

## Poetry

## THE UNFRIENDED.

BY THE FOREST BARD.

Well might he weep when not one friend was there,  
Nor feeling heart his agonies to share;  
The cup was filled; by him it must be quaffed,  
Alone, unmingled; his the bitter draught.  
The storm of woes that swept across his soul  
Needs level all before its fierce control,  
Like mountain waves resistless in their path,  
Alone must he essay the Eternal's wrath.

He pleads, "Oh Father take this cup away,"  
And mourning angels kneel and for him pray,  
With mental anguish, at the Eternal's throne,  
"I'll Jesus murmur, 'let thy will be done.'"  
Nor cease 'till faith bids the heart arise;  
The Lamb must bleed. The Friend of sinners dies.

The heaven-born victim kneels to kiss the rod;  
To die; to stoning man to an offended God.

Well might the earth with horror grow agast  
And quivering pillars from their place be cast;  
With the bright sun and moon their faces veil,  
To hear the anguish'd Jesus dying wail:  
Nature's last thro'—triumphant for a breath,  
Surmounts the spirit in the pangs of death,  
The word made flesh, cries from about to flee,  
My God, why has thou forsaken me?

'Twas not the God-forsaken spirit here that wailed,  
And thought the sorrow of earth's dust avail'd,  
The next the spirit vanquished death and hell,  
Jesus the victor hath the foe subdued,  
Hath paid our debt and sealed it with his blood;  
Father, 'tis done, I am the sacrifice:  
'Tis finished, and he bows his head and dies.  
Lefroy, 1858.

## Improperities of Speech.

In Sargent's School. Monthly there has been a series of valuable articles on Improperities in Speech. We gave some extracts from them several months ago, and now add a few because the practice of incorrect speaking in common conversation requires frequent rebuke.

A common error may be observed in the use of the objective case of personal pronouns instead of the nominative. A lady inquires of her friend: "Who was that gentleman walking with you yesterday?" "It was my brother, who has just returned from Europe." "I thought it was him (he), from his resemblance to your father." "Mary attempted to surprise me this evening, but as soon as I heard a lady's step I knew it was her (she)." The words in parenthesis are of course the proper ones to be used in these expressions.

A very common blunder is the substitution of the transitive verb *lay* for the intransitive verb *lie* (to lie down). Nothing can be more erroneous than to say, as persons who ought to know better constantly do, "I shall go and lay down." What are you going to lay down—money, carpets, plans, or what? For as a transitive verb is used, an object is wanted to complete the sense. The speaker means, in fact, to tell us that he (himself) is going to lie down; instead of which he gives us to understand that he is going to lay down or put down something which he has not named, but which it is necessary to name before we can understand the sentence; and this sentence, when completed according to the rules of grammar, will never convey the meaning he intends.

How often are critical ears wounded by such expressions as the following: "My brother lies (lies) ill of a fever;" "The ship lays (lies) at the end of Long Wharf;" "The books were laying (lying) on the floor;" "He laid (lay) on a sofa three weeks;" "After I had laid (lain) down, I remembered that I had left my pistols laying (lying) on the table." You must perceive that in every one of these instances the wrong verb is used, the right one being given in parenthesis. The error probably originates in the circumstances of the present tense of the verb "to lay" being similar to the past tense of the verb "to lie."

In such sentences as the following, where in the verb is used reflectively—"Now I lay me down to sleep," "If I lay me down on the grass, I shall catch cold," "He laid himself down on the floor,"—the verb "to lay" is correctly substituted for the verb "to lie;" for the addition of the emphatic pronoun *myself* or *himself*, constitutes an objective case, and coming immediately after the verb without the intervention of a preposition, renders it necessary that the verb employed should be transitive, that is, a verb in which the sense passes across from it to some noun.

A similar confusion often arises in the use of the verbs *sit* and *set*. *Sit* is an intransitive verb; *set* is a transitive verb; yet how often do we hear such expressions as, "I have set (sat) with him for hours;" "She set (sat) three nights by the patient's bedside." What did they set?—plans, trees, traps, or what? For as an objective case is evidently implied by the use of an objective verb, an object is indispensable to complete the sense. No tense whatever of the verb "to sit" is rendered "set;" and this last has but one word throughout the whole verb, except the active participle "setting;" and "sit" has but two words, "sat," and "set," except the active participle "sitting;" therefore it is easy to correct this error, by the help of a little attention.

I will not suppose that you are so illiterate as to say "We done this," "You done that," instead of "We did this," "You did that;" and yet this gross blunder is too common even among persons claiming to have some education. I did it, or "I have done it," is a phrase correct in its formation, its application being of course, dependent on other circumstances. "You *handt* ought to do it," is another blunder that we sometimes hear. "You ought not to do it," is the correct phrase. Be on your guard against the misuse of language.

I find the following passages in one of the medical journals of the day: "The best preventative is abstinence." There is no such word as "preventative." It is a gross blunder, but a very common one. Preventive is the right word; and yet we find as distinguished a writer as Sir David Brewster falling into the error of inserting a superfluous syllable.

