

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

Third-party Workers in Council—Men and Women Politicians—Killing by the Fight for Good and Home, and Country—A Wonderful Meeting.

There has probably never been held a meeting characterized by more enthusiasm and determination, than was the great gathering of the Prohibition Party at Indianapolis on May 30th last.

Preliminary to the National meeting there was a conference of the Inter-Collegiate Temperance Association. On Tuesday, 29th, college boys from all over the United States, presided over by Walter Thos. Mills, held an enthusiastic meeting.

On Wednesday, May 30th, the great Convention was called to order at 10:30 a.m., by Professor S. Dickie, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, who called to the platform the gentlemen who had carried the banners of the Prohibition Party in previous Presidential campaigns.

Rev. J. P. St. John was made President. Rev. Sam Small, Secretary, and J. B. Cranfill, Assistant Secretary.

The Convention presented a scene never to be forgotten. Now flags about the stage and arches. A great banner bore the mottoes: "No North, No South; No Distinction in Politics; No Sex in Citizenship."

After organizing, it being Memorial Day, the Convention was adjourned till Thursday, a great mass meeting being held in the evening to commemorate the honoring of the soldiers' graves.

When the second day's proceedings began, an appeal was made for funds for the approaching contest. The Finance Committee recommended an immense voluntary subscription, and Dr. J. G. Evans appealed on behalf of the report to the Convention.

That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of race, color, sex or nationality, and that where, from any cause, it has been held from citizens who are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot, it should be restored by the people through the Legislature of the several States, on such educational basis as they may deem wise.

To this was offered the following amendment by a minority report: "We believe that the right of equal suffrage to women is one that should be settled by the several States according to the public sentiment in those States, and we propose

Party that as rapidly as we come into power we will submit this question to a vote of the people in the several States to be settled by them at the ballot box."

We could not give space to even a summary of the able and powerful speeches that were made on both sides of the question thus brought before the meeting. The argument against the plank proposed by the committee was not in any sense an argument against Woman Suffrage, but a plea that the platform would be stronger if the Prohibition issue could be kept free from other complications.

NOMINATIONS

For the positions of candidate for President and Vice-President was the next business, and at this particular stage the audience was fairly carried away with excitement. When the roll of States was called, Alabama being the first, presented the name of General Clinton B. Fisk, and there was really no other name before the Convention, although the ceremony of the call was continued as far as New Jersey, when Col. Cheves moved that Gen. Fisk be the unanimous choice of the Convention.

"I am more disappointed than you can possibly be at not being permitted to look upon our magnificent Convention; but duty clearly indicates that my place was here in the (Meth.) General Conference, until it adjourns to-day. Please convey my most hearty and cordial greetings to the Convention."

A good many names were submitted for the position of candidate for Vice-President, but all were withdrawn except that of Dr. John A. Brooks, who was nominated by acclamation.

Mrs. J. B. Finch, widow of the late Chairman of the Executive Committee, was introduced to the Convention and made a touching address. Votes of thanks were given to the officials and the Prohibition Party Convention adjourned.

ORGANIZATION.

The New Party is now face to face with the Presidential campaign, to be directed by an unusually able Executive Committee, with Professor Dickey still as Chairman. There is little doubt that a larger vote than ever will be recorded for the party next November.

THE CANDIDATES.

Gen. CLINTON B. FISK is well worthy of the high honor that has been conferred upon him and well fitted to discharge the duties that it will impose upon him. He is emphatically a self-made man. Born in very humble circumstances, he was deprived in early life of the facilities that most boys today have, of acquiring an education. But while working hard to help his widowed mother to carry the heavy load of providing for a family of orphan boys, he managed in spare hours to pick up a store of learning that he has used with splendid effect. Extra hours of toil and pinching economy secured him books that he studied by flickering firelight till he was qualified to teach, and through that gate by which so many have entered he reached the coveted fields of liberal education.

Dr. J. A. Brooks, of Missouri, who was nominated by Mrs. Clara Hoffman, is one of the foremost and strongest workers of the Prohibition party. He will be a power in the campaign, standing away up in the estimation of all his associates—a man of great ability, high character and wonderful energy. We

quote a few sentences from the speech made by him at his nomination.

