

a series of articles in the *New York Observer* giving the results of his inquiry. I asked him what he thought of the Massachusetts vote. He said he was not in the least surprised. Prohibition was a very strong measure, and like the abolition of slavery, it would cost many a battle to achieve it. He had the firmest confidence that in the course of time it would prevail universally in America, and would be as decidedly held to be the right thing as the abolition of slavery was now. I asked him about the high-license system which now exists in some states. Licenses in some instances cannot be got under £200. Mr. Maynard did not think they had done any such good as to render the agitation for prohibition superfluous. Other friends whom I have consulted are more friendly to the high-license system. It has shut up an immense number of low drinking-saloons, but of course it has brought increased custom to the richer drink-sellers. One thing I see very clearly: one must make careful discrimination between one place and another in deciding what measures are best for temperance reform.

Short though our time was in New York, we resolved to have a glance at two things—the Central Park and the Brooklyn Bridge. Nineteen years ago I had visited the Park, which was then only beginning to awake to a consciousness of what it might become. I well remember the quarry holes, the heaps of rubbish, and profusion of ungainly things scattered abroad. But this wilderness has blossomed as the rose. In a friend's carriage we drove luxuriously over the gravel paths, through groves of greenery tastefully brightened by the blaze of flowers and the gleam of marble statuary. The carriage drives were dotted with mounted police, trained to catch runaway horses whether attached to carriages or loose. The gallery of art and the museum of natural history have been placed in the Park, as well as the zoological collection, as inducements to the citizens to make