

Sabbath Reform.

Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.

SUNDAY AT HEIDELBERG.

In a letter from Berlin, giving an account of the 500th anniversary of the University at Heidelberg, lately held, we find that several thousand students, with a heavy sprinkling of professors, came from different parts of Germany, to take part in the festivities of the great celebration.

Such a Sunday pageant, with its tinsel, glitter and and revelry, is the fruitage of no-Sabbathism, which has already taken root extensively in our own country, and which can only be removed by the plowshare of the Word of the Lord.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Temperance and the Sabbath.

BY REV. H. D. CLARKE.

In our letters to the persons concerned we set forth the position of Sabbath-keepers as related to temperance reform, Sunday legislation, etc., and concluded with questions about as follows.

- 1. Do you not regard this movement (referring to the effort to incorporate into the Prohibition platform a Sunday plank) as unnecessary to the success of the Prohibition party?
2. Do you not think such laws are contrary to the spirit of our national constitution, and also to the spirit of the gospel?
3. Does it not savor of sectarian legislation and intolerance, to overcome which, in the past, many reformers yielded up their lives?
4. What assurance has the Prohibition party given, or will it give, these conscientious citizens, that any exceptions will be made in their favor and for their protection?
5. Will you give your influence against such a movement, calculated to commit the party to religious intolerance?

CANASTOTA, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1886.

H. D. CLARKE:

My Dear Brother, I answer all your questions, when I remind you that in our State Convention, in Syracuse, last fall, I moved that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to report a resolution against the abrogation of our Sunday laws and in favor of a better observance of the Sabbath. I still entertain those views.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1886.

REV. H. D. CLARKE:

Dear Brother, I have given the subject of your letter too little study to define even to my own mind what line of endeavor I will pursue. I have thought it better for us as a party to avoid any controversies over minor issues.

Religious persecution is not to be tolerated in this country, and I do not think it obtains universally, though I suppose the present arrest of members of the Salvation Army is just now the most grievous manifestation of intolerance.

found winking at this attack upon an eccentric sect.

It is a well established principle of ethics, that when the individual conscience interprets God's law as at defiance with the statute of the state in which the subject abides, he must heed conscience, following God's law; but as meekly endure the penalty of the state. All government is administered to the greatest good to the greatest number.

Therefore, when the Prohibition party, which is adopting the policy of the "National Reform Association," shall come into power, there will be religious persecution as surely as men are found who religiously differ from the views of the popular majority.

Fraternally yours, H. D. CLARKE.

REPLY. NEW LONDON, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1886.

Dear Brother, The present difficulty lies in the fact that our legislators and the advocates of Sunday legislation have not studied the subject enough to know what is consistent with God's plainly written law, and the teachings of the gospel; hence their line of endeavor is a blind following of over-zealous leaders in the movement.

That our brethren who clamour for Sunday legislation are sincere, and think they are doing God's service, there is no doubt in my mind. That they do not have Seventh-day Christians in view, and do not realize the effects of such laws upon them, may be true.

But the vast majority, no doubt, having in view "the multitude of ungodly foreigners," will urge the passage of such laws for Sunday-observance that will make no exceptions in favor of those Christians who conscientiously keep the Bible Sabbath.

The past history of Sunday legislation shows that the real violators of the law are un molested, while the weak Christian minority is persecuted. Space and time forbid a notice of your letter in full, but permit me to say that it is yet to be shown why, in even a government like ours, "some subjects must suffer in behalf of others," unless they be clearly proven guilty of crime.

Again, no conscientious child of God will "consent to abide by popular majorities" in religious matters, since such majorities have always been wrong. God's people have always been in the minority. "The real question here seems to be, shall this government become a persecutor of those who obey the letter of God's law?"

How do you know what the spirit of a law is except by the letter? If then the letter of God's law commands you to keep the seventh day, what spirit of obedience do you manifest in keeping the first day upon which God commands you to labor?

other festivals, was always only a human ordinance, and it was far from the intention of the apostles and the early apostolic church to transfer the laws of the Sabbath to Sunday?"

But what is the conclusion you have arrived at already, as shown by your letter? Simply this: By the principles of ethics one must obey God and disobey the laws of the state, when they conflict with the divine law, and then "meekly suffer" the consequences.

Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding.

Fraternally yours, H. D. CLARKE.

Education.

STUDENTS who have to work their way through a college course, or who are obliged to practice a rigid economy in order to continue to completion their studies, are quite likely to take the honors, both in college and in after life, and to prove an honor to their alma mater.

