the verdict and judgment of the people at the next elections, which can neither be evaded, covered up or concealed.

Again tendering the grateful acknowledgments of myself, and democratic colleagues, for your approval of our official conduct, I am, with great respect,

Your ob't. servant,
A. H. BUCKNER.

The purest treasure mortal times afford is spotless reputation; that away, men are but gilded loam or painted clay.—*Shakspeare.*

Enterprise-Monitor: Keep it before the people—That every Democratic Congressman from Missouri voted for the repeal of the resumption infamy, and every Republican against it, except Pollard, who was "paired."

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