

in this country, I have no doubt that the temperance question will come up in every spring election, every town election, every city election, every county election, every state election and every national election until it is settled; each year it will come with louder knocks, and each year with more urgent demands. This truth leads to another one, viz.:

"A question is never settled until it is settled right."

Put the two together: it must be settled, it must be settled right, and you have the basis of the present agitation.

My friends, whether you believe in the drinking of liquor or not, the issues in this case must be investigated, and you must make up your minds to meet them and settle them like thinking men and women. Compromise upon a question of principle is always a victory for the devil. If you know you are right; if your conscience, your reason, tells you you are right, and then for the sake of temporary peace, you concede to the side that you know to be wrong, you find sooner or later, that you have involved yourself in greater trouble, and probably in a worse fight, that will not be settled until you retrace the wrong steps that you have taken. Tell one lie and you will find it necessary to tell others to make the first appear consistent. The history of the world is simply recorded demonstrations of these truths.

After the American colonies were settled, the Parliament of Great Britain insisted that the right was vested in the King, by and with the consent of Parliament, to levy taxes upon the people of the colonies; the colonists at once demurred, and insisted that if Parliament, or the King, by and with consent of Parliament, had the right to levy taxes, then the colonies must be represented in the Parliament which gave the consent. The Parliament of Great Britain levied heavy taxes on the colonies. The result was inevitable. They were seeking to establish what the majority of the colonies believed to be a false principle of government. To resist such tyrannical action, Clubs of Liberty were organized throughout the colonies. The English Premier saw the storm his action had raised, and wished to allay it if possible; the result was the repeal of all the heavy taxes and the concession that the taxes levied should only be upon commerce, and should be applied to the use of the colony where they were levied. By this act, Parliament conceded everything but the principle—a small tax levied by Parliament to be applied to the use of the colony where the tax was laid. But the agitation did not cease.

A leading American was asked in Boston, "Would you plunge the