TO ADVERTISERS. In order to secure the insertion of advertisements in our regular edition, it is absolutely necessary that they be sent to the office before 12 o'clock, noon. The paper must be put to press at a particular moment, so that supplies to agents in the country may be sent off by the earliest trains in the afternoon, and with our present large edition, we cannot delay for advertisements or anything else. Our friends will therefore please send their advertisements at as early an hour in the day as possible. Those sent after 12 v'clock are likely to be omitted.

THE NEW IRONSIDES.

The destruction by fire of the ironplated war steamer, New Ironsides, is a national loss very much to be deplored She was the finest vessel of her class afloat, for whatever may be said of other iron-plated steamers, not of the Monitor kind, none of them have been tested as the New Ironsides has been. She was an excellent sea-going vessel; her armor was never penetrated, though the batteries of Charleston harbor were repeatedly opened upon her, and her sides bore hundreds of marks where shot and shell of every kind had struck her. Her battery was of extraordinary strength, and she gave more uneasiness to the Charles ton defenders than all the rest of the fleet put together, and it was only her draught of water, which was too great for the obstructed harbor, that prevented her from reducing the forts and securing the fall of the city. The New Ironsides was a splendid illustration of Philadelphia mechanical skill, and her loss is felt peculiarly in this city. But she made a history during her brief career, and her name will be carried down with scarcely less honor than that which attaches to the Old Ironsides of our infant

THE SURRATT CASE. The leading Copperhead organ in this city is out, this morning, with an article which bears the ear-marks of its writer so distinctly that it would not require a very profound student of the "Tales of a Grandfather" to discover them. The writer assumes, first, that the Surratts were all innocent of any complicity in the murder of President Lincoln; second that all the conspirators who were exe. cuted for their share in the crime were murdered, because they were tried and convicted by a court that had no legal existence; third that the Government knew that John H. Surratt was innocent and that it did not desire to arrest him until now, when it suits some selfish purpose to do so; fourth that this purpose is an attempt to "muffle" and "handcuff" him" into saving his own life by swearelieve that the wounds he bears were not inflicted by a vulgar

The first of these propositions has been passed upon satisfactorily by authorities that were quite as competent as the late District Attorney of the county of Philadelphia, to decide the question of the legality and jurisdiction of General Hunter's military court. The second proposition falls to the ground along with the first. The third involves an attack on the administration of Andrew Johnson, which no decent Republicans would make, much as they may despise the President and his principal adviser in the State Department. The fourth in the list of assumptions is the most infamous of all. The attempt to fasten upon the administration a design to persuade or force Surratt into making a Titus Oates of himself, and induce him to save his life by implicating innocent people, would be atrocious to the last degree, were it not that the assertion may have the excuse of being a lawyer's trick to throw discredit, in advance, upon a witness whose evidence he fears will be damaging to his client. It is believed by many that Jefferson Davis was privy to the assassination scheme, and that Surratt is in possession of sufficient knowledge of the entire business to convict the "Stern Statesman" of a less questionable crime, in a legal point of view, than treason. It would be a fine stroke of policy to destroy the credit of this important witness before his evidence is taken in a court of justice. But the writer of the article under consideration gets out another "anchor to windward," in a style of argument that would do credit to a Quarter Sessions quibbler. He says:

"Messrs. Stanton and Holt, and perhaps we may add Mr. Seward, are reputed to be good lawyers. They have certainly read Blackstone, and they have seen all along and see now that after Booth was shot before trial, and Harold, the only other principal in the murder, convlcted by an illegal tribunal, John H. Surratt, if tried in a Court of Law, cannot be convicted. He was no principal. cipal. He was on his way to Canada, a thousand miles from the scene of blood. He was at most what lawyers know as an ac was at most what lawyers know as an accessory before the fact, who cannot be convicted unless his principal has been—that is, if the rule of the common law prevails in the District of Columbia. We repeat, there were at the most but two principals, Booth and Harold. Boston Corbett shot Booth in the beauty and these repeats the in the the barn, and there was no conviction in his

"Harold was a principal in a certain sense, but he never was convicted. The acts of the military commission must in law be pronounced of no effect, absolutely null." The inside meaning of all this is perfeetly plain. If Surratt can be satisfied that the Government cannot hold him for his share in the assassination, the attempt to make "State's evidence" of him fails, because he has no motive to influence him to tell what he knows of the transaction. If he keeps his lips sealed and is discharged, as he must of

come to his old home, and he will go back among congenial spirits with the additional claim upon them that he had not betrayed the momentous secrets of his old friends and employers.

