THE NEW BIBLE.

The Issue of the Revised Old Testament.

SOME OF THE CHANGES MADE.

A last (Friday) night's London cable says: Copies of the revised version of the Old Testament were given to the newspapers at midnight last night. All the papers this morning contain copious extracts from the work. This revision is the most important event in the history of the English Bible since the publication of King James' translation in 1611. It involves no changes of the Hebrew text; no older manuscripts than the Masoretic having been discovered, and the idiom of the authorized version is most carefully preserved out of regard for the conservative feeling of the Church in its attachment for the language of the old version. All the errors of translation, however, have been removed, and the revision will be pronounced by every competent Bible reader to be a very great improvement. It presents the results of the combined labor of a large number of the best Hebraists and biblical scholars of England and the United States; most of them professors of Hebrew in universities and seminaries. It has, moreover, the advantage of the vast advances of the last fifty years in oriental philology, biblical geography, history and antiquities, all of which were but imperfectly understood by the forty-seven translators of the King James version. The new version is not a good version in place of a bad one, but a great improvement of a good version. The whole Bible, after twelve years of labor, appears in its revised English version before the people of Great Britain and America. The revised version is now

A FACT OF HISTORY.

Those who have labored in the preparation of it have carefully examined and reexamined every verse, sentence and word. They now commit it to the English-speaking world, knowing that the book will live while critics will die, and wishing only that their labors may contribute in this generation or the coming ones to make the scriptures clearer in their true meaning to all the men of the English race. The Bible appears bound with the New Testament. The preface opens with a statement of the general principles on which the revision has been conducted. The revisers have borne in mind their duty not to make a new translation, but to revise that already existing, and have departed from it only where they disagreed with the translators of 1611, upon the meaning of a word or sentence. The terms of natural history are only changed where it is certain that the authorized version is incorrect; where it is doubted; or there is an alternative rendering given in the margin. In some words of frequent occurrence the authorized version being either inadequate or inconsistent,

CHANGES HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED

with as much uniformity as practicable. For instance, "tabernacle of the congregation" has been everywhere changed to "tent of meeting." In regard to the word "Jehovah," the usage of the authorized version is followed, the revisers not thinking it advisable to insert it uniformly in place of "Lord" or "God," which, when printed in small capitals, represent words substituted by Jewish custom for the ineffable name. Of technical terms from the Hebrew one in three seems to have been gradually introduced. The word "grove" (Judges vi. 28) has been replaced by "ashera," with its plurals "asherim" and "asheroth." In the poetical books "sheol" replaces "hell," which has been changed in prose passages to "the grave" and "the pit," with "the sheol" in margin. Of these renderings of "hell," says the preface, "if it could be taken in its original sense as used in creeds, would be a fairly adequate equivalent for the Hebrew word, but it is so commonly understood as the place of torment, that to employ it frequently would lead to inevitable misunderstanding." In Isaiah xi. 4, where "hell" is used in more of its original sense, revisers have left "hell" in the text, putting "sheol" in the margin. "Abaddon," which has hitherto been known to English readers of the Bible only from the New Testament (Revelations ix. 11), has been introduced in three passages—once in Job and twice in Proverbs.

THE TERM "MEAT-OFFERING"

