

THE CAMPAIGN!

National Greenback Labor Party Ticket.

State Ticket.

For Judge of Supreme Court, HOS. A. L. GILSTRAP, of Macon.

For Railroad Commissioner, IVERS HAYDEN, of St. Louis.

For Superintendent Public Schools, PROF. J. M. GREENWOOD, of Kansas City.

For Register of Lands, A. W. Sr. JOHN, of Carthage.

For Congress, 10th District, E. J. BROADDUS, of Livingston.

Greenback County Ticket.

Representative—A. S. CLOUD, Sheriff—ISAAC LEPPER.

Circuit Clerk—R. A. SPEARS, County Clerk—JOHN M. HALE.

Recorder—WILLARD HAWKINS, Assessor—WARREN HEDGINS.

Treasurer—J. W. GREENE, Collector—I. B. KIRK.

Probate Judge—J. L. JOHNSON, Prosecuting Attorney—JAS. M. DAVIS.

Public Administrator—JAS. MAY, Coroner—DAVID GORDON, M. D.

Judge at Large—W. G. DAVIS, Judge First District—J. W. DONOVAN.

Judge Second District—C. McLEARY.

GREENBACK MEETINGS.

Two or more of the following named persons, J. M. Davis, J. W. Greene, Joseph Kirk, Lezin Spears, will address the people of the respective localities as follows:

CREAM RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

Center S. H. Friday, Sep. 27

Cottonwood Grove, Davis S. H. Sep. 28

Smith S. H. Wednesday, Oct. 2

MEDICINE IS.

Manning S. H. Thursday, Oct. 3

White Cloud S. H. Friday, Oct. 4

Wheeling Saturday, Oct. 5

Two or more of the following named persons, Dr. A. S. Cloud, Capt. J. W. Donovan, Willard Hawkins, J. L. Johnson, will address their fellow citizens, as follows:

Mooresville Saturday, Sep. 25

SAMUEL TP.

Raulie S. H. Monday, Sep. 30

Boucher S. H. Tuesday, Oct. 1

Brookshire S. H. Friday, Oct. 4

JACKSON T.

Plethoro S. H. Wednesday, Oct. 2

Potter S. H. Thursday, Oct. 3

The above meetings will be in the evening, speaking commencing at 7 P. M.

Other speakers besides the above named will also be present. All are invited to attend.

The Yellow fever is rapidly abating in the South.

H. CLAY DEAN is in favor of Judge Broaddus for congress.

Judge Broaddus will address the Greenback meeting at Mooresville next Saturday night.

A no meeting was held by the democrats at Farmersville last week—four democrats and eight greenbackers in attendance.

This paper having passed into the control of greenback hands will advocate the Greenback creed and the election of Greenback candidates.

We assert and are able to prove that if the Democrats of the Senate had voted for the bill repealing the resumption act it would have carried by nearly two to one.

Is it true that M. L. Smith, Democratic candidate for the legislature will vote for a hard money man for the U. S. Senate? His speeches indicate it and rumor whispers it.

The Democratic State Central Committee have put a stop to the wrangling of Glover and Hatch in the 12th district. On the 23d inst. the committee ordered a new convention.

CONVERSATIONS like the following we hear every day: "Say, my friend, do you know of any person in this congressional district that is in favor of resumption?" "Oh yes, one, barely one—Pollard."

REPORTS from the different counties in this district show that the Greenback movement is overcoming everything in its way, and the election of Judge Broaddus by an overwhelming majority, awaits only the day of result.

The election of the election in Maine is a great advantage to Missouri Greenbackers. It not only gives them the prestige of victory, but it gives the lie to that foolish assertion of Democratic leaders that the Greenback movement is only a Republican trick.

Capt. Low, a delegate from Grundy county to the Republican convention at Brookfield, in a speech favoring a nomination, said "that the Republicans should prefer Rothwell to Broaddus, for Rothwell is a Democrat, and the Democrats and Republicans held similar views on the currency question." We predict that the day is not far distant when the hard money element of both the old parties will combine in the battle with their new but formidable enemy.

As it has been generally understood that I was connected with the Crisis, and as the present issue comes out under a change of party, it is but just to myself to say to the former patrons of the paper that my relations to the paper have ceased. Mr. Paul Dixon, assumes editorial control. J. E. CADLE.

Salutatory.

To the readers of the Crisis: With this issue of this paper we take control of its editorial columns.

Henceforward this paper will advocate the principles of the great National Greenback Labor party.

While we are conscious that we will be but a mere speck in that vast career which is marching under the Greenback banner, to the polls and victory in 1880, yet we will be proud to know that we shall have been auxiliary in the least in this great effort of the people to free themselves from the shackles of the money power.

While the Crisis will be enthusiastic in support of the Greenback cause it will not neglect the other duties of journalism. Each community in which the Crisis shall circulate will be fully represented in its news columns.

