

Law and Order

Promotion of Law and Order--Suppression of the Drinking Saloon--Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

Vol. 1.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., JANUARY, 1893.

No. 1.

ENGLISH BREWERIES

England Can Now Control Our Politics Through Her Breweries.

JOHN LLOYD THOMAS.

In 1888, the Republican party expressed great concern lest that party should be defeated, and there should result therefrom an immediate surrender of our industries, our wealth, and indeed our government to great Britain.

Under the administration of our government by the Republican party, European capital had already secured alarming influence in our politics, and possessed itself of large tracts of our domain.

On June 9, 1890, Congressman Bates, in a Committee's report to Congress stated that European noblemen now hold 221,000,000 acres of farm land in this country, equal to the entire area of the State of Indiana. Besides this European noblemen hold mortgages on 100,000,000 acres more, which it was said would probably soon become their property through foreclosure.

Since the return of the Republican party to power in 1888, European, and especially British investment, has taken a new turn. A. E. J. Tovey, the Secretary of the Brewers' Union and editor of the Brewers' Journal, speaking in 1891, said:

"There has been a decided and surprising boom in the investment of British capital in American breweries."

"It has hardly dawned upon the average American citizen, that within the past two years nearly \$500,000,000 has been invested in this country by foreigners. The investments of the kind which the public has generally heard the most have been breweries and their kindred industries, malt-houses and grain mills. But toward the close of 1890 the tendency of British investors who seemed by preference to choose American breweries grew decidedly more conservative, and only the gilt-edged properties, from which a net income of at least 12 or 15 per cent. a year could be guaranteed, were sought out for purchase.

"In spite of the fact that certain English newspapers have persistently decried investments in American enterprises, it is noteworthy that these investments pay larger dividends and, with some exceptions, are altogether more stable and reliable than similar investments in Great Britain and Ireland.

"Among the largest investments made by the British capitalists in American breweries are the following:

"The New York Breweries Companies, of which the total shares and bonds amount to 930,000 pounds sterling; the Chicago Breweries Company, 1,000,000 pounds sterling; the St. Louis Breweries Company, 2,850,000 pounds sterling; the San Francisco Breweries Company, 1,500,000 pounds sterling; the United States Breweries Company, Newark, 1,100,000 pounds sterling; the New England Breweries Company, 610,000 pound sterling; the Frink Jones Brewing Company, of Portsmouth and Boston, 1,300,000 pounds sterling; the Denver United Breweries Company, 600,000 pounds sterling; the City of Chicago Brewing and Malting, 1,900,000 pounds sterling; the Bartholomay Company, of Rochester, 970,000 pounds sterling; and the John F. Betz & Son Company, of Philadelphia, 550,000 pounds sterling. The par value of the ordinary shares in these companies is \$50, and the capital stock is paid up in full."

It should be remembered that the above statement is made by the Secretary of the Brewers' Union.

There is now invested in Breweries in this country \$21,202,830 of English capital. The total sales of the 87 breweries and malt houses controlled by this British gold, for the fiscal year of 1890, were 5,021,120 barrels, or nearly one-fifth of the total production for the whole country. These figures are from the Brewers' Journal. To get some idea of the political power wielded by these vast interests, it should be stated that

saloons through which their product is put upon the market, and that the retail price of 5,021,120 barrels of beer is from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

Jerry Simpson, of Kansas referred to this recently, as "reckless investment." But English investors know what they are about. They are fully aware that as good people elect to power the Democratic or Republican parties, English capital can control American legislation by controlling American saloons.

The importance of all this is indicated in the following extract from the New York Arena, an independent journal:

When it is remembered that the liquor vote controls our elections, the saloon controls the liquor vote, and the brewers control the saloon, the tremendous consequences of these British investments made under a Republican administration can be appreciated. How long will it be before our American laws are made to suit the wishes of British capitalists? J. L. T.

W. C. T. U. Statistics.

At the National W. C. T. U. convention recently held at Denver, Colorado, Mrs. C. B. Buell, Corresponding Secretary, reported:

Number Local Unions.....	7,894
Membership.....	154,212
Honorary Members.....	18,880
Y. Unions.....	793
Membership Y's.....	15,364
Honorary.....	2,872
L. T. Leagues.....	2,887
Membership L. T. L.....	15,229
Honorary.....	2,583
Dearest Media, contacts.....	2,583
Office Hours.....	2,577
Schools of Methods.....	14
Money Raised by Unions.....	\$3,224,71
Money Received by Unions.....	\$123,879.41

Mrs. Buell's report showed advance everywhere and in nearly every department. There is an increase of 500 members in twenty nine States and territories over last year.

The New Congress.

The new Congress will contain 97 Democratic plurality over the Republicans and 80 majority over all. The two Houses foot up as follows:

Republicans.....	516,011
Democrats.....	452,254
Prohibition.....	35,423
Peoples.....	8,714
Socialist.....	888
Total.....	1,003,005

Pennsylvania's Vote.

The following is the complete vote of Pennsylvania as computed by the State officers from the official returns on file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth:

PRESENT HOUSE.		NEW HOUSE.	
Democrats.....	235	Democrats.....	222
Republicans.....	87	Republicans.....	125
Populists.....	8	Populists.....	7
Total.....	330	Total.....	354

The Electoral Vote.

The final returns from Oregon make it possible at last to print an exact table of the Electoral vote of the States for President. It stands as follows:

STATES.	Electoral Vote.	Democrat.	Republican.	Prohibition.	Other.
Alabama.....	11	11	—	—	—
Arkansas.....	9	9	—	—	—
California.....	9	—	9	—	—
Colorado.....	4	—	4	—	—
Connecticut.....	7	7	—	—	—
Delaware.....	3	3	—	—	—
Florida.....	4	4	—	—	—
Georgia.....	13	13	—	—	—
Idaho.....	3	—	3	—	—
Illinois.....	24	24	—	—	—
Indiana.....	15	15	—	—	—
Iowa.....	13	13	—	—	—
Kansas.....	10	10	—	—	—
Kentucky.....	13	13	—	—	—
Louisiana.....	8	8	—	—	—
Maine.....	8	8	—	—	—
Maryland.....	8	8	—	—	—
Massachusetts.....	15	15	—	—	—
Michigan.....	14	8	6	—	—
Minnesota.....	13	13	—	—	—
Mississippi.....	9	9	—	—	—
Missouri.....	17	17	—	—	—
Montana.....	3	—	3	—	—
Nebraska.....	8	—	8	—	—
Nevada.....	3	—	3	—	—
New Hampshire.....	10	4	6	—	—
New Jersey.....	14	14	—	—	—
New York.....	36	36	—	—	—
North Carolina.....	11	11	—	—	—
North Dakota.....	3	—	3	—	—
Ohio.....	23	23	—	—	—
Oregon.....	4	—	4	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	32	32	—	—	—
Rhode Island.....	4	4	—	—	—
South Carolina.....	9	9	—	—	—
South Dakota.....	4	—	4	—	—
Texas.....	12	12	—	—	—
Tennessee.....	15	15	—	—	—
Vermont.....	4	4	—	—	—
Virginia.....	12	12	—	—	—
Washington.....	4	4	—	—	—
West Virginia.....	6	—	6	—	—
Wisconsin.....	12	12	—	—	—
Wyoming.....	3	—	3	—	—
Total.....	441	278	163	—	—

During the first year of the operation of the Brooks law many claims were made in its behalf in this city that couldn't be substantiated later on. Everybody knows that restriction has not restricted, so far as diminishing the sale of liquor is concerned. The number of licensed saloons has been very largely increased. The police admit it, the Law and Order Society agents confirm it, the liquor men themselves do not deny it.—Editorial in Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, March 6, 1891.

MILLIONS A MONTH.

The Country to Be Flooded With Prohibition Leaflets.

