

# 'NEW PARTY' BULLETIN

Published Monthly as a Medium of Communication, Pending the Establishment of a Regular Weekly Organ.

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Issue of 10,000.

## Come to Stay.

Canada's New Party has come to stay. Let there be no mistake about that. It is a party of principles, and cannot be ignored. It is a party of moral fibre, and cannot be easily daunted. It is a party with the courage of its convictions, and cannot be laughed out of court. It aims to unite the moral and religious sentiment of the country in an earnest effort to elevate the plane of politics; to stamp out corruption; to abolish the liquor traffic; to develop a national sentiment on the basis of "Our Country First," and to carry truth and righteousness into all public affairs. Let all who love Country more than Party "take notice, and govern themselves accordingly."

## Only One Alternative.

As matters now stand, Christian men have but a single alternative—either to abstain from the exercise of the franchise, or else to sanction by their votes the crooked actions of their party. Take the one question of Prohibition. At present, both parties, as parties, are arrayed against it. So far as their influence goes they are perpetuating and protecting a traffic which is confessedly the cause of nearly all the poverty, and of three-fourths of the crime of this country, and they refuse to take another attitude for fear of losing votes! How is it possible for a Christian man to support such parties and be blameless? The only consistent course is to

"Leave the poor old stranded wreck  
And pull for the shore."

## History Repents Itself.

History furnishes some striking examples of great reforms accomplished by the readjustment of parties. In 1800, both the Whigs and the Democrats in the United States supported slavery. For forty years many of the people preached and talked and prayed against slavery, but neutralized their prayers by voting for the parties who defended the evil. In 1840 they formed a new party, calling it the "Liberty Party," which, in the next Presidential contest, received only some 7,000 votes. Four years later the vote rose to 62,000. After that a wing of the Democrats espoused the principles of the Liberty party, and called themselves "Free-soilers." In 1848 these two parties polled a vote of 291,000. In 1852 there was an apparent loss, but in 1856 the Liberty party and Whigs united under the name of the Republican party, and polled a vote of 1,341,000. The rising tide reached high-water mark in 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was elected and the doom of slavery was sealed.

But the Republican party, which had delivered the nation from the curse of slavery, refused to deliver it from the curse of rum, and so in 1872 a Prohibition party was formed, and in four Presidential contests the vote was as follows: 5,608, 9,322, 10,305, 152,454! The last vote was for St. John; and is almost identical in numbers with the vote given for the Liberty candidate in 1852, eight years before Lincoln was elected. It is confidently expected that a Prohibition President will be elected in 1892.

## CANADA'S NEW PARTY.



## PLATFORM.

1. Righteousness and Truth in public affairs as well as in private business, and no compromise with wrong.
2. Equal Rights for all Creeds, Classes and Nationalities, but exclusive privileges to none.
3. A National Sentiment, a National Literature, and in all matters of public policy—Our Country First.
4. The Prompt and Absolute Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic, and the honest and vigorous enforcement of all laws for the repression of vice and intemperance.
5. Retrenchment and Economy in Public Expenditure, with the view of reducing our enormous National Debt.
6. Manhood Suffrage, with an educational qualification, that is, a vote to every freeman of legal age who can read and write.
7. The Extension of the Franchise to Women.
8. An Elective Senate.
9. Civil Service Reform.

## ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!!

The Central Executive greets the members of Canada's New Party with words of hearty cheer. The cause is advancing. Reports from all quarters show that the people are ready for a movement on the new lines. The response to the "Platform" and the "Address to the People" has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. From every province, and almost from every constituency, names have come pouring in, and still they come by almost every mail.

All that is now wanted is a few energetic organizers to visit the constituencies and gather into working clubs those whose names have been reported. This want, we trust, will soon be supplied; but, in the meantime, let those whose sympathies are with us organize without waiting for a visit from any outsider. There is plenty of work to do, and not an hour should be wasted. Neil Dow said he carried Prohibition in Maine "by sowing the state three feet deep with Prohibition literature," and we want to do the same thing in Canada with New Party literature. Let every one who has the good cause at heart lend a hand.