has been changed into "meal-offering," the former term having ceased to be the generic name for all food. A new plural—peoples—has been introduced, although sometimes this becomes "gentiles" when the contrast to "chosen people" is marked. All the headings of the chapters have been dropped, and the text has been divided into paragraphs. By this means the revisers have been enabled to rejoin Psalm x. to Psalm ix. and Psalm xiii to Psalm xii. and to begin Isaiah liii. at chapter lii. verse 13. The several days of the creation are made more prominent by breaks of a line between the verses. This expedient has enabled the revisers to make use of a dialogue form and to show the dramatic character of the Song of Songs—the first chapter for example is divided into seven speeches. The Psalms are definitely divided into five books, the last four beginning respectively at Psalms xlii., lxiii., xc. and cvii. A striking improvement is noticed in the printing of all the poetical passages in poetical form. This has been done in Psalms, Proverbs, Job and Canticles, but the prophets have been left in prose, however passionate their oratory. The songs of Lamech, Jacob, Miriam, Moses, Deborah and Hannah, Psalms of Jonah and Habakuk, and David's Lament (in II. Samuel i.) appear in versified ballad. The origin of Joshua's miracle, "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon," is indicated by its verse character, so also is the triumphal cry of Samson (Judges xv 16.) Examination of the more familiar passages and phrases discloses the fact that care was taken in preserving intact the household words of the Old Testament. The old literary form has been held sacred, and the revisers cannot be charged with any pedantic straining after the original text, but not all the familiar features of the Scripture have escaped untouched. The high priest no longer casts lots for the scape goat, he does so for a "zazel." The summary of each day's work at the creation now runs according to formula—"and there was evening and there was morning, one day," "there was evening and there was morning a second day," a third day, and so on, giving a suggestion of successive stages with long intervals. The "apples of gold," of Proverbs xx. 4-11, are now encased in "figured work" of silver, not in "pictures." "Vanity, and vexation of spirit" (Ecclesiastes ii. 17), has become "vanity and striving after wind." "Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them" (Psalms cxxv. 115), has been changed into "Happy is the man that hath filled his quiver with them."

PRINCESSES OF PEACE.

The Work of the Czarina, the Princess of Wales and the Crown Princess.

A Darmstadt cable says: When the diplomatic history of the Afghan incident comes to be written it will be seen how much the part of peace winners women have played. The fair and noble women who played the most important part in bringing about a peaceful result were the Czarina and her sister, the Princess of Wales, whom the Crown Princess of Germany has called the "Goddess of Peace." The Crown Princess herself did not interfere. Indeed, she is in the highest degree, being English born, dissatisfied with the present condition of things. It must not be understood, however, that this tender-hearted princess wished war; but she regards the part that Gladstone has taken as bringing about the humiliation of his country.

The Baron von Stockmar, son of the late Baron von Stockmar, who was the most intimate friend and adviser of the Prince Consort, and the Crown Princess' father, earnestly requested the Queen in a letter to put all her influence in the scales against war, as he could not believe, by reason of circumstances well known to him, in England's ability to achieve victory. He called to mind that the Prince Consort, in his political bequest, denoted Russia as the greatest enemy of Europe, and especially of England. Baron von Stockmar is paralyzed, and lives in Berlin, enjoying the friendship of the Crown Princess and of Queen Victoria, as did his father. It is well for England that feminine influence has been so successful.

THAT $100,000 SUIT.

The Chancellor Decides in Favor of the Defendants.

A suit which has created more than ordinary interest was tried this week before Vice-Chancellor Boyd in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. The damages were placed at $100,000. The particulars, briefly stated, are as follows: In the early part of 1883 Messrs. William Bell & Son, organ manufacturers, of Guelph, and Mr. A. W. Wright, of Toronto, formed a company for the manufacture of steel under a process discovered by George Marskell, of Niagara, Ont. Certain tests were held in February, 1883, which were reported in the TIMES, at which the provisional company attended and which were at the time deemed satisfactory. Besides those immediately interested a large number of newspaper men from various parts of Canada and the United States were invited and all seemed thoroughly pleased with the result of the test. Everything went on swimmingly for some time, when it is alleged the company forced the secret from Mr. Marskell under threat that no more funds would be forthcoming unless the secret was divulged. It was also charged that after the secret was given up to the company they backed out from their previous arrangement and refused to continue the works in operation. Suit was instituted against the Messrs. Bell & Wright by Mr. Marskell for breach of contract, the damages being laid at $100,000. Messrs. Howland, Arnoldi and Ryerson appearing for the plaintiff and Messrs. McDonald, Q.C., and B. B. Osler, Q.C., for the defendants. The trial was closed yesterday, the judge dismissing the case with costs. The defendants were prohibited from using the secret in any way, but were awarded the works at Niagara, the plaintiff having the right to purchase them within thirty day. An appeal from the decision is now under consideration by the plaintiff and his attorneys.

CHLOROFORM FOR A LITIGANT.

Offer to Test a Plaintiff's Claim by the Use of an Anesthetic.