But what does the honest and patriotic reader think of having Blackstone shoved in between outraged justice and one of the principal assassins of their late beloved Lincoln? There can be no punishment of accessories until the principals are convicted and punished-we hold that there were but two principals; Booth and Harold-Booth was shot in a barn by Sergeant Corbett and therefore he was not convicted—Harold was tried by an illegal court and by it was murdered, and so he was not convicted, Ergo Surratt cannot be convicted although the evidence of his complicity is clear as the noonday sun! Why not go a step further and declare that as Booth and Harold had been "illegally murdered," there had never been an assassination at all, and that Mr. Lincoln is still living? This kind of logic may suit the leaders of the party that looked upon Mr. Lincoln as an usurper, and that eulogized Jefferson Davis as a "stern statesman;" Stonewall Jackson as a "Christian gentleman," and the traitor Lee as a Chevalier Bayard. It may suit such men as these, but it will not suit the great loyal masses who call treason treason, and murder murder; and who will insist that when the victim of the assassin is their beloved President, no legal quibbling shall be permitted to stand between justice and the criminal. let the latter be who or what he may. The article in question concludes as

follows: "It is quite within the range of possibility that through John H. Surratt's agency Mr Seward may attain the darling object of his later thoughts of making some people be-lieve that the wounds he bears were not inicted by a vulgar assailant."

There are very many persons who are no admirers of "Mr. Seward's Diplomacy," as displayed of late; but there are very few who could be found willing to charge the Secretary of State with a desire to suborn a witness, to testify falsely against innocent men in order to gratify "the darling object of Mr. Seward's later thoughts of making some people believe that the wounds he bears were not inflicted by a vulgar assailant." That is precisely what the paragraph quoted above means; no more and no

THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCI-

Philadelphians should take more than ordinary pride and pleasure in maintaining their Academy of Natural Sciences, because it is one peculiar to their city; there being nothing equal to it, of its kind, elsewhere in America, while in certain departments it is superior to any of the great museums of Europe. The collections have long since outgrown the ing away the life of somebody else, and | accommodations that can be afforded to last that Mr. Seward is desirous of mak- them in the present building, at the many rare and invaluable specimens of natural history must be lost, unless a new building of greater capacity can be procured. An opportunity is offered, as the readers of this paper have already been informed, of procuring a new site and erecting an extensive building, in every way adapted to the wants of the Academy; but earnest effort on the part of the managers and liberal aid on the part of the citizens are needed to make this offer available, as all past subscriptions are conditioned on raising the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

> Between this time and the 1st of January, subscriptions to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars must be given, in order to make good the previous ones and to secure the purchase of the new site and guarantee the erection of the new building. This is a small sum to raise in a population of about eight hundred thousand persons, and it will be mortifying and discreditable if the project should fall through. The Academy has had a free museum of natural history for nearly fifty years. Its collections are estimated to be worth, commercially, half a million of dollars; but their scientific value is beyond all estimate. To secure this great museum, and make it more valuable and more creditable to the city, no efforts should be spared. Many citizens have been very liberal and some of them, when their subscriptions have been called in, have added ten, or fifteen, or twenty per cent. to the amount originally put down. But still the fund falls short, and the time for completing it is fast slipping by. Those willing to aid in preserving the Academy, and placing it in a building which shall be monumental and ornamental, as well as secure and commodious, should send in their subscriptions to the Building Committee, the Chairman of which is Dr. W. S. W. Ruschenberger, 1932 Chestnut street. Who, that is able to give, will refuse a Christmas gift to the Academy of Natural Sciences?

PENNSYLVANIA'S ADOPTED CHILD-BEN.

