

## THE TORONTO WORLD,

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MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1882. ents per month, the address being changed as often a

HOAXING THE PUBLIC.

The Globe did a big thing yesterday it got out a Sunday edition. As there was no news or anything special in the number, it is to be presumed that the Globe is henceforth to be published every agyin the year. How the old Presbyterian element n the back townships will groan forth when this becomes known!

Had there been any news The World would have been out: our office was never clesed, constant telegraphic communication with New was maintained, and had there public we would have printed it. The Globe, ever since The World "scooped" both it and the Mail by getting out a Sun day edition when Lord Cavendish and Under Secretary Bourke were shot, has been on the watch to retrieve its prestige. So yesterday was set upon as a fitting oppor tunity. And when no news came the Globe editor-and he was himself on the spot-got a few lines on from what appeared the Sunday New York Herald and then sent the paper out. The disappointment of the public when they realized the trick can be easily imagined. Bar the one statement regarding the movements of a certain Captain Rathbone, and the Globe extra contained nothing. And vet the Globe was filled with warlike head. ings. One black headline read "Arabi's artillery fire perfection." If they had fired grapeshot it might have been more effective ! Perfection never yet killed a man. There was no "great battle" on Saturday and the Globe knew it.

The proprietor of the Telegram was also greatly exercised. He rushed down town by a back street, bought a copy of the Globe, and then wrote a crayon editorial on a blanket and filled his windows with it. No

A MOURNING SUIT POR THE CITY SAVED. The "prophets after the fact," as Carlyle called them, who when a disaster like that of the Victoria at London a year ago, has occurred, tell us how it might have been avoided, are only exceeded in folly by those writers who point out in sensational terms the existence of a great danger without giving the means of avoiding it.

There is a morbid desire for excitement in the public mind of all great cities which is apt to satisfy itself with the contemplation of some unusually terrible con tingency, and then let the matter go n further. What is everybody's terror and business is nobody's business, till the catastrophe comes, and Alderman Wiseacre says "I told you so !"

The Toronto papers of Friday and Saturday were full of complaints which we hope are to some small degree over stated, of the over crowding of the steamboats plying to the island and the parks. It is notorious that much more than double the number allowed by law is habitually carried on board these boats. And again and again for the last several days have complaints of rowdyism of the worst kind filled the city journals. The manners of Coney Island roughs have been successfully imitated. Now it is obvious that if any exciting event draws the unthinking and half drunken crowd to port or starboard ; if a fight is on hand between two roughs; if a graduate of the street corners is engaged in an encounter of wits with a woman of the town : if a dog is thrown overboard, the rush of passengers will take place recklessly to one side of the ship and it is a mere matter of chance as to the force and direction of the wind, that the Victoria's accident does not repeat itself with the one exception that there would b most probably not a single survivor. Now for the remedy. The city authorities have no power in the matter, it does not lie in their province. The Ontario government has no power in the matter; the policeman on duty at the whaif has no power to de

any man who reads to day's World. It if most important that we should realize that the only power which can ensure of marine and fisheries in the dominion government. An application should be made to him for the appointment of inspectors or detectives to enforce the excellent law against overcrowding, which we already

that when we have noticed in past years the most shameful risk to human life by huddling human being together so densely that, in the event of any the slightest accident, it seemed impossible for any to

THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

We give this morning a lot of extracts rom the provincial press regarding the There is not another paper that is sufficiently the servant of the people to give these extracts without bending them to party ends. The World above all things seeks to be an impartial recorder of what is going on about it, and so gives both sides of this and other questions. Our own opinion is that the local elections

vill soon be held.

A few days ago the cable announced through all the press that Arabi Bey had ented to retire to a monastery. Hamlet advised Ophelia to get to a numery but never yet has Sultan stipulated that a brigand chief should get himself to a monastry. Nor did Abdul Hamid in the case of Arabi Our own geographer has just been reading recent French papers, and the idea struck in which the day was regarded at the beginhim to consult the world's gazetteer. In it there is mention made of a place near the time, under the old Jewish dispensation, Fifth cataract in Nubia called Monastir and this it was where Arabi was willing to retire to, but he had no idea of becoming a recluse. The cable had bulled the name

ONE CHECK ON CONSOLIDATION.

onastir into monastry.

Our great waterway will be one strong heck on consolidation. The Welland canal must be made thoroughly efficient, and if railway combination continues, the Georgian Bay capal will not be merely a isionary scheme. It may be built before nost people imagine. It will complete a direct all-water route, competing with the great American trunk lines to and from the seaboard; it will compete with the Grand Trunk and the Canada Pacific in their own country. Our failing is we have no De Lesseps. Mr. Capreol is a fine schemer. but he is not a builder or doer.