Avoid such forms of expressions as "Do like I do," "She ran like he did." These are more vulgarisms. Substitute *as* for *like*, and you have the correct form. The blunder is more common in the Southern and Middle States than in the Northern.

Some hypercritic says, "Do not say mistaken souls, but mistaking souls." This is "putting too fine a point on it." Mistaken is the passive form of to mistake, yet custom has authorized its use with an active signification. "I am mistaken" is used to signify I mistake, misunderstand. "My meaning is mistaken" is used to signify my meaning is misunderstood. Thus the same form is used both actively and passively. When we say "I am mistaken," instead of "I mistake," we avoid the un-English expression, "I am mistaking." So we continue to sing "Mistaking souls, you dream of heaven," etc., without supposing we are giving utterance to bad English.

Some vilely-coined words have lately come into use in certain newspapers. I have noticed such expressions as "newspaper clippings," "the reporter corps," "the lady debuted before a large audience." Avoid all such wretched and unwarrantable innovations.

If correct habits of speech are not formed in youth, vicious habits will be, and these it may be difficult to cure. Persons, long after they have been taught better, have been known to strive unsuccessfully to break themselves of saying he done it, for he did it; you hadn't ought, for you ought not; why don't you lay down, for why don't you lie down, etc. Some well-educated persons, through the power of long habit, will persist in using shew instead of showed, as the preterit of show; as, he shew the book, instead of he showed the book, etc. Shew is used in only one instance by Shakespeare.

It is a blunder to use the plurals ashes and pains as if they were in the singular number. Do not say "that ashes was removed;" but "those ashes were removed." Do not say "great pains was taken;" but "great pains were taken."

How often do we see the plural of excellence misapplied by the insertion of a superfluous *s* in the last syllable. We should write "her excellences" of character, not excellencies. But if we are speaking of their Excellencies the Governors, the *s* is proper; for this word has excellency for its singular, and not excellence.

While on the subject of misapplied words, I would ask why certain newspaper publishers will insist on advertising "stationary for sale." Stationary what? They undoubtedly mean stationery; but they do not say so. So we often see signs like the following: "Millinery done here;" "Confectionary for parties." From milliner we have millinery; from confectioner, confectionery! There is no authority whatever for the other mode of spelling the words.

There is an inaccurate connection with the use of the disjunctive conjunctions *or* and *nor*, by persons who speak in the following manner: "Henry or John are to go to the lecture;" "His son or his nephew have since put in their claim;" "Neither one nor the other has the least chance of success." The conjunctions disjunctive *or* and *nor* separate the objects in sense, as the conjunction copulative unites them; and as, by the use of the former, the things stand forth separately and singly to the comprehension, the verb or pronoun must be rendered in the singular number also; as, "Henry or John is to go to the lecture;" "His son or his nephew has since put in his claim;" "Neither one nor the other has the least chance of success."

Never say "Cut it in half," for this you cannot do, unless you could annihilate one-half. You may "cut it in two," or "cut it in halves," or "cut it through," or "divide it;" but no human ability will enable you to cut it in half.

Sometimes a relative pronoun is used instead of a conjunction, in such sentences as the following: "I do not know but what I shall go to New York to-morrow;" instead of "I do not know but that," etc.

Many people improperly substitute the disjunctive *but* for the comparative *than*; as, "The mind no sooner entertains any proposition, but it presently hastens to some hypothesis to bottom it on."—Locke. "No other resource than this was allowed him," "My behaviour," says she, "has I fear, been the death of a man who had no other fault but that of loving me too much."

## What a Little Boy Did.

"Children, those of you who will bring new scholars to the school shall be rewarded with some nice books," said the kind-hearted superintendent of a Sunday school in Kentucky to his scholars one Sabbath.

"I can't get any new scholars," said several of the children to themselves.

"I'll try what I can do," was the whispered response of a few of others.

One of the latter class went right home to his father and said—

"Father, will you go to Sabbath-school with me?"

"I can't read, my son," replied the father, with a look of shame.

"Our teachers will teach you, dear father," answered the boy, with respect and feeling in his tones.

"Well, I'll go," said the father.

He went, learned to read, sought and found the Savior, and at length became a colporteur.

Four years passed, and that man had established four hundred Sunday schools, into which thirty-five thousand children were gathered!

Thus you see what trying did. That boy's effort was like a tiny rivet, which soon swells into a brook, and at length becomes a river.

His effort saved his father, and his father has saved a hundred thousand children to Sabbath school! Children, you must put faith in trying.

Thus you see what trying did. That boy's effort was like a tiny rivet, which soon swells into a brook, and at length becomes a river.

His effort saved his father, and his father has saved a hundred thousand children to Sabbath school! Children, you must put faith in trying.

Thus you see what trying did. That boy's effort was like a tiny rivet, which soon swells into a brook, and at length becomes a river.

His effort saved his father, and his father has saved a hundred thousand children to Sabbath school! Children, you must put faith in trying.