Nearly every Prohibitionist is familiar with the "O I C" Leaflets published by Tallie Morgan. Hundreds of thousands of the "Short Story," "The Farmer and His Gun," "A Terrible Charge," "Who is Responsible," and others have been sold and have done a tremendous amount of good.

A movement has been inaugurated by the National Prohibition Press Bureau, 10 E. 14th street, New York, to distribute one million or more of Prohibition leaflets every month, free of charge.

W. Jennings Demorest of New York will pay one hundred dollars for every million tracts distributed. Other devoted and energetic Prohibitionists are contributing to the plan, which will be the means of flooding the nation with Prohibition literature.

Tract distributors will sign an agreement to the effect that they will distribute a certain number of these leaflets every month where they will do the most good for the cause of Prohibition.

They will be supplied also to W. C. T. U's, Y. M. C. A's, and other organizations. Committees in charge of public meetings will be supplied with leaflets upon application.

The Auditing Committee will compose of three well known leading Prohibitionists, who will see that all the terms are carried out. A pamphlet will be issued at stated periods giving the names of every contributor and where the tracts have been sent.

The movement has the unqualified approval of the members of the National Executive Committee and of leading Prohibitionists everywhere and it is expected that the plan will be in full operation before January 1st.

Live, energetic, active Prohibitionists will be secured as agents to solicit and collect funds for this purpose in every county in the country.

These agents will also be instructed and urged to solicit subscriptions for Prohibition papers, and help to build up the party by building up its press.

The National Prohibition Press Bureau is now supplying the Prohibition Press with the stereotype plate-service, which is giving excellent satisfaction. It will also supply our party papers with special letters, news, advertisements, etc. The purpose of the Bureau is to look after the literature part of the work, and it is going to fulfill its mission.

Never were people so ready and willing to read Prohibition papers, tracts and books as to-day. The time has come to flood the country knee deep with Prohibition truths.

THE PROHIBITION HIGHWAY.

New York State's vote increased from 30,000 for Fisk to over 38,000 for Bidwell.

The official vote of Pennsylvania is 35,123, a gain of over 40,000 votes. The campaign of education and agitation will go right on. The State Committee will meet at Harrisburg on December 15 to make preparations for the future.

John Lloyd Thomas has opened his office at 1 East Fourteenth street, the rooms recently vacated by the National Prohibition Party.

Col. Cheeves has moved to Union, Tennessee.

The official vote of Illinois is 26,000, a gain of over 5,000 over the Fisk vote.

Ohio's vote is over 26,000, a good increase over Fisk's vote. The Prohibitionists are full of light and I will push things.

New Jersey's vote is reported 8,132, a good gain over 1888. The State Committee held a meeting last week and decided to push the battle.

Wisconsin Prohibition State Committee decided to raise \$300 a month in order to continue active work.

Chairman D. Ward King of Missouri reports the State in splendid condition and Prohibitionists everywhere feel encouraged over the prospects.

The official vote of New York city is 2,439, over double the Fisk vote. This increase is due to vigorous work of the committee in holding open air meetings. Three "trucks" or platform wagons were kept constantly on the move, and hundreds of speeches were made from these wagons at street corners. Other places ought to follow this plan of work next summer.

White Rose Leagues are to be organized in every State and territory in the union. Prohibition women are anxious to do more effective work for the Prohibition party.

The New York "Press" and other Republican papers have reported the Prohibition vote in the several States as "scattering."

Maryland Prohibition State Conference at Baltimore, Dec. 13th.

THE WOMAN QUESTION

Miss Willard Makes a Plea for Equal Rights.

Miss Willard before the W. C. T. U.

The recent national census has facts enough to furnish forth the Temperance, Labor and Suffrage Reforms for the next decade. I wrote recently to the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, asking him to give me the number of women of foreign and of native birth in the United States. From A. F. Childs, acting superintendent of the census, came the following reply:

DEAR MADAM—In response to your request of the 16th instant to Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, which has been referred to this office for reply, I beg leave to state that the number of females of foreign birth in the United States is four million, one hundred eighty-two thousand, four hundred seventeen (4,182,417), and the number of females of native birth, twenty six million, three hundred seventy-one thousand, nine hundred fifty-three (26,371,953) as determined by the first detailed count of the returns made under the Eleventh Census. Very respectfully,

A. F. CHILDS, Acting Superintendent of Census.

To my mind these figures are the ultimatum of statistics in our favor because they show that in the Republic, let it be repeated a thousand times, the proportion of native to foreign born woman is as six to one. We talk about the decadence of the national spirit, the outcrop in our legislation of foreign principles and purposes, the practical sway exerted by nations thousands of miles away upon the politics of city, state and nation,—we lament this and cry out despairingly: "Who shall show us any good?" but all the while we have in America a reserve force of native brain, opinion, education, patriotism, and we have neither the wisdom nor the statesmanship to utilize this mighty mass of power.

In view of the exigencies of politics, the degeneracy of municipal government, the debauching of the ballot box, conventions of men meet, discuss, resolve and adjourn, but all the while they had a remedy thoroughly practicable and reasonable within their easy grasp. Their obliquity of vision reminds us of these famous lines:

"Oh, ship ahoy," rang out the cry
"Oh, give us water or we die."
A voice came o'er the waters far
Just drop your bucket where you are,
And then they dipped and drank their fill
Of water fresh from mead and hill
And then they knew they sailed upon
The broad breast of the Amazon."

To-day in the homes of America, among its teachers and its working women are the ballots for which our purblind statesmen imagine themselves to be looking; to-day the captains on the ship of state crying out for help need but to lay to heart the poet's words "Just drop your bucket where you are."

Give us the vote, that we may be recognized as if we were capable citizens. Give us the vote, in order that we may help in purifying politics, which at present can hardly be said to be ideally pure that you can afford to refuse a helping hand. Give us the vote, in order that we may use it, and in using it exercise ourselves in the discharge of responsible duties, in the administration of affairs which form so large a part of the realms of most men.

The Christian's Vote.

This paper can advocate no political party, but it advocates righteousness in voting as in all other worldly business, or else that we should not vote at all. Every one must decide for himself whether a vote will be any indorsement of evil or a compromise with moral wrong.

No Christian can adopt the expediency rule where any moral wrong is concerned. No Christian can vote for license or taxation of the damning trade of drunkenness or other crime, nor any other moral compromise measures.

It is no less sin to vote for licensing drunkenness, than it is to engage in the business of this trade of hell.—The Stumblingstone, Toledo, O.

The Abolition Vote.

Some one asks for the vote of the Abolition—liberty—free—soil Republican party from its beginning to its victory. It was as follows:

1840, James G. Birney, 7,500
1844, James O. Birney, 62,300
1848, Martin Van Buren, 291,293
1852, John P. Hale, 136,140
1856, John C. Fremont, 1,341,241
1860, Abraham Lincoln, 1,816,354

NEWS AND NOTES

A Column of Spicy Articles Prepared for This Paper.

Let us thank God and take courage.

Will someone tell us where Dr. Kynett is?

The way to build up the Prohibition party is to build up its press.

Mrs. Lease says: "Anything is possible with God and the farmers of Kansas."

Hereafter address all matter for the National Prohibition Committee to Albion, Mich.

By the way, has anyone seen or heard anything of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster since the landslide?

John N. Stearns, of the National Temperance Society, voted the Prohibition ticket this time.

Prohibition enthusiasm is spreading everywhere, and very soon the whole country will be ablaze.

Eight times as much money is spent on tobacco by Americans as for the support of their churches.

Prohibitionists should not abuse the Republican party; they ought to have more consideration for the dead.

A middle-aged English woman was recently convicted of drunkenness for the one hundred and fifth time.

The "Liberator" of Dayton, O., now publishes the largest Prohibition weekly newspaper in the United States.