Education is the better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the school-master, we must raise those of the recruiting sergeant.

THE PRIME NECESSITY. The discipline obtained in a course of study, if the student is a careful one, is often of more value than the facts learned.

The discipline obtained in a course of study, if the student is a careful one, is often of more value than the facts learned. This is true from the very beginning in the primary department of the public school.

Why a Girl Should Go to College. College life is generally entered upon immediately after leaving school, and occupies the two or three succeeding years.

There is a strong moral influence at work in the girl's college life. A girl is taught three things: first, she learns to think; secondly, she learns concentration of will and purpose; thirdly, she learns the answer to the question—"Am I my brother's keeper?"

three things: first, she learns to think; secondly, she learns concentration of will and purpose; thirdly, she learns the answer to the question—"Am I my brother's keeper?"

She is taught to think, too, of the needs of society around her; of its wants and miseries; of the value and use of money; finally, of herself and her place in the world.

This literary concentration has an inevitable effect on a girl's moral nature. It produces a corresponding unity of purpose and will; she cannot live in a desultory way; there will be, henceforth, some idea, at least, of the beauty of a life concentrated on one high aim, and with one great ideal in view.

James Russell Lowell will deliver the oration at the 250th anniversary of Harvard, which will be observed with unusual honors early in November.

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Mr. Moody received at his recent Northfield Conference, contributions for his school, ranging from between \$45,000 and \$50,000. One contribution was \$25,000 for a new dormitory for girls, and another \$20,000 for a library.

CLIPPINGS. The Vatican library contains 24,000 manuscripts, of which 2,164 are Oriental, 3,052 Greek, and 17,059 Latin. A complete catalogue is now, for the first time, being prepared, and is to be published.

THE ANTI-SALOONISTS. Under this head the writer of the New York Letter in the Standard, of October 14th, says:

The Anti-Saloon Republicans held a great meeting in Brooklyn on the 14th inst. It was a gathering of men of character, position and determination.

Gen. Swift addressed the Young Men's Union of Boston, on the wage question. He said that \$37,000,000 was spent in Massachusetts last year for intoxicating drinks.

LABOR AND DRINK. Gen. Swift addressed the Young Men's Union of Boston, on the wage question. He said that \$37,000,000 was spent in Massachusetts last year for intoxicating drinks.

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chist plots have been hatched and dynamite explosions planned. Satan has no such agency in this fallen world to-day as this saloon power—that power which is now assuming to dictate the politics of this land.

A SMOKER'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew is one of those who have resolutely broken off the habit of smoking. He is reported as saying to a friend who offered him a cigar:

"I was a confirmed smoker, smoking twenty cigars a day, up to about a dozen years ago, when I gave up the habit. I now do not use tobacco. Twelve or thirteen years ago, I found myself suffering from indigestion, with wakeful fits at night, nervousness, and inability to submit to much mental strain. I was in the city of Albany one day, and bought a twenty-five cent Partaga. I was walking up Broadway, and at the corner of State street I took the cigar out of my mouth and looked at it. I had smoked about an inch of it. A thought struck me. I had been reading a German savant's book on the unhealthfulness of the use of tobacco. I looked at my cigar and I said: You are responsible for this mischief. I threw that Partaga into the gutter, and resolved not to smoke again. For six months I suffered the torments of the damned. I wanted to smoke, but I resolutely refused. My appetite meanwhile was growing better, my sleep was growing sounder, and I could do more work. I did not smoke up to two or three years ago. After I had worked for seventeen hours continuously one day, late at night I thought I would try a cigar as a soothing influence. I lit a cigar. It was delicious. I enjoyed the aroma of the smoke and the pleasure of the cigar more than I can say. The next day I smoked four cigars, and the next two. I found the use of tobacco was affecting my physical system, and I stopped it entirely, and have not commenced again, and probably never shall."

WHO PAYS HIGH LICENSE IN CHICAGO.