There are now in various schools of Pennsylvania, receiving care and education at the expense of the Commonweelth, between three and four thousand little boys and girls, orphans of Pennsylvania soldiers and sailors who perished in the war for the Union. Early in that war, when men were volunteering, and were leaving their weeping wives, Governor Curtin promised them that the State would provide for the children of those who might not return. That pledge has been fulfilled mainly through his efforts. He has recommended all the legislation on the subject that has been adopted. He was the author of the scheme for educating and providing for the orphans at schools necessity be if there is no charge upon | already established, instead of creating which to hold him, he is sure of a wel- new institutions, where they would ap-

near like charity children, instead of | book, must have been edified as they being the offspring of heroes. Besides, new institutions, which would have cost a great deal of money, would have been a useless expense to the State in a few years, for by that time, the soldiers orphans will all have grown up and been educated. The Governor very wisely preferred to place them in good schools already established, and the children are now distributed among twenty odd different institutions, eleven of which are in Philadelphia. No State has done better for the children of her dead heroes than Pennsylvania, and all that has been done has been under the urgent advice of Governor Curtin. He has done many things, during his six years in office as Governor, to entitle him to the gratitude and affection of the people of Pennsylvania. But his care for the soldiers, their wives and their offspring, will especially secure for him the most grateful remembrance.

PATENT TRANSLATION.

Translating is called traducing in French and some other modern languages. One of the most notable specimens of traduced Italian that we have seen is the English version of Phèdre, Phædra, or Fedra, as it is indiscriminately called, which is given in the libretto of Racine's tragedy that is furnished to the admiring hearers of Madame Ristori. The translator, or traducer, has evidently had his English education neglected, and we cannot help having doubts whether his Italian has fared any better. The "traduction," in fact, reads as if it had been made from the original French, by a person only moderately acquainted with English-It is, however, most entertaining reading, and a hearer of Ristori, wrought up to the highest pitch while she is reciting and acting so grandly, may have the English version in the entr'actes. He may thus have an agreeable alternation of tragedy and comedy.

Some examples of this remarkable specimen of translating Italian into English are worth giving, though it can only be fairly judged as a whole. If Mme. Ristori and her company were to play Phèdre in the English of this translation, they would put the gravest audience into convulsions of laughter. Imagine "Enon" speaking of "Fedra's' misery to "Ippolito" and telling him, "The queen touches her fatal end," which is the English translation of the line "Tocca già la Regina all'ultim'ora." Again "Enon," striving to encourage 'Fedra," says to her, in the Italian ver-

sion, "Ogni momento uccide. Ristaura le tue forze: la fiammella Della giovane tua vita raccendi." This is put into English by the trans-

lator as follows: "But delay not, each moment kills you. Repair promptly your weakened strength. Whilst that of your days ready to consume

themselves, The flame lasts yet and can relight itself." Then "Fedra" replies in the simple

but expressive words: "Oh troppo, Enon, troppo duro;" which the translator converts into "I have too much prolonged their culpa-

ble duration!" Again, "Fedra" exclaims "Basta!" and this is diluted into "I have told thee sufficient!" Further on in the play, she accosts "Ippolito" as "Figlio de Teseo," which most persons would translate as "Son of Theseus." But this translator makes it "Worthy son of the hero that has given thee to the day!" In another place "Fedra" exclaims to "Enon," 'M'aborre," and the translation makes it, "He detests ma!" which is rather singular, as the maternal relative of "Fedra" does not appear in the play, and there does not appear to be any rea-

In the fourth act there is a scene in which the acting and the voice of Ristori are such as to move every heart, and these lines occur:

son for "Ippolito's" disliking that per-

"Ma nutrite di fele, ebbra di pianto, Esposta agli importuni occhi del vulgo, Neppure al pianto abandonarmi osava. Fin questa amara voluttà, delitto, Eia per Fedra, a mascherar costretta Sotto fronte serena, il cruccio ascosa, A divorar, pronte a scoppiare, il pianto!"

Fancy the effect of this passage if Ristori were to recite it in the English text of the authorized translation, which is as follows: 'Nourished with gall, soaked in tears,

Still in my evil too closely observed, I dare not in my tears bathe myself at leisure; I taste tremblingly this mournful pleasure.

