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Address
THE BUTLER CITIZEN,
BUTLER, PA.

Butler Citizen.

VOL. XVIII. BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1881 NO. 28

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—AND—
Lumber Yard.

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SUCCESSOR TO

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Barn Boards, Plastering Lath, Hemlock Bill Stuff, of all kinds, constantly on hand,

All of which I will sell on reasonable terms and guarantee satisfaction.

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard on Jefferson street, Butler, Pa.
1decly A. HAFFNER.

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MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

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I have also possession of the barn in rear of hotel, which furnishes excellent stabling, accomodations for my patrons.

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ACCOMPANIED BY A COUNTY MAP OF THE STATE AND A FINE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, WILL BE MAILED FREE.
WRITE FOR A COPY TO
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☞ Fine Watch and Clock repairing a specialty. All work warranted.

Store between Waller's Drug store and Butler Savings Bank, Main street, Butler, Pa.

NOTICE.

In Re the petition of citizens of Butler township, at Q. S., No. 46, Sept., 1880.

Praying the Court to appoint viewers to change and lay out a dividing or boundary line between Butler and Summit townships, as will be in accordance with the draft or lines as made and decreed at Q. S, No. 23, June, 1853, and to make draft and report whether such change as prayed for would be to the benefit of the inhabitants of the respective townships or either of them.

March 7th, 1881, report of viewers filed.
March 10th, 1881, report confirmed nisi.

BY THE COURT.

Now, therefore, all persons interested will take notice that the above report will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions for confirmation on Wednesday, the 8th day of June, 1881.

W. A. WRIGHT,
Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE
BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE
—OF—
B. C. HUSELTON,

Is now Receiving Fresh New Goods in the Latest Styles the Eastern Markets produces. All his

Spring and Summer Stock
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHOES

Are now ready for inspection. These goods are made to his own special order by the largest manufacturers, and coming direct from them to his House there are NO MIDDLE PROFITS TO PAY. He intends to give to the public BOOTS and SHOES at prices that they can find no where else.

It pays to sell goods low and he means to do it.

The attractions which he offers in the assortment, in the quality, and

Above all

in the prices, are such that no one can resist going to the

LARGEST BOOT & SHOE HOUSE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,
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Some and only a few of the Bargains Offered:

Gents' Fine Buff Congress and Alexis $1.25 and upwards.
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" Brogans and Plow Shoes, 90c and upwards.
Large line of the very finest Machine and Hand sewed goods in stock.
Ladies Serge Congress and Polish, 75c and upwards.
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" Grain Peg Polish, elegant goods, $1.00.
" " Standard Polish, elegant goods, $1 25, all warranted.
" Kid Button Boots, $1.50 and upwards.
" Grain and Peb. Button Boots, $1.40 and upwards.
" " Sewed Polish Boots, good, $1.25 and upwards.
Very large stock of the very finest styles in Kid, St. Goat and Peb. Button Side Lace Shoes.

——Old Ladies Shoes Wide, Low Heels a Specialty.——

In Ladies, Misses and Children, the stock is the largest I have ever offered.

Slippers Low and Button Newports.

BOYS AND YOUTHS' SHOES in proportion to Men's. Can't give many prices, space will not permit, suffice to say you find every thing in the Boot & Shoe line and very low figures at

B. C. HUSELTON'S.

LARGE STOCK OF LEATHER & FINDINGS. REPAIRING of all kinds done at Reasonable Prices. Be certain to examine this stock and prices before you buy. Thanking you for past favors I still solicit a continuance of the same.

EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD
SHOULD USE IT.

Herbaline Syrup,

THE GREAT MEXICAN REMEDY.

The only Medicine in the World Compunded from the Natural Roots and Herbs of Mexico.

HERBALINE SYRUP,

(NO ALCOHOLIC DRINK.) The most valuable remedy ever discovered in the Vegetable Kingdom for the speedy and permanent cure of Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Piles, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Nervous Affections and Chronic Diseases.

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(NO VINEGAR COMPOUND.) The purest and best Medicine in the world for delicate Females, whether young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, relieving and curing their complaints as if by Magic. For the aged and the feeble this Tonic Syrup has no equal.

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$1,000 REWARD is offered for a case of Chronic Disease that this great Tonic Syrup will fail to cure or greatly benefit, if the directions are strictly followed.

