The Graphic.

C. R. TINAN, Publisher.

KIMBALL, - - DAKOTA

Southern newspapers are nigarously urging the pean for reopening next fall the big fair at new Orleans. In this view there is a ponerable argument of opinion among exhibitors and commissioners.

The deterioration of canned goods has been so marked in some markets that the New York Legislature has passed a bill which will not only prevent manipulation of the trade by jobbers but creates an infallible index to the quality of canned goods. By its terms all canned goods must bear upon the label "the name, address and place of business of the person or firm who pack them," together with a mark or term clearly indicating their grade.

The total tonnage of the mercantile marine of the Great Britain last year amounted to 7,363,707. If we include the tonnage of British possessions, the total is swollen to 9,314,496 tons—an amount which is far beyond the tonnage of all the other maritime countries of Europe, and which is not much exceeded even when the tonnage of the United States—reaching to more than four millions—is included. No wonder England shrinks from a war which might endanger this maritime supremacy.

The State capitol of New York at Albany has cost nearly seventeen millions of dollars and further appropriations are demanded for its completion. The capitol building of Iowa at Des Moines cost only about one sixth as much as the capitol building at Albany, yet it is a superior edifice in every respect. The good people of Iowa may well be proud of their Capitol, for it is without exception the most beautiful and perfect edifice of the kind there is in the country, —in fact it is the finest building on the continent.

Between the pushing Federal authorities in Utah and the wall raised by the Supreme Court in its recent decision, the Mormon polygamists are getting into a tight place. They have been looking longingly to Mexico, but that government has formerly notified them that if they expect to settle in Mexico they must leave their extra wives behind them. The issue between the polygamists and the law is now squarely drawn, and a little more time will show whether polygamy or the law is supreme.

Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly of Boston, wants to see a war between England and Russia, and believes that if it lasts for a year or two without great concessions to Ireland by the home government, Ireland will declare herself free, and will be able to maintain her independence. The freedom of Ireland would be welcomed by most Americans, but the sons of Erin want to be sure of their power before they strike the blow against England. They don't want to repeat the sad mistakes of the past in any new struggle.

At the luthern Baptist Convention at Agusta, Ga., Senator Brown of Georgia offered a resolution which was adopted opposing divorce on any other grounds than adultery. He said that under the law laid down by Christ, no man could put away his wife except for fornication, and a man who married when divorced for cause was no better than a mormon in Utah. Senator Brown gave some startling statistics in regard to divorce in New England, and said South Carolina had wiped from her statute books all the divorce laws.

Ocean steamers are approaching fast trains in the speed they make. The Etruria, a new Cunarder, that arrived in New York the other day on her trial trip, reached a speed of twenty-four miles an hour. On her way across she covered 448 and 449 miles on two days, but she was not speeded all the way. Her builders assert that she will cross the ocean in six days and seven hours, or in three hours less than the lowest record. The Etruria is the latest type of ocean passenger ship, built on what is called the gas-pipe model. She is 520 feet long, and is about as deep as she is broad, this model being necessary because of the narrow gates to the Liverpool docks. She carries 2,500 tons of coal for her trip across the ocean, and if she could be loaded down to a draught of thirty feet she would carry 2,000 tons of cargo.

If General Grant's life is spared to carry out the programme he will spend part of the coming month of June and the whole of July on Mount McGregor, a part of the Adirondack range. The surroundings are wild and picturesque and the place of his abode will be only ten miles from fashionable Saratoga. On the first of August the General and family will remove to Kaaterskill Mountain, one of the highest of the Catskills where they will remain through the month and a part of September. The Kaaterskill has an altitude of over three thousand feet, and is near to the suppositional scene of Rip Van Winkle's adventure. Dr. Douglas is to suspend his regular practice and remain with the General through the summer, and his other physicians will visit him once a week for consultation both at Mount McGregor and the Kaaterskill.

SUMMARY OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FROM WASHINGTON.

S. S. Cox sticks to the Turkish mission.

Maj. McLaughlin has withdrawn his application for an Indian inspectorship.

Anton Klaus of Jamestown is in Washington, and called on the president and his old friend Col. Vilas, recently.

Ex-Senator Tepton of Nebraska is an applicant for the receivership of the Bloomington (Neb.,) land office.

The president has appointed a board of officers to report on the fortifications and defense of the United States.

A Mormon delegation laid their grievances before the president, and were assured that the Edmunds law should be impartially administered.

