son ought so to use his property as not to injure his neighbours, and that private interest must be made subservient to the general interest of the community."

LOSS TO REVENUE.

4. "But some niggardly purse-bearer starts up and tauntingly cries. "To what purpose is this waste." What waste ? "Why, you cannot but be aware that this is a remunerative traffic. It puts a great deal every year into the public chest. If your views be carried out all this will be lost." Well, what if it should ? Why, friend, you look only to one side of the account. For one dollar lost to the revenue, there will be at the lowest estimate twenty in hard cash, saved to the cou.. .. y at large. And is this a foundation on which to rest our country's prosperity, a foundation of broken hearts and rifled homes, diseased bodies and lost souls ? Can any good come out of money secured at such expense? "We have read of savage tribes who adorned the rude palace of their Kings with strings and pyramids of skulls—the trophies of barbarous war : but, to our eyes, he proposes something more revolting still, who would maintain the splendor of our Crown, out of the miseries of our people."

DEMETRIUS' OBJECTION.

5. "But if you have no respect to the interests of the Government, pray have respect to those worthy parties who are engaged in this traffic, and whose earthly all depends upon it." Every great public reform demands sacrifice of some kind. In order to its being achieved, some parties must suffer. We must not allow a morbid sympathy for the owners of distilleries and dram-shops, to close our ears to the sighing of the poor and the crying of the needy in their distress. The cancer is spreading. The patient's life is in danger. We must not be prevented by any sentimental whining from grasping the lancet, probing to the quick, and boldly cutting it out. But will these parties really suffer ? For a time they may,—in the long run they will not. The really worthy will not stand idly by and cry " Pity the sorrows of ——." They will