TRY IT, PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

PREPARED BY THE
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YOUNG CLYDESDALE,
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Can be seen at the stable of the subscriber, near Leasureville, Winfield township, Butler Co., Pa, the first three days of each week, and Thursdays and Fridays at the stable of Joseph Flick in Coylesville.

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is a beautiful dapple bay, rising six years old, with immense bone and muscle, superior action, and a perfect foot, wherein most heavy horses lack, and for disposition is unexcelled; stands 16½ hands high, weighs over 1,800 pounds, and was bred from one of the finest draught horses in Scotland. Further trace of pedigree is unnecessary, as his appearance will recommend him to competent judges.

ROBERT HESSELGESSER,
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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the State Pardon Board, at its meeting on the 21st of June, 1881, for the pardon of William Storey, convicted in the Quarter sessions of Butler county, Pa., on a charge of forgery and embezzlement.

ALEXANDER STOREY.
May 18, 3t.

PENSIONS

Procured for all soldiers disabled in the U. S. service from any cause, also for heir of deceased soldiers. The slightest disability entitles to pension. PENSIONS INCREASED. Bounty and new discharges procured. Those in doubt as to whether entitled to anything, should send two 3 cent stamps for our "circular of information." Address, with stamps, STODDART & CO., Solicitors of Claims and Patents, Washington, D. C., Lock box 623. 14may1m

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CLEANSES THE NASAL PASSAGES
CATARRH, COLDS IN HEAD
HAY-FEVER
HEALS SORES
NASAL PASSAGES
SUBDUES
CATARRHAL
HEADACHE
PRICE 50 CENTS.

DIRECTIONS.

For Catarrh, hay fever cold in the Head, &c., insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strongbreaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing, and healing the diseased membrane.

For Deafness,

apply a particle into the ear.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

HAVING gained an enviable reputation, displacing all other preparations in the vicinity of discovery, is, on its merits alone, recognized as a wonderful remedy wherever known. A fair trial will convince the most skeptical of its curative powers. It effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation and irritation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh. As a household remedy for cold in the head is unequaled. The Balm is easy to use and agreeable. Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of 50 cents will mail a package. Send for circular with full information.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.
For sale in Butler by D. H. Waller, J. C. Redick, Zimmerman & Waller, Coulter & Linn.

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BUTLER, PA.
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Manufacturer of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, YARNS, &c. Also custom work done to order, such as carding Rolls, making Blankets, Flannels Knitting and Weaving Yarns, &c., at very low prices. Wool worked on the shares, if desired mv7-1y

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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,
Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

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MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM.
OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst forms of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM' LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box

GEO. A. KELLY & CO., General Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sold by D. H. Waller, - Butler Pa.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

EXECUTORS' SALE!!

The undersigned executors of Robert Thompson, deceased, late of Clinton township, Butler Co., Pa., offer for sale the following described property, located in said Clinton township:

One hundred acres of land, partly cleared, bounded on the south by lands of John Glasgow, on the east by lands of James Criswell's heirs, on the north by land of Wm Thompson and on the west by land of Absolom Monks, situated on the three-degree road, which passes near the house. 60 to 70 acres in good state of cultivation, good frame and log house, wagon-shed and spring house, good spring of water near the house, and a first-class young orchard of bearing fruit trees. Convenient to schools, churches, mills, coal bank, etc.

ALSO—Farm of Wm Thompson, adjoining same tract, and containing about 100 acres, and having on it a good brick house, good new frame bank barn and outbuildings, good orchard, it being part of same farm.

ABSOLOM MONKS, } Ex'rs.
J. W. MONKS, }
of Robert Thompson, dec'd, late of Clinton twp.

Estate of Mary E. Mechling.

Letters of Administration with the will annexed on the estate of Mary E. Mechling, dec'd, late of Jefferson twp., Butler Co., Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for payment.

THOMAS MECHLING, Administrator.
Saxonburg P. O. Butler, Co. Pa.

AGENTS WANTED. WE WANT YOU in every County, to sell our NEW AUTOMATIC CARPET SWEEPER. You can make from $3.00 to $5.00 per day the year round. Good profits and rapid sales. Capital not necessary if you can furnish good references. Address at once
PAGE CARPET SWEEPER CO.
Toledo, O.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Authentic Account of the Changes in the Revised Version.