Many senate employes will be dismissed in July, by the sergeant-at-arms, acting under the direction of Mr. Allison, chairman of the senate committee on retrenchment.

The little church in Washington, where President Garfield worshiped, was sold to a lumber dealer the other day, to be broken up. The dealer paid $250 for the edifice.

The president has intimated that he intends to remove all the territorial officials who are objectionable to the people whom they govern. B. Platt Carpenter of Montana is said to stand on slippery ground.

Democratic members of the Iowa congressional delegation assert that the president has decided to revoke the commission issued to Christopher L. Williams, making him marshal of the Southern district of Iowa, and appoint Campbell in his stead.

In the Smith court of inquiry recently C. M. Young, of W. J. Young & Co. of New York, who furnished butter for the Greely relief expedition, testified that the firm had paid George B. Goff of Washington eight cents per pound for securing the contract for them.

Richard Nevins, Jr., returned to Pittsburg, with his commission as superintendent of construction on the Pittsburg postoffice. The appointment was made on the recommendation of Mr. Randall and Gov. Curtin. The removal of Malone, his predecessor, is on the broad ground that he was an offensive partisan.

Col. Richard Root, United States marshal for the Southern district of Iowa, has resigned his position because he "believes the Democrats should have the spoils," and that Cleveland "may rule over this great nation successfully for four years, and that at the end of your term a good sound Republican may be elected to take your place.

Carey T. Pope was appointed by the president postmaster of Hillsboro, Ohio, vice J. Patterson, suspended. The change was made upon the inspectors reports showing shortages in Patterson's accounts on two or three different occasions which, although immediately made good, were a violation of duty; and pursuance of the policy of the adminstration demanded his removal, which was also recommended by the inspector.

Secretary Lamar appointed the following special agents of the bureau of labor: Charles B. Judd, Colorado; Jonas Libby, New York; R. L. Gould, Maryland; Henry C. Wilson, New Jersey; William H. Henson, New Hampshire; James Reed, Massachusetts; Arthur B. Woodford, Connecticut; J. H. Groves, Delaware; H. L. Johnson and Gregor Fox, Pennsylvania; Charles F. Gillam and William S. Maudby, Ohio; Ringgold W. Browning, Maryland; William C. Trenholm, South Carolina; Henry Newman, Missouri; Henry Jones, Georgia, and Silenus O. Ward, New York. These were selected without regard to their political faith or views on economic questions.

THE CASUALTY RECORD.

John Hall, engaged in bee culture at Resaca, Ga., was stung to death by an angry swarm of bees, which he was trying to hive.

Most of the business part of the town of Darlington, Ind., was burned. The fire was started by a burglar, after he had robbed Hopper's jewelry and drug store. The total loss is $32,000.

The Garfield house at La Moure, Dak., was destroyed by fire recently, together with barns, furniture, etc. Total loss, $6,000. The fire originated from the kitchen stove. The proprietor, W. E. Dikeman, is ruined financially.

It is reported at East Saginaw that the woods around Harrison are red hot, and fires are sweeping in every direction, burning timber and logs. Eight hundred thousand feet of good white pine logs, valued at $10,000 were totally destroyed.

N. Dalrymple, one of the celebrated family of bonanza farmers, living near Casselton, west of Fargo, Dak., met with a fatal accident on his farm a few days ago. He had taken a young colt out to picket it, and while engaged in driving the stake the colt took fright and started to run, throwing Mr. Dalrymple on the stake, literally impaling him through the stomach on the sharp wood. He died in a few moments. He was about fifty-seven years old, and leaves a wife and five children.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The marriage of Miss Edmina Booth, only daughter of Edwin Booth, and Mr. Edward Grossman took place at the residence of the bride's father in Boston.

Justice Stanley Mathews has engaged board for himself and family at Asheville, N. C., for the summer. Hon. E. B. Washburne will also spend the summer at Asheville.

An examination disclosed a much graver condition of Gen. Grant's trouble than has hitherto been intimated, and the doctors were much longer in consultation than usual. They were disinclined to say much about it, beyond admitting that the cancer had again become noticeably active. Just what this might threaten, or how near the danger line the disease had progressed was not quite clear to the doctors from what they saw.

FOREIGN NEWS GOSSIP.

Ex-Minister Lowell dined with Queen Victoria recently at Windsor Castle where he passed the night.

Emperor William is failing physically. He will pass the summer at Babelsberg, near Potsdam.

