Finally an international work of fourteen years has come to a close. The revised version of the New Testament was issued in May, 1881, and now the revised Old Testament will soon be published in all parts of the English-speaking world. This revision is the most important event in the history of the English Bible since the publication of the King James translation in 1611. The success of the Old Testament may not be as great as that of the New, of which more than a million copies were sold on the day of publication, and more than three million of copies before the close of the year; but it will probably be more favorably received and less severely criticised, for 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 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 vastadvances 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 King James. The new version is not a good version in the place of a bad one, but a great improvement of a good version. The movement for the present version was inaugurated by the convocation of Canterbury, the mother church of Angio-Saxon Christendom, May 24, 1870, by the adoption of the following resolutions:

"That it is desirable that a revision of the authorized version of the Holy Scripture be undertaken: that the revision be so conducted as to comprise both marginal renderings and such eme Finally an international work of fourteny years has come to a close. The revised version of the New Testament was leased in the New Testament was a lease of the New Testament was a lease of the New Testament was a lease of the Park Servision of the New Testament was a lease of the publication of the Kine John Servision of the New Testament was a lease of the publication of the Kine John Servision of the New Testament was a lease of the publication of the Kine John Servision of the New Testament was a lease of the New Testament was a lease of the New Testament of New New Testament of New Testament of New Testament of New Testamen

or sentence. The terms of natural history are only changed when it is certain that the authorized version is incorrect. Where it is doubtful, or there is an alternative, the rendering is given on 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 "Jehovan," the usage of the authorized version is followed, the revisers not thinking it advisable to insert it uniformily in place of "Lord" o "God," which, when printed in small capitals, and the earth was without form and void." The text of the story of the creation is without other striking variations. The same may be said of "Grove" (Judges xxviii.) has been replaced by "Ashera," with its plurals "Asherini and "Asheroth."

EMENDING THE SCRIPTURES.

The New Revision of the Old Testament
Finally Given to the Waiting Public
in London.

Synopsis of Changes Made in the Old Familiar
Text, and a Sketch of the Work of
Revision.

The New Old Testament,
London, May 15.—Copies of the revised version of the Old Testament were given to the newspapers at midnight last night. All the papers this morning contained extracts from the work. The Times says:

Finally an international work of fourteen years has come to a close. The revised version of the New Testament was issued in May, 1881, and now the revised Old Testament will soon be published in all parts of the English speaking word in the history of the English Bible since the revised by the man the history of the English Bible since the revised of the English Bible since the revised by the stampent was strong the man that hath filled his quiver with them." Reuben's curse (Genesis, xiix. verse 4), "Unstable as water, have not the newspapers at midnight all parts of the English speaking world. This revision is the most important event in the history of the English Bible since the revised by the man that hath filled his quiver with them." Reuben's curse (Genesis, xiix. verse 4), "Unstable as water, have not the newspapers at midnight all parts of the revised version of the New Testament was issued in May, 1881, and now the revised Old Testament will soon be published in all parts of the English Bible since the revised by the man that hath filled his quiver with them." Reuben's curse (Genesis, xiix. verse 4), "Unstable as water, have not the me work. The following changes also grate against the association. In the authorized on the earth in those days." In the authorized edition Job XXXI verse 35, "Oh that one would hear me; behold my desire is, that the almighty would answer me and that mine adversary had written."

The authorized Psalm VIII, verse then the parts of the English Bible since the wild and the parts of the stament will son the formula: "And there was marning on the samenting and the

craceles from it only when it disagreed with the translators of 1611 upon the meaning of a vord or sentence. The terms of natural history are translators of 1611 upon the meaning of a vord or sentence. The terms of natural history are tred version is incorrect. Where it is doubtful, or there is an alternative, the readering is given on the margin. In some words of the sentence of the contract of

unal your case has been decided upon by the dominion government.

dominion government.

[Signed] F. MIDDLETON.

Riel said he stayed Tuesday and Wednesday nights in the bluffs one and a half miles north of Batoche. He said he wished a fair trial and asked Armstrong if he would get eith or mil tary trial. He wanted a civil trial. He is afraid of the scouts which were out, but passing thoough then, was brought safely to camp. He said his wrie and family are with the half-breed woman near by. Riel is now being interviewed by Middleton while the men are standing idly around, no demonstration being made. When he saw the gatling go down with the sconts at Batoche he was much alarmed, on account of his family. Hel appears careworn and haggard, and has let his hair and beard grow long. He is dressed in poorer tashion than most of the breeds captured. While talking to Gen. Middleton, as could be seen from the outside of the tent his eyes rolled from side to side with the look of a hunt of man. He is evidently the most thorou hiy frightened man in camp, and in constant fear of vidence at the hands of the on his frightened man in camp, and in constant fear of violence at the hands of the soldiers, but there is no danger of such violence.

Many recalitrants are giving up their arms, and the rebellion is entirely squelched, although one teamster was fired upon three

miles from camp this morning.