The following local news notes from the Chicago Tribune show the manner in which the Illinois high license law works: "A Milwaukee brewing company yesterday deposited its check with the city collector and took out fifty-three saloon licenses for its customers in Chicago." "The brewers are coming forward and helping the saloon-keepers to take out licenses for the second period. One brewing firm paid, \$4,666 yesterday, another \$3,000, and a third \$1,500, to procure licenses for city saloon-keepers." "A prominent Chicago brewer yesterday deposited his check for \$12,000 with the city collector and obtained seventy-two saloon licenses for his customers." "So, in three days some two hundred licenses were granted to dives so poor that rich brewers and distilleries have to keep them in business. The interests of these liquor manufacturers require that they push the saloon business endlessly beyond the demand; for this is a business that reverses the old rule of demand and supply. Here, the supply creates the demand. Free lunches, picture galleries, free concerts, and a score of other attractions are relied upon to draw young men and old men, often women, within the reach of the temptations of the saloon. The object is to awaken an appetite for strong drink. Start the appetite and the brewer is happy. The strength of the saloon is the place to strike. Remember that there is a United States officer to-day in every brewery and distillery in the country, so that not a gallon of liquor can be made without the consent of that officer. The machinery is ready made to close these establishments. Place the Prohibition party in power at Washington and the edict will go forth. High license is only trifling with the evil—Voice."

LABOR AND DRINK.

Gen. Swift addressed the Young Men's Union of Boston, on the wage question. He said that \$37,000,000 was spent in Massachusetts last year for intoxicating drinks. A majority of this enormous sum came out of the industrial class. He also said that the saloon can live only as it lives on the wages of the community; that the saloon is opposed to everything for which we organize government, and that while in every other business in this country the laborer averages twenty per cent, in the sale of liquor he gets only two per cent. His conclusion, like that of all thinking men, was that when labor wakes up to the real facts, it will find the saloon to be its greatest enemy, and will declare that the saloon must go. If workers were truly wise, their first fight would be against the saloon. In one great labor organization makes it possible for a liquor-dealer to join it, the rest would do well to follow this example.

FROM H. C. ROLF.

of our readers are interested in Bro. ...

of Missionary Society, referring to Mr. ...

to quietly submit to many things from him, ...

your reward in part, and may heaven's ...

Books and Magazines. THREE new music books are before us ...

Persons in Milton, Wis., and vicinity, who ...

After discussion upon the subject, during ...

I WILL REMEMBER THEE. Dr. Jessup, the Syrian missionary, says ...

Condensed News. Domestic. Another series of earthquake shocks in the ...

The cheerful face of Our Little Men and Women ...

The Hornellsville Seventh day Baptist Church ...

It was voted that A. H. Lewis be requested ...

Grace has engraven her lines upon the ...

Among the passengers who arrived on the ...

The November Harper brings that magazine down ...

Chicago Mission.—Mission Bible-school at ...

On hand Sept. 7th. Receipts to Oct. 1st. Bills paid in Sept.

CHARACTER. It is not said that character will develop ...

Later reports of the storm of the 13th and ...

The table of contents for the November St. ...

For Sale or Rent.—In the village of Alfred ...

After approving Minutes the Board adjourned.

WASHINGTON LETTER. (From our Regular Correspondent.)

The Inter State Elevated Railway, extending ...

The regular communion season of the De ...

LETTERS. C. W. Bibb, Peter Sorenson, E. B. Shaw, Rosa ...

The indifference with which Congress ...

Home News. New York. The eightieth birthday of Mrs. Harry ...

Special reports to the Times from Wash- ...

Claremont Colony. Offers great inducements. Send for free illustrated ...

RECEIPTS. All payments for the SABBATH RECORDER are ...

The compiling of a report by an Executive ...

The occasion was a very pleasant one and ...

Foreign. It has been finally arranged that China ...

Profit by Experience. Young men can secure the greatest benefit ...

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET. Review of the New York market for butter, cheese ...

The President made his first trip into Vir- ...

Beloved Sister.—Your dear, good letter ...

Foreign. The Journal Des Debats censures the ...

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE regular communion season of the De ...

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week, 88,505 packages ...

And now it seems that Hon. Sunset Cox, ...

Now, dear sister, I congratulate you on ...

Foreign. A panther escaped from a menagerie ...

THE annual session of the Ministerial Con- ...

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 48,087 boxes ...

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, who has ...

Mr. Edmunds is not popular, indeed he ...

Foreign. The latest reports show that the effects ...

THE minutes of the last meeting not being ...

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC. Exclusively and Entirely on Commission.

Mr. Edmunds is not popular, indeed he ...

Mr. Edmunds is not popular, indeed he ...

Foreign. It is rumored that Baron Alphonse ...

THE subscriber will give fifty cents for ...

DAVID W. LEWIS & CO., NEW YORK.

Mr. Edmunds is not popular, indeed he ...

Mr. Edmunds is not popular, indeed he ...

Foreign. The Journal Des Debats censures the ...

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