The president will attend the Montgomery county (Md.) fair on June 3, by way of preparation for the autumn agricultural events.

The Montreal Herald advocates the employment of Indians as soldiers in the dominion army to fight Riel's Indians and half-breeds.

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

The British government has asked the Egyptian government if it is willing to purchase the railroad material now on board ships at Suakim.

Consul General Merritt is reported to have given a dinner at the Continental hotel, London, with 110 courses, as a farewell and welcome to his successor, Gov. Waller of Connecticut.

There is great excitement at Halifax over the capture of Riel. Much curiosity as to what will be done with him is expressed. It seems to be generally regretted that he was not killed instead of captured.

Admirers of James Stephens, ex-head center of the Fenians, are urging him to return to Ireland and take part in Irish politics. They intend to render him so independent, financially, that he can afford to practically defy the government.

A bicycle stable has been opened in London, England, with accommodations for 1,500 machines, which will be cared for for short or long periods, as are horses in boarding stables, at moderate charges. The establishment has convenience for wheelmen and a spacious practice room.

An evicted farmer of Ballinslo, County Galway, plied the bailiff who had evicted him with liquor until he was stone drunk, and held him over a fire until he was dead. Despite the barbarous nature of the farmer's revenge he has the sympathy of a large portion of the poor farmers.

Winnipeg Special.—A half-breed deserter named Lait came into Middleton's camp and reported Riel crazy. He has issued new religious decrees and changes the days of the week. Lait says that Riel has 500 breeds and Indians, and hopes for help from Big Bear, to whom he sent a runner. At Fish Creek, Dumont commanded early in the morning, with a number of breeds and Indians, but left by noon, and forty-four were all that were left in the ravine for the rest of the fight. The rebels loss was six killed and eleven wounded.

Ottawa Special:—I interviewed several leading politicians as to what was to be Riel's fate. Out of ten, nine of them are in belief that the story of insanity will be set up and that he will go scot free. Frenchmen still stick to him, and western English-speaking Canadians cling to the idea that he ought to be summarily hanged. It will be a trying point for the government to settle. If they hang him, they lose the French influence, which is keeping them in power; if they don't, they lose their strongest support in the Orangemen. One cabinet minister told me that it was likely Riel would be tried by a civil court in the Northwest, where he would demand the right accorded in Quebec, that of a French and half-English jury; and it was a certainty that they would not agree. At all events, it is not believed that he will meet the penalty which his crime demands.

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

An elderly man named Rassin was murdered for his money at Libertyville, Ill.

Chris Christenson of Racine, Wis., committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart.

Police Sergeant Crowley of New York was convicted recently of grossly assaulting Maggie Morris in a bar room of a ball room.

The steamer Lake Huron, at Quebec from Liverpool, reports that Mrs. H. E. Spanson, a passenger, drowned herself and child on the night of April 30.

Cecil F Beebe, charged with altering the books of Schneider & Co. of Portland, Or., and the embezzlement of $5,000, has been committed at Toronto for extradition.

Gertrude Seibert of St. Louis was shot and killed mysteriously at an early hour, while in bed. Her husband was arrested on suspicion, but he claims his wife shot herself accidentally. Her life was insured for $5,000.

M. McLauren, a prominent attorney of Rolling Fork, Miss., and I. F. Shelton, chancery clerk of Sharkey county, Miss., fought a duel at Rolling Fork with shotguns. Shelton was instantly killed. His gun was not discharged.

J. D. Blansett, of Garfield, Ark., was shot and mortally wounded by Jasper Marlow. Marlow had insulted the wife of Blansett and was knocked down by the latter, when the killing followed. Marlow has not been captured.

Daisy Simmons, a beautiful brunette in Savannah, Ga., aged seventeen, picked up her lover's revolver recently, and fired a bullet into her heart, and a second later fell to the floor a corpse in a pool of her own blood. A quarrel with her lover was the cause.

At Youngstown, Ohio, a negro called at the residence of W. F. Lyon, and finding Ruth Hanson there alone, knocked her down and placed a cloth saturated with chloroform over her face, intending to commit a further outrage, when he was frightened away. The girl was found shortly after unconscious, but was finally restored.

Charles Primrose, pressman of the Chicago Tribune, was arrested recently, charged with circulating obscene literature and presenting a vile book to a respectable young girl at the skating rink The girl's father was the complainant. Primrose is said to be only one of a gang engaged in this disreputable business.

