## THE HOLIDAYS AT

## JOHN WANAMAKER'S.

DRY GOODS

CHESTNUT, THIRTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS, AND CITY HALL SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA.

THE HOLIDAYS.
There is nowhere in Philadelphia so varied a collection of rich goods as here—such as fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters lovers, look for a little later. There is an endeven of Gitts. Our collection

slarge enough and rich enough, one would suppose, even for a less frugal city than Philadelphia. These goeds are are now at the height of their glory. The choicest of them are here; others will come of course; but the choicest are going.

What is equally to the purpose, buyers are now about as many as can be comfortably served, and the throng will be denser every

fair day till Christmas. POILET FURNISHING. T Sachets, titles, lamp-shades, pin-cushions, boxes, in satin and plush, embroidered and

First circle, southwest from the centre. L ACES.
Duchesse vest with Point medallions, \$50; the same may be seen elsewhere at \$70.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

Nine counters, southwest from the centre. CLOCKS.
\$1.25 to \$150.00, all guaranteed.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
City-hall square entrance.

TOYS.
New room, new toys.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

BOOKS.
A catalogue of books may be had at the book counter. We want every reader to have it. The list of children's holiday books is copecially complete,

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Second counter, northeast from the centre ADIES' ULSTERS.
There are two general styles, one closed at the back, the other open; the latter is known as coachman's style. In detail of trimming there is great variety though there is also marked simplicity. Great variety in cloths too. \$5.50 to \$25.

Cloaks, foreign and home-made. Our collec-Cloaks, foreign and home-made. Our collection is unprecedented, whether you regard variety, quantity or value. A lady who buys a cloak of any sort in Philadelphia without looking these over misses the best assortment, perhaps, in the whole country, \$6.50 to \$250.

JOHN WANAMAKER. Southeast corner of the building.

M 188ES' COATS.

Misses' coats in more than 70 cloths, shapes and decoration beyond counting. Sizes 2 to 16 years.

Ulsterettes in 5 cloths, ulsters in 8 cloths and havelocks in cloths. Sizes 6 to 16.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Southwest corner of the building.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY. We have the best goods the world affords and the next best, and the next, and so on There is no place anywhere, where you can see so large a collection of the different grade: of goods, all passing for what they are, and nothing for what it is not, cotton for cotton mixed for mixed, wool for wool, silk for silk.

JOHN WANAMAKER. Outer circle, Chestnut street, entrance to Thirteenth street entrance.

EMBROIDERIES.

New Embroideries are already in. Our stock is now in the condition you expect to find it in at New Year's, i, c. the spring novel-JOHN WANAMAKER. Third circle, southwest from the centre.

CARPETS.

The choicest luxurious carpets; the most substantial carpets; the lowest prices: punc-tual service. JOHN WANAMAKER. Market street front, up stairs.

SILKS.

Evening silks in the Arcade, east side. The same and many other patterns are within, JOHN WANAMAKER. Next outer circle, southeast from the centre

EMBROIDERIES.
Our next spring's novelties in embroideries are just now received; they usually deries are just how come at New Year's.

JOHN WANAMAKER. Next outer circle, southwest from the centre.

ACES.
Laces change daily. Our sales are large, our variety always large, and but little of any one sort. Compare prices. A quarter below the market is not uncommon.

JOHN WANAMAKER. Nine counters, southwest from the centre.

Such a stock of foreign cloaks as Phila-Southeast corner of the building.

Furs of all sorts are going fast. They went fast last year and advanced in price as the sea-son advanced. They are going up again. We shall not raise prices till we have to buy. Expect to find here whatever you want, from a bit of trimming up.

JOHN WANAMAKER. Thirteenth street entrance.

COATS AND ULSTERS FOR CHILDREN.
Not so great variety as for ladies. In COATS AND ULSTERS FOR CHILDREN.

Not so great variety, as for ladies; but much larger than anywhere else here.

Coats, 2 to 6 years: in thirty different materials, drab, blue and brown cords with fleey black; collar and cuffs of plush; also in ten camel's hair cloth, trimmed with scal-cloth.