St. John says that an army of 300,000 hopeful men are worth a good deal more than a million discouraged men.

Two hundred and eighty-four patents by Illinois women will be on exhibition, in reduced size, at the Columbian Fair.

Dr. Norman Kerr asserts that he has much more success in treating delirium tremens since he abandoned the prescribing of narcotics.

Hamburg is said to have the worst water and the best beer of any city. Observe the result when cholera comes and draw the moral.

A parliamentary return places the sum spent for strong drink in English and Welsh work-houses at over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A provision of the International Union of carriers and wagon makers is summary dismissal from the union for any member who becomes intoxicated.

Mission Wannen, the Swedish prohibition paper in Chicago, has secured and forwarded 7,718 signatures to the Million Voters' Agreement obtained among Swedish Americans.

The headquarters of the National Prohibition Press Bureau has been removed from Scranton, Pa., to 10 East Fourteenth street, New York. Tallie Morgan will be its manager.

A prize definition for money: "An article which may be used as a universal passport to everywhere except heaven, and as a universal provider of everything except happiness."

President Lincoln's advice to his children: "Don't drink; don't smoke; don't use bad language; don't gamble; don't lie; don't cheat. Love your fellow-man; love truth; love virtue; and be happy."

An idea of the immense size of the Horticultural Hall in Chicago may be gained from the statement that it can contain the horticultural halls of the Centennial! New Orleans and Paris expositions.

The famous Norwegian arctic explorer, Dr. Naussen, will be supplied with provisions for six years in his projected Polar excursion. He will take no alcohol except in the medicine chest or to be used as fuel.

The National Prohibition Press Bureau, 10 East Fourteenth street, New York, will furnish complete information how to start and maintain a county Prohibition monthly paper without the investment of one dollar of capital. A thousand new monthly papers ought to be established this winter.

Honore Waters, the veteran Prohibitionist, is confined to his room at the Hotel San Remo, New York. He is over 80 years old, and though suffering from a paralytic stroke, managed to go to the polls on the last election day and cast a straight, full ticket for the Prohibition nominees. Gov. St. John paid him a visit while in New York last week.

Someone has said that God makes corn, corn makes whiskey, and whiskey makes Democrats. If this is true, the recent Democratic victory is not to be wondered at, for the consumption of whiskey is growing every year. If the Republicans want to clean out the Democrats in 1896, they had better join the Prohibition party without delay.

George R. Scott says: "If the Prohibitionists have no other quality they have at least the ability to stick. They neither waver to the right nor to the left, but keep in the middle of the king's highway. The man who does that and keeps traveling always reaches his journey's end in due time, even if he has to foot it all the way and cannot therefore make very rapid progress."

Medical science has been slow to uphold the hands of the temperance workers, but there is hardly a doubt that it may now be required as one of their strongest allies. The recognition of the medical world of alcoholism as a disease means that total abstainers will no longer be regarded as fanatics.—Chicago News, Sept. 10, 1891.

OVER THE NATION

Notes of Interest Direct From the Field.

The college boys are organizing for Prohibition all over the country.

Kansas' official count on President is: Harrison, 157,341; Weaver, 163,111; Bidwell, 4,553.

The official count of Iowa is: Harrison, 219,688; Cleveland, 196,903; Weaver, 20,568; Bidwell, 6,340.

The official count of the vote for President in Florida is as follows: Cleveland, 30,143; Weaver, 4,843; Bidwell, 561.

Mississippi's official count gives Harrison, 1,406 votes; Cleveland, 40,237; Weaver, 10,256; Bidwell, 910.

The revised official count of Kentucky gives Harrison, 135,441 votes; Cleveland, 175,461; Weaver, 23,500; Bidwell, 6,442.

The completed official count in the State of South Carolina gives Harrison, 13,384; Cleveland, 54,698; Weaver, 2,410.

The newspaper reports sent out about the "mysterious disappearance and illness" of Volney B. Cushing are all folly. Cushing is all right.

The complete official count of Ohio stands on President as follows: Harrison, 405,187; Cleveland, 404,115; Weaver, 14,853; Bidwell, 26,012.

The official count of Minnesota on President is: Harrison, 123,736; Cleveland, 100,579; Weaver (straight), 30,398; Bidwell, 14,017; Weaver (fusion), 107,077.

W. Jennings Demorest's excellent article, "The Effects of Alcoholic Beverages," is being put into tract form by the National Temperance Society. It will also appear in the "O I C" leaflets, published by the National Prohibition Press Bureau.

The executive council of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America have opened a temperance publication bureau at 415 West 59th street, New York. Rev. A. P. Doyle is manager. A monthly bulletin, Temperance Truth, will be sent out each month.

The vote of Massachusetts is as follows: Harrison, 201,814; Cleveland, 176,813; Bidwell, 7,539; Weaver, 3,210; Wing, 649. For Governor: Russell, 186,377; Halle, 183,843; Hamlin, 7,607. The other Prohibition candidates received votes ranging from 9,074 to 10,029.

The official count of Kings county, New York, on President gives Cleveland, 100,969 votes; Harrison, 70,863; Wing, 2,151; Bidwell, 2,477; Weaver, 1,531. This completes the official counts of the several New York State counties and makes the aggregate Prohibition vote as reported by counties 33,175. It will be several days before the State Canvassing Board reports for the State.

"PERSONAL LIBERTY."

Father Walter Elliott of the Paulist Fathers in a Speech.

At the annual Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, held in Boston, the interest of the Convention culminated in a discussion of the relation between the church and the saloon, growing out of a spirited address by the Rev. Walter Elliott of the Paulist Fathers of New York. Father Elliott said: "And it is that good word, liberty, consecrated by the blood of martyrs and heroes in many a hard fought struggle, behind which our enemies, the saloon keepers, intrench themselves. Liberty! Personal Liberty! What liberty do they claim? Is it the liberty of the family? A man will die for his family. Why, gentlemen, it is from the door of the saloon that the blood-stained footsteps are tracked that lead down to the destruction of the family. (Loud applause.) Liberty to poison the family, to breed discontinuity and social warfare. (Continued applause.) The liberty of the man is it! The liberty of the beast! (Tremendous applause.) There is another liberty men claim, the liberty

Law and Order.

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"Promotion of law and order—suppression of the drinking saloon—prohibition of the liquor traffic." This is the bill of fare we present in this new publication. We ask you to read, ponder and inwardly digest.

"LAW AND ORDER" is only a wavelet in the rising tide of protest that now gives fair promise of sweeping over the communities of this nation, to arouse the conscience of the people.

Will the universal yankee nation patiently abide the domination of rum, rottenness and ruin? Yes, for a time. They patiently submitted to the injustice and crime of slavery for a time.

We are told by the Bridgeport press, of the saloon keepers holding midnight council, considering the best means of fighting the Law and Order League.

Some men lament that the temperance hosts of the nation have no powerful leader. Don't be in a hurry. Our God will provide a leader in due time.

Suppose the popular Mayor of Bridgeport—genial, frank, sober, a hard worker in a cityful of hard workers, a typical Bridgeport citizen—suppose that our Mayor, at heart hating the destructive influence of the drink traffic—suppose that Mr. Marigold should some day forget that party success is the most important thing on earth, and should offend the drunkard makers by delivering a public address advocating no license and the suppression of the saloon.

We don't care what the name may be of the party of Protest in the impending upheaval. But it must carry the banner of "law and order, the suppression of the drinking saloon and the prohibition of the liquor traffic."

The new historical work of Mr. James F. Rhodes records the fact that the anti-slavery literature of the period following 1852 was the powerful factor in the revolution of 1860.

Anti-saloon literature we can hardly hope will make such forceful impression upon full grown voters, chained to the old parties, as upon the women and boys. But the aroused sentiment of the mothers is to be a potent factor in this campaign and a host of boys in their teens now, will be voters in 1896.