Charles Wright, supposed to be Charles Rhodes, or Dutch Charley, the hotel desperado now in jail at Miles City, charged with the murder of Frank Redmonk at Coulson, is found not to be the noted desperado at all. He has been arraigned on a charge of the murder of one Mitchell in the northern part of the county three years ago.

In New York City, an altercation occurred between "Larry" O'Brien, a well known broker and politician, and George Truman, a sporting character belonging to Chicago. The former was probably fatally stabbed. The latter was shot twice. The affray was the outcome of a quarrel. O'Brien declined to take an anesthetic while his wound was being sewed up, and both men indulged in recriminations while their wounds were being dressed in the same ward in the hospital.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF NEWS.

Charles Holden was hanged at Petersburg, Ill., for the murder of his wife.

Bradstreet reports a continued dullness in the movement of merchandise.

The striking quarrymen at Lemont, Ill., returned to work, and the trouble is believed to be over.

At Locust Gap, Pa., Miss Julia Kramer, eighteen years old, was shot and fatally injured by Peter Knobanch, a rejected lover.

The court at Stillwater affirmed the sale of the assets of the lumber firm of Walker, & Veazie to certain of the creditors for $70,000.

Editor Houston of New Orleans gives Senator Gibson and Representative King a lively raking, and gently intimates that they dare not take it up.

The governors of the Metropolitan club, Washington, in response to a largely signed petition from its members, have abolished poker playing in the club.

Gen. Butler is the principal owner of the Great Falls or rapids water power of the Potomac, fourteen miles from the city, which descends about one hundred feet in a mile, and which, it is claimed, is worth $1,000,000.

The management of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad has designated Dr. H. H. Sutherland of Iowa City as veterinary surgeon to inspect cattle which may be offered for shipment into or through the state by that line from quarantined states.

The vote taken in the eastern part of Kidder, Dakota, and the western part of Stutsman in regard to forming a new county and calling it Stanton was carried by seventy-one majority. Tappen will probably be the seat of the new county.

The contract for erecting the main exposition building on the state fair grounds has been awarded to Charles Hamilton of St. Paul. Architect Brodie declines to state what the amount of the successful bid was, or to give out any particulars. The contract for building the barns has not yet been let.

The McCormick reaper company at Chicago has received answers of 400 correspondents in the winter wheat states. It estimates that, if the ratio thus far is maintained, reports will show a falling off of 10 per cent, in the condition of winter wheat compared with the estimate of April, which put the crop at 65 per cent, of a full yield, with a decrease of 20 per cent. in acreage sown.

Miss Jane Holmes of Pittsburg in her will left $270,000 to fourteen existing institutions and $20,000 each is left for an institution for the blind, and a hospital for children; also $50,000 for a Protestant home for boys, providing that all three institutions are organized within two years. The residuary estate is to be divided pro rata between all except three of the seventeen institutions named. The estate amounts to over $1,000,000.

Henry Clews, banker and broker, has addressed a letter to the chairman of the committee on admission of securities of the stock exchange, protesting against listing the new issue of Georgia bonds. Clews says he has suffered to the extent of several million dollars by Georgia's bad faith in unwarrantably repudiating bonds which have as full right to equal standing as representing the credit of the state as the new bonds, and protests against the admission of any new securities until Georgia's repudiated bonds are recognized and provided for.

The sixty-ninth annual meeting of the American Bible society was held recently at New York. The issues during the year of Bibles, Testaments, and portions were 1,548,175, of which 508,719 were circulated in foreign lands. The total issues were 45,440,206. Forty-eight new auxiliaries were recognized. The receipts for the year were $587,914.84, and the expenditures $619,882.58. For the foreign work of the society to be expended the coming year, $172,850 has been appropriated. Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen was elected president, and William Gammell, LL. D., and Hon. John Jay vice president.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Scope of the Great Institution in Washington.