An Erie, Pa., despatch says: In the second trial of the case of Louis Rosensweig against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway for $100,000 damages for injury to his person by being ejected from a limited New York express, near Cleveland, a year ago, Colonel Reyse, the Lake Shore attorney, startled the court with a motion to compel Rosensweig to be put under the influence of anesthetics for the sake of making experimental tests of the alleged paralysis of plaintiff's lower limbs. Rosensweig offered to submit, but his family doctor demurred and testified that he would not be responsible for the patient's life if he was chloroformed. The Court ruled that the motion was preposterous and ordered the case to go on.

A Quinquefoliate Strawberry.

Mr. I. Lovell, an English botanist, announces in *Nature* the interesting fact at Driffield there has been successfully cultivated a variety of strawberry many petioles of which will bear five leaflets, while the fruit is symmetrical and of rich flavor. The ordinary strawberry is trifoliate and the Duchesne strawberry unifoliate, but the excellent variety described by Mr. Lovell is unique and suggests still further possibilities of development in the genus to which the "fragrant berry" belongs. The strawberry has become so important a factor in our fruit supply that every improvement and extension of its cultivation will be welcomed by many millions.

In Memphis and Chattanooga the death rate of the colored population is more than double that of the whites, yet the negroes increase more rapidly. The explanation lies in the difference of the birth rate. A given number of whites, for instance, have six children in a year, of whom two die. The same number of negroes will have ten children, of whom they will lose five. Thus the negroes lose two and one-half times as many children as the whites, and yet gain upon them in the census records.

Muskrats destroy the levees and alligators destroy the muskrats. The New Orleans *Item* therefore recommends that the protection and propagation of alligators shall be encouraged by an act of Assembly.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Latest News from All Over the World.

There are no signs of smallpox abating in Montreal.

The Parisian, with 96 cabin, 60 intermediate and 584 steerage passengers, arrived at Rimouski at midnight on Friday. Her mails were forwarded at 2 a.m.

Kingston Women's Medical College faculty has been reorganized. Dr. Lavel remains dean of the college, and Dr. Alice McGillivray returns from Toronto and becomes professor in two subjects.

Deposits in the Dominion Postal Savings Banks for last month amounted to $547,118, and the withdrawals to $601,479, being an increase in deposits of $63,630, and a decrease in withdrawals of $13,872, as compared with those of April, 1884.

Tracklaying on the last C. P. R. gap, near Jackfish Bay, was continued yesterday as usual, and the last spike was driven by Walter Ross at 9.45 p.m. Mr. VanHorne and his party are expected to reach Port Arthur over the completed line tonight.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning burglars entered the residence of Mrs. Gale, of Strathroy, and abstracted a quantity of silverware, jewellery and other articles without disturbing the family. They gained entrance through the cellar window.

An extensive seizure of valuable machinery for printing bank notes has been made by the customs in Montreal. The machines were imported from New York, and the man who brought them endeavored to evade payment of duty by representing that they were "settler's effects."

A court-martial is being held at Halifax on the lieutenant of H. M. S. Garnet, who was in charge of the boat that captured Captain Boyton and others in New York harbor after the captain had placed a dummy torpedo on the Garnet. The investigation is still unfinished, and the naval authorities will not speak of it.

A locomotive and all the cars except the passenger coaches of a mail train, went through a trestle near Yale, B. C., sixty feet high, yesterday morning. The fireman and brakeman were killed, and the express messenger and mail clerk slightly injured. Two spans of the trestle had been washed away.

Bismarck is ill, confined to his bed with bronchitis.

The *Moniteur* says Mr. Errington will return to Rome as British Ambassador to the Vatican.

Hon. John Naish, formerly Attorney-General, has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Gen. Graham embarked yesterday at Suakim for England. A number of officers left during the week.

The Russian police are making domicilian visits. A man arrested killed an inspector of police and wounded a sergeant.

The Parnellites intend holding a demonstration at Newry next Sunday, as the commencement of a political campaign in Ulster.

The Duke of Edinburgh will succeed Admiral Sir John Hay in command of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, if peace is definitely secured.