The great increase in the circulation of the leading anti-saloon newspapers is very significant. "The Voice," New York, has added over forty thousand to its subscription list during the last four months.

and to the "Union Signal," Chicago, edited by Francis Willard and Lady Somers.

What if the Bridgeport editors could this year afford to fling to the dogs the ads and puffs of the saloons and their poisonous drinks, and take their place where they ought to be, at the head of the procession.

The preachers of Bridgeport appear to be in the contest heart and soul. They are handicapped with nothing unless it be lack of faith. How great is their faith we don't know. But if their faith be weak what wonder when the good men, the sober men, the honest men and the christian men are so slow to engage with them in this campaign of Protest.

How is this for a premium for new subscribers in this day of premiums? Better than a chromo. For each twenty paid subscriptions received by the publisher one thousand copies will be added to the regular edition for free distribution.

The Connecticut Prohibition committee are pushing forward the work of agitation, education and organization with undiminished vigor. Mr. Geo. A. Graves of Kensington, who has done such excellent work during the past year as field secretary and organizer, is actively at work, visiting such towns as specially need him.

The committee are at this time especially emphasizing the practical wisdom of placing a Prohibition newspaper in the hands of every Prohibitionist, and of every voter as far as possible, particularly among those who are at all interested in the liquor problem.

There ought to be in every community this winter, and continually, some active organization of citizens working for the suppression of alcoholic drink traffic, and for the arousing and unifying of public sentiment to that end. In every community where there are two or three live Prohibitionists such an organization ought to be maintained.

There should be weekly, or at least fortnightly, meetings of such organizations, public meetings, made attractive by regular programs, which shall interweave discussion of public problems with musical and literary programs.

Far more effective work can be done now, when men are thinking, and when the public is fair and candid, than in the heat of campaign excitements.

PROHIBITION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS—Allen B. Lincoln, Chairman, Hartford; Samuel B. Forbes, Secretary, Hartford; Lucius W. Bartlett, Treasurer, Hartford;

COUNTY MEMBERS—Hartford County, John B. Smith, New Britain; New Haven County, A. M. Kendrick, West Haven; New London County, Nathan Babcock, New London; Fairfield Co., Wm. R. Miles, Danbury; Windham Co., J. A. Lewis, Willimantic; Litchfield Co., F. E. Eggleston, Falls Village; Middlesex Co., Henry B. Brown, East Hampton; Tolland Co., L. M. Jones, Rockville.

A NEW PARTY.

When Needed—When Justifiable—Is the Time Ripe for It?

[FROM PROHIBITION PARTY CAMPAIGN BOOK FOR 1892.]

When any number of citizens become dissatisfied with present conditions and the attitude of existing parties thereon, have they a right to step out of old party organizations and form a new party around a new issue?

To this question we answer both "yes" and "no." So far as the right of the citizen to exercise his suffrage free from the dictation of others is concerned we answer our question in the affirmative.

To disturb present and desirable conditions, to endanger their continuance, to distract the public mind over a mere vagary, to engender bitterness and beget discord, are matters of so serious a character that, unless sufficient cause can be shown, those engaged in the organization of a new party will find it difficult to defend their course.

To justify the organization of a new party, at least four points should be capable of reasonably clear demonstration.

- 1. The question about which the new party organizes should be large enough to warrant the effort it is proposed to make. 2. It should be a question clearly political in its character, requiring for its solution the agency of some political party. 3. It should be an issue which existing parties, from the nature of their composition, are incompetent to handle. 4. There should be no great question of magnitude and importance at issue between the other parties, the settlement of which will be delayed or endangered by the presentation of a new question.

To what extent does the issue of the Prohibition party, comply with these conditions?

1. The factors which have entered most largely into the great political problems of our people, and which must always remain as the prominent elements of such problems, are two in number—the moral factor and the financial factor.

Is a new issue presented and a new reform urged? The patriot and the statesman ask at once "What relation has this issue to the moral and material welfare of the people?"

As a moral question the Prohibition issue is certainly a large question most intimately related to the making of good citizens and bad citizens. The traffic in intoxicating liquors is the opponent of the church, the enemy of the home, the destroyer of domestic peace, the promoter of crime and the breeder of corruption.

To particularize or to dwell upon this assertion would be idle. All men everywhere concede its truth. But our issue is large as a financial one, and viewed simply in its relations to our material prosperity, constitutes the most important problem now up for solution.

Against the traffic we charge: 1. That it creates no wealth. 2. That its so-called values are fictitious, not real. 3. That it causes increased taxation.

4. That it decreases the productive ability of consumers. 5. That the vast army of men employed in the various branches of the traffic are housed, clothed and fed, doctored in illness, and decently buried after they are dead, without having rendered society the slightest return service of real value.

Is it asserted that men grow wealthy in the business? hence it must be wealth-producing. So many a burglar, a gambler, a pickpocket, a thief, grow wealthy.

Like them the saloon-keeper takes the money from his victim and gives no valuable thing as an equivalent.

Does any man assert that his nominal values are real values? Test it by a simple experiment. A citizen spends annually one hundred dollars for clothing and an equal amount for liquor. I say to him, "My dear sir, continue to give your tailor one hundred dollars per annum, but let the tailor keep his goods; hand your grocer five dollars every Saturday night, but tell him you do not want his groceries, and you will manifest practical wisdom."

"Absurd!" responds the reader. But how about this advice? I say to him: "If you must contribute to the support of the saloon-keeper and his family, send him two dollars per week, but do not accept his drink, and you will do wiser than to follow your former custom."

If the drink traffic were annihilated those who are now its patrons might, by voluntary contributions, support every distiller, brewer and bartender in absolute idleness, and the country be financially the gainer by the change.

Energy employed in producing a valueless product cannot contribute to the general welfare, though indulgence in a vicious habit may render such energy profitable to those so employed.

The enormous sum squandered for drink would send the thrill of new life and the flush of prosperity into every honorable business, were it diverted from the channel in which it now flows. Larger ten times over in its financial bearing is the question of Prohibition than the Tariff.

Suppress the traffic, and every honest industry will reap the benefit. The butcher will sell more beef when his customers consume less beer. The drinking man will buy more and better food for his family, his wife and children will be better housed and clothed and fed, and all reputable business will feel the impetus of increased activity when the vast sum now wasted on drink shall go for the necessities and comforts of life.

II. But large as the problem is, does it possess the character of a political issue? Does it require for its solution a political party organized around the principle of prohibition to render that principle potential in fact? We believe it does.

The liquor traffic is an evil peculiar both in character and conduct. We are sometimes asked, "Why not organize a party to put down thieves or burglars or pickpockets?" We answer that when the burglars of the country organize themselves into State and national associations, hold annual conventions, publish newspapers in defense of their "trade," keep paid attorneys at Washington, send powerful lobbies to State and national capitals, become influential in dictating the policy and selecting the candidates of great parties, when one great party in its national platform declares itself openly for the burglars, while the other can go no farther than to "cordially sympathize with all wise and well-directed effort" to control them, then, and not till then, will our objector's question have pith and point.

It is because of the character of the offence and the conduct of the offenders that this question is supremely political. The saloon has entered politics; it terrorizes practical politicians until they become its tools; it holds itself as a balance of power and threatens with summary vengeance any party that refuses to obey its behest.

It forces two well organized parties to bid against each other and compete openly for its support. It is a political assassin, and though representing a minority, contemptible both in character and numbers, it appeals to the fears of the political managers and wields its bludgeon with controlling power. Prohibition to be made effectual, must not only be placed upon the statute books by a party that honestly supports it, but it needs, for its thorough enforcement, executive and judicial officers who have been placed in their respective positions by a party that does not owe its success to the saloon vote. No party can be expected to destroy the agency that clothed it with power. Prohibition, we are told, is difficult of enforcement. Certainly, under present conditions. But give us conditions more favorable.