This course is rendered all the more necessary by the attitude of the party press. Recently brief accounts of the formation of New Party clubs have been sent to the leading Toronto dailies, as matters of news, but were not inserted. It is a foregone conclusion that the movement will receive no favor from the political press of the country, and the New Party will have to depend upon its own resources and provide its own ma-

chinery for reaching and influencing public opinion. For the present we content ourselves with an occasional "BULLETIN," but this is only the forerunner of a permanent publication which will make its appearance at no very distant date. Meanwhile the watchword is ORGANIZE.

## Strong Backing.

The Third Party Prohibitionists in the United States have some strong men at their backs. On the eve of the Presidential election an appeal to the Christian voters of America, urging them to vote for Fisk and Brooks, was published, to which was appended such names as these:—

- JULIUS H. SEELYE, President of Amherst College.
- JOSEPH COOK, of Boston.
- JOSIAH STRONG, Secretary Am. Evan. Alliance.
- JOSEPH CUMMINGS, President Northwestern University.
- CHARLES F. DEFMS, Church of the Strangers, New York.
- JESSE B. THOMAS, Newton Theological Institute.
- J. N. FITZGERALD, Bishop M. E. Church.
- A. B. LEONARD, Missionary Secretary M. E. Church.
- Wm. C. WILKINSON, Councillor Chautauqua L. & S. C.

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

## What They are Doing in the Old World.

The United Kingdom Alliance has recently celebrated its anniversary in a series of meetings, the most brilliant and successful ever held in the history of the Association. At the annual public meeting the Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, occupied the chair, and in the course of his speech declared that "all who are conversant with the matter know that public opinion has grown not weaker but stronger in these years, and the temperance party is a powerful party in this country—the most powerful and most moral party, in my opinion, since the great question of slavery was advocated." Speaking of Local Option he said he "proposed to give the absolute control of the liquor traffic, including prohibition, to the people." The meaning which the Alliance attaches to Local Option is made plain by another phrase—"the direct veto," which one of the resolutions expands as follows:—"in no district shall the sale of intoxicating liquor be licensed contrary to the will of those who reside therein."

## Dr. Talmage on High License and the Third Party.

"I have a mass of facts showing conclusively that wherever High License has been tried it has proved an utter failure. It is the biggest humbug of this century, invented by the powers of darkness to defeat temperance. It allows one man who has a lot of money to pay for a license to engage in a business which it forbids to another man who may be just as moral and honest a man as the rich one, but hasn't enough money to pay for the license. If the business is a legitimate one, it is unfair and criminal to forbid poor men to engage in it and allow rich men to do so. If the business is wrong, it is criminal to allow any man to engage in it.

"High License is un-Christian, because it is the price of blood. I don't care whether the fee be \$1,000 or \$1,000,000. Every dollar of it that the Government takes, admitting the traffic to be wrong, is blood money.

"In future ages, when the history of the temperance reform is written, it will be recorded that High License was the greatest hindrance and setback to temperance that the reform knew. . . . I believe the Prohibition party to be the best means for solving this question, and I know it is right, and I trust God for the rest."

## Dare To Do Right.

"Let us be diverted by none of those sophistical contrivances wherewith we are so industriously plied and belabored—contrivances such as groping for some middle ground between the right and the wrong, vain as the search for a man who should be neither a living nor a dead man. . . . Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces. . . . Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it."—Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

This first number of the "NEW PARTY" BULLETIN goes to every Member of the Party whose name is on the roll. It is the forerunner of a regular weekly organ which will be established shortly, under another title. The business side of the enterprise will be based upon a Joint Stock Capital of \$25,000, of which not more than one-fourth will be called in the first year. The entire number of Shares will be 250, at \$100 each. Members of the Party desirous of taking Shares will please communicate at once with—

W. MUNNS, Sec., Parkdale.

## To Friends and Correspondents.

Send in Reports from all quarters for insertion in March "BULLETIN." Let them be short, sharp and right to the point. Above all, be sure of your facts.