Mr. Parnell, since his marriage, has taken to keeping a carriage, and now resides in a fine villa at Blackheath, and receives but a few of his old friends.

A special says it was rumored in London last night that Russia had demanded and obtained from Persia the release of Ayoub Khan, the deposed Ameer of Afghanistan.

Gen. Wolseley has issued a farewell address, announcing the withdrawal of the British troops from the Soudan, and highly praising the conduct of all departments during the campaign.

Cardinals Manning and Newman have contributed to the controversy of the desirability of founding a Catholic college, under Catholic authority, in the Oxford University. The latter favors the scheme, while the former is opposed to it.

The London *News* denies that England has given way to the other Powers on the question of the supervision of the Suez Canal. It asserts that Earl Granville's circular stipulating that the regulation of belligerent traffic in time of war shall be entrusted to Egypt is still maintained.

The Czar has issued an ukase that hereafter the Russian language shall be taught in all schools in the German provinces along the Baltic, and shall entirely replace the German language. A similar edict has been issued in Warsaw, making the Russian language the sole language taught in elementary schools throughout Russian Poland.

A large force of returning Royal Marines from the Soudan arrived at Chatham yesterday afternoon. As they disembarked they were greeted with cheers from the large crowds that lined the docks and decked the harbor with small boats. The marines were afterward reviewed by General Williams, who applauded their bravery in trying times.

The promised official papers relating to the Afghan frontier question have been laid before Parliament. They cover the well-known ground up to the Penjdeh incident, and throw no light whatever on the nature of the negotiations since. The documents show aggression on the part of Russia upon the Ameer's territory, of which Herat is a salient point.

A Glasgow procession of Orangemen marched into the Coatbridge suburb yesterday afternoon with Orange flags and regalia, and the band playing Orange airs. The Catholics attacked the procession with stones and clubs. A fierce street fight ensued. The local constables finally restored order, after several on both sides had been injured. Sixteen rioters were arrested.

Mr. George Mathews, manager of the Waterford (Ireland) branch of the National Bank, has been killed by a bicycle accident. He was riding at high speed in the suburbs of Waterford when his wheel came in collision with a dog, and Mr. Mathews was thrown over the bar upon his head, falling with such force as to break his neck.

The British Government issued diplomatic papers yesterday, stating that it will be compelled to regard as a hostile act any movement of Russia toward Herat. It is also announced that Russia has spontaneously disclaimed any menacing intentions with regard to Herat. The British Government is therefore favorably inclined to consider the question at issue between England and Russia settled satisfactorily to both countries.

The approach of the general election campaign is bringing forward unexpected political strength among the British workingmen, who are concentrating everywhere upon labor candidates for Parliamentary seats, particularly in the larger boroughs. A movement has been organized to raise a number of workmen to the magisterial bench in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Several members of trades associations have already been offered magisterial appointments.

The final instalment of the Granville-DeGiers despatches on the Afghan dispute will be issued during the recess of Parliament. The Conservatives will postpone parliamentary action until all the papers are presented. The dominant feeling among Liberals is that Earl Granville's conduct was weak. The *Observer* (Liberal) says the despatches chiefly show the cynical humor with which Russia pursued her aggressions. On Parliament resuming Mr. Bourke, in the House of Commons, and the Marquis of Salisbury, in the House of Lords, will propose votes of censure against the Government. The debates thereon will be the last parliamentary demonstration before the close of Parliament.

Parliamentary circles are greatly excited over the attacks on the private character of Mr. Gladstone, Sir Charles Dilke and the Marquis of Hartington in letters sent to a Paris paper by Count Paul Vasali, the advance sheets of which have been supplied to a number of English papers. Mr. Gladstone's name is connected sensationally with those of a lady described as "Laura B." and Mrs. Langtry. Count Vasali refers to Lord Hartington's alleged long connection with a celebrated Duchess. "She governs him entirely," the Count says, "and is discreet enough to respect the proprieties of society, which, thankful for this concession, closes its eyes." Equally unscrupulous is Count Vasali's reference to Sir Charles Dilke. It is rumored steps will be taken to suppress the publication of the letters in the English papers.

