

do not recruit these swelling ranks. Will he please account for the million times repeated story of the broken-hearted and despairing sot or the reformed man that "moderate drinking lulled them to a false security until the chain was too strong for them to break"? Will he please explain that confession forced from old Sam Johnson and repeated hundreds of times since by men of seemingly strong resolve, "I can abstain; I can't be moderate." Do not the Bible, the writers of fiction, the master dramatists of ancient and modern times, the philosopher, the moralist, the man of affairs, do not all these bear witness how insidiously the habits of sensual indulgence creep on their victim until he wakes to find himself in chains of iron—his very will destroyed?

Mr. Phillips then answered, with some sarcasm, the remark that the rumsellers are pleased with the enactment of a prohibitory law, and that such a law is an injury to the cause of temperance. He could prove Christianity a failure by the same reasoning which proves the temperance reform to be a failure. Mr. Phillips drew a graphic sketch of the progress of the temperance movement in the last fifty years. Dr. Crosby then had, said he, every man, lay and clerical, on his side in construing the Bible, whereas now we are in a healthy majority; then a few scattered temperance tracts, like rockets in a night, only betrayed how utterly the world was in the desert on this subject. Now, a temperance literature crowded with facts, strong in argument, filled with testimonies from men of the first eminence in every walk of life, in every department of science and literature, challenges and defies all canvass; then the idea of total abstinence was not so much denied as wholly unknown; now, if New England were polled to-day, our majority would be overwhelming; then all men held liquors to be healthy and useful, now seventy men out of a hundred, whatever their practice, deny that claim, and the upper classes, well-informed and

Careful of health, lead the way in giving up the use; then the medical profession waded in the same slough of indulgence and ignorance as their patients; now the verdict of the profession is undoubtedly and immeasurably against the use of intoxicating drinks at all in health, and but seldom in favour of it in disease. We have driven the indulgence in drink into hiding-places, and for the first time the Legislature is obliged and willing to prohibit the use of screens to hide rum-drinkers from the public view they dread.

The State of Maine was cited as a proof of the possibility of the enforcement of a prohibitory law. License was denounced. The statute book in forty States are filled with the abortions of thousands of license laws that were never executed, and most of them were never intended to be. We have as good a license law in this State as was ever devised, and yet it leaves such an amount of defiant, unblushing grog-selling as discourages Dr. Crosby, and leads him to think nothing has been done at all. His own city, with license laws, is yet so ruled and plundered by rum that timid statesmen advise giving up republicanism and borrowing a leaf from Bismarck to help us. License has been tried on the most favorable circumstances, and with the best backing for centuries, ten or twelve, at least. Yet Dr. Crosby stands confounded before the result. We have never been allowed to try prohibition except in one State, and in some small circuits. Wherever it has been tried it has succeeded. Friends who know, claim this; enemies who have been for a dozen years ruining teeth by biting files, confess it by their lack of argument and lack of facts except when they invent them.

#### REMARKS OF GOVERNOR LONG.

After Mr. Phillips finished, Governor Long was introduced with hearty applause, and spoke as follows:—

*Ladies and Gentlemen:*—I came, as you did, to listen, and not to

speak. Men may come and men may go. Dr. Crosby may attack, and Mr. Phillips defend. You may belittle, if you will allow me to say so, the character and teachings of Jesus Christ by quoting him upon the topic on which he never expressed himself (I say it reverently), and on which he is no more to be quoted as an authority than upon the question of the tariff. But for myself I want no better test than I find when I go to the moral and intelligent conscience of the great body of the people of a Commonwealth like this whose representatives you men and women gathered here in this audience are. [Applause.] And I find in this matter of temperance and the crusade against intoxicating liquors, as in every other great moral reform, that the standard must be put infinitely higher up in the plane of conscience itself; infinitely higher than the cold framework of any moral system of logic. [Applause.] I believe that the votaries and advocates of total abstinence who are doing something for the growth and self-respect and character of the work in so many a noble channel in cities and villages, through the forces of moral influences for the good of their fellow-men, will still increase more and more the moral sentiment and encouragement and help of every true Christian and true philanthropist.

—The National Temperance Society has just published in pamphlet form an able paper by Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, secretary of the New Jersey State Board of Health. It discusses the organ and the early restrictive character of the license system, and shows that its intent was to confine the sale of alcoholic beverages to *bona fide* travellers, and that it was not designed to make the traffic in liquors, as latterly, a special source of public revenue. The author, speaking from the physician's point of view, strongly condemns all beverage use of alcoholic liquors on the score of health for the individual and of true political economy for the State.