PAUL J. DIXON.

An Interview With Col. John F. Phillips, a Democrat.

Col. John F. Phillips, of Sedalia, spoke at the court room on Wednesday last week, and in giving his views on the currency question his language was rather ambiguous.

And after he was through speaking our reporter called upon him to ascertain what his views were on that subject. The Colonel, upon being asked what kind of paper money he would have issued, said he would have an issue of greenbacks redeemable in specie. "Of course," said the Colonel, "the specie would never be in the treasury to redeem with but the hope of its being there at some future time would make the money good." "Then, Colonel," remarked our reporter, "you would have the paper money on hope." "Yes," replied the Colonel, "the American people live on hope to a certain extent."

Responding to further inquiries the Colonel said, "I would make the greenbacks receivable for all dues to the Government, but I would not be in favor of making them a legal tender for private debts. I have my opinion as a lawyer as to the constitutional power of congress to make any paper money a legal tender."

A bystander then asked him if he would be in favor of an amendment to the constitution, making paper money a legal tender. He answered, "No, I would be against it on public policy; there should be no legal tender money but gold and silver."

That Circular.

Some of the Democratic orators of this county are stooping so low as to circulate a forged circular, purporting to be issued by the National Banking Association, promising money to parties to organize Greenback clubs, and make Greenback speeches. We call attention to this, not that we think that any person has any faith in the authenticity of the document, but to show how desperate the "old and fourth terms" are getting. The only enemy that the National Banks have to day is the Greenback party, and they are now trembling in their boots as it were, at its onward movement, as the following clipped from the Missouri Republican will show:

The finance committee of the Republican congressional committee meets to-morrow in New York. In connection with their meeting there is a rather sensational rumor about here which, while sensational, comes from what ought to be good authority. It is in effect that the national bankers are alarmed at the spread of the Greenback movement and are prepared to make a proposition to the Republican committee which the latter is to consider at the New York meeting looking to the free use of money in thirteen or fourteen congressional districts. The idea is to elect Republicans, in return to which the party is, when in control of the next house, to protect the national banks.

Sullivan County Waking Up.

The latest from "old Sullivan" is that her hills are echoing and re-echoing the song of greenbacks, and the independent party will nominate and elect a county ticket. Some of the most prominent citizens of Milan are lending on the good cause.

Our fellow citizen, Elder J. M. Henry, delivered an address at a Greenback Barbecue at Keithsburg, Illinois, the other day. From the best estimate that could be obtained it was thought there were 15,000 people present. Two roasted oxen and two thousand pounds of fish were provided for the occasion, but the fishes, unlike the fishes of old, did not near go around; not one in 500 got a taste. One private restaurant took in \$300 at 30 cents per meal. It seems that the people of the Sucker State are determined to throw off the bondholders' yoke.

WELCOME

To Judge Broaddus,

So say thousands of people,

Of The Formerly Democratic, But Now Greenback County of Randolph.

Assembled at Moberly the Home of Rothwell.

Cheers, Music and Torchlights.

(From the Moberly Headlight (Rep.) of September 19.)

At 7 1/2 last night Reed street was unusually free from pedestrians, considering that a public Greenback meeting was announced to be held in Moberly, and Judge Broaddus, the next Congressman from this district, was known to be in the city.

One of our reporters took a stroll up Reed street to see what this unusual quiet, under the circumstances meant. Looking up Fourth street toward Cones he saw reason for it all. A column of citizens were in line with torches and transparencies, which extended a long way down the street, and additions to the ranks were constantly being made as fast as the torches could be got ready and the bearers thereof fall into line. The Moberly Silver Cornet Band was at the head of the procession, and made excellent music during

THE MARCH OF THE PROCESSION.

Marshal Flavell ordered from face, dressed the procession in true military style, and ordered "right face," "shoulder arms," the band struck a lively tune, and the procession moved off in grand style and followed the following route, as laid down by the Marshal in Chief, as follows:

Form on Cones, right resting on Fourth; thence on Fourth; north to Franklin; west to Johnson; south to Collins; east to Fourth; south to Whitman; east to Clark; north to Reed, thence west on Reed to Cones' stand, corner, corner Fourth and Reed streets.

As the procession passed, our reporter took down the

MOTTOES ON THE BANNERS.

The banner at the head of the procession was, upon one side:

"Hold the fort, for we are coming." On the opposite side were the words: "Our honor we must for our cause is just."

Then followed, interspersed in the procession, the following:

"Have you heard from Maine, how old parties were slain?"

"We workmen will have square deals."

"With the ballot in our hand we will yet redeem our land."

"Oh, God! that man should stand and cover before the lash of ironed power!"

"Greenbacks for plow holders and bondholders."