Coats, 4 to 16 years; in thirty cloths, trimcamers mair croth, trimmed with seal-cloth.

Coats, 4 to 16 years; in thirty cloths, trimmed with plain stitching, plush, seal cloth, chinchilla fur and velvet, \$2 to \$16.

Ulsterettes, 6 to 16 years; in five cloths, with seal cloth collar and cuffs. seal cloth collar and cuffs.
Ulsters, 6 to 16 years; in eight cloths, trimmed with plush stitching, hood and plush.
Havelocks, 4 to 16 years; two styles,
JOHN WANAMAKER.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
Our trade is just what it ought to be for facilities and advantages we enjoy.

JOHN WANAMAKER. East of central aisle, near Market street.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
Tackloong preclain, plates only, for din-ner or dessert, five patterns, \$25 to \$30 per dozen.
Haviland dinner sets; Camille pattern, \$140; elsewhere, \$200. Tressed, \$140; elsewhere, \$200. Tressed with Moresque border and decoration of grasses and butterflies, \$225; elsewhere, \$275. The latter is in the Arcade, Chestnut

street entrance, to-day.

Table glassware, English, Strawberry-diamond cut; every article required for the table useful or ornamenial.

JOHN WANAMAKER. Northwest corner of the building.

PLUSH HAND-BAGS.
And a great variety of other kinds. Also pocket books, embroidered leather card cases, eigar cases, and everything in leather goods.

JOHN WANAMAKER. Third circle northwest from centre.
Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City Hall square.

O IFTS.
To buy Holiday Gifts early is good advice: The best trade is early; and the best trade carries off the best things.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

A LFRED WRIGHT'S PERFUMES.

A HIS Mary Stuart is probably the most lasting of all the agreeable perfumes; none of the foreign ones approach it. It is very rich, strong and full of life; it isagreeable to more persons, probably, than any other perfume, Wild Olive is next in popularity; this also is singularly powerful and lasting. White Rose is delicate and lasting.

We keep the preferred odors of all the first-class perfumers, such as Lubin. Balley, Atkinson and Condray; but of Alfred Wright's we keep all. Bring an unperfumed handkerchief; and you shall have a sample of any odor you wish. JOHN WANAMAKER.

First circle, northwest from the center, COLORED DRESS GOODS. down in prices: French Camel's hair, 47 inch, \$9.75 and .85; French cheviot suiting, silk and wool, 45 inch, \$9.75; French foule, all wool, 28 inch, \$9.80 inch, \$9.28. By looking out for such opportunities a lady

may often save half.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Nine counters, Thirteenth street entrance. DLACK GOODS.

A lady wanting any of the following will be obliged for the mention of them; silk and wool satin de Lyon, 85 cents; silk faced velours, \$1; momie cioth, 75 cents; damasse drap d'ete, \$1.50; damasse cashmere, \$1.25.

All the prices except the first are probably below the cost of manufacture, and even the first may be.

JOHN WANAMAKER. Next outer circle, southwest from the center. TRIMMING FOR DRESSES AND CLOAKS. Our trade requires the largest and Ireshest stock of these goods, fringes, passementeric or-naments, girdles, tassels, spikes, rings, balls, buttons. We have novelties not to be found

Next outer circle, northwest from the center. SHAWLS, &c.

A few shawls are shown in the Arcade; gentlemen's dressing gowns and smoking jackets in the same case. More are within.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

PURS.
Our work-room is full of preparation, so full that we cannot crowd it faster. We have ready, also, a large stock of finished garments, fur and fur lined.

We have sacques and dolmans in scalskin dyed in London—we have none but London-dyed scal. We have them in great numbers, and, of cour e, in all sizes including extremes. Prices, from \$125 to \$250.

London controls the scal market of the world There have been two advances in price since our furs were bought. We shall not advance till we have to buy again; we

ot advance till we have to buy again; we we have not advanced at all, as yet.

We have, at \$165, seal sacques such as you will look in vain for elsewhere at the price.