Gen. Middleton closes a dispatch to Ottowa as follows: I cannot, of course, be certain, but I am inclined to think that the complete but I am inclined to think that the complete smash of the rebels has pretty well broken the back of the rebellion; at any rate it will, I trust, have despelled the idea that half-breeds and Indians can withstand an attack of resolute whites, properly led, and will tend to remove the unaccountable scare that seems to have entered into the minds of so many in the Northwest as regards the prowess and powers of fighting of the Indians and half-breeds. There is not a sign of the enemy on either side of the river for miles. It has now been decided that Prince Albert, Edmonton and Battleford must be strongly garrisoned after the present outbreak is suppressed to prevent future trouble. A message from Batoche, just in, says four more important members of Riel's council have surrendered, and are being sent to Prince Albert on the steamer Marquis.

Five Children Burned to Death.

At Aurora, Minn., east of Owatonna, Henry Luerson's house was burned. His family consisted, beside himself, of wife, seven children sisted, beside himself, of wife, seven children and hired man, the lived in a two-story log house and while the family were asleep in the second story the fire broke out from an unknown cause. The only window in that part of the house overlooked a shanty addition used for a kitchen. Luerson and wife were awakened by the glare of the fire, and rushed down stairs, Mrs. Luerson carrying her youngest child in her arms, another child aged ten years and the hired man following. When Luerson opened the only door of the house, which led into the shanty, the smoke and flames burst in, nearly overpowering him, and burning off part of his hair and beard. The hired man then broke out a window, through which they got out hair and beard. The hired man then broke out a window, through which they got out but not before Mrs. Luerson was severely burned. Luerson made several frantic efforts to reach the children still asleep up stairs, but there being no door or window through which this could be done except the window on the side of the house already in flames, he was powerless to rescue them. The names of the children burned were: Hans, aged seventeen years; Louis, fourteen; Barbara, ten; Samuel, five; and Andrew, six. Nothing but the charred remains were recovered in the morning.

Canadian Supply Train Captured.

Authentic intelligence has just reached here that the Indians have captured a train of thirty-one teams, with supplies, and twenty-one teamsters. Ten of the teamsters escaped. The train left Swift Current a week ago, and were within thirteen miles of Battleford, when the Indians swooped down on the train and captured it. It was Poundmaker and band who captured the train. A desperate fight ensued, in which a number were wounded and two killed, including one mounted, police. There is intense excite. were wounded and two killed, including one mounted police. There is intense excitement here over the announcement. A later dispatch says the train, which consisted of thirty- one transport wagons laden with supplies, ammunition, arms, and clothing for troops, under the escort of ten mounted police, left Swift Current for Battleford. The road had been good, and excellent progress was made, when a vast horde of Indians rushed out of the bush from all directions and seized the teamsters, of whom there was one to each wagon. Three or four savages attacked each wagon. Three or four savages attacked each teamster, all of whom were instantly overpow-ored. The mounted police

OFFERED DE-PERATE RESISTANCE and for a time the exchange of firing was general. One mounted policeman, whose name has not been learned, was killed, and several police and teamsters wounded. The rest of the police and ten teamsters escaped, and made all haste to Battleford, where the alarm was

Big Fire at Utica, Minn.

On Friday forenoon, the 15th inst., at Utica, Winona county, Minn., the flames were seen issuing from Seefield's elevator. A high wind prevailing, the whole building was in flames in a few minutes, the sparks igniting adjoining buildings on the north side of the track, and for two hours the fire raged and appear vie with the wind, setting fire to house after house, until twenty-eight buildings were consumed. The principal losses were as follows:

Mr. Seefield's loss between \$6,000 and \$7,000, being insured for \$2,500.

T. J. Hammer's store and stock, \$3,000; in-

ured for \$500.

B. Ellsworth's barns, machinery depot, etc., ver \$5,000; insurance \$2,500.

Mrs. Flick's hotel and barn, \$2,000; insured

D D Brown's hotel, contents and barn, enre loss; insurance not known.

Dan Brown's dwelling, barn, horses and other stock burned

H. Flick's dwelling and contents.

John Ludwig's house and contents. Boyd's saloon. Joe Dewey's house and outbuildings.

Advices have been received of a treaty of peace and alliance between Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, April 12. President Zalvidar of San Salvador, claims a war indemnity of \$10,000,000, recommends the dismemberment of Gautemala in the interests of peace, and the division of her strength and wealth among the other states. Amnesty is to be granted those taking part in the Barrios

James Taylor, deputy city recorder of Ogden, Utah, was arrested for cohabitation. the hearing before Commissioner McKay, Taylor's second wife exposed him and he was held in \$15,000 bonds to await the action of the grand jury. The church organ bewails the hardness of heart of President Cleveland in not promising to stop the enforcement of the laws and send a commission of investigation.