Put a Prohibitionist in the magistrate's chair, send a Prohibition sheriff after the culprit, and a Prohibition constable out for the jury. Try your man with a prosecuting attorney, himself a Prohibitionist and elected prosecuting attorney by the votes of other Prohibitionists, and with these changed conditions it will be found that prohibitory laws present no peculiar difficulties of enforcement.

III. That the Democratic and Republican parties have neither the disposition nor the ability to grapple with such an issue is almost self-evident. The Democratic party has long been the open defender of the saloon, and in its national platform has boldly taken ground against what they call "sumptuary legislation." The Republican party is more and more taking a position in favor, not of destroying the traffic, but of perpetuating it under a license system. The success upon the support of a thoroughly anti-Prohibition element—a minority, possibly, of its party by going over to the opposition. No party will defy a minority large enough to work its defeat, hence the Republican party is found courting the saloon support and bestowing its favors upon saloon politicians. Not a prominent Republican newspaper takes the ground that the Republican party ought to espouse the cause of Prohibition, while utterances of a decidedly opposite character are of common occurrence.

The Chicago "Tribune" says: "Prohibition must be prohibited in the Republican party." "There are hundreds of saloons in Cincinnati and other cities that are substantially Republican club houses."—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

"The brewer's interests in Ohio are in no more danger from the Republican than from the Democratic administration."

"The Republican party is not, and cannot be made a Prohibition party. The Republican party cannot and will not accept their platform. So far as the Republican party is concerned, its course is clear. Let it be distinctly understood that we have no terms to make with Prohibitionists, that we believe that the legislation they seek is a gross and unwarranted outrage on the liberty of free citizens, and that, as Republicans, we shall oppose them to the end."—Brooklyn Times.

"Prohibition originated with the Democrats. They passed the Maine law. The Democratic party is identified much more than the Republican with Prohibition politics."—Chicago Tribune.

"In the great Western States the large majority of the beer saloon keepers are Republicans, and their patrons are largely Republicans."—Chicago Tribune.

"The defeat of the Prohibition Amendment in Pennsylvania was occasioned by the combined villainy of the Republican and Democratic machines, using every practice known to corrupt politics."—Chairman Palmer (Republican.)

"After the decisive votes of Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, it is hardly fair to accuse the Republican party of Prohibition proclivities. The foolish epidemic of Prohibition has about run its course."—Brooklyn Times.

"A story has been started in Chicago to the effect that General Harrison is in favor of Prohibition. This is a lie. General Harrison is a Republican. On the temperance question, as on all others, he stands with the Republican party. General Harrison is too good a Republican to be a Prohibitionist."—Indianapolis Journal, June 18, 1888.

IV. Is there now between the old parties any question of such magnitude and importance as to make the introduction of a new issue a matter of doubtful propriety? Are the Democratic and Republican parties in such clear antagonism upon any great question of public policy that such question is decided in one way by a Republican victory, and in the opposite manner by a Democratic triumph? Has not the whole case narrowed itself down to a shameful scramble for the spoils of office?

Does any man, free from blinding prejudice, venture to assert that on the tariff questions there is substantial agreement within either party, or a sharply defined distinction as to the attitude actually sustained by the two organizations?

Has not the history of our more than a century as a republic abundantly proved the impossibility of making the tariff a dividing issue between parties? Has not the changed and changing attitude of these party organizations on the tariff question furnished abundant proof that neither party is in substantial harmony thereon, while each makes use of it, not in an honest effort "to correct the inequalities," but in a vicious determination to capture the offices?

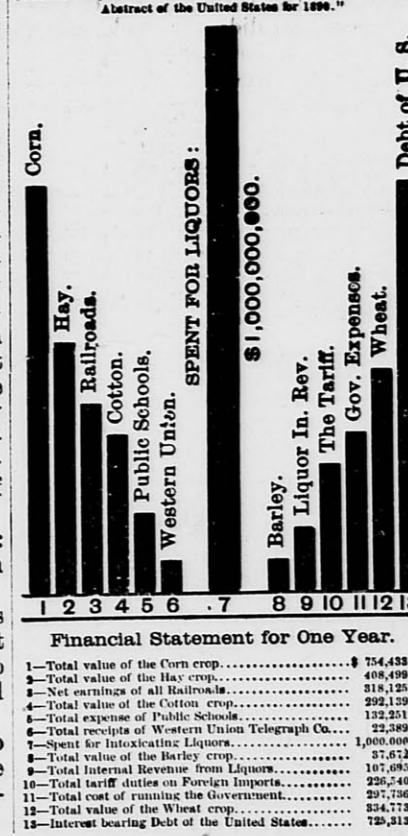
Is the tariff not a convenient substitute to divert the public mind from the solution of a question larger and more important in all its bearings.

"Bonfort's Wine and Spirits Circular" on July 10, 1888, contained the following:

"In truth, ninety days hence this tariff discussion will have so monopolized public attention that the political temperance cranks will fairly be forgotten in their obscurity; and when that desirable condition of things comes about, the trade need not fear any further abridgments of its rights. Gentlemen of the trade, let us unite in rejoicing that the politicians are now twisting the tail of some other ox than our own. Hurrah for Protection! And then again, with redoubled gusto, hurrah for Free Trade!"

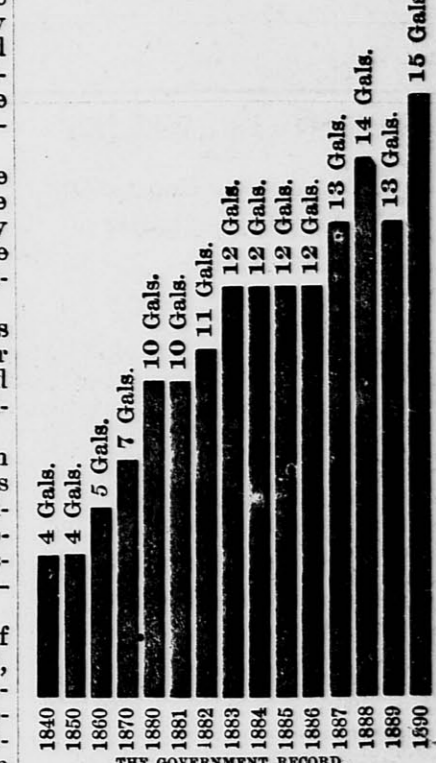
WHICH IS THE GREATEST?

Statistics compiled by TALLAN MORGAN, from the Gov. "Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1892."



INCREASE IN 50 YEARS.

How can men be blind to the fearful increase in the per capita consumption of intoxicating liquors in the face of this picture taken from the government records:



There are more total abstainers in this country now than ever before. Yet, if all the intoxicating liquors consumed in America were divided equally between the inhabitants—men, women and children, it shows that the consumption increased from four and seventeen-one-hundredths gallons in 1840, to over fifteen gallons in 1890, and to about sixteen gallons in 1891.

The nation is being debauched and the only question now is: SHALL THIS REPUBLIC ABOLISH THE SALOON OR SHALL THE SALOON DESTROY THE REPUBLIC?

Do You Vote That Way?

Saloon keeper—Come this way, Judge, I want to buy a license to rob Deacon Smith of his wealth, ruin his boy, get the poor man's daily wages from yonder factory, make his wife and children beg for bread, fill yonder jail with my customers, commit murder and make the taxpayers of the land pay all bills.

Judge (indignant)—We sell no such license. Get out of here, or I will have you arrested at once.

S.—I beg pardon, Judge, I thought you knew me, as you were very sociable before election, and would not have "got there" had it not been for us fellows. I run a saloon over on the corner, and stopped in to pay my \$250 license.

J.—Oh! Very well; that is a lawful business, made such by the good people of the State.