Jennie Yarnell, a young lady, aged 19, suicided at Shenandoah, Pa., yesterday by shooting herself through the heart. Her father had been drinking heavily, and she killed herself to avoid disgrace.

Since last report seven deaths have taken place at Plymouth, Pa., and many are reported beyond recovery. It will be a week or more before the critical period of many of the new sick will have passed. It is expected the death rate will be high for the next few days.

Ben Van Eyster, once a prominent vessel owner and lake captain, suicided at Chicago, on Sunday night by jumping into the river while intoxicated. His property was swallowed up in expenses of trials for killing a tug captain six years ago and a hackman in 1882. Of late he has been little better than a thriftless laborer.

Hairston Terry, son of General Terry, superintendent of the Sate penitentiary, Virginia, presented T. A. Jetter, a prominent citizen, with a dog recently which the latter named after Terry's sister. Meeting Terry on Saturday, Jetter asked him why he did not come and see his kinsfolk (meaning the dog), when Terry shot Jetter dead.

Julia Kramer, aged 18, while conversing with Wm. Newman, an accepted suitor, at Locust Gap, yesterday morning, was approached by Peter Knolbauch, a rejected lover, who joined in the conversation. A moment later he drew a revolver and sent a ball through Miss Kramer's head, remarking that he would either marry her or kill her. A second shot passed through the young lady's hand, but a third shot aimed at Newman did not take effect. Knolbauch was arrested and an attempt to lynch him was prevented by the police. The lady will die.

A Grasshopper Diet for Horses.

A gentleman driving a little bay horse attached to a buggy left Folsom the other morning for this city at the same instant that the train pulled out for Sacramento. He arrived just five minutes after the train. The animal he drove was a common mustang, but evidently had considerable speed and lots of bottom. In conversation he said: "I turned him out about two weeks ago on a field near White Rock. All he could find to eat was grasshoppers, and I think for giving animals speed, limbering up their stiff joints, giving them a kind of a Maud S. style or a Jay-Eye-See gait grasshopper can't be beat. Allow that horse to feed on grasshoppers for one month and I will speed him for 100 miles against the best locomotive Stanford has got."—*Sacramento Record-Union.*

Loving Names.

"They certainly do quarrel, Mrs. Crapsey."

"Pshaw! I don't believe a word of it. Why, they fairly dote on each other."

"But I heard her call him an old fool myself."

"Why, bless you, that's nothing."

"It ain't?"

"La, no; that's only a way she has of being loving and cheerful."—*Chicago Ledger.*

The Effect of Culture.

Boston Girl (to Uncle James, a farmer)—Do you like living on a farm, Uncle James?

Uncle James—Yes, I like it very much.

Boston Girl—I suppose it is nice enough in the glad summer time, but to go in the cold and snow to gather winter apples and harvest winter wheat I imagine might be anything but pleasant.—*New York Times.*

Leo Hartman tells James Redpath that out of three thousand men and women whom he knew personally, enrolled in the revolutionary ranks between 1876 and 1878, nearly all have been killed or sentenced to hard laqour in Siberian mines. "I know," said Hartman, "of only two that are alive. By alive," he explained, "I mean free—not in prison." Revolutionists once in a Russian prison are the same as dead.

HINTS ON TRAVELLING.

Bill Nye's Advice to People Who Travel on the Railroad.

Many people have travelled all their lives and yet do not know how to behave themselves when on the road. For the benefit and guidance of such, these few crisp, plain, horse sense rules of etiquette have been framed.

In travelling by rail, on foot, turn to the right on discovering an approaching train. If you wish the train to turn out give two loud toots and get in between the rails so that you will not muss up the right of way. Many a nice, new right of way has been ruined by getting a pedestrian tourist spattered all over its first mortgage.

On retiring at night on board the train do not leave your teeth in the ice-water tank If every one should do so it would occasion great confusion in case of wreck. Experienced tourists tie a string to their teeth and retain them during the night.

If you have been reared in extreme poverty and your mother supported you until you grew up and married, so that your wife could support you, you will probably sit in four seats at the same time, with your feet extended into the aisles so that you can wipe them off other people while you snore with your mouth open, clear to your shoulder blades.