The revised version of the New Testament which is now given to the public officially is the result of ten years of faithful work by the most eminent Biblical scholars of England and America, and as such will meet the views of all students in both lands, although some of the changes made in the translation of the King James version will probably be objected to by thousands of earnest Christians who have been brought up to look upon the Book as the inspired word of God, and have not considered the fact that the English Bible is a translation, and that into all translations errors are liable to creep. The old familiar text which has been the authority of the English-speaking Christian world since 1611, will be found in many cases to have been changed. In some instances the changes which have been made give an entirely different meaning to the texts, and to those who have been taught to look upon the English Bible as the one source of religious authority changes of this nature will appear harsh and repulsive. But it is to be noted that in all the corrections made in the revised version, there is not a single one which does away with any main fact which has been accepted by the Christian world since the King James translation was made.

NO FUNDAMENTAL DOCTRINE CHANGED.

The fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion are not changed in the slightest degree by the new version. Everything which people of the present generation were taught as children to look upon as the teachings of Christ is faithfully preserved, and our children and our children's children will find in the Revised New Testament the same doctrinal principles, although perhaps in different and more easily comprehended phrases, that their fathers and grandfathers had to instruct them in the Sunday schools of the two past centuries. Hell is not abolished in the new version, as has been announced prematurely in the public press. All that has been done in this connection is to expunge the word 'hell,' where it has been improperly translated, and to substitute for it the proper word, the hades of Greek mythology, which means the temporary abiding place of departed spirits. In all passages in which the Greek word 'Gehanna' appears, it is faithfully translated 'hell.' The devil, the prince of darkness, still holds his place in the Bible under the translation of the revised edition of the New Testament, but he holds a somewhat subordinate one. He does not enter so largely into the complications of human affairs as in the old version. The expression which has been translated for over two centuries, 'possessed of the devil,' is translated in the new version 'posessed of a demon,' and is shown to refer simply to a peculiar kind of disease, which in our day and generation, is called madness. Wherever the word 'devil' refers to the prince of darkness, the title is faithfully preserved in the revised edition.

TEN THOUSAND CHANGES.

The new translation which is now given to the public, under the sanction and authority of the Convocation of Canterbury, contains about 10,000 changes from the original text as found in the King James version. Some of these changes will at first be found to be disagreeable to the English reader. Some of the old familiar rhythm is destroyed, and words to which the ear has become accustomed are left out. But the translators have taken the broad ground that the word of God should be kept as pure as possible, and they have carefully sacrificed every word and expression which could not be verified in the original editions upon which their work is based.

With these preliminary remarks we are ready to note some of the most interesting changes.

TWO FAMILIAR STORIES.

Matthew xix, 17.—The revised version reads, instead of 'Why callest thou me good?' 'Why askest thou me of that which is good?' The text followed by the authorized version had been changed by the copyist to harmonize it with the accounts of Mark and Luke.

Mark ix, 22-23.—Here is a valuable and beautiful change. The father of the possessed child says to the Savior, 'If thou canst do anything, have compassion on us and help us.' In our common version, Christ's answer is, 'If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth.' But the word 'believe' has no textual warrant, and by its insertion we have lost from our version the quick play of thought in which our Lord takes up the poor father's word and throws it back to him; and this the revised version gives us: 'If Thou canst! All things are possible to him that believeth.'

THE UNJUST STEWARD.

Luke xvi, 9.—Here a change appears in a much mooted passage—the Savior's practical exhortation from the parable of the unjust steward. Our version has it: 'Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness that when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations.'

Here the change turns on the verb 'ekleipo,' 'fail;' our common version having followed a false reading, 'ekliepe,' 'ye fail,' while the revision, following the current reading, 'eklipe,' renders 'that when it shall fail,' i. e., the mammon, 'they (the friends you have thus made) may receive you into the eternal tabernacles.'

The transfiguration in Mark ix, 3, the King James version reads: 'And His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow.' The words 'as snow' add to the graphic style of the text, but investigation proves that they were interpellated by the copyist of the Gospel, and they are therefore left out in the revised version. In the same chapter, verse 24 reads in the authorized version, 'And straightway the father of the child cried out, and said, with tears, Lord I believe.' No authority could be found by the revisers for the insertion of the words 'with tears,' and although they add greatly to the impressiveness of the scene which Mark describes, a conscientious regard to their responsibilities as translators of the Lord's Book compelled the committee to expunge these words.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

One marked change which will strike the Christian reader is the entire omission of the doxology of the Lord's prayer, at Matthew vi., 13. The words 'For thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever, Amen,' are entirely omitted. Textual critics have long since given this up. It is not found in any of the great uncials which contain the passage, and it is not noticed by the earliest fathers in their expositions of the Lord's prayer, while the internal evidence is against it, since it interrupts the context. In favor of it is the fact that it occurs in most of the ancient versions, notably the Syriac. But the Syriac, with some other of the more valuable versions, seem to have been conformed to the prevalent text of the fourth century, and to exist no longer in its primitive condition, so that we cannot insist on its authority in support of the passage.