## Aims of the New Party.

It aims to uplift our political life to a higher plane; to cultivate an unselfish patriotism; to base the country's suffrage on manhood and not on money; to admit woman to her rightful share in shaping the destinies of the nation; to protect our homes from the ravages of intemperance by striking at the very root of the evil; to defend our liberties from the tyranny of faction, and our country's resources from the greed of monopolies; to elevate our civil service above the level of mere party spoils, and to plant all our institutions upon the foundations of that righteousness that exalteth a nation. If there is one person who can show cause why such results should not be aimed at, or why Christian ministers should not help to secure them, let him proclaim his reasons in the light of the ~~same~~ from the President's Inaugural.

## Two Parties—Not Three.

But now comes the question, can we have three or more parties as permanent factors in Canadian politics? I answer, No! for the simple reason that while most questions have two sides, very few have three, and hence when issues are joined people naturally fall into position for or against, and the result is two parties, not three. But in free commonwealths it sometimes happens that on great questions of reform both parties get on the wrong side, and this is notoriously the case in Canada at the present time. Such a state of affairs necessitates a re-adjustment which can be accomplished only by the creation of a new party with a definite policy. While the process of re-adjustment is going on there will be three parties for a time, but only for a time. As the new party grows it will draw to itself the best elements of the old parties; the men who believe in truth and righteousness, the men who believe it is vastly more important that great reforms should be carried on than that a particular party should hold the reins; while those who put party before country, who defend abuses, who burden the people with unnecessary or unjust taxation, who oppose urgently needed reforms for fear of losing votes, will naturally range themselves on the other side; and so it will become once more the old yet ever new conflict between truth and falsehood, between right and wrong, carried on with what seems at times a doubtful issue; but in the long run truth and right gain the day, and the cause of human progress gets nearer to high-water mark than ever before.—*Ibid.*

## Right You Are.

I have no respect for a free-born American citizen who votes with his party when he no longer believes in its principles. There has been too much of that in this country. . . . Let the readjustment of parties come, but let no citizen vote against his convictions.—*Warner Miller.*

## Ministers and Politics.

The Bishop of Ripon has been holding his primary visitation, in which he advised his clergy on all the prominent topics of the times. On the question of politics, he thought it would be a disastrous day when ministers of religion should have no part nor lot in the discussion of the great issues subject to the nation's verdict. To separate the clergy from any portion of the life of the people would be to create a religious caste destined to become unfit to lead the people to the gates of another world, because they had ceased to understand the men and women of this world. But while making this claim for political freedom, Dr. Boyd Carpenter deprecated any attempt to use the influence of a sacred office to persuade men to political action. To use the pulpit for political purposes was to admit the modern heresy that the party was more than the State, which sounded like the unmathematical declaration, that the part was greater than the whole. Yet, to the question, "Had the Clergy no message to the people in time of political excitement?" he would answer, "Yes, a thousand times yes." He might remind them that no eagerness in the fray could justify the lowering of moral standards. He might urge the manly virtues of truth, sincerity and courage, and beg men so to act that their influence should be as a preserving element in the midst of men, by word and example stirring, stimulating and strengthening the life of humanity to better and nobler things.

## A Dominant Issue in Canada Also.

"Recognizing and declaring that Prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all who on this one dominant issue are with us agreed in full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences and promote national unity, and insure the best welfare of our entire land."—*Last paragraph of National Prohibition Platform.*

## How it Works in Kansas.

## Governor Martin Speaks—Six Years of Prohibition.

"The most wonderful era of prosperity, of material, moral and intellectual development, of growth in country, cities, and towns, ever witnessed on the American continent, has been illustrated in Kansas during the six years since the temperance amendment to our Constitution was adopted, and especially during the past two years, the period of its most energetic and complete enforcement."

## A Chapter on Snakes.

The *People* publishes the following significant chapter on snakes:

"Twenty-five snakes running through the streets—that's 'free whiskey.'"

