

fiable? The Liberty party first appeared in American politics in 1840. In a remarkably close vote in the State of New York, Henry Clay was defeated in 1844, as Mr. Blaine was in 1884, by the defection of a few who were denounced as third party men. But these voters became the founders of the Republican party, to which belongs the unmatched glory of suppressing the slaveholders' rebellion, abolishing human bondage and preserving the Union. It was sixteen years from the defeat of Henry Clay to the election of Lincoln. Birney, Van Buren, Hale, Fremont were defeated candidates of the Republican organization or of its immediate progenitors. For nearly a generation, the third party movement, which gave us the Republican party at last, was in a minority. Let the National Reform party, or the Prohibition movement, have as much time as the Abolition movement had in which to conquer the prejudices and power of opponents, and its success may be as remarkable was that of its present rival.

The reorganization of political forces out of which the Republican party rose produced temporary inconveniences, but was justified by its final effects.

It has been proved by a hundred years of experience in American politics that the only safe thing for the people is to do right and allow Providence to take care of the results. At all hazards, honorable men must avoid moral iniquity in politics. As it was not right, but morally iniquitous to vote for a party in bondage to the Slave Power, so it is not right, but morally iniquitous to support any party that is in bondage to the liquor traffic. Ninety cents paid to the National Government for every gallon of whiskey manufactured in the United States make the Federal Power a member of the dram-shop syndicate and a collector and participator in the profits of blood-money.

4. It is objected that the organization of a new party would subject the cause of National Constitutional Prohibition to all the dangers of party spirit.

There are two kinds of party spirit—the philanthropic and the mercenary. The former is the glory of young parties of high moral aims; the latter is usually the vice of all old parties, however noble their purposes may have been at first. It would diminish the dangers from the mercenary side of party spirit to organize a new party, animated by a great philanthropic purpose.

X. It is the right and the duty of the friends of Constitutional Prohibition, both State and National, to stand together. They cannot stand together inside either the Democratic or the Republican party. They are not allowed to stand together outside these parties in a non-partisan way. They are forced, therefore, to stand together in a partisan way—that is, in a new political organization.

The growth of great cities and the spread of Democratic forms of Government make the experiment America is trying in universal suf-