Fur lined circulars and dolmans in very great variery. We use mostly Satin de Lyon. grossgrain, armure and brocade silk and Sicilians to morning. However, and Dran Branch and Dran Branch and Dran Branch and Bran Branch and Bra icane; for mourning, Henrictta and Drap d'Etc. The latter are made to order only. We have everything worth having in sets trimmings, robes, gloves, caps and the thou-sand-and-one little things that are kept in the JOHN WANAMAKER. Thirteenth street entrance.

SKIRTS. Feit, all colors and variety of styles, 50c to \$4 25; flannel, black, blue, gray, brown and searlet, \$2.5) to \$5.75; satin, black, \$1.75 to \$10.50; satin, blue, scarlet, brown and black, \$1.250 to \$29; Italian cloth, black, \$1.25 to \$5. The variety is very great.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Southwest corner of the building.

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

Notice these two samples:
Blue chinchilia sack, velvet collar and detachable cape, lined with Farmer's satin, horn buttons, \$5.50. Is there another such coat for \$6.50? We have sold hundreds of them. Brown-red-and-old-gold diagonal ulsterette soft wool lining, sleeves lined with a durable, silk-straped fabric, horn buttons, \$8.59. These are but but specimens of many. It they seem inviting, others may be more so. See them. JOHN WANAMAKER. Central aisle, next to the outer circle, Mar-

DIBBONS AND MILLINERY. R Ribbons and Millinery, you know, we have much more of than any other house.

JOHN WANAMAKER. North of Thirteenth street entrance.

A very great variety of the finest linens, a very great variety of staple linens, and the lowest prices in Philadelphia.

JOHN WANAMAKER. Outer circle, City Hall Square entrance.

INEN HANDKERCHIEFS. A New goods just received from abroad. We have, without doubt, the richest and fullest stock on this side of the Atlantic. We buy from makers, direct, know the quality of our linen beyond question, and keep below the market besides.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Second circle, southwest from the centre. SILK HANDKERCHIEFS. The very finest English and French hand-kerchiefs and Mufflers; handkerchiefs \$1.25 to \$2.50; mufflers, \$1.50 to \$4.50. Elsewhere they are sold for a quarter more, at least.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Second circle, southwest from the centre. INDERWEAR. U Every individual article of Merino or Silk Underwear that we buy we examine to see whether the buttons are sewed on securely and whether the scams are right and properly fastened. If anything is wrong, back the gar-ment goes to the maker, or we right it at his Such has been our practice for a year and a half. Is there another merchant in Philadelphia who does the rame, or who watches the interests of his customers in any similar way? Defects may escape us, neverthless. You do us a favor, if you bring back the least impersentian to be undergood.

fection to be made good.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Outer circle, Thirteenth street entrance. MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Our assortment of all muslin undergarments is as full as at any time of the year; and when the demand for such is not generally strong we are often able to buy at unusual adstrong we are often able to buy at unusual ad-vantage. We have very nearly the same goods the year round: but prices vary more or less, Now, for example, probably, there is not to be found in this city or in New York muslin un-dergarments equal to our regular stock except at higher prices. We know of no exception

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Southwest corner of the building.

RUBBER OVERGARMENTS.

Do you know, many are not of Rubber, at all, and are not waterproof? We sell as many as all Philadelphia besides; real articles only; and guarantee them.

JOHN WAXAMAKER.

Central aisle, near Market street entrance.

### JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut; Thirteenth and Market Streets. And City Hall Square, Philadelphia.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

#### S. CLAY MILLER

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his friends as well as the public in general to his Superior Stock of Old Whiskies; Gibson's, Dougherty's, Gughenheimer, Hannissville, Overholt and Gaft's Pure Rye, from four to eight years old, which he has recently bought from first hands for Cash, and will sell from the original package at reasonable prices, at

No. 33 Penn Square.

### Lancaster Intelligencer.

IS THE STATE "CHRISTIAN?"