ONE INCIDENT OMITTED.

The passage in John concerning the woman taken in adultery has long been a battle ground for the expositors. Concerning it, it may be said generally that the incident harmonizes perfectly with the spirit and dealing of Christ; that if it did not occur, it might have occurred, and that our Lord's treatment of the case was what we should expect from Him. Every New Testament reader, we think, would be glad to have its genuineness put beyond question. Manuscript authority is against it. It is not found in any one of the first-rates uncials, nor in the ancient versions; nor is their evidence that it was known to Origen, Chrysostom and others of the early fathers. Even many of the manuscripts which do contain it have it marked as doubtful. The texts in which it has come down to us vary greatly among themselves; it has no connection with the context, and its style differs totally from that of John. On the other hand, it is found in the ancient uncial D (Codex Bezæ); Jerome in the fourth century, testifies that it existed in his days, in many manuscripts, both Greek and Latin. Augustine, about the same date, charges that some persons of weak faith had expunged it lest it should seem to condone sin; and according to Eusebius, Papias, in the early part of the second century, was familiar with it. In this state of the evidence, the reviewers have not felt justified in rejecting it from the text, but have inserted it in brackets. They have followed this plan of putting matters into brackets concerning which there is the slightest doubt.

PAUL AND AGRIPPA.

The revised translation of Acts xxvi, 28, which the common version renders, 'Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian,' will knock away the underpinning of many eloquent homilies. Agrippa did not mean that he was so moved by Paul's argument that he was almost ready to embrace the Christian faith. On the contrary, his words are sarcastic; and their general sense is, as Dean Alford gives it, 'I am not so easily to be made a Christian of as thou supposest;' you offer a very scanty argument for so great a change as that from a Jew to a Christian. The revisers' rendering strikes us as clumsy, though it is correct: 'With but little persuasion thou wouldst fain make me a Christian.'

PAUL'S JUSTIFICATION.

Another important change is made at First Corinthians, iv, 7. In the New Testament to which we have been accustomed, Paul is mads to say: 'For I know nothing by myself; yet I am not hereby justified; but he that judgeth me is the Lord.' This translation is subject at the present day to grave misunderstanding. It means, according to the present use of the English language, that the apostle was dependent for all his knowlege on the favor of God. The true sense is brought out in the revised translation; 'For I know nothing against myself; yet am I not hereby justified.' What Paul meant to say was that, although he was not conscious of having done any wrong to the Corinthians, still, after all, it was only God that could truly judge and thoroughly justify him. When the King James version was made, the preposition 'by' was frequently used as a synonym for 'against,' so that the translation at that time was perfectly justifiable, but this meaning of the word has long since been dropped, and none except scholars could gain the correct idea from the text as it has stood in the English Bible for nearly three centuries. This is one instance of many in which the work of the revisers will be found to be of immense value in altering translations so as to make the words of the Testament conform to the usage of the present age.

THE BLIND MAN AND GOOD SHEPHERD.

John ix: 17. Here the authorized version is scarcely intelligible. 'They say unto the blind man again, What sayest thou of him, that he hath opened thine eyes?' The meaning is made plain in the revised version merely by inserting 'in,' thus: 'They say therefore unto the blind man again, What sayest thou of him, in that he opened thine eyes? And he said, He is a prophet.'

John x: 14, 15. The connection between these two verses is totally destroyed in the authorized version, which runs thus: 'I am the good Shepherd, and know my sheep, and am known of mine. As the Father knoweth me, even so know I the Father; and I lay down my life for the sheep.' The verses should be read as in the revised version: 'I am the good Shepherd, and I know mine own, and mine own know me, even as the Father knoweth me and I know the Father; and I lay down my life for the sheep.' Thus the revision brings out the point of the Savior's words, viz: that the intimacy between himself and his true disciples is like that between himself and the Father. He utters the same thought in his prayer fos the disciples in the 17th of John: 'That they may be one even as we are one.'