Personal Responsibility.

Each voter is responsible for the crime of liquor selling, nor can we screen ourselves from personal responsibility by inaction. Our not doing in this emergency becomes a terrible responsibility and a cowardly crime, both in its effect upon ourselves, and its terrible results upon the community.—From "Editorial Flashes," in Democrat's Family Magazine for July.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS.

Redland (Cal.) Facts.—General Bidwell never sold a gallon of intoxicating liquor.

Monmouth, (Ill.) Truth.—Are you too much of a coward to be in a minority?

The beer keg and the demijohn are striving to supplant the eagle as the national emblem. It looks bad, just at present, for the eagle.

Bloomington, (Ill.) Lancet.—There are only two sides to the prohibition question. The right and the wrong. Where are you standing?

Lowell (Mass.) Campaign.—The tariff is to be settled over again this year for about the twentieth time. Hurrah for Protection, Free Trade and Reciprocity!

Dayton, (O.) Liberator.—It takes the political support of at least ten Christian voters to keep each saloon going. The way to stop the saloons is for the Christian voter to withdraw his support.

The Safeguard.—There are laws forbidding the sale of strong drink to minors; but a man who has sold himself to the devil and gone into the rum business, cares little for law—his business is to sell all he can and make all he can out of it. And it is the business of men and women to teach their children, and guard their homes, and hound the rum traffic out of the land, into the pit of darkness where it belongs.

Westerly Tribune.—Let the priests organize a society among priests for promotion of Total Abstinence. Let them publicly take the pledge. Let them act upon the advice of the Council of Baltimore concerning the liquor traffic. Let them shine as models of abstinence, as Leo XIII., five years ago, advised them to do. Then see the moral regeneration of the Church. Then see the glory of the Lord shining upon thousands of households and the light of faith entering in and abiding there forever. May God arouse the prelates and priests to see the needs of the hour.—Griffin's (Catholic) Journal.

Publisher's Announcement.

The printing and distribution of one thousand copies of LAW AND ORDER per month during the year 1893 is assured whether it be self supporting or not. This first edition is much larger, and whether the next issue will exceed one thousand depends upon the number of voluntary paid subscriptions received. For every twenty paid subscriptions, at 50 cts. a year, we shall print and distribute one thousand additional copies of the issue succeeding the remittance. There will be no limit under this program to the number of copies printed and distributed. Next year this paper should be issued weekly.

We wish to ask this earnest question of the friendly reader of this paper: Are you impressed with the necessity and urgent duty of flooding this section with anti-saloon literature? If so we intend to act at once. We want paid subscriptions, and we want names—the names and address of thousands of those who are already in the fight and of those you are hopeful of. We want to distribute copies of LAW AND ORDER in every family so far as it is possible for us to accomplish. Send in the names with full address, plainly written, and if any man or woman should be inspired to contribute funds let the contribution be in the form of annual subscriptions with names accompanying to the full amount contributed, if possible. Remember that one hundred paid subscriptions adds five thousand copies for general free distribution.

Our editor, Mr. Charles S. Abbott, is an experienced journalist, an anti-saloon worker and voter since 1860, a good fighter and a fair hitter. A part of our columns in future issues will contain interesting miscellany.

To non-subscribers who receive copies of this paper it is free. Please read and lend to your neighbors.

P. W. ABBOTT, Publisher.

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AN APPEAL TO THE CHRISTIAN VOTER.

BY E. M. BURNS, TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

How are you going to vote, brother? In this Christian land of ours. Will you vote to legalize wrong? And to continue the saloon in power. Is your conscience dead, my brother? Are you blind, that you cannot see? You are proud of your Christian manhood. You are proud of this "Land of the Free." Does our flag float proudly over A land that is free to-day? Ah! no, there are millions enslaved, And what have you Christian to say? Enslaved in the bondage of drink, Going down to death, every year; Hark, 'tis the cry of a spirit lost, That falls on the troubled ear. You have sown the harvest of sin, You have fostered this terrible curse; While the nation grows rich on crime, That drains the poor man's purse And robs his children of bread. And he goes to a drunkard's grave; Then boast if you can, "Tis the Land of the Free, 'Tis the Home of the Brave." 'Tis a land of the free, indeed; There is freedom to license, and kill; There is freedom to starve and destroy. To put gold in the nation's till. How long will live this traffic, That blights this world to-day, And destroys its noblest manhood; Oh, Christian, have you nothing to say? How long will the Lord be patient, To whom he has given the light? Your knowledge, Oh, Christian voter, Should lead you to vote for the right. We call on the Christian voter That holds the balance of power, We beg; we plead for our homes, And to save this land of ours.

SAM JONE'S SAYINGS.

"Whatever a man soweth that shall he also reap." Sow whiskey and reap an upright, intelligent, sober, industrious citizen!

I believe if the devil was President and there was no whiskey, he would resign and go back to hell. He could not run his machine without it in this country.

There are but two things you can use a drunkard for—one is for the United States Congress and the other is in the Legislature of Ohio. You can use them to advantage in the last place.

If I was a doctor I would not give whiskey to a woman unless I knew she was dead, and not to a man unless he was dead three days. The idea will get out that I am a Prohibitionist. I am.

All the breweries and distilleries and saloons and demijohns in this country are sending through this world, "tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching," 150,000 a year into a drunkard's grave and into a drunkard's hell.

I believe in women's rights. I believe in women's suffrage, too. I want to see that day come when every good wife and mother and sister can put up a vote that will count, and vote that damnable stuff out of the country.

I have no respect for the United States Congress, so long as they cannot run without a saloon attached. As long as the saloon stands attached to the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives, just that long will run ruin these United States.

Judas Iscariot, who sold his Lord for thirty pieces of silver, afterwards went out and hanged himself. I have always had some respect for Judas. I have no respect for a so-called Christian who would sell his Christ for a little money in order to help pay his taxes. Old Judas was a gentleman compared with the whole business.

This whiskey-soaked nation! We are cursed and damned by whiskey. If you are a Democrat, your party is for it, from snout to tail, and if you are a Republican, you tell a lie every time you say your party is not for it. I notice some of you red-nosed Democrats and old-swirl Republicans do not clap your hands. If you put whiskey out of this country I don't care who is President. I do believe I would rather have the devil for President and no whiskey than any man you may select and whiskey.

If the United States Congress had been bought and paid for they could not play into the hands of that traffic any more than they are doing to-day. Yet we are split up and divided politically from Maine to California. Are you a Republican? Then you have to love Bob Fingersoll, who says he loves Gresham; but hates God Almighty. If I was a Democrat, I would have to lock arms with Tammany, and I repeat what I have said before, if they were lodged down in hell, the devil would have to let them in one at a time, for I believe if the whole body would drop in at one time that they would knock him in the head and elect their own devil and run pandemonium for all time to come.

Worth Remembering.

"Where principle is, there is my party."—Charles Sumner.
"Unsettled questions have no regard for the peace of nations."—Disraeli.
"No party will ever do right if you give it your vote when it does wrong."—John B. Finch.

THE PROHIBITION PRESS

Bright and Pointed Opinions From Brainy Editors.

Compiled by the National Prohibition Press Bureau.

Dayton (O.) Liberator.—Would it be inappropriate to call it the Ginty bill? It seems to have gone the bottom of the sea.

Westerly (R. I.) Daily Tribune.—Chicago has just issued saloon license No. 7,000. It has taken a year for the number to increase from 6,000 to 7,000. How "high-license" does not restrict!

Providence (R. I.) Independent Citizen.—Mr. Cleveland is oppressed with the responsibilities that are now upon him. Well indeed he may be. A professed reformer at the head of a party of professed spoliemen has no easy pluck.