HOW TORONTO IS INTERESTED IN THE MO-NOPOLY.

For years Toronto has been trying to get on the esplanade, viz.: The Grand Truak, the Great Western, and the Northern rail ways. The factthat the three were rivals the ne of the other two, aided the city in keeping them in check. But consolidation removes the rivalry, and once the Grand Trunk has completed the grand gobble by swallowing the Northern the city front uestion will settle itself. The Grand Frunk will be so powerful that it will defy the corporation. Now or never must the city insist on getting back its property.

CANADA SOUTHERN TO THE PORE. The amalgamation of the Great Western and Grand Trunk altogether alters the attitude of Vanderbilt to the Canadian system. The Canadian Southern will for the first time soon be playing a Canadian part. Vanderbilt is looking for a St Lawrence outlet. Perhaps he may come to terms with the Pacific syndicate for the use of the Credit Valley and the Ontario and Quebec. If he can he will build an independent extension to Montreal rom some point near the eastern end of the Southern. One thing is certain, he is not going to let the Grand Trunk get the best of him. The Canadian Southern into Toronto with a Northwest extension in the direction of Sault Ste Marie is a not a distant probability.

HOW REPORM WAS PUT BACK

When Mr Blake had proved a most suc essful leader in Ontario, when he had overthrown John Sandfield's government, then was the time he should have been made leader at Ottawa. But Globe influence was too strong, and a Globe man was put at the head of the party. Later on when gritism had grown repugnant to the people, and after the reform party under its control had been overwhelmingly turned out of office then was Mr. Blake given a chance. But it was too late. His opportunity was when fresh from triumph in Ontario, when he was making Aurora speeches, when young Canada was looking to him for a new departure. Now he has first to heal the breacher in his own party before he can hope to

succeed against the enemy.

LECTURES ON ACOUSTICS An arrangement has been made to have course of six lectures in this city on Sound in September by Dr. Koenig of Paris, France, and Prof. Loudon of Toronto University. Dr. Koenig, whilst being without doubt the greatest living authority on experimental acoustics, has lately developed some new theories on the qualities wrong course in the whole theory of that

record of experiments planned with rage ingenuity, carried out with honesty, patience and consummate skill by the man whose type of the old Sabbath. exceptional abilities as experimentalist and constructor have done more than those of any other physicist to make the science of experimental acoustics what it is to-day." the lectures will be delivered at the

THE GOLD SPECULATION.

and altogether unexpected direction in Winnipeg. The latest fizzle is the alleged liscovery of gold deposits in the vicinity of the Lake of the Woods. So unimportant were the previous signs of the fever and so suddenly has it arisen that even now the excitement is almost at its height before people have fairly discovered the fact of its existence. Level headed Winnipeggers are talking and acting and becoming affected generally in a manner worthy of last wint-

in the present affair.

THE DAY OF REST. To those who are interested in the questions bearing on the privileges of this day, it would not be amiss to observe the manner ning of the Christian era. Previous to that the seventh day was observed, or at least supposed to be, with the utmost riger, the osest attention being paid to the very etter of the law. Among a certain class of the Jews quite another view was taken, the Sabbath being regarded by them as a "feast of the Lord," and the day to be spent as a high festival in feasting and rejoicing. On the inception of the new era the Christian Sabbath, or the first day in the week, was, if we are to credit reliable authorities. looked upon not as a day upon which men were net restricted to certain outward rules of conduct, but as a general day of rest as well as of edifying recreation. That in the early centuries the church gave great latitude in this respect, is fully evinced by the edict of Constantine, A.D. 321, which says, "Let all judges and people of the towns rest and all the various trades be suspended on the venerable day of the Sun. Those who live in the country, however, may freely and without fault attend to the cultivation of their fields (since it often happens that ne other and planting the vine) lest, with the loss of favorable opportunity the commodities offered by Divine Providence should be des-

In the year 538 A.D. we find that the third council of Orleans made the first step towards Sabbatarianism, recommending abstinence from labor on Sunday, in order to give more leisure time for religious exerto give more leisure time for religious exer-cises. The theory of the holiness of the Sabbath and of its binding force having that there is no spiritual meaning within Sabbath and of its binding force having once taken root has had its advocates and opponents ever since; but nearly all those who are looked upon as the great lights of the church have unanimously expressed the opinion that the christian Sabbath is not under restrictions, as was the Jewish Sabbath. Says Martin Luther, the acknowledged head and father of the Protestant church, "If anywhere the day is made holy fer the mere day's sake, if anywhere anyone sets up its obsake, if anywhere anyone sets up its observance on a Jewish foundation then I order you to work on it, to ride on its to dance on it, to do anything that will respect to the right to "assault and batter" with impunity. Until all parents and forewomen dance on it, to do anything that will reprove this eneroachment on the christian spirit and liberty." Again he says there is no necessity for keeping the Sabbath, but if it be kept, it should not be on account of Moses' commandment, but from the demands of nature.