Washington Special: The scope of the Catholic university in Washington is surprising as it becomes known. The institution will be called the American university. Its professors will be sought in Europe, and none but men of world-wide reputation will be offered chairs. Bishop Ireland has had principal charge thus far of the preliminary work of selecting a site and drawing up the charter, which will be asked of congress next winter, says that in the choice of the faculty the matter of religion will have no part. There will be a theological school, over which it is rumored Bishop Spaulding of Chicago will preside. There will also be schools for law, medicine, science, history, philosophy and all the rare and far advanced branches of instruction known rather to institutions on the continent than the few that we call universities in America. The men who will occupy chairs in these schools will be selected without regard to religion. The site chosen is the old Middleton estate east of the soldier's home and a part of that beautiful rolling plateau which is Washington's largest and most beautiful park. It contains fifty-seven acres. Near it is a pretty little station on the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore & Potomac railroad. The general slope faces the Bladensburg turnpike, which, by a pleasant drive of two miles past Glenwood cemetery and Edgewood, the old Chase estate, takes one into town. The building will be begun early next year. The first structure will not be the largest, but will cost $150,000. Each student will be furnished a suite of rooms fully furnished, and there will be a club commons on the grounds where the best board may be had. No student will be admitted to the medical or law school except upon a diploma from another school of accredited standing. The work intended in science, especially in chemistry, engineering and abstract mathematics, will be abreast with that done in the leading German universities. The endowment now in sight is nearly $1,000,000. The founders will not be content with a support insufficient to produce an income of from $300,000 to $500,000 a year, which is the aggregate outgo for any one of the leading universities of England and Germany. The salaries of the professors will average from $5,000 to $10,000, and there will go with them the board and lodgings for such as may desire to take up residence in the university buildings. Early in the coming fall a committee will be sent to Europe charged with the duty of inviting scholars to chairs in the faculty, and it is intended that the university shall be set in operation as early in the coming year as possible. Temporary buildings and provisional apparatus will be secured for the purpose.

Riel Shirking Responsibility.

A special from Batoche, relating the capture of Riel, says:

No praise is too high for the three brave men who effected the capture. Many times they have risked their lives since the rebellion began, and this time ventured alone through the country. Riel was found in the road a little south of Batoche in company with three men. Hourie and Armstrong brought him in on foot, leaving their horses in the bush and walking quietly. Few knew who he was when he was brought into camp through the sentries. His captors made right for Gen. Middleton's tent, where they delivered their charge safely. Riel appeared unconcerned, but begged not to be shot. He said: "I don't think this trouble will be without result, as the complaints of the farmers will be regarded with some degree of attention." When told that his books and papers had been captured, he said: "I am glad. This will show that I am not the actual leader of the rebellion. I have been encouraged by people of good standing at and around Prince Albert, who invited me over from Montana." He spoke again of not being the head man in the rebellion, and then commenced praying and made a sign of the cross. He spends most of his time talking in a wandering manner and praying.

Riel's Right Hand Man.

From a party who is well acquainted with Gabriel Dumont, the following description of that personage is obtained: Dumont is about forty years of age, and was born at Edmonton, where he lived until he was sixteen years of age, when his father, who was employed by the Hudson Bay company to look after their horses, retired from the company's service. Dumont senior then traded with the Indians in that section of the country, extending from Edmonton to the south branch of the Saskatchewan. The son lived with his father until a few years after confederation, and then settled on the south branch of the Saskatchewan, where he has remained continuously ever since. He is one of the bravest of men, fearless and resolute in every undertaking, and the beau ideal of a horseman. He is five feet ten inches in height and a splendid specimen of rugged manhood, and is known far and wide as one of the most expert shots, and has invariably been selected as leader on the buffalo hunts. He has been married to a half-breed for many years, and has earned a competence by his business prudence and tact. He will not, it is thought, submit to capture, but will die fighting if his escape is cut off.

The Dakota Murderess.

Mrs. Dill, the murderess from Wahpeton, Dak., sentenced to prison for life, spent a day in St. Paul, in charge of Sheriff Ink, on her way to Sioux Falls penitentiary. She is a very pleasant-looking lady, dressed in sable black, and bearing on her face and in her eyes traces of great suffering. Questioned by a reporter, she said:

My home is in Berlin, and there I married Mr. Dill, who was worth some $16,000. He was very cruel to me, and my parents, well-to-do people, were loth to have me live with him. Six years ago he came to America, leaving me at home; but a year later I started to join him, against my parent's commands. We were located near Wahpeton, and for five years my husband and stepson subjected me to every cruelty imaginable. I was beaten and maltreated, compelled to work in the fields, and finally, in desperation and in fear of my life, I shot my husband in self-defense. Any woman in my place would have done the same thing. I cannot help the result of the trial, and must accept it. I have an uncle in Paris who is a millionaire, but my relatives have forsaken me.

A Woman's Horrible Revenge.

