

amendment. The highly-cultured religious town of Newton, that generally votes a thousand against license, and has not an open rum-shop in it, gave five hundred majority against the amendment. Brother Moody's own town of Northfield gave nearly a hundred majority against the amendment. Why? Because those people were in favour of rum? No; but according to their way of looking at it, they thought it was better to leave things as they were. I am not saying they are right or wrong, but I do stand up for this, that the verdict of the people of Massachusetts is not to be construed in favour of the unrestricted license and sale of intoxicants. Nor is it the victory of the dram-shop that a great many people over the land mistakenly imagine; for be it observed that the forces of temperance were divided and the saloon powers were united."

I can fully corroborate what Dr. Cuyler says of Northfield. While there, I never saw a vestige of a drink-shop in it, and a more orderly or industrious community it would not be easy to find.

Then with regard to Pennsylvania. That great state has quite recently begun to try the system of high license. Many of the friends of temperance judged it unwise to press for prohibition until they should have time to make a proper trial of the other system. It was known that under high license hundreds of the lower class of saloons had succumbed and passed away. It seemed of very doubtful expediency to set this method aside so soon, and adopt one which in such a city as Philadelphia all experience showed it would be very difficult to work. In these circumstances the adverse vote on the question of prohibition need surprise no one; the wonder rather is that its friends should have mustered so strong.

Many excellent friends of temperance prefer the high-license plan, as being more practicable than prohibition. The great Catholic Congress at Baltimore supported it very