Melanchton says "They who think that Melanchton says "They who think that is continued in the right to assault and batter with interpret to make the right to make the right

Melanchton says "They who think that by the authority of the church the observance of the Lord's day was appointed instead of the Sabbath, as if necessary, are greatly deceived.

Erasmus says "He that ordained the Sabbath ordained it for man's sake and not contrariwise-man because of the Sabbath day. It is meet therefore that the keeping of the Sabbath day give place to the commodity and profit of man."

order in the church, neither do I so regard the septenary number that I would bind the church to its observance

Grotius in commenting on the fourth commandment has the following, "The day of the Lord's resurrection was not observed by christians from any precept of God or of the apostles but by voluntary agreement of the liberty which had been given them. Bunyan says thus, "As for the seventh

day, that is gone to the grave with the signs and shadows of the old testament." Many other eminent divines both ancient and modern might be quoted as having expressed similar views. These opinions, however, were not intended by their authors of sounds which go to prove that the great to encourage the idea that the Sabbath was philosopher Hebuholtz has been for the last to be looked upon as a sort of holiday to be quarter of a century decidedly pursuing a devoted to pleasure, business or religion according to fancy. The fact that the above eminent authorities do not impose its observance as an obligation indicates that tended review in "Nature" of Dr. Koenig's they trusted to what they considered, or recent book. (June 29, 1882.) "Dr. Koe- hoped, would be a more potent influence, nig's work is a perspicuous and fascinating viz: An inward desire among christians to commemorate Christ's resurrection and to venerate the Deity by observing the anti-

THE NEW INVADER.

(To the Editor of The World.) SIR: At the present time the people of

of so youngs country as Ca railway policy and the land grabbing.

other question which it not so present at all important and happily less difficult to deal with. I refer to the immigration of the fast increasing hordes of English sparrows. These birds have been brought to Canada under false pretences. Their importers claimed that they were strictly insectivorous when such is not the case. More tivorous when such is not the case. are talking and acting and becoming affected generally in a manner worthy of last winter's land oresze, and the droves that are starting daily for the mining districts is enough to bring to mind the old California gold days. Already, however, accounts are coming in which are not in any way encouraging to the would-be speculator. As is usual in such cases the actual state of things is about ninety per cent below the glossy statements of interested claimholders. It will be the old story of the Cariboo District, Washoe and Virginia City; trom gold to silver, from silver to quicksilver, and from quioksilver back to gold again and so on.

Having once tasted of the excitements of which are pushed about a state of things business, so that any chance of bringing about a state of things similar to last winter will be eagerly seized upon by such. Moreover the natural desire for pelf implanted in every human breast will of itself work up excitement enough to turn all Manitoba erazy if there is really any bottom in the present affair.

The NAY OF REST.

Toronto, Aug. 12, 1882.

A REPLY TO "PARENT."

(To the Editor of The World.) SIR: Your correspondent "Parent" says,
'I join issue with J. L. F. that such corporal punishments (as are said to be administered to work girls) destroy self-respect. The question is really narrowed down to this : How would a parent like it himself? Let him answer that question; and then reminding himself of those divine words in which he believes, "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them," decide accordingly. If he still finds decision difficult he might profitably reflect upon Him who said "suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not." Surely He thus laid upon us the charge not to drive them away by harshness. We are not told these were particularly good or perfect "little children," but it is more than probable that in presence of His divine love and wisdom all the erils in them were, for the time at least, repressed and stilled. If parents would but accept the life He gives and live thus before their children, so bringing them into His presence as reflected in them, they would still find that His love and wisdom in them has power not only to attract the love of children but also to repress their evils. It seems easier, no doubt, to repress or restrain by the lash, but it is poor policy, for it only makes little hypocrites of them, and as hypecrisy is the worst of all sins and the one most denounced by the Lord, it is also the most effectual hindrance towards approaching Him. If to pelieve thus is to be "sentimental" (in the erroneous sense in which that word is currently used) then a good many fathers and mothers will have to plead guilty.

"A Parent" is right in concluding that I claim the divine word as the supreme authority as truth itself, but I believe thus is to be "sentimental"

I claim the divine word as the su-preme authority, as truth itself; but I have nowhere said that either Solomon's writings nor the epistles, however valuable they may be, are parts of that inspired word. If "Parent" were to acquaint him-

ing on this point agrees with that of Him whom the christian calls Master and Lord.