"I had rather stand to-night endorsed by this body of my countrymen as its candidate, without the faintest semblance of a hope of election, than to be indorsed as the candidate of both the old parties put together. (Applause.) And as I stand, my countrymen, under that motto, I want to emphasize, with all the heart that I have, those precious truths which it enunciates. Standing as I do, looking back upon half a century gone, looking over the education and training of early life, the condition that surrounded that life, the dark cloud of sectionalism that arose and the final baptism of blood and fire that swept over my section, I want to stand tonight in this presence in the hope before God that this sectionalism is buried and buried forever. (Applause.)"

"Cradled in the lap of human slavery, brought up under its fostering care, it is not strange that I, in the morning of life, felt, in common with my section, that I was not half so great a sinner as I now know myself to have been, and if you think that is strange, you have only to look around upon those Republicans and Democrats who continue to be such awful sinners in the presence of the light of this day in which we live. (Applause.)"

"When the War had closed and I had time to look around, I remembered one precious utterance from that Book of books that no murderer can enter into the kingdom of God, and that he that hateth his brother is a murderer. I hated a man of my fellows with all the hatred that I had or was capable of, and when these clouds cleared away I said, My God! I want at least to enter the portals of the skies, and by the grace of God I will tear from my heart the sectionalism of the past. But if I had not succeeded, before God and the judgment I would not want to act as do these extremists North and South and hand that hatred as a bloody heritage down to my posterity and close the gates of Heaven against them."

"I remember, some years since, to have stood upon the Common of Boston in the presence of a bronze statue. There stood the great Commoner. At his feet a slave was chained, and in his hand was a hatchet or an axe that was falling to break the chain of the slave. I was all alone. I stopped and looked up into his face and the memories of a life time flooded through my mind. I was back again in the arms of my old negro mammy in the South, playing with her children upon the green, romping with them and sharing with them their sorrows and joys, realizing that they would have died for me if need be. I saw as I grew up in life the agitation that sprang up in this nation over that institution, and I saw the little speck of cloud as it gathered in its majesty and broke upon my section with all the fury of internecine war. I saw the battle and heard the groans of the dying, the whistle of the shell and the rattle of musketry, and I saw my country baptized in the blood of my section. But I looked into the face of Abraham Lincoln, and I said, 'Sir, on that question of slavery and the preservation of the Union, I want to say to you now, that while I was as honest and sincere as any man living, you were right and I was wrong.' (Great applause.)"

"I want to say to you, my countrymen, just one other thing—I am not going to detain you longer at this late hour—I want to say to you that we stand here to-day with a living issue to present to the American people. What issue is there between you gentlemen of the old parties to-night? Let me tell you, if there is one single question to-day on the side of which the Republicans of the United States are arrayed, and on the other side of which the Democrats are arrayed as a body, and about which they differ and orer which they fight, except the bloody memories of the past, if you name it now I will pludge myself to resign the honor of the position given me by this body and quit the contest right here. (A voice: 'The post-offices.') The post-offices! Why, God bless you, they don't differ about them, for they both want them worse than they want anything else on the face of the earth. There is no difference there. (Another voice: 'The tariff.') They don't differ about that. I recollect a few years ago that Mr. Vest of my State came into Missouri and called the attention of the people to this very question of tariff, and he made a speech in the interest of tariff for revenue only that almost converted me and made me a tariff-for-revenue only man. He illustrated by a proposition of this kind: He said that this question of the tariff reminded him of a great cow that stretched herself across the continent, so that she was grazing with her head upon the plains of Missouri and Kansas while her feet were back in Rhode Island and the Yankee was getting all the milk. But strange to tell, Mr. Vest himself had scarce taken his seat in the Senate of the United States when he declared that he was in favor of protecting the infant industry of zinc in the State of Missouri; and now in the National Congress the Mills bill is being picked to pieces by Democrats because each is in favor of protecting the industry and keeping the tariff on the things in which his constituency is interested."