H. GERHART'S Tailoring Establishment,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1880.

A Complete Stock of

Cloths, Suitings

OVERCOATINGS. which for elegance cannot be surpassed. The

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH SUITINGS

in this city. Prices as low as the lowest at

H. GERHART'S No. 51 North Queen Street.

FALL AND WINTER

OVERCOATINGS To-day we display a full line of the Latest Sovelties in Overcoatings far the

Fall Season,

in all the New Colorings, with Silk Facings to

Fur Beaver, Seal Skin. Elysian, Montanak, Ratina and Chinchilla Beaver.

. Taylor's English Wintrys, in Plain and Fancy Backs, Combination Col-

THE ARTIST TAILOR. 121 N. QUEEN STREET,

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

We have now ready for sale an Immense

# Ready-Made Clothing

Fall and Winter,

which are Cut and Trimmed in the Latest Style. We can give you  ${\boldsymbol a}$ 

GOOD STYLISH SUIT

AS LOW AS \$10.00.

PIECE GOODS In great variety, made to order at short notice at the lowest prices.  $\dot{\cdot}$ 

24 CENTRE SQUARE,

LANCASTER, PA.

CARPETS. HIGHEST CASH PRICE WILL BE CARPET RAGS. Carpets made to order at short notice and atistaction guaranteed.

Rare chances in Carpets to reduce stock of 6,000 Yards Brussels Carpets, AT AND BELOW COST.

Call and satisfy yourself. Also, Ingrain, Rag and Chain Carpets in almost endless variety \_at H. S. SHIRK'S CARPET HALL,

203 WEST KING STREET,

LANCASTER PA.

FURNITURE. A LL IN WANT OF A

CHRISTMAS PRESENT I would respectfully say that now is the time in order to avoid being disappointed to have your presents selected and put aside, and then then the rush comes a little later you will b

sure of having your present just when you de-sire. I cordially invite a call to see my assort-

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Furniture and Picture Frames.

15% East Ring Street.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, 1880.

Governor Hoyt's Thanksgiving Procla-

mation.

Why the Word "Christian" Was Omitted

A Jewish Rabbi Who Disagrees With Dr. Greenwald.

What Our Lutheran Divine Thinks Makes Us a "Christian" Commonwealth,

Harrisburg Telegraph We much fear that some of the good people of our state may be betrayed into forgetfulness of the numerous and substantial grounds for thanksgiving and a failure to pay humble and devout observance to the day, by reason of a miserable perversion of an insignificant incident at-tending the issue of the proclamation from the executive chamber. We say this because we note in several of our religious exchanges some comments which betray either a misconception of simple facts, or exaggeration in inferences drawn from them. The burden of their complaint is that by reason of "animadversions of same prominent Israelites" and demand from day. them, a change was made in the proclamation from Christianity to "Judaism or Paganism," and that to quote from one, "Christ is thus crucified again in 1880." Such criticism may be sincere but it is preposterous, if not blasphemous. The statement of the actual fact will remove all excuse for alarm and dispose to cheerful hearty enjoyment of the national festival. The proclamation as originally prepared for the printer, contained the words "freeChristian commonwealth." An attache of the state department under whose eye it was passing suggested that the words might be liable to a sectarian construction; the truth contained in the suggestion was

recognized, and the sentence thereupon slightly modified. In the meantime a copy in its original form had got to the telegraph office and was published in the papers as originally drawu. The change was not therefore made on account of any 'animadversion' from any source-there was no demand and consequently no concession. All the assaults made against 'prominent Israelites" on this false assumption are thus unjust and must mis-carry. After the printed form was issued one or two entirely respectful letters from well-known Jews were received at the state department free from arguments or 'animadversions" and they received reserious issue over this incident. The governor and the secretary of the commonwealth would probably hold, personally, not only that this was a "Christian commonwealth," but that it was a Protestant Christian state. Their individual views should not limit the scope of a state paper. In that they have invited, as was their duty, all the people to a festival in which we are to worship a Common Father. The call was not intended as an ecclesias-