'THESE ALL DIED IN FAITH.'

It seems strange that the translators of the authorized version could have so marred the beautiful passage in Hebrews xi., 13, by the rendering: 'These all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, and were persuaded of them and imbraced them, and confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth.' In the first place, the statement is partly contrary to fact. The Old Testament worthies did not embrace the promises, but only saw them from a distance. In the second place, the word rendered 'persuaded' has no place in the text, while the equally plain meaning of the Greek 'aspasamenoi' is 'having saluted,' or 'greeted.' The revisers give it thus: 'These all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them and greeted them from afar, and having confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth.' The revision thus returns to the older rendering of Wycliffe, Tyndale and Cranmer, and restores the beautiful image in which the writer's thought is couched, of seamen recognizing the headlines of a beloved country and greeting them from a distance.

IMPORTANCE OF THE ARTICLE 'THE.'

The importance of the definite and indefinite articles in the interpretation of sentences is well understood by grammarians, but it seems to have been frequently overlooked by the translators of the King James Bible. The article has frequently been omitted from the English text where it existed in the Greek, and this fact is illustrated very strikingly in connection with the word 'Christ.' This word in never used in the Gospels as a proper name. It is the official title of the Messiah, and only once is it connected with personal appellation Jesus. This occurs at John, xvii: 3, when Jesus says: 'And this is life eternal, that they may know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent.' In this passage the Savior stations Himself, as it were, in the future, when His claim to be regarded as the Messiah shall have been demonstrated by the resurrection, and it is evident that only after the resurrection could the word Christ be properly used as synonymous with Jesus. In the Greek original the definite article 'the' is prefixed in almost every instance to the term 'Christ,' and in the revised version this is preserved in the translation.

PERTINENT INSTANCES.

A single instance of this change will be sufficient to indicate to the reader its value. At Matthew, ii: 4, we read in the authorized copy that when Herod had gathered the priests and the Scribes of the people together, 'he demanded of them where Christ should be born.' The proper rendering is found in the revised edition: 'He demanded of them where the Christ should be born.' Another instance of the dropping of the article to the manifest injury of the text is to be found at Hebrews, xi: 10, which reads in the old version: 'For he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God.' The correct translation of text, which appears in the revised version, is: 'He looked for the city which hath the foundations,' in other words, for the new Jerusalem of which it had already been said in the Old Testament: 'Her foundations are in the holy mountains.'

THE DRAUGHT OF FISHES.

The article was not the only part of speech which was incorrectly translated. The different tenses of the Greek verbs were constantly mistranslated, and the result was that in many cases the sense of the text was entirely changed, and often obscured. Very little attention was paid to the difference between the Greek aorist and the Greek perfect, and they were interchanged very much at random in the translation. The imperfect tense has been translated in the authorized version in such manner as to obscure the meaning. Thus, in Luke v: 6, we read, 'and their net brake.' There is no authority for this translation. The true reading is 'their net was breaking;, that is, it had begun to break, when they beckoned to their partners in the other ship to come to their aid. The context, which shows that the ships were filled with the fish taken, is perfectly clear with this reading. Had the net broken, as the verse in the authorized edition reads, the fish would have escaped, and the statement that the ships were filled would have been inconsistent.

THE SUBSTITUTION OF 'HADES.'

There is one word which is not to be found anywhere in the accepted version, which has been transferred bodily from the Greek to the revised edition. This is the word 'Hades,' which was used in the Greek mythology to denote the world of departed spirits. This word in the authorized version was translated 'hell,' and the fact that the scholars having this revision in charge have refused to sanction this translation has given rise to the report that the 'hell' of the Bible was to be abolished. The report has no foundation in fact. Wherever the word 'Gehenna' appears in the original it has been properly translated 'hell.' The 'Hades' of the original has a quite different signification, and by translating it 'hell' the proper meaning of the word was obscured. An instance of the use of 'Hades' in the version is to be found in Acts ii., 27, where these words are quoted from Psalms xvi. in reference to Christ: 'Thou wilt not leave My soul in Hades, neither wilt Thou give Thy holy one to see corruption.' The common rendering, 'hell,' is evidently here wholly unsuitable. The text simply predicts the resurrection of Jesus after His death, affirming that He will not be allowed to remain in Hades, the region of departed spirits. In the thirty-first verse of the same chapter of Acts, 'His soul was not left in hell,' is changed to 'His soul was not left in Hades,' and wherever the word 'Hades' occurs in the original it is retained in the revised version. The 'hell' of the Gospel, the place of eternal punishment, is retained, but the word used to describe it in the Greek is 'Gehenna,' and not 'Hades.'