And under a severe countenance disguise my tears."

Or imagine the emotion of the audience if she should recite the simple words, "I numi istesso dell'Olimpo," (Even the gods of Olympus) in the Anglican version. which is: "The goods even, the goods that inhabit Olympus!" Here the printer, as well as the translator may have been at fault; but, if it were not for the fun and nonsense of the thing, it would be scandalous to have such stuff put before an intelligent public as an English translation. "Fedra's" last expiring words, uttered by the great artist with inconceivable and indescribable feeling, are, speaking of the fatal poison she has

"Scender le sento verso il cor; un fitto Velo ai languidi rai confonde e toglie Del di l'aspetto e l'ira tua. La morte Rapisce a me la luce, e al mondo, al cielo, Che il viver mio contamino, la rende."

This is put into English by the traducer thus: "Already even to my heart the venom

reaches In this expiring heart throws an unknown cold; Already I cannot see but through a mist The heaven and the husband that my presence outrages,
And death, from my eyes taking away the clearness, Restores to the day which they soiled all its

traced her dying agonies through such a passage as this. Then, too, they must have been also entertained with the stage direction of "He exits." and "She exits," which occurs repeatedly throughout the translation. Only a few examples of this traduced Italian have been selected. But there are whole scenes in quite as bad English, and showing quite as small an amount of literal atherence to the Italian. The librettoof Phedre, in English and Italian. is quite worthy of a place in any library of nonsense, if collectors of such can be

The Artists' Fund Society. The collection of pictures at the new rooms of the Artists' Fund Society, 1334 Chestnut street, is one of the best, by Philadelphia artists, ever offered to the public A sale of the larger portion of them will take place to-morrow evening, the proceeds being for the maintenance of the gallery.

The visitor will, of course, be attracted by the several noble marine views by Hamilton, which are in his very best style, He should not fail also to examine this great artist's Nisgara sketches, hanging in the south gallery. The mighty cataract is represented in a score or more of bold, dashing views, including some wonderful bits of the rapids and the whirlpool.

Mr. T. Moran hasseveral masterly works, and No. 14, the "Arrival of Lalla Rookh at the Imperial Palace," is a wonderful romance on canvas, which is worthy of Turner's best efforts. Mr. E. Moran has several fine marine views, and there are a couple of pictures by Mr. P. Moran, another member of this talented family, that will be admired. Mr. George C. Lambdin is represented by

several lovely pictures. The small one, No. 20, called "The New Knife," is excellent in composition and color, and expressing a certain humor that he does not often attempt. Mr. W. T. Richards, in addition to several excellent woodland views, has two most refreshing relaxation by reading of scenes on Mt. Desert Island, which reveal new talent in him. There are several beautiful landscapes by F. DeB. Richards, who has made great progress lately, and is taking high rank among that class of painters.

Messrs, D. R. Knight, E. B. Wood, Milne Ramsey, W. E. Winner, L. Williams, L. Julliard, and other talented artists, have also excellent pictures, and the collection, as a whole, is well worthy a visit; while the sale of to-morrow evening will afford an opportunity of procuring works that will be reditable wherever seen.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR VETHARE.-We regret to announce the death, at the ripe age of seventy-rive, of Professor Henry Vethake, who for so long a period has been identified with institutions of learning in this city. He died at his residence yesterday, after a brief illness, and his friends have been shocked at the intelligence, as, until a very recent period he appeared in his usual health and spirits. Professor Vethake was a native of Continental Europe, and had been highly educated previously to his becoming a citizen of the United States. His thorough scholarship made him prominent in the literary and educational world many ears ago, and he was elected and acted as Professor of Mathematics at Princeton and at Dickinson College nearly a generation since. Subsequently he was chosen as Professor of Mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania. He resigned this position, however, and traveled in Europe. On his return he was elected Provest of the University, which place he held until he resigned it for the post of Professor in the Polytechnic College-a position he held until the time of his death.