Richmond (Ind.) Enterprise.—Well! Yes, we failed to elect many of our candidates, but we elected a principle and maintained a party that will down the Democrats in '96 in the voters of this country are true to their convictions of right.

Prohibition Advocate.—A good motto for a good citizen: I am only one, but I am one. I cannot do everything. What I can do, I ought to do, and by the grace of God I will do. I will vote the Prohibition ticket hereafter to down the murderous liquor traffic.

Prohibition Era.—The curse of all curses is strong drink. God pity the man possessed of the hellish appetite for it, and we can almost call down the curses of an avenging yet merciful God upon those who stand with folded hands and unprotesting, see this devilish work go on.

Chicago Lever.—Prohibitionists should deal gently and kindly with the many voters who threw their voters away. Thousands of temperance Republicans must surely feel chagrined that they did not have the courage of their convictions and vote the Prohibition ticket.

Lincoln (Neb.) New Republic.—Prohibitionists have much to be thankful for in the result of the election, not because the Democratic party is more favorable to Prohibition than the Republican party, but because of the general breaking up of party lines. In the present political uncertainty many will come to our party.

Goshen (Ind.) Crystallizer.—The Indiana Farmers Alliance at Indianapolis the other day adopted this resolution: "We demand the suppression of the liquor traffic." It is all right to send such a resolution to the legislature, but the most effectual way of enforcing that demand is with a Prohibition ballot. It is vain to talk of getting prohibition in Indiana through a Democratic legislature.

Lebanon (Pa.) Daily Report.—The last thing for the Democratic party to rejoice over is the death of the Republican party. It should pray that it might be kept alive in its recent decrepitude for many years to come. It is only in its weakness that the Democratic party gains strength. When superseded by that new party of moral ideas the long period of retirement between '80 and '85 will be duplicated.

California Voice.—The surest, cheapest, quickest, easiest way to fight for the triumph of our principles is to get our Prohibition papers into the hands of Democrats and Republicans. Men who read nothing but old party papers will not be apt to change their political views. On the contrary the instances are numerous where a single copy of some Prohibition paper has opened the eyes of those politically blind to see the truth.

Ottawa (Kas.) Lever.—The biggest coward, on God's green earth, is the man who says: "Oh yes, I know that your party is the clearest party in the nation, and as soon as you get strong enough to elect your candidate I will be with you, but I can't afford to throw away my vote." If the Good Lord had given that man a backbone instead of a jelly cord, he might have been of some account, but as he is now constructed he is of no earthly use, in the field of politics, especially on the side of true reform.

The Western Leader.—The Tribune argues that as "the Liberty party did not settle the question of slavery so the Prohibition party will not settle the question of prohibition." But the Liberty party was the backbone of the party that settled slavery and the Prohibitionists will be the backbone of the party which abolishes the liquor traffic. We offer this also for the consolation of the Tribune; as the Whig party was weighed in the balance and found wanting on the slavery question, and the kingdom given to another, so the Republican party has been weighed in the balance and found wanting on the liquor question. Already it has seen the handwriting on the wall, and its kingdom will soon be given to another.

How D. D. Buckley Vote?

"The absence of any pronounced moral question from the platform of these parties left the consciences of an unusually large number of voters free to change their party relations. Beside there are those who consider the liquor traffic of such overpowering moment that a party which ignores it even in its national platforms is in league with it."—J. M. Buckley, editor Christian Advocate.

How to Kill a Prohibition Meeting.

Don't complete the arrangements for it until the last day or two.
Don't let the papers know anything about it.
Don't advertise it.
Don't make any provision for singing.
Don't warm the place of meeting.
Don't fail to have some one offer a prayer twenty minutes long.
Don't applaud the speaker.

When a man goes wrong "there is always a woman at the bottom of it." When a man goes right we never hear that a woman is at the top of it, but there is.—Galveston News.

CORUPTION IN POLITICS.

Republican Statements as to Methods Used to Bring Success in 1888.

Divide the floaters into blocks of five, and put a trusted man with necessary funds in charge of these five, and make him responsible that none get away and that all vote our ticket.—Col. W. W. Dudley from Headquarters Republican National Committee, October 24, 1888.

Many people fancy, because Gov. Hill carried New York when President Cleveland was defeated, that a plurality of the voters in the State would support him again. But in that contest, as people here well know, Hill succeeded only because he was able to sell a Presidency for a Governorship.—N. Y. Tribune (Rep.) Feb. 14, 1890.

The only reason a commission was attached to this bill (for repairing the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.) was for the simple purpose of taking care of the politics that was in the job on the eve of a Presidential election. Isn't that true? It was an unwise thing to do it. We ought not to have done it. We ought to have left it in the hands of Commissioner Perry, and let the politics take care of itself, and we would have had a Democratic President instead of a Republican if we had done it.—Speech of Assemblyman Ainsworth, Republican leader, in New York Assembly, February 27, 1889.

There is another bank in Watkins, and that is the bank in which, for the past year, I have kept all my private accounts.

Along about the 1st of November the State Committee, in its kindness, in its generosity, realizing the fact, I presume, that I was in the native county of Gov. Hill, that we have a large vote that is questionable, sent a large amount of money into the country. Of course, my friends, perhaps that was not a wise thing. Perhaps it was not a wise thing for me to be the receiver of that money. It came from Republicans high up in official life; it came, a large part of it—almost all of it, with the exception of a few hundred dollars—from the State Committee. The day after election it seems I had overdrawn my account, and I fixed it up with the bank.—Speech of Fremont Cole, Republican leader, in the New York Assembly, March 22, 1889.

Of the money so liberally contributed by the Republicans in this city for election expenses, three very large sums were paid out which brought in only about 1,350 votes as the result of these expensive negotiations.

The Coogan labor vote cast for Harrison and Miller amounted to 1,200; the James O'Brien protection Democracy vote, 50; the John J. O'Brien vote, beyond what is the normal vote in the Eighth District, to 100 votes.

On Saturday before election there was paid by the National Committee for use in this city, to a Republican State leader, as we are informed, the great sum of about \$150,000, and, as none of this went to the County Committee, it is fair to presume this very large sum was used in the three negotiations alluded to.

We hope we have seen the last of attempts to buy votes en bloc in all which attempts for the past twenty-six years we have been buying experience and not votes, been filling and trimming the lamps of our opponents and emptying our own.—N. Y. Mail and Express, (Rep.) Nov. 22, 1888.

True To-Day.

They have put wickedness into the statute book, and its destruction is just as certain as if they had put gunpowder under the Capitol. That is my faith. That it is which turns my eye from the ten thousand newspapers, from the forty thousand pulpits, from the millions of Whigs, from the millions of Democrats, from the might of sect, from the marble Government, from the iron army, from the navy riding at anchor, from all we are accustomed to deem great and potent—turns it back to the simplest child or woman, to the first murmured protest that is heard against bad laws. I recognize in it the great future, the first rumblings of that volcano destined to overthrow these mighty preparations, and bury in the hot lava of its full excitement all this laughing prosperity which now rests so secure on its side.—Wendell Phillips.

"As no political party that was on its knees to the slave power deserved support from honest, patriotic citizens, so no political party that is on its knees to the whiskey power deserves support from men of intelligence, conscience and honor."—Joseph Cook.

HIGH LICENSE.

Opinions of Prominent Men On the Question.

(From "Shot and Shell," Issued by the National Temperance Society.)

Low license for your son; high license asks for your daughter also.—Herick Johnson, D. D.

High license adds much revenue, but subtracts more taxes.—Albert G. Lawson, D. D.

Many of the delusions urged in defense of high license have been exploded by the trial of the law.—John B. Finch.

High license is only a buffer interposed between the liquor traffic and the popular indignation against it.—Hon. Neal Dow.

If Judas had received \$1,000 instead of thirty pieces of silver, would that have justified his conduct?—Canon Wilberforce.