"The bonds must be paid in greenbacks."

"It took 256 ballots to get a nomination which can't beat the man chosen by acclamation."

"Our rag babies' grown so fast the old parties' snank aglaid."

The banners were well executed and reflected great credit on the getting up both in point of workmanship and literary merit.

When the procession arrived at the corner of Reed and Fourth streets it halted and broke ranks, with three cheers for Judge Broaddus.

Judge Broaddus was already on the stand, surrounded by those staunch Greenbackers, Col. Quayle, Major McGindley, Col. Raly and others.

Judge Broaddus was introduced by Col. Quayle, as "Our Next Congressman." The Judge is a gentleman of fine and imposing personal appearance, and speaks in a deliberate and argumentative manner, and we would think, has had more experience as a jurist than as a politician. For over an hour he controlled the closest attention of his vast audience, while he enumerated and explained the salient points of the Greenback doctrine, and answered all the true objections to it. He explained the theory of absolute money as advocated by the National party, and in the light of history, showed the disastrous effects of a coin basis money. His points were responded to by the enthusiastic crowd around him. It was evident that his honor was not prepared to see such a grand ovation paid him in the home of his opponent, and this significant fact seemed almost to stagger him when he first rose to speak. After luncheon Harry Easton was called out by some of his fellow-workmen, and in a short speech advised them to stick to the Greenback party, as it alone would give them the relief which they sought. Cheers were then heard for Meals; Col. Quayle arose and said that Mr. Meals was unavoidably detained at home.

Metindley was then called out, and made a short speech in his usual stirring manner. The crowd then dispersed, well satisfied with the evening's work. The whole demonstration was a great surprise and demonstrated the fact that there are votes behind the Greenback movement in Moberly.

Judge Fago, ex-member of the Supreme Court, has been nominated by the Greenbackers of the 13th district. His election over Judge Buckner is more than probable as Judge Buckner is not only opposed to the Greenback doctrine but repudiates the Democratic State platform.

The bolting Democrats of Massachusetts met in convention at Boston on the 25th inst., adopted a hard money platform, and in a roundabout way, endorsed the national banking system.

THE STORM HAS STRUCK.

What Solon Chase Says About the Victory.

Chronicle, Auburn, Maine.

The storm has struck. Two Republican congressmen step down and out. The other three by small pluralities have a lease of power for two years more, but a day of reckoning is at hand. The doom of the Republican party is sealed. The Republican congress have made laws to take employment from labor, the profits from producers, and blot out all distinction between a mortgage and a deed, and must go. Two of the men who made the robber laws have gone; the other three must follow as soon as the people can get another lick at 'em. The tidal wave has swept away their majorities, and they go back standing on the ragged edge of pluralities, trembling for the next two years. They have not sense enough to stop in their headlong career, but will enforce the specie decree in mid winter in 1879. A dark shadow like the gloom of midnight will settle over the country. Multitudes of employers and business men, who will be swept into the vortex of bankruptcy by continual shrinkage. Two hundred millions of coin cannot be kept hoarded in the Treasury and coin coined and put into circulation at the time without breaking down prices, so that the property of the debtor will be handed over to the creditor. The three Maine congressmen who go back with their majorities blotted out, and large majorities against them, will be greeted to powder by the avalanche that will sweep over the country in 1880, and Maine will fire the first gun.

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For Twenty Million Dollars we will send ten million copies to one address, or each copy to a separate address.

For Fifty Million Dollars we will send twenty five million copies to one address, or each copy to a separate address.

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For Fifty Billion Dollars we will send twenty five billion copies to one address, or each copy to a separate address.

For One Hundred Billion Dollars we will send fifty billion copies to one address, or each copy to a separate address.

For Two Hundred Billion Dollars we will send one hundred billion copies to one address, or each copy to a separate address.

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For Five Trillion Dollars we will send two trillion five hundred billion copies to one address, or each copy to a separate address.

For Ten Trillion Dollars we will send five trillion copies to one address, or each copy to a separate address.

For Twenty Trillion Dollars we will send ten trillion copies to one address, or each copy to a separate address.

For Fifty Trillion Dollars we will send twenty five trillion copies to one address, or each copy to a separate address.

For One Hundred Trillion Dollars we will send fifty trillion copies to one address, or each copy to a separate address.

For Two Hundred Trillion Dollars we will send one hundred trillion copies to one address, or each copy to a separate address.

For Five Hundred Trillion Dollars we will send two hundred fifty trillion copies to one address, or each copy to a separate address.

For One Quadrillion Dollars we will send five hundred trillion copies to one address, or each copy to a separate address.

For Two Quadrillion Dollars we will send one quadrillion copies to one address, or each copy to a separate address.

For Five Quadrillion Dollars we will send two quadrillion five hundred trillion copies to one address, or each copy to a separate address.

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