Professor Vethake was one of the ablest mathematicians in the country, and his scientific culture was broad and general. In 1838 he published an able work on "The Principles of Political Economy." In his moments of relaxation he was a most genial companion, and for more than twenty-five years he was almost a daily attendant at the Athenaum, where his fame as a first-class chess-player still survives. He used to combat champions like Mr. Charles Vezin, and he also did not disdain to try issues with Maelzel's automaton chess player. Prof. Vethake was extremely agreeable in congenial society. He had a large fund of anecdote, and he was full of quaint, dry humor. As Provost of the University he managed the institution ably, and he will be affectionately remembered by all the graduates.

DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT.-The death of Lyon J. Levy, Esq , a gentleman who was well known to the people of Philadelphia, took place on Friday last. Mr. Levy. who was an Englishman by birth, came to the United States in the year 1829, and settling in Philadelphia, entered into busi. ness as a retail dry goods merchant, on Second street, near Chestnut. His enterprise, integrity and business tact gained him both patronage and confidence, and his business increased very rapidly. He subsequently removed to Chestnut street, below Fifth, where his establishment was the constant centre of attraction to fashionable dry goods shoppers. From this location he afterwards removed to a splendid store in Chestnut street, above Eighth. In 1857 Mr. Levy had an attack of paralysis, and this fact, in connection with the commercial crisis of that period, caused him to retire from business. He has been in failing health ever since, and his death took place at the time we have stated. Mr. Levy was greatly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

The Empress Carlotta. A despatch, sent to us by the United States and European Associated Press, was printed on Saturday afternoon, announcing the death of the Empress Carlotta, of Maxico at Miramar. The report is not confirmed by the cable despatches of the old Associated Press, and it is declared to be false. The unhappy lady was ill at the last accounts. and her death is not an improbable circumstance. But it would be a wicked thing to invent such a story, and, if it turn out to be a story, we regret that currency should have been given to it in these columns.

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FAILURE OF THE BURGLARS.

They could not Drill the Spiegel Eisen.

On Saturday evening, the 3d of November, our bank was entered by burglars. The office of the bank being without an occupant, they had undisputed possession, and I have no doubt employ ed their time uninterruptedly till morning in efforts to react the treasure of the bank. But thanks to the pretection afforded by one of your Burglar Proof safets, which on this occation preved to be impregnable, they were foiled. The ontside or fire-proof door of the Safe was crilled and blown open. They then commenced on the burgular-proof and after knocking off the dial of the lock, at d knob that throws the boits, they attempt to drive the lock off, but without success; they also used wedges and a heavy sedge, but failed in all. They left behind them a large assortment of tools, consist ing of two crowbers, a heavy sledge, wooden malletiwo steel wedges, and a variety of chisels.

Having occazion to be at my office (which is connected with the bank) at about 11 o'clock A. M.; an Sunday. I made the discovery of the aforesaid visitation and failure to open the burgular-proof part of the safe, although they had knocked off the dial-plate of the lock and otherwise diaflarred and abured the safe, which prevented any one but a skillful operator or practical mannifacturer of safes and locks to o, ent the safe. practical manufacturer of sates and locks to open the sate.

The necessities of the case were plainly presented, and we lost no time in despatching an agent to Clevelard to procure a proper person to one our safe. Calling at your agency, no suitable person was found. We then suplied to another house in the safe business, who very kindly turnished us a practical manufacturer of takes a person who understood the stence and the manufacture of locks and safes to perfection.

He arrived as dwitt the assistance of two of the most powerful men in the village (quarrymen, who are far our for heavy strokes with the cledge-hammer), operations were commenced at 10% octock A. M., on bonday, and the work continued uncessing till-so clock P. M., wheb they became too tired to work longer and adjourned.

The next morning about 7% o'clock the work was again resumed with the same help, and at 11 A. M. success attracted our efforts, and we again had the pleasure of knowing that our property was safe. Had it been placed in a less powerrul safe, the tables would have been turned in favor of the robbers.

Mr. H. A. Kent, of the house of Kent & Co., of your city, has instructions to arrange with you for a normale.

President Kent National Bank.

Hent, Oh'o, November 17, 1868.

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