Jew and Gentile in the Synagogue. At the Snyagogue Rodef Shalom, Broad and Green streets, Philadelphia, on Thanksgiving Day, there was a large congregation at the morning service, a large bitter hostility of its enemies is not likely his own flesh, and as the rightful sharers proportion of whom were Christians. The to shake their confidence in it, or their usual prayers, with those for the president, governor and others in authority, were offered by the Rev. Mr. Jastrow, the rabbi, after which he introduced the Rev. Dr. W. H. Furness, and stated the object the congregation had in view in inviting a minister not of their own creed to occupy their pulpit on this occasion. In doing this Dr.

tical ukase nor encyclical letter. As a

governmental act it need not proceed on

any lower assumption than that of "one

blood He hath made all the nations of

men for to dwell on all the face of the

Jastrow used the following language: "There are certain words and phrases that long survive the ideas they were originally designed to represent. We still speak of sunrise and sunset, although the Copernican system has long ceased to be a mere conjectural theory. We speak of a coat of-mail and armor of strength, though knowing that gun-powder has changed the system of defense in warfare beyond recognition. Harmless as the presentation of such verbal relies is in poetry and figurative speech, it cannot be too severely protested against in public and social life. It was such a protest that recently was raised against the use of the phrase "Christian Commonwealth," in a publication addressed to the citizens of this state, not as professors of a certain creed or creeds, not as Christians or Jews, but as members of a commonwealth which all

of us claim to be attached to with sincer-"The promptness with which the chief "The promptness with which the chief lisp the most abominable prayers to magistrate of Pennsylvania has tried to the cars of their gods, and if a man is correct an error, of which he had been found listening they are silent. What a more of a victim than a participant, was man ought not to hear they do not blush creditable to himself as it was to those di- to rehearse to God. Scenes of blood and rectly interested in bis action. The identification of the word "Christian" with "civilization," is one of those verbal relies of antiquated views which carry with them dangerous prejudices. Modern research has established the fact that the two currents which combine into making up our present civilization are the Greek, with its æsthetic refinement, and the Hebrew with its stern morality. History further shows that the Jewish people occupied a high position in science and enlightenment at a time when the so-called Christian world was busily engaged in destruc-tive sports of all kinds. Every impartial observer of our own days readily admits that in this point of charity and humanity Jews may fairly claim at least an equal rank with their Christian fellow-citizens. Yet, it is but a few days ago that in our city of Brotherly Love the words "Christian love and sympathy " fell inadvertently from the lips of the presiding officer of a charitable society which counts among its co-laborers many an active Jew and Jew-

"It may be that, owing to centuries of continued oppression, we are a little more sensitive than is reasonable; yet we claim nothing but justice for ourselves when we are anxious to abolish from the dictionary of daily talk words which modern thought has proved to be misapplied. It is in order to contribute our share towards the purification of our glossary, that this congregation has deemed it fit, on a national day like this, to demonstrate that, in public and social life, we are before all citizens enjoying equal rights and subject to the same duties; and, in the third rank, Jews, guided by the principle, Have we not all one father, has not one God created us? Why, then, should we deal faithlessly with our author? It is in this season that we wish to give utterance to the idea that | wealthy and best classes—philosophers, when the nation calls us either for prayer magistrates, and teachers of others. Such or for action, we know of no distinction of was the world, and had been for ages in its faith—no barrier separating creed from highest and best estate, when Christ was of North Queen street.

creed. It is for the purpose of giving ostensible evidence of these our sentiments that we have this year again invited to occupy this pulpit, not one of our own religious creed, but one of our faith in the brotherhood of mankind—a faith of which we can find no nobler representative than Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness."

In morals, and institutions of society. It was a hard work, but Christianity accomplished it. It had never been attempted before. It was never even thought of before. Christianity, single handed, attempted the great work, and the results are wonderful. See Dr. Furness, in the course of his ad-

dress, which occupied about half an hour in delivery, referred to the equality of all men before the law in the United States, and to the fact that we had no privileged classes. We had seen, not only in Europe, but in this country, the curse of inequality wiped out by streams of blood, and the distinctions of class productive of as much misfortune to the privileged as to the oppressed. He also spoke at some length of the cordial welcome offered by bur people to European immigrants, and especially to those Jews fleeing from oppression in Roumania, their native land, whom he welcomed, not only for their industry and thrift, but also as furnishing anotheir evidence of the wisdom of Providence. Though politically ruined, he said, they are still a nation-teachers of religion, descendants of that people that gave us Him who suffered death for the salvation of mankind. On a day like this, continued Dr. Furness, all denominations can join in thanksgiving to the Lord for blessings not only of a material character, but especially for those of a spiritual nature, insmuch as the ideas of humanity and the brotherhood of man issuing from this country prove that our people are des-tined to be teachers of mankind in the same manner as the Jews have been to this