If you are prone to drop to sleep and breathe with a low death rattle, like the exhaust of a bath tub, it would be a good plan to tie up your head in a feather bed and then insert the whole thing in the linen closet; or, if you cannot secure that, you might stick it out of the window and get it knocked off against a tunnel. The stockholders of the road might get mad about it, but you could do it in such a way that they wouldn't know whose head it was.

Ladies and gentlemen should guard against travelling by rail while in a beastly state of intoxication.

In the dining car, while eating do not comb your mustache with your fork. By all means do not comb your mustache with the fork of another. It is better to refrain altogether from combing the mustache with a fork while travelling, for the motion of the train might jab the fork into your eye and irritate it.

If your dessert is very hot and you do not discover it until you have burned the rafters out of the roof of your mouth, do not utter a wild yell of agony and spill your coffee over a total stranger, but control yourself, hoping to know more next time.

In the morning is a good time to find out how many people have succeeded in getting on the passenger train who ought to be in the stock-car.

Generally, you will find one male and one female. The male goes into the washroom, bathes his worthless carcass from daylight until breakfast time, walking on the feet of any man who tries to wash his face during that time. He wipes himself on nine different towels, because when he gets home he knows he will have to wipe his face on an old door-mat. People who have been reared on hay all their lives generally want to fill themselves full of pie and colic when they travel.

The female of this same mammal goes into the ladies' department and remains there till starvation drives her out. Then the real ladies have about thirteen seconds apiece in which to dress.

Roses in a Small Garden.

First, let your plot of ground, or such of it as you have set apart for your future roses, be trenched and manured by some man who knows how to do it. If your soil is a hungry one—gravelly or sandy, or mere brick rubbish—dig into it as much silky—*i.e.*, adhesive—loam as you can get. Don't spare it, and don't buy the stuff called loam in the neighborhood by the jobbing gardener. If you can't get silky loam, send for clay—never mind how stiff it is and how much the mind of your gardener rebels against it; it is the natural food of the dog rose, and only wants the admixture of a little manure. Of course, if you have a spare corner, and can heap up your clay there for a month or two, and sprinkle it heavily with sand, and occasionally turn it over before digging it in, so much the better; it will be rendered more permeable to the rootlets of your plants, and by exposure to air be richer in chemical salts and humus. Let all this be done now. If you can do it yourself, you will save money, and you will come in to breakfast with a good deal more color in your cheeks than you have seen for many a day. Now, if you have a friend who really grows good roses, ask him to step in and see if it is all done rightly, and what he would advise as to placing your roses. Avoid the drip of trees and sloping banks exposed to the southwest for your rose stations. Draughty corners, angles down into which dust and smoke have a wretched habit of descending, are obviously bad; the more exposed to the open air and sun the better for your roses.—*Amateur Gardening.*

Loss of Friends.

Never cast aside your friends, if by any possibility you can retain them. We are the weakest of spendthrifts if we let one friend drop off through inattention, or let one push away another, or if we hold aloof from one for petty jealousy, or heedless slight or roughness. Would you throw away a diamond because it pricked you? One good friend is not to be weighed against the jewels of all the earth. If there is coolness or unkindness between us, let us come face to face and have it out—quick before the love grows cold. Life is too short to quarrel in, or to carry black thoughts of friends. It is easy to lose a friend, but a new one will not come for calling, nor make up for the old one when he comes.

The Way They Do It In France.

"Ah, Monsieur, why do you look at me?"

"Pardonnez me, Madamoiselle, but my eyes were very weary."

"Weary, Monsieur?"

"Oui, Madamoiselle—a beautiful face always rests them."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

It is announced that as soon as the Anglo-Russian difficulty is adjusted the Czarina will visit the Princess of Wales in London.

The United States papers which have been amusing themselves over Mr. Tennyson's alleged poetical epitaph on General Gordon will have a chance to say what they think of it, now that it turns out to be Mr. Whittier's which he sent to Tennyson with a request to forward it to the projectors of Gordon's monument in Westminster Abbey.