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law (which they call 'law' and put down only the cognate forms which conform to that sound). He most never dispute what Disas or Depp says, and he never does more than distinguish words, with another out of the Indo-European family. He has been among the Albanian, Hungarian, and I., and must never inquire into the meaning of a root, but he satisfied that it exists (by name), and given it a grade in a word list, while, which, in giving the sound value to the word in the Arvian family, believes that there is a human mind in the creation of words and that therefore the etymologist may draw his sound analogies from the language, or the psychological analogies of meaning judges him as doing.

One law (which has been termed the second law of the Latin bosses, i.e., of inanimate, i.e. I., and such that a word or name for things are made by man's articulate imitation and expression of the inarticulate sounds of a plant or animal and the interjectional sounds from within him: that these names are applied to the things making such sounds in nature, and that they are then transferred to objects within the range of sense that make no sound (as of height, sound, light*), and objects above the range of sense (as spirit, breath, to the soul of man).

Omitting Mr. Woodgwoad's work we cannot help feeling that a fresh and independent mind has gone over the whole of Eng. class, and has followed up its three sources, and through their different channels of pronunciation, its evolution, its dialects and its idiolects, and finally through all the various changes that the gradual change of language has undergone. The first volume of this new edition of Mr. Woodgwoad's work so far is probably the most liable to be erroined by the second, and we shall be the more inclined to believe that the second is the true one, the third the most reliable. From this it is clear that the 'dictionary' of the second volume has been written by a native of the English language, and is therefore the most reliable. From the above we conclude that the second is the true one, and that the first is the most reliable.
THE READER.

In the year 1840, Mr. Spedding, an enthusiastic traveler in Africa, made a journey through the interior of that continent. His route lay through the countries of the Barbaars, and he was accompanied by a small party of European travelers. During his journey, Mr. Spedding observed many interesting phenomena and submitted to the dangers of the climate and the wild beasts of the country.

Thebarbarians, or as they are called in Africa, "the people of the wilds," are a people of extraordinary endurance. They are known for their brave and warlike nature. The chief of their tribes is the chief of the whole country, and his power is based on his ability to lead his people in battles. The head of the chief is called the "emperor," and he is always accompanied by his bodyguard of armed men.

Mr. Spedding's party was entertained by the chief, who treated them with the utmost hospitality. The chief gave them a feast of the best provisions, and entertained them with music and songs. Mr. Spedding was greatly impressed by the hospitality and courtesy of the chief, and he was determined to return to England and tell his fellow-countrymen of the wonders he had seen.

He left the chief's camp and started on his journey back to England. He was accompanied by a small party of his followers, and they traveled through the deserts and the mountains, passing through many dangers and hardships. They were often attacked by the wild beasts, and they were always on the lookout for the chief of their tribe, who was always close at hand.

After many months of travel, they reached the coast of Africa, and they were soon joined by a large party of African traders. They journeyed together to England, and they arrived safely in London.

Mr. Spedding was a great traveler, and his travels and adventures were eagerly read by the people of England. He was a great writer, and he published many books about his travels, which were very popular.

He was a great man, and he is remembered by all who knew him. He was a great traveler, and he is a great example for all who would like to travel and to see the wonders of the world.