You can fool some of the people all of the time, and you can fool all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time.—Abraham Lincoln.

License, whether high or low, is wrong in principle. This objection to the principle is radical and fundamental. It goes to the root of the whole matter.—Herick Johnson, D. D.

I give the challenge to all Worcester to give a single fact under the high-license law in our city, to show where crime or poverty have been abated one whit.—D. O. Mears, D. D.

The hardest blow the temperance reformation has had in this century has been in the fact that some reformers have halted under the delusion of this high-license movement.—T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D.

High license is the smiling tiger, which comes with lips moistened with gratified desire and the grin of a cunning success in devouring the innocent victim of its remorseless rapacity.—Julius E. Crammer, D. D.

I stamp on this high-license movement as the monopoly of abomination. It proposes to pave with honor, to pillar with splendor, and guard with monopolistic advantage a business which has made the ground hollow under England, Ireland, Scotland, and America with the catacombs of slaughtered drunkards.—T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D.

In no locality where it has been tried has it reduced drunkenness; in no locality has it reduced crime; in no locality has it reduced pauperism; in no locality has it reduced insanity; in no locality has it lessened the sorrow, the misery, and wretchedness of the drunkard's wife and children.—Hon. S. D. Hastings.

The difference between a high-licensed saloon and a low-licensed doggery is, one is the inlet to the rivulets of moderation, the other the outlet to the river of drunkenness. I would rather vote for the low doggery, through which the drunkard escapes into the grave from the demon on his track, than for the gilded gateway, which opens the road to destruction for the young men.—George W. Bain.

High license is a compromise. It parleys with temptation and pleads for moderate indulgence. It exposes to ruin that which prohibition protects from the hazard of a fatal experiment. It has been well satirized in these lines:

A daring young lady of Niger Who went to ride on a Tiger, They returned from the ride With the lady inside, And a smile on the face of the Tiger.

High license diminishes the number of saloons, but not the quantity of liquor drunk nor the amount of drunkenness. And then to license is, in a way, to approve, and a wise and good man cannot approve of the liquor traffic. Whatever restrictions may be thrown around its management, the American saloon is, and must continue to be so long as it shall be tolerated, a nuisance. Its influence upon individual, domestic, and national life is wholly evil.—Bishop Spaulding.

The first consideration we put in the scales of the balance against high license is, that it does not deal with this evil; does not smite a single hideous phase of it; does not heal even one of its sore hurts. It neither diminishes drinking, nor lessens materially the saloons, nor changes one iota their vile character. The traffic is as prolific in crime and lust and orphanage and defiance of law and damage to property and waste of resources as ever.—Herick Johnson, D. D.

I am utterly unable to understand the value of this compromise which you call high license. I don't understand how the taking of license money from a wrong can make it morally or financially right. I feel that the candid moralist is forced to the conclusion that the liquor traffic is wrong; that to license or to tax is to authorize; that to authorize wrong cannot be right; hence that all license, high or low, is morally and politically wrong. Believing this, I, for one, cannot accept high or low license under any conditions.—Canon Wilberforce.

They say a prohibitory law cannot be executed, and therefore we had better not have any such law on the statute-book. Will you tell me, my friends, which one of our laws is fully executed? We have a law against Sabbath-breaking. Millions of people break that law every Sunday. We have laws against blasphemy. Sometimes the air is lurid with imprecation. We have laws against theft, but you have highwaymen and burglars filling your jails and penitentiaries, and thousands of people outside of jail who ought to be inside. You have laws against murder, yet we have three men in our Raymond Street jail for murder, and there are scores of them in the United States, and Cincinnati has her full share. Now, why not throw overboard these laws, if they are not executed fully, and let us give for a high license to a few men all the privileges of swearing and stealing and murder?—T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D.

Spree and Water.

(New York Voice.) It seems strange to hear that Evangelist Moody and General O. O. Howard were together "half seas over" on a Spree the other day, and came near being wrecked for it. Luckily this Spree was a steamer, not a "schooner."

One saloon in a town is all the devil asks for to begin with. Give him that he won't worry about not being able to destroy boys enough.—Ram's Horn.

PRESS NOTES.

Bright and Pointed Sayings of Prohibition Editors.

of profits. For what—developing the country? No; for making drunkards, orphans and widows, and leaving them on our hands to take care of!

Palmyra (Wis.) Enterprise.—It is very proper that every man vote as he deems to be right. But be sure you are right and then go ahead.

Vineland (N. J.) Outlook.—The question about the Prohibition party is not whether it is too radical, but whether it is right. If the latter, why not go for it?

Cadiz (O.) Flambeau.—Get out of that old rum-soaked party that you have been voting with for years, and get into one that has no saloon keepers, but is composed of the element of the land.

New York Voice.—Ninety-one million dollars of foreign capital (mostly British), already invested in American breweries, take out of this country about five million dollars every year in the way

The Cayuga Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, at its late session, adopted a resolution declaring that "no political party has the right to expect the support of Christian men so long as that party stands committed to the license policy."

The Ram's Horn—"There is something wrong with the father who will tie up his dog at night and let his boy run the streets." There is something equally wrong with the community which orders all the dogs muzzled, and keeps the saloons open.

Lincoln (Neb.) New Republic.—When you "endorse good men" of other political parties, you simply take a stone from the foundation of the Prohibition party and place it in the foundation of a party which you claim to be tearing down. It is tearing down with one hand and building up with the other.

CANON WILBERFORCE. His Views on Christians Who Support High License.

(From addresses by Canon Wilberforce, of the Church of England, in Chichester Hall, New York.)

"I do not understand your politics, and I may be treading on dangerous ground when I say it; but I am utterly unable to understand the value of the compromise which you call high license. I don't understand how taking high license money from a wrong can make it morally or financially right. If you must have the liquor traffic in New York, I'd rather it would be down in the lowest grogshop than in the gilded saloon with its semblance of respectability. Your son and mine will be in less danger of being tempted by the low groggeries than by the gilded saloon. If a thing is wrong, can taking money from it make it right? If the price of Judas's crime had been \$1,000 instead of 30 pieces of silver would it have been any the less detestable? (Applause.) I want to see the day when from Florida to the Great Lakes your country shall be under Prohibition. (Applause.)

"England is blighted by the liquor curse. It is an octopus which is throttling the life out of us. Thirty-nine million pounds of excise money goes annually into the public treasury; and she spends \$10,000,000 pounds for charity, \$5,000,000 on her police—a sum greater than the cost of maintaining her army and navy. Just so far as a nation renders herself wealthy by the degradation of her people, so far is she on the downward course to ruin. God keep America from ever getting into that condition. All the world is looking at you. We are all watching this experiment of the government of the people, for the people, and by the people. If you fail in this experiment you will block the wheels of the advancing civilization. You will fail if you don't get your heels down on the neck of the liquor traffic. (Applause.)

"How is this to be done? Only by dealing with this thing on the principle of total abstinence for the individual and Prohibition for the State." (Applause.)

Is this True?

From the Cincinnati Southwest—Liquor Paper.)
But in fighting Prohibition we do not recognize the church as our principal opponent, nor have the Prohibition papers any basis whatever upon which to claim the church as a Prohibition institution. The Prohibition party does not receive at the polls 2 per cent of the votes of preachers and church members, so the assumption that the church is a political Prohibition institution can be regarded only as a harmless jest. It is true the preachers at their jollifications, that is, conferences, synods, etc., pass Prohibition resolutions and all that sort of shushy bancome, the same as the politicians remulgate flowery froth in their platforms—and for the same purpose—to catch suckers. But when it comes to voting and to influencing their fashionable congregations as to voting, they are almost unanimously standing in with Quay.

No man has a right to use his property in such a manner as shall injure the life or property of another, and the consent of the party injured is no mitigation of the offense.—Blackstone.