Thus you see what trying did. That boy's effort was like a tiny rivet, which soon swells into a brook, and at length becomes a river.

His effort saved his father, and his father has saved a hundred thousand children to Sabbath school! Children, you must put faith in trying.

Thus you see what trying did. That boy's effort was like a tiny rivet, which soon swells into a brook, and at length becomes a river.

His effort saved his father, and his father has saved a hundred thousand children to Sabbath school! Children, you must put faith in trying.

Thus you see what trying did. That boy's effort was like a tiny rivet, which soon swells into a brook, and at length becomes a river.

His effort saved his father, and his father has saved a hundred thousand children to Sabbath school! Children, you must put faith in trying.

Thus you see what trying did. That boy's effort was like a tiny rivet, which soon swells into a brook, and at length becomes a river.

His effort saved his father, and his father has saved a hundred thousand children to Sabbath school! Children, you must put faith in trying.

Thus you see what trying did. That boy's effort was like a tiny rivet, which soon swells into a brook, and at length becomes a river.

His effort saved his father, and his father has saved a hundred thousand children to Sabbath school! Children, you must put faith in trying.

Thus you see what trying did. That boy's effort was like a tiny rivet, which soon swells into a brook, and at length becomes a river.

His effort saved his father, and his father has saved a hundred thousand children to Sabbath school! Children, you must put faith in trying.

Thus you see what trying did. That boy's effort was like a tiny rivet, which soon swells into a brook, and at length becomes a river.

His effort saved his father, and his father has saved a hundred thousand children to Sabbath school! Children, you must put faith in trying.

Thus you see what trying did. That boy's effort was like a tiny rivet, which soon swells into a brook, and at length becomes a river.

His effort saved his father, and his father has saved a hundred thousand children to Sabbath school! Children, you must put faith in trying.

## Family Cares.

Ask the father and the mother, weeping over the coffin of their first-born and only child, whether they regret that the child was born. Ask them the same question in after years, when that little life has come to be a thread of gold running through all their experiences. If they give an affirmative answer, I will be silent. No, my married friends—who you shrink from accepting the choicest privileges bestowed upon you—you are all wrong; and if you live you will arrive at a period where you will see that there are rewards and punishments attached to this thing. What is to sustain you when in old age—the charms of youth all past, desire extinguished, and the grasshopper a burden—you sit at your lonely board, and think of the strangers who are to enjoy the fruit of your most fruitless life?—Who are to feed the deadening affections of your heart, and keep life bright and desirable to its close, but the little ones whom you rear to manhood and womanhood? What is to reward you for the toils of life, if you do not feel that you—your thoughts, your blood, your influence—are to be continued into the future? Do you like the idea of having hirelings, or those who are anxious to get rid of you, about your dying bed? Is it not worth something to have a family of children whom you have reared, lingering about your grave, with tears on their cheeks and blessings on their lips, tears for a great loss, and blessings on the hallowed influence which has trained them in the path of duty, and directed them to life's noblest ends?—Ticomb's Letters.

A PREACHER'S HOBBY.—A curate who preached extempore, always introduced a dissertation into his sermon on the duty of paying debts, whatever the subject might be. The congregation considered this an insult, and appealed to the rector to give the curate some text from which he could not branch off to this old topic. The rector fixed "the conversion of St. Paul," thinking no pathway out of this could lead to the curate's favorite grievance. However, after a few minutes' description of St. Paul's conversion, amongst the marks of a regenerate man, the curate enumerated the paying of outstanding accounts as one of the most obvious.—Guardian.

Now—Mr. Emerson, in his lecture on "Works and Days," said many things worthy to be repeated a thousand times. Among the numerous striking passages that lodge in our memory, is the following: The days are God's best gifts to man, but, like many other gifts, pass by unheeded and unappreciated. We ask a friend, What are you doing now? and are answered, I have been doing thus and so, and am going to commence some other work soon, but just now I am not doing anything. And yet we complain that we have no time. An Indian Chief of the Six Nations once said a wiser thing than any philosopher. A white man remarked in his hearing that he had not time enough. Well, replied Red Jacket, gruffly, I suppose you have all there is! He is the wisest and best man who can crowd the most good actions into now.

NEW FALL GOODS.

BONNIS & GARDNER have received per packet from London and Glasgow, 423 Packages, British, French, and American DRY GOODS, all of which have been personally selected.

SHAWLS.—British, French, and German, Long and Square Reversible, Llama, Guano, Italian Moss, and other styles.

MANTLES.—Whitely, Seal, Lambskin, Leopard, and Russian Furs, in every size and shape; Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

FURS.—An entire new stock of Chinchilla, Martin, Seal, Squirrel, Muskrat, and Ermine; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety of Winseys, Delaines, Merinos, Arabian Lustres, Alliance Cord, and other new materials.

BELLING GOODS.—Children's Muffs, Victorines, Amaran, Riding Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Capes and Dresses.

DRY GOODS.—Every novelty in Plaid; every new design in Flannel and Striped; an immense variety