Our Christian Commonwealth. Rev. Dr. Greenwald's Thanksgiving Sermon Where is there a higher or more beautiful type of civilization than in our country, where the whole land is dotted over with churches and school houses? Here Christian devotion, education and social culture are essentially blended together. Here intelligent, refined, virtuous, happy; Christian homes, are seen everywhere. See the quiet Sabbath stillness that prewhere male and female unite in perfect equality, with unreserved frankress, yet with the highest purity and modesty-see everywhere the happy homes of the daily beauty and pleasure? Jews and infidels share its advantages and blessings as do all others. And it is Christianity alone that has produced it. It is in Christian spectful reply. It is impossible to raise a Would "prominent Israelites" destroy it? selves, if they would change and destroy all this? If we renounce Christ and Christranity-silence all our pulpits; shut all our churches ; burn all our Bibles ; stop all offerings of prayer and singing of hymns in the name of Christ, and convert our country into a land of Pharisees and heathens, and infidels, would our type of our homes happier? To ask these quesand sad exchange would the people of this country make if the "animadversions" ity is so firmly rooted in the affections of

Let us extend our inquiry into another lirection and ask, What has Christianity done to remove the exils of the world, and to promote the good order, morals and security

of society? The Dark Contrast to the Foregoing. We know what the world was before the light and sanctifying influence of Christianity were brought to bear upon it. It was in a sad condition as to morals and safety and happiness. But a very brief glance at it will suffice for our description of it this morning. The gods of the most enlightened pagans were monsters of vice. The actions as cribed to them bring the blush now upon

the cheek of virtue. Paul says it is a

shame even to speak of them; and so it is. Their worshipers were like them. The gods were patrons of vice, and the people practiced vice. Human victims were sacrificed to their gods, and their worship was offered in the blood of their fellow men. The wickedness and impurity practiced in their worship were such as no virtuous man could read without shuddering. The gods were entreated by costly offerings, on splendid altars, to favor the indulgence of unnatural lusts, and the most horrid murders. Seneca, himself a pagan, says they slaughter were public diversions of the people. Hume, the skeptic, says of the their history, that so common was the horrid practice of poisoning each other that in one season a prætor had upwards of three thousand cases before him. So depraved in private life, says Hume, were the people whose history we so much admire that suicide was not only extensively practiced, but was commended as virtuous. Seneca pleaded for it. Cicero was its advocate. Brutus and Cassius, with many others, both defended and practiced it. These were the great lights of the heathen world. No wonder the ignorant populace were in darkness, and practiced scenes of crime and vice at which we shudder. Infanticide was so universally practiced that the Roman empire was stained with the blood of murdered infants from one end to the other. What must have been the state of domestic virtue when such an inhuman practice was defended by the learned as wise, was countenanced by ed by public sentiment as innocent !

the magistrates as useful, and was regard-Every indecency was common. Even Hume says that among the polished Greeks and Romans "men and women laid aside all regard to chastity." Such low and de-graded vices and crimes were not only practiced in private, but were sanctioned by the public laws, and were perpetrated without shame. Neither were others who witnessed them ashamed of those who practiced them. Their most renowed philhuman beings, all endowed with the same faculties by Him who recognizes no face and takes no bribery; in the second place, modern infidels would hold up for the intimation of the young of our day.

Now let it be understood that this de-

scription belongs to the most intellectual

and cultivated people of the pagan world.

