

crease of five per cent., notwithstanding the increase in population. Our sister State of Nebraska, with a high license system, during the same time has increased her prison population 167 per cent. The prison population of Nebraska has outrun the general growth of prohibition 47 per cent. Kansas with her 1,600,000 population, has 174 in her reform school for boys. Nebraska, with her estimated population of 1,000,000 has 245 boys in her reform school. Nebraska with 600,000 less in population, has seventy-one more boys in prison than Kansas.

For the purpose of comparison, we will parallel the rates of taxes in Kansas and Nebraska for the same years that we have had prohibition in Kansas:

	Nebraska.	Kansas.
1880 assessed.....	95	55
1881 " .....	85	50
1882 " .....	97	45
1883 " .....	81	43
1884 " .....	76.0	45
1885 " .....	77.2	39
1886 " .....	76.2	40
1887 " .....	80.2	40
1888 " .....	75	34
1889 " .....	63.3	40

The average rate in Kansas under prohibition has been 43 cents and 5 mills on the \$100, while in Nebraska under high license it has been 56 cents and 7 mills; 13 cents and 2 mills lower in Kansas than in Nebraska. The rate has increased in Nebraska and decreased in Kansas; the Nebraska rate for 1889 being nearly 60 per cent. higher than in Kansas.

The material prosperity in Kansas as shown by the silent records is more than 100 per cent. better than that of her high license neighbor, Nebraska.

License of the great wickedness of the liquor traffic is not good, judged even by the test of revenue. But when rulers become "a terror to evil works," as God meant them to be, they and their people find "righteousness profitable for the life that now is."

**The Civil Government and the Sabbath.**  
For kings and all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty.—1 Tim. ii: 2.

REV. DR. E. C. GORDON, in the *Presbyterian Quarterly* for July, has an excellent discussion of the above subject. All will not agree with him in all particulars. The most learned and devout men differ widely as to how far any religious consideration can be recognized by a government like our own. But the point that "A Sabbath law, as a police regulation, is essential to the highest welfare of a people," may be maintained, we believe, to the thorough satisfaction of all good citizens who are not bigoted opponents of Christianity. The following striking quotation is given from Blackstone's Commentaries:

"Besides the notorious indecency and scandal of permitting any secular business to be transacted on that day (Sunday) in a country professing Christianity, and the corruption of morals which usually follows its profanation, the keeping one day of the seven holy, as a time of relaxation and refreshment as well as for public worship, is of admirable service to a State, considered merely as a civil institution. It humanizes by the help of conversation and society the manners of the lower classes, which would otherwise degenerate into a sordid ferocity and savage selfishness of spirit; it enables the industrious workman to pursue his occupation in the ensuing week with health and cheerfulness; it imprints on the minds of the people that sense of their duty to God so necessary to make them good citizens, but which yet would be worn out and defaced by an unremitted continuance of labor, without any stated time of recalling them to the worship of their Maker."—Vol. IV., p. 45, side page 64.

The author quotes the testimony given respecting the economical advantages of the Sabbath by Lord Macaulay, in a speech delivered in the House of Commons in 1846 on the Ten Hours' Bill.

"For my own part," the learned historian said, "I have not the smallest doubt that, if we and our ancestors had, during the last three centuries, worked just as hard on the Sundays as on the week days, we should have been at this moment a poorer people, a less civilized people, than we are. . . . While industry is sus-