HIS SATANIC MAJESTY.

The word 'devil,' which appears in the authorized version very frequently, is eliminated in the revised in many places. Two very different Greek words were each translated 'devil' by the men who made the King James version. One of these clearly meant the Prince of Darkness. This was the word used in Matthew, iv: 1; 'Then was Jesus led up by the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted by the devil.' Then there is the other word, the literal translation of which is 'demon,' which is so often used in connection with those miserable persons who are described literally as 'demonized,' or in the free translation of the authorized version, as possessed of devils.' The rendering of the two distinct words by the same term obliterates to the English reader a very clear distinction which is made in the original. The The men 'posessed of devils,' or 'demonized,' were not regardes, even by the Jews of the days of Jesus, as influenced by the Prince of Darkness. They were the victims of a disease, some of them being epileptic, others insane and others still deaf and dumb. The revisers have not deemed it advisable to substitute the word 'demon' for 'devil' when the latter occurs in this connection, but, while retaining the old translation, they have indicated on the margin every instance in which the word for 'demon' has been translated 'devil.' The devil, therefore, has not been abolished in the revision of the New Testament. He occupies a position with the hell of the old version. He has simply been confined to his proper sphere.

LITERARY CHANGES.

No attempt has been made to modernize the style of the authorized version. Archbishop Trench has justly observed that 'it is good that the phraseology of Scripture should not be exactly that of our common life; should be removed from the vulgarities and even the familiarities of this, just as there is a sense of fitness which dictates that the architecture of a church should be different from that of a house.' The revisers have, therefore, proceeded on the principle that every archaism which still continues generally intelligible should be left untouched. Hence such form as 'hath,, 'whiles,' 'thoroughly,' 'holpen,, etc., have been retained, and the relative 'which' has been allowed to stand, as in old English, when the antecedent is a person. On the other hand, the revisers have assumed that an archaism which has become obsolete, or has wholly or mostly changed its meaning, tends to impair the sense and should be replaced by a word generally intelligible. 'Let' now means to 'permit,' but in Romans i., 13, II. Thessalonians ii., 7, it means directly the opposite—to hinder. 'Room,' meaning to us 'apartment,' is used in Luke xiv., 10, for a seat. So of archaic phrases. The revision has 'Be not anxious for the morrow,' instead of 'Take no thought,' thus giving the idea which was represented by 'take thought' at the date of the authorized version, but which it has lost.

As regards the names of coins, weights and measures to which our language furnishes us no exactly corresponding woads, the revision has, for the most part, left them unchanged. It would provoke ridicule to render them by a strict equivalent, as 'thirty-one dollars and a quarter would not purchase bread sufficient;' while, though the 'pence' so common in the authorized version are awkward and misleading, it is not easy to find anything better.

These instances noted above give most of the interesting changes. For the others our readers are referred to the book itself, which can be had to-day.

WORK OF THE AMERICANS.

Of the changes in the text suggested by the American Committee, 904 were adopted by the English Company, and such as were rejected are printed in an appendix to the new version, and are to be so printed in every edition during a term of fourteen years from the date of publication, unless the American churches shall sooner pronounce a deliberate opinion upon the revised version, with the view of its being taken for public use.' While the two committees have acted in a sense independently, never having met together during the ten years of their labor, the American Committee has been treated in the most friendly spirit, and its suggestions have been very generally approved and adopted.

The New York *Tribune* in commenting on the work says: 'English Christians now know the utmost that Biblical science demands. No suspicion need in future haunt them that the scriptural truths which they love are insecure. More than this, every loyal Christian heart should surely rejoice to have access in as pure a form as possible to the message sent us by our Father in Heaven. That is the great positive work which has been aimed at by the New Testament Company, and the fulfillment of which is presented in the revised version. English readers of the Scriptures have now the opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the New Testament in a form more nearly representing the primitive text than they ever had before.

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[Evensville Daily Courier.]

A comforting conclusion is that which leads us always to choose the best. Mr. Andrew Ulmer, Buffton, Ind., says: I have thoroughly tested St. Jacobs Oil, and find for rheumatism and neuralgia it has no equal.