It is descriptive not of the low, ignorant

born, and when Christianity began its dif-ficult work of reforming the religion, and morals, and institutions of society. It was

what it has done. "Look around," says Bishop McIlvaine, upon the countries over which the influence of Christianity has been exerted; those especially where the religion of Jesus has been enjoyed in its greatest purity and cultivated with truest devotion. Where are the remains of the abominations that prevailed before? Crime exists, indeed, but only in hidden dens. It shuns the light. Laws do not afford it countenance. Public sentiment drives it into concealment. What would the feeling of society now say to a show of gladiators; to the legalized exposure and murder of infants by the hands of mothers; to the public, deliberate murder of worn-out slaves; to the jus-tification of suicide and theft; and lying, and assassination, and the acknowledged practice of the most odious and indecent sensuality, by those who are looked up to is the moral teachers and examples of society? How would idolatry, with all its cruelties and obscenities; its profligate deities, its human sacrifices, its hidden mysteries of iniquity and nastiness, and public ritual of vice and prostitution and impurity affect the public mind, were its temples, and images, and lascivious ceremonies-now set up, and publicly practiced in our cities? It is not enough to say

that in countries where all these abomina-

tions once existed without restraint and in

full sympathy with the public taste, they

have long since been driven away with ab-

horrence. This is much-but there is much more than this. It required a terrible struggle to banish them. They died hard. But they were not only banished, but some thing infinitely better was put in their stead. Infidelity now would tear down Christian institutions, but it gives us nothing--and does not even pretend to vails everywhere in city and country—see all classes blending together with mutual sympathy in joy and in sorrow—see the beautiful amenities in the social circle, beautiful amenities in the social circle, beautiful amenities in the social circle, beginning for better in their stead. "Positive blessiongs, in every form, and for every class of society, have risen up in their place. A measure of virtue which would have singled out an ancient toiler, where pity governs the hearts of pagan philosopher as a wonderful parents and children, and love has its ome. Where is this seeme surpassed for is absolutely necessary now to a character of ordinary decency. Benevolence, such as was not known in Greece or Rome, an i, had it appeared, would not have been comprehended, is now a matter lands alone that this spectacle is seen. It is of common, daily intercourse between man not in Jewish lands, nor in heathen lands, and man. An incalculable improvement nor in Mohammedan lands, nor in any land but in lands where Christianity gives tone human affairs, from the administration of to religion and morals, and social culture, | national government, down to the most where these beautiful scenes are beheld. retired relations of the family circle. The cruelties and vices which were daily pr Would blatant infidels break it down? ticed by rulers of nations, and for which Would we gain anything, if they did? they were applauded, would now arouse Would Jews and intidels be happier them- the indignation of all classes of the people to such a pitch that they would be hurled from power with universal contempt. A spirit of equity, moderation and respect for the interests and happiness of the community, is required in the governments of countries under the influence of Christianity, which was hardly conceived of by the nations of antiquity, and, if it ever apcivilization be higher, our morals purer, peared, was a marvelous exception to the general rule. Laws, regenerated in their tions is to answer them. A very unwise principles, are enacted in wisdom, and executed with a faithfulness utterly unknown to the heathen. Instead of the despotic of Jews and intidels would be successful in harshness with which a father was once bringing about the change. We may well permitted to rule over his children and his thank God to-day that our holy Christian- wife, as his tools and slaves, universal senwife, as his tools and slaves, universal sentiment demands it, as necessary even to wise and good men everywhere, that the decency, that he shall be kind to them as in all his comforts. Women have been elevated from the rank of beasts of burden to an equal participation in all the refine-ments and blessings of society. The condition of the dependent classes of the community has been raised from that of contempt, and oppression, and utter ignorance to a level, in point of natural right, to the condition of the highest; while education shines upon their dwellings, and religion

seeks their souls, as worthy of all sacrifices which Christian benevolence can make for

their salvation." + Mclivaine's Evidence of Christianity,p. 294 Popular trial shows the worth of every arti-le; and 34 years constant use has proven the

great efficacy of Dr. Buil's Cough Syrup; it has no superior. PAPER HANGINGS. Ac.

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