"I want to say that there is no issue on that question of tariff. But, my countrymen, I have not time to press this question upon you to-night. I feel it would be treating you with indifference and to impose upon your generosity. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen of the Convention, I thank you with all my heart for the great honor you have conferred upon me, and I promise you, to the best of my ability, not only during this canvass, but in all time to come to lay my heart and my life upon this precious altar." (Great Applause.)

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FOR FACTS about Our GREAT OFFER Read Pages 7 and 8.

The National Division S. of T. The Committee that has in charge the arrangements for the entertainment of the National Division Sons of Temperance at its approaching meeting in this city has issued the following circular:—

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The forty-fourth annual Session of the National Division is to be held in the city of Toronto, commencing on Wednesday, the 11th day of July next, at 10 a.m.

The Reception Committee of the Grand Division have, through the kindness of the Hon. G. W. Ross, I.M.W.P., and Minister of Education of Ontario, been able to secure the Convocation Hall of the Education Department of the Province, for the business sessions of the National Division.

On the evening of Wednesday, a reception will be tendered to the National Division by the Grand Division of Ontario, at which the Mayor and Corporation, on behalf of the citizens, will formally welcome the delegates to the city. This will be held in the same hall, and the picture-gallery, museum, &c., of the Educational Department will be open to the visitors.

The Committee will probably be able to make arrangements for travelling at reduced rates in the Dominion of Canada, of which due notice will be given, but they will expect the Grand Scribes of the different Grand Divisions, or other local brethren, to try to secure travelling accommodation for the delegates from their different jurisdictions.

Hotel accommodation can be secured as follows: Rossin House, \$3 per day; Walker House, \$2 per day; Palmer House, \$2 per day; Robinson House, \$1.25 per day; and Albion Hotel, \$1 per day.

The National Division has only met once before in Toronto, viz., 17th June 1851. At that time it was a place of perhaps 40,000 inhabitants, while now it has 150,000. It is nine miles in extent on the north shore of Lake Ontario, and within 10 miles of the magnificent falls of Niagara. In the month of July the city will appear to great advantage, and while warm weather may be expected, this will be nicely tempered by the balmy breezes from Lake Ontario.

A circular will be issued next month giving full and later particulars of arrangements when completed.

The reception committee consists of Hon. G. W. Ross, P.M.W.P.; G. M. Rose, P.M.W.A.; J. W. Manning, P.W.G.P.; David Miller, P.G.W.P.; Thomas Caswell, P.G.W.P.; Henry O'Hara, P.G.W.P.; John McMillan, P.W.G.P.; W. H. Orr, P.G.W.A.; James Brooker, P.G.W.A.; Thomas Webster, G.W.P.; W. H. Bewell, G.S.

On behalf of the reception Com. J. W. MANNING, Chairman. THOS. CASWELL, Secretary.

A Few Lines to the Man Who Drinks Rum.

Who had turkey stuffed with oysters, and all the "fixins," Christmas day, you or the man who sold you beer or whisky?

Who has the fat of the land, all that money can buy, you or the saloon-keeper?

Who keeps a horse and takes his wife and children out riding, you or the man who takes your money for drink?

Who wears good clothes, you or the saloon-keeper?

Who has children all dressed nicely, and have all that children want to make life comfortable, yours or the saloon-keeper's?

Who eats stale bread because it is cheap? Who buys cheap meat, buys cheap bones, and everything that is a little poor because it is cheap? Is it a saloon-keeper?

When you are hauled up before the police court for being drunk and disorderly, whom does the Judge smile upon, bow to, and treat with deference, you or the man who jingles your weekly wages in his trousers pockets?

Who pays your fine, the man who has your money or your broken-hearted wife, who has earned a few extra dollars by washing?

What good has come to you from drinking?

Has it made you a better man? Has it made you a better father? Does your family love you because you drink?

Do your neighbors show you more respect? Are the men who get your money friends to whom you can turn in time of need?

Is your head clearer, your soul purer, your intellect brighter, your hand steadier, your pocket fuller, your home happier when you drink beer and whisky? These are a few points, of hundreds, for your consideration.—Catholic Temperance Advocate.

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THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY

Hold Temperance Meetings every Sabbath afternoon at the Rock in the Queen's Park at 3 o'clock. Addresses by reformed men and others. Good singing by the choir

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