"Twenty-five snakes gathered into a box, in which twenty-five holes are made by the authority of the court—that's 'low license.'"

"Ten of the holes are closed, and the snakes all get out through the other fifteen—that's 'high license.'"

"Drive all the snakes over to the next village—that's 'local option.'"

"Kill all the snakes—that's prohibition."

Away with the serpents of the still!

## The Prohibs Over the Way.

I had the good fortune to attend a big gathering of our Prohibition brethren in New York a few days before the late Presidential election. It was held in the Cooper Institute Hall, Fourth avenue. Such enthusiasm I have never seen displayed as was there shown by the lovers of the Temperance cause. Four thousand people were inside and two thousand outside the building. As the night was pleasantly warm several speakers, including General Fisk, addressed those who failed to obtain even standing room in the great hall. Long and loud was the cheering when the noble old veteran, Fisk, arose to address those who had succeeded in getting inside.

Since the election I have waited with a good deal of anxiety the footing up of the Prohibition party vote from all the States. It has at length reached us, and all real lovers of the permanent and final triumph of the temperance movement must be encouraged. Or else more is the vote doubled, and a few thousands thrown in for good measure. It is useless for opponents longer to sneer. What cause is growing more rapidly, or more steadily? I predict that next leap-year will roll up one million votes for the cause of Prohibition in the United States.

There were, this year, very peculiar hindrances. There is no doubt many good men were under a terrible strain between old political associations and new lines of duty. Assuming that in the Republican ranks are to be found more men who love righteousness and sobriety, there were thousands who clung to the old party lest the continued reign of the Democrats would fix more firmly in the soil of their country the roots of this upstart—the liquor traffic. I think no one can doubt the sincerity of these genuine temperance adherents to the Republican cause. What, however, has the party done as a party for the advancement of the principles of Temperance, and especially Prohibition? What pledges have been made or what hopes held out? There are thousands hoping, but, I take it, they will, as in the past, hope in vain, and their hopes will be again crushed beneath the heel of disappointment. A larger disintegration will follow four years hence.

The Republicans, again in power, will again do nothing. They are as much under the iron heel of whiskey, as an organization hoping for continuance, as the Democrats. So always: so everywhere. No political party, in any country you can name, formed on old lines, dares to face the music. Both have shaken hands with the devil respecting this traffic, and neither dares now to turn the cold shoulder.

It has taken me years of patient waiting and watching and hoping to come to this conclusion, but I have come to it; no, it has come to me. It has forced itself upon me in spite of myself. I see no other door of escape. It is in vain that men, good, well-meaning men, no doubt, tell us, "O, you must educate the public up to the point of forcing one or the other, or both, of the old parties to the necessity of giving the country a prohibitory law." All that has been said a thousand times over. That has been a-doing all my days, and which of the parties in Canada is nearer to it than twenty-five years ago? I think, and I have had very considerable opportunity to observe, that the larger part of the real Temperance people are to be found in the Liberal ranks in Canada, yet that party is to day apparently farther from holding out any hope in this direction, than the party opposed to them. Both parties are in league with this infernal traffic and neither one of them dares to dissolve partnership for fear of political bankruptcy.

Run up the flag of the New Party! Long may she wave!

D. V. LUCAS.

November, 1888.

## A Third Party.

Why would it be so criminal an act to formally organize a third party in Canada? A third Party carried Free Trade in Britain, and the Abolition of Slavery in the United States. Parnell has forced the hand of the English Government and made Home Rule for Ireland a certainty in the future by means of a third party.—*Exchange.*

## "Specimen Bricks."

What Electors all over the Country think of the New Party.

From amid the mass of correspondence received in response to the published platform, a score or two of letters have been selected almost at random, and are given below.

## A Reform Party that doesn't Reform.

DEAR SIR,—I am in accord with Platform of the New Party. Have been a Reformer all my life, but the Liberal Party is not a Reform Party any more, therefore I feel it my duty to try another party, and as long as you keep to your laid down platform I am with you. I have had considerable experience in speaking in Scott Act campaigns in Bruce Co., but have moved to Algoma, and am ready to let my voice be heard in favor of your platform whenever you call on me. Of course, for home work, as my business will not permit me to go out of the district.

