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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1905.

UNCLE SAM AND VENEZUELA

Our present contention with Vene suels, of which we hear so much through the news reports of the day, has arisen from the operations in that country of the New York & Bermudez Asphalt Company, which alleges that It is about to be despoiled of its rights the Venezuelan government. company has a highly valuable "confrom Venezuela, for which it asserts it paid a large sum; but it alleges that the government of the country is now repudiating its agree-ment, and the United States is asked to interpose, for protection of the property of its citizens. Attorney-General oody, it is announced, has furnished an opinion in the case, to the effect Mayger, member for Columbia, in the that the proceedings in the Venezuelan courts, supported by the Castro government, involving the asphalt company's roperties, have been so "irregular" as to amount practically to a denial of justice. Judged by our standards doubtless it is so. Yet is this a reason why the United States should take up Legislation

the contention? Look at it. Certain Americans, fully aware of the character of the government of Venezuels, went to that couninent of Venezuela, went to that country and got certain asphalt concessions, no doubt of great value. But now it is dealed that thetreasury of the Venezuelan government received any money in payment. Very probably the officials and they pretty nearly do that, too. You may put it in their pockets. More than likely it was a transaction of bribery b tween the company's agents and the officials. Besides, it is alleged that as some part of the consideration the company promised to make improvements and to develop certain territory not in the asphalt district; and, according to the statement of Venezuela, this has endum committee: not been done. Hence the Venezuelan government is disposed to treat the contract as forfelt and null, and the company files to the United States for the "big stick." If this is the true state and statement of the case we should keep the big stick at home and not interfere at all-unless it shall appear that refusal or failure Venezuela to carry out its agree ment with the powers following The Hague award would bring European fleets upon the scene. In that event uld have great interest in the affairs, fate and destiny of Venezuela; for we shouldn't be willing to see any European power take possession of that

Dectrine looming up at once-in danger

This company, through extortions familiar to monopolies, has made enornous sums on asphalt, used so largely during recent years in the United Now it calls upon the Government to protect its monopoly by sending its warships to the scene. The unfortunate feature of the whole case is that our Government-not to protect this monopoly and to enforce its claims but in order to keep European nations. pressing on other matters, out of Venesuela-will have to send a naval force Nothing, however, could be more repulsive than such necessity, in that if the people, through the referensuch circumstances. But our action dum, annul the appropriation for the ught to be put on the proper ground. state institutions, the State University, If we interpose at all it should be on | can continue its work, but not as effectschalf of the Monroe Doctrine, not for Ively as it could have done with anprotection of this monopolistic asphalt other building and with an extension of company. Speculators ought to be its general equipment. taught the lesson that they can't do . This is no doubt true, and the continthis sort of thing with success. It is gent fact as stated will be a matter of not a question of protecting American sincere regret in educational circles. If citizens in a foreign country, for which our Government is ready and should be of the normals, however, it may perready always to contend. What is haps result in the greatest good for the an Oregon mile is in Winter time, with presented in this case is the question greatest number—the legitimate aim of whether speculators, seeking chances all law. That it will seriously cripple