Baltimore, Special.—Long suspecting his fidelity, Mrs. Mamie Bruce traced her husband to a house of ill repute kept by Mrs. Mamie Miger. Mrs. Bruce purchased nearly a pint of oil of vitriol, which she poured into a beer glass. She then proceeded to Mrs. Miger's house, learned that her husband was in a certain room, and bursting into the room, discovered the guilty pair asleep. She dashed the contents of the beer glass into the face of the sleeping woman, who with a shriek of pain rolled out upon the floor. Mrs. Bruce then pounded her on the head with the glass, knocking her victim senseless. In throwing the oil, some of it splashed on Bruce's face, and he sprang up with a howl of pain. Mrs. Miger regained consciousness, and her screams attracked the police, who took possession of the premises and arrested Mrs. Bruce. Mrs. Bruce is a very pretty young woman, and very respectably connected. The physicians pronounced Mrs. Miger's injuries fatal. She is terribly burned, her eyes being literally burned out. Bruce's injuries are very painful, but not serious.

Where Riel Will Be Tried.

Winnipeg Special: Chief Justice Waltbridge was asked what course would be adopted in regard to the trial of Riel. He replied that according to law he would have to be tried in the district or province where he was captured. He could not be brought to Winnipeg or sent to Ottawa. The dominion government might issue a special commission and send up judges to try him. Judges from here might be sent, or special judges for the occasion appointed, but the trial would have to take place in the province where Riel was captured. Under the present act the judicial authorities in the district where Riel was captured have power to try a man for his life, but an appeal to the Manitoba bench is provided. He could not be tried by court martial under the circumstances, as Gen. Middleton had promised in a letter to Riel that he would be protected until the dominion government decided on his case. The penalty for high treason in Canada is death.

The president made the following appointments to be collectors of customs: J. V. Harris, district of Key West, Fla.; Wyndham R. Mayo, district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.; Richard L. Cropley, district of Georgetown, D. C. To be collectors of internal revenue; James F. Robinson, Seventh district of Kentucky; C. H. Henshaw, district of Rhode Island; John T. McGraw, district of West Virginia; Andrew L. Elliot, Second district of Virginia; Samuel Klotz, Fifth district of New Jersey.

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 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 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 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 Anglo-Saxon Christendom, May 24, 1870, by the adoption of the following resolutions:

THE FIRST STEPS.

"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 emendations as it may be found necessary to insert in the text of the authorized version; that we do not contemplate any new translation of the Bible, or any alteration of language, except where, in the judgment of the most competent scholars, such change is necessary; that in such necessary changes the style of language employed in the existing version be closely followed; that it is desirable that the convocation should nominate a body of its own members to undertake the work of revision who shall be at liberty to invite the co-operation of any eminent for scholarship, to whatever nation or religious body they may belong." Steps toward the formation of an American committee of revision were taken almost immediately after the organization of the English committees. The first meeting of the New Testament committee in England was held June 22, 1870. On the 7th of July following the two houses of convocation voted to invite co-operation of some American divines, and to Bishop Wilberforce and Dean Stanley was assigned this task. The result was the selection of certain gentlemen who were fitted for the work, and were likely to be regarded as authorities in biblical learning by the American public, and the submission of their names to Bishop Ellicott and Dean Stanley as representing the English body. A few months later, on Jan. 13, 1871, Dean Stanley wrote to Dr. Schaff, who was in the United States, offering suggestions in the way facilitating communication between the English and American divines and requesting him to present the matter to Bishop Potter of New York, representing the Protestant Episcopal church and arrange a mode of co-operation. On the same subject Bishop Wilberforce addressed two letters to Bishop Potter, which were submitted to the house of bishops in New York. That body decided to take no official part in the work, but left individual members free to act as they might. Final arrangements for the American commission were not made until the summer of 1872. In the autumn the commission began its work. Though nearly two years later than the English companies in begining the work, they passed forward with such activity that they were enabled to complete it temporaneously with their English brethern.

THE BOOK ITSELF.