Yours for truth and temperance,

R. E. BARKER.

Day Mills, Ont.

## A "Stiff Tory" Comes Over.

DEAR SIR,—I am well pleased with the Platform you take, if you stand to it. I am a stiff Tory, and uphold Sir John to the last; but it is time we should have something new and better for our country. I want you to send me a paper on your party, and anything to give me information. I have showed the papers you sent me to a good many, and I think I can do a good deal for your party if you give anything to work on. Send me anything that you think will answer, and oblige yours,

ROBERT WHITE.

Orange Valley, Ont.

## "Let there be Light."

DEAR SIR,—Your communication to hand, and read to our Council (Royal Templars), which directed me to send for 50 circulars for distribution among our members.

Yours faithfully,

EMANUEL WILLFONG, Sec.

Hespeler, Ont.

## The Only Party that is Square for Prohibition.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your last, and in reply would say that I must, from principle, favor that party which makes Prohibition a life or death issue, and as Canada's New Party is the only one that commits itself to such an issue, I must, from principle, give it my support, and I cannot object to the publicity of the fact that I will, by the help of the Lord, stand by any party that pledges itself to Prohibition.

Yours sincerely,

H. E. HILL.

Rayfield, Ont.

## The "Electoral Union" Idea Played Out.

MY DEAR SIR,—I received from a friend this morning the address of Canada's New Party. I am very glad to learn our Temperance friends have at last taken the course that should have been taken years ago. The platform as a whole is a good one. There are some planks I think might be added. I have long advocated independent political action as the best means of securing Prohibition. Before the last general elections I made an appeal to the electors of the County of Kent on Electoral Union lines. Some twenty-two societies were organized, and some four hundred of the electors pledged themselves to support only Prohibitionists. Four out of the seven candidates running in the different divisions of the County pledged themselves to support Prohibition, yet the question of Prohibition was a dead issue in the elections. I am well convinced that so long as we try to work with the parties we will continue to be flung on the wheel. The temperance men have preached loud and prayed hard, but have never done much to influence legislation at the polls. I hope the new movement will give us an opportunity to test our convictions. Whatever I can do in my humble way to strengthen this movement I shall be pleased to do.

Yours fraternally,

E. G. PARROTT.

Dresden, Ont.

## The Montreal Convention Did It.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I had no thought of a Third Party until the Montreal Convention. Such action on the part of professed Temperance workers utterly astounded me, and shows very forcibly the greater need for a party composed of men who will take a stand and live or die for truth's sake. Upon getting home I took off my coat and have gone to work. Enclosed find my avowal of the principles and object of the New Party. I am at your service.

Yours for Prohibition,

WM. KELLY.

Kingston, Ont.



## LIFE INSURANCE AT COST.

"A policy of life insurance is always an evidence of prudent forethought, and no man with a dependent family is free from reproach if his life is not insured."—Lord Lyndhurst.

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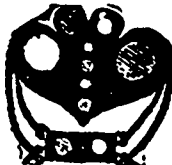
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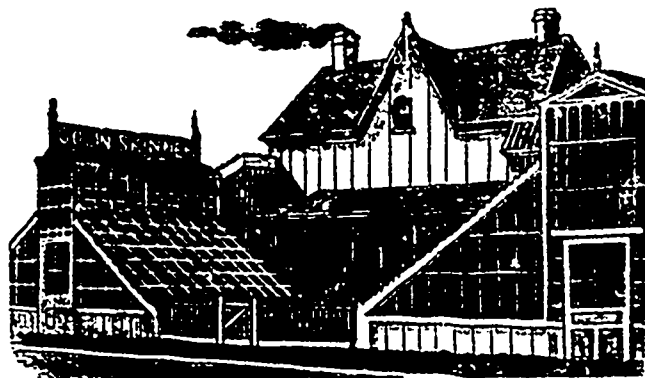
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