J. L. F. CRUELTY TO GIRLS-SOLOMON NOT

(To the Editor of The World.) SIR: In your issue of Aug. 18, " Parent" attempts to defend the cruel forewoman who suspended a girl by the wrists for an hour as a punishment, I, who am Calvin observes that it was used "only as also a parent and an old man, protest a remedy necessary to the preservation of against any one save the parent of the child flogging a girl of fifteen. To speak of such as children is preposterous. I have known of married ladies who were mothers at that age. But no matter how young or old the girl may be, no one can cruelly punish her in the manner referred to without committing a crime against right and iustice, and such a course should not be tolerated by our laws. I should regret to see a son of mine marry a forewoman who could be guilty of such conduct. I should regard the balance of his life most certainly a miserable one. "Parent" quotas Salamos a miserable one. "Parent" quotes Solomoras if his words and actions should decide as if his words and actions should decide this question. I have not much faith in Solomon as a trainer of youth. The example of a man with six hundred wives and three hundred concubines is not one which I would like to see my grand-children following. His building temples (high places) to heathen gods and worshiping at their alters is an example which I (high places) to heathen gods and worshiping at their altars is an example which I think "Parent" would not like his children to follow. It is to be supposed that he carried his maxims into practice in the training of his own children. Was the course of severity beneficial to his son? Was Rehoboam wise and good? No, his training had made him cruel and brutish. When he came to the throne his subjects asked to be relieved from some of the burdens which they found too heavy for their purse. The old councillors of his father, who had seen the effect of chastising with whips and had grown sick of that father, who had seen the effect of chastising, with whips and had grown sick of that course, advised him to leniency, but his training had formed his character, and at the suggestion of other youths he answered "My father chastised you with whips, I will chastise you with scorpions." The an-Canada have many difficult problems to will chastise you with scorpions.

IS DR. WILD A GREAT MAN? (To the Editor of The World.)

est men of the age. May I, like Rosa Dartle in David Copperfield, ask a few questions? Why does not this great man he say Tartarus with the accent on the second syllable instead of the first? Why say "Caucassus" with the accent on the second syllable instead of the first, Cau-Greek while he caunot pronounce the commonest word correctly? He pronounces the word anthropos as if it had the accent on the first syllable?

This great man preaches the absurd and utterly exploded craze that the English are the descendants of Israel; the lish are the descendants of Israel; the science of language, which, is as exact and certain a science as chemi try, proves it absolutely impossible that an Aryan language like English could ever have been developed from a Semitic language; doubly impossible in the span of time since the dispersion of the ten tribes, at which date Greek and Roman civilization having begun there is every reason to believe that the Gothic ancestors of the English worshipped Odin in the forests of the north, while the ten tribes grovelled in the ignobler Ballworship. Yet Dr. Wild pretends to identify these ten tribes with the English! Either the doctor is ignorant of what he is talking about, or he purposely misleads his ignorant hearers.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

MR. BLAIN AND THE WORLD.

(To the Editor of The World.) SIR: I see Mr. Blain objects to you publishing letters when the writer with holds his name. I like the anonymous plan the best. In such cases the facts or arguments are weighed, and these are as important when they come from an obscure writer as the same facts would be if they came from a man whose position is supposed to give weight to his words. Readers too often enquire "Who says this?" than the more important question, What is said. I like letters which are ANONYMOUS.

SHOULD THE PROVINCIAL ELEC-

Berlin Telegraph (Ref): It appears to us under these circumstances that if the Mowat government is to make a successful battle to uphold our territorial and constitutional rights, they should be backed up by a direct vote of the people, and that the course of duty and patriotism to Ontario, as well as respect for themselves is to lose no time in ascertaining what the real Hamilton Times (Ref). : There is

Fergus News Record (Ref). : We feel confidence until the time comes around in the natural way for the holding of the On

Bobcaygeon Independent : On these questions [provincial rights] Mr. Mowat might very properly appeal to the people for their decision. He and his colleagues have sustained the right of the province as

have sustained the right of the province as against the overbearing injustice of the dominion government.

Barrie Examiner (Ref).: We cannot see that the Ontario premier imperils his chance of success by an early appeal to the people, for he has nothing to gain by delay. If the eight or nine bye-elections now due were to come off and the opposition proved in any degree successful therein, it is certain they would do much better in a general contest.

Milton Champion (Ref): There is no good reason why Mr. Mowat and his colleagues should bring on a general election in the province a full year before the proper time, or that in doing so they should resort to Sir John A. Macdonold's policy of surprise.

Sir John's [Majority.]

The Toronto World published a summary of the composition of the new house of commons, in which a majority of 73 is conceded to the government. There is, however, an error in the figures of our contemporary, who claims Mr. Gagne, of Chicoutimi as a liberal. Then the World gives the opposi-tion three seats in Manitoba, although both Messrs. Watson and Ross ran as independents. With these errors rectified the government has a majority of 75, with two independents in the house.



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