A member of the firm of Austin, Corbin &

Co. of New York said that E. M. Goddard, who was arrested in Minneapolis charged with embezzling \$15,000 from the banking firm in New York in 1873, is to be lodged in the city prison, and, so far as the bankers are concerned, no mercy will be shown to him.

The president has appointed Ferdinand Dufias of New York to be United States consul at The Mahdi's Military Resources

The Mahdi's military resources inlude 15,500 Egyptian regulars, who vere originally taken prisoners or deserted to the Mahdu's camp. It is not known, even at English headquarters in the Soudan, how many native warriors have joined Mohammed Achmed, but he possesses armaments for an almost unlimited number.

Besides the arms and equipments of Hicks and Baker Pasha's forces, which fell into the hands of the enemy, the latter has an enormous quantity of provisions and ammunition, which the Egyptian Government had stored in Sennaar, Kordofan and Fachoda.

As far back as two years ago the Egyptian authorities at Cairo admitthat the Mahdi had captured 90 field guns, 15,000 Remington rifles, and 3,000,000 cartridges. Since then the garrisons of Berber, Shendy and Khartoum have capitulated.

At Khartoum also the Mahdi found vast quantity of ammunition and 5,000 to 6,000 negro troops well armed. The rebel army is also copiously supplied with siege artillery. Both Sir Charles Wilson's and Lord Charles Beresford's steamers were fired upon ture and by heavy riverain batteries. There are a large number of Turkish and Arab officers with the Mahdi. The black recruits are drilled by fugitives from Arabi's army, and the Mahdi's artillery is worked by Turkish Topskis, who are held to be the best marksmen in the world .- London Standard

The Duration of Wars.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in attacking Gladstone's government to a series, gives this as the admiralty's pro-ness, gives this as the admiralty's pro-personal to the series of the gramme of ship-building. Forty-gramme of ship-building. Forty-eight new ships ordered, December 2, 1884; tenders accepted for six new ships, March 5—ninety-three days. Not one of these forty-eight new ships has as yet even been begun, for it takes longer to draw up a specifica-tion and accept a tender than it does to lose an empire." As to the chances of augmenting the fleet in war time, there is caution to be learned for Powers neither isolated nor stronger on land than the expected invader. show that modern European wars are short and sharp, glance at the following dates: France and Austria war declared May 3, 1859; decisive battle, Solferino, June 24-fifty-two days Dano-German war declared January 16, 1864, decisive battle, fall of Duppel, April 18—ninety-three days. Austro-Prussian war declared June 16, 1869; decisive battle, Sadowa, July 3 seventeen days. Austro-Italian war declared June 20, 1860; decisive battle, Lissa, July 20—thirty days. Franco-German war declared July 15, 1870; decisive battle, Sedan, September 2 forty-nine days.

Decline of Quakerism.

There is a plain little red church in Albany at which the Quakers have worshiped for more than half a cen-Formerly the edifice was filled every Sabbath by a prim, quiet congregation, who gathered from the surrounding country. Of late years the membership has gradually decayed, until now there is no pastor, but at 11 o'clock on Sundays the door is unlocked and seven or eight persons enter and take seats. No word is spoken usually, and after an hour's quiet meditation the oldest one present will arise and stretch out his hand to the one sitting near him. Hands are shaken all around and the congregation departs to repeat the same thing the next Sunday. If the spirit moves any one to pray or speak he does so. Four times a year a general meeting is held, and then twenty or twenty-five persons gather, and once or twice a year a preacher attends. And this is the life of the church. Quakerism does not appeal to the sympathies of the people of the present day. - Boston Journal.

Telephonic Profits.

One of the reasons advanced for the faiture to reduce telephone tolls is the imposibility of making a bare living. In connection with this the following from the Utica Herald is full of interest: "The American Bell telephone company reports that for ten months to January last its earnings were \$3,067,554 against \$2,295,549 for the preceding year. For the same period its expenses were \$687,378 against \$820,163. The company declared dividends for ten months 1884 of \$1,440,315 against \$1,051,479 for the preceding year. In the former year the dividends came very near to 50 per cent of the total earnings; in the last ten months of 1884 the dividends were nearly three-fourths of the earnings. For the capital actually paid in the dividends are monstrous. users of the telephones can reckon that 70 per cent of all the moneys which they pay to the parent company are for dividends on inflated stock, without any just consideration."

The Petrified Forest.

Visitors to the petrified forest near Corizo, on the Little Colorado, begin to see the signs of petrefaction hours before reaching the wonder. The road at a distance of ten miles from Corizo enters an immense basin, the slope being nearly a semicircle, and this inclosed by high banks of shale and white clay. The petrified stumps, limbs and in fact whole trees, lie about on all sides; the action of the waters for hundreds of years has gradually washed away the high hills roundabout, and the trees that once covered the high table-lands now lie in the valley beneath. Immense trunks, some of which will measure over five feet in diameter, are broken and scattered over a surface of 300 acres. — Boston Journal.

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