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 when it disgreed with the translators of 1611 upon the meaning of a word 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 "Jehovah," the usage of the authorized version is followed, the revisers not thinking it advisable to insert it uniformily in place of "Lord" or "God," which, when printed in small capitals, represent the words substituted by Jewish custom for thd infalable name of technical terms from the Hebrew, or, in three seem to have been generally introduced. The word "Grove" (Judges xxviii.) has been replaced by "Ashera," with its plurals "Asherini and "Ashcroth." In the poetical books "shool" replaces "hell," which has been changed in prose passages to "the grove," and the "pit" with "sheol" in the margin. Of these renderings, hell," says the preface, "if it could be taken in its original sense as used in the creed, 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 xiv., where 'hell' is used in more of its original sense, the 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 (Rev. ix:2), 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 general name for all food. A new plural—peoples—has been introduced, although sometimes this becomes Gentiles when the contrast to the chosen people is marked. All headings of chapters have been dropped, as in the revised New Testament, and the text has been divided into paragraphs, but the old chapter and verse divisions have been retained on the margin for convenience of reference. 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 liii., 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 the dialogue form, and to show the dramatic character of the song of songs, the first chapter of which, for example, is divided into seven speeches. The Psalms are definitely divided into five books, the last four beginning respectively at xlii, lxiii, xc, and cvii. A striking improvement is the printing of all poetical passages in poetical form. This has been done in the Psalms, Proverbs, Job and the canticles, but the Prophets have been left in prose, however passionate their outcry; the songs of Lamech, Jacob, Miriam, Moses, Deborah and Hannah; the psalm of Jonah and Habakkuk, and David's lament in second Samuel, appear in a versified ballad. the origin of Joshuah miracle. "Sun, stand thou still upon Gideon," is indicated by its verse character. So also is the triumphant cry of Samson (Judges xv., 16.) Examination of the more familiar passages and phrases disclosed the fact that care was taken in preserving intact household words. 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 scapegoat; he does so for Azazel. The summary of

EACH DAY'S WORK AT THE CREATION

now runs according to the formula: "And there was evening and there was marning 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 xxv. 11, are now encased in "figure work" of silver, instead of "pictures." "Vanity and vexation of spirit (Eccs., ii., 17), has become "Vanity and a striving after wind." "Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them" (Psalms, cxxvii., 5), has been changed into "Happy is the man that hath filled his quiver with them." Reuben's curse (Genesis, xlix., verse 4), "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel," now reads, "Unstable as water, have not then the excellency." The following changes also grate against the association. In the authorized Genesis chapters VI, verse 4, "There were giants on the earth in those days," is revised, "The nephelim were in the earth in those days." In the authorized edition Job XXXI verse 35, "Oh that one would hear me behoid, my desire is, that the almighty would answer me and that mine adversary had written a book" is revised, "Oh that one would hear me; behold my desire is, that the almighty would answer me, and that I had the indictmedt which my adversary hath written."

The authorized Psalm VIII, verse 5, "for thou hast made him a little lower than the angels" is revised for "thou hast made him a little lower than God." The authorized Psalm xxvi, verse 11, "I said in my haste, all men are liars," is revised, "I said when I made haste to escape, all men are a lie." Ecclesiastes xii, 13, "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter, fear God," etc. has been revised to read, "This is the end of the matter; all hath been heard; fear God," etc. Proverbs, xiv., 9: "Fools make a mock at sin, but among the righteous there is favor;" revised reads: "The foolish scorn the guilt offering but among the upright there is good will." The above are nearly all of the passages in which a shock is given to old associations. In other passages there are found variations which cannot be called rash alterations. For instance, Isaiah lii., 13, in the authorized version is: "Behold my servant shall deal prudently, he shall be exalted and extolled and be very high." The revised reads: "Behold my servant shall deal wisely, he shall be lifted up and shall be very high." Isaiah liii., 3, in the authorized version is: "He is despised and rejected of man; a men of sorrows and acquainted with grief, and we hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised, and we esteemed him not." In the revised it reads: "He is despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrow, and acquainted with grief; and as one from whom men hide their faces, he was despised, and we esteemed him not." The same chapter, verse 7, is changed to read:

"HE WAS AFFLICTED,

yet he opened not his mouth, as a lamb that he led to the slaughter," etc. The same chapter, verse 8, "He was taken from prison and from judgment, and who shall declare his generation," is revised to read, "By oppression and judgment he was taken away, and who considereth his generation. The christology of the Old Testament is almost entirely unaffected by the revision. The crucial passage, Isaiah, vii., 14, "Behold, a virgin shall conceive and bear a son," remains unchanged, except that the margin suggests a return to the style now in the Book of Common Prayer. In the Fifth commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee," becomes, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." The following are examples in which the actual text of the revision is distinctly seen. Authorized version, Genesis xxii., 14: "In the mount of the Lord it shall be seen;" revised version: "In the mount of the Lord it shall be provided." Authorized version, Exodus xiv., 20: "And it was a cloud and a darkness to them, but it gave light by night to those;" revised: "And there was the cloud and the darkness yet gave it light by night." Authorized, Job xxxi, 35, "Behold, my desire is that the Almighty would answer me;" revised, "Lo, here is my sign above, let the Almighty answer me." Authorized, Job xxxvi, 18, "Beware, lest he take thee away from his stroke;" revised, "Beware, lest thou be led away with thy sufficiency." Authorized, Psalms xii, 5, "I will set him in safety from him than puffeth at him;" revised, "I will set him in safety at whom they mock." Authorized, Psalms lxviii., 4: "Extol him that rideth upon the heavens;" revised, "Cast up a highway for him that rideth through the desert." Authorized, Psalms lxviii., 19: "Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth with benefits;" revised, "Blessed be the Lord, who daily beareth our burdens." Authorized, Psalms lxviii., 30: "Rebuke the company of spearmen;" revised, "Rebuke the wild beasts of the reeds." Authorized, Psalms lxvii., 7: "As well the singers as the players on instruments shall be there, all my springs are in thee;" revised, "As well the singers as they that dance, say all my fountains are in thee."

Authorized, Psalms cxii., 5: "And let him reprove me; it shall be an excellent oil which shall not break head;" revised: "And let him reprove me; it shall be oil upon the head; let not my head refuse it. Authorized, Isaiah xl., 3: "The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness prepare ye the way of the Lord;" revised: "The voice of one that crieth, prepare ye in the wilderness the way of the Lord." Psalms ii., 12, "Kiss the son" remains and references to entirely different versions are given in the margin. Similarly in Genesis 49, 10, "Until Shiloh come" is kept, but, "Till he came to Shiloh," is noted as an alternative. In all these cases, as in many others, there seems to have been a strong minority among the revisers which held out for the alternative readings, and succeeded in putting them in the margin, which contains most of the scholarship of the revision. The first verse in both the authorized and revised version is the same. The first alterration occurs in the second verse, where instead of "and the earth was without form and void," we read, "and the earth was waste and void." The text of the story of the creation is without other striking variations. The same may be said of the description of the fall and the flood. In the Ten Commandments are some valuable alterrtions, the most striking being that of the Sixth. "Thou shalt not kill." (Exodus xx., 13); becomes thou shalt do no murder," Deuternomy chap. xxxii., verse 5. "They have corrupted themselves. Their spot is not the spot of his children," is reversed. "They have corrupted themselves. They are not his children, it is their blemish."

RIEL CAPTURED.

The Leader of the Rebellion in the North, west Brought into Gen. Middleton's Camp.—Other Rebels Surrendering—How Riel and Dumont Escaped.—The End of the Rebellion.

A dispatch from Clark's Crossing of the 15th says: Riel was captured at noon that day by three scouts named Armstrong, Diehl and Howrie, four miles north of Batoche. The scouts had gone out in the morning to scour the country, but these three spread from the main body, and just as they were coming out of the brush on an unfrequented trail leading to Batoche espied Riel with three companions. He was unarmed, but they carried shot guns. All recognized Riel, and advancing toward him hailed him. They were then standing near a fence. No effort was made to escape, and after a brief conversation on expressing their surprise at finding him there, Riel declared that he intended to give himself up. His only fear was that he would be shot by the troops, but he was promised safe escort to the general's quarters. His wife and children were not with him, and he said they were on the west side of the river to avoid the main body of scouts. Riel was taken to a coulee near by and hidden while Diehl went off to corral a horse for him, scouts being seen in the distance at this time. When Diehl returned Riel and his companions disappeared evidently to avoid other scouts. Diehl says Riel was not in the least agitated when arrested, and was willingly made a captive. He was assured of a fair trial, which was all he seemed to want. During the interview he handed Armstrong a note as follows:

Batoche, May 11.—Mr. Riel: I am ready to receive you and your council and protect you until your case has been decided upon by the 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 civil or military trial. He wanted a civil trial. He is afraid of the scouts which were out, but passing through then, was brought safely to camp. He said his wife 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 scouts at Batoche he was much alarmed, on account of his family. Riel appears careworn and haggard, and has let his hair and beard grow long. He is dressed in poorer fashion 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 hunted man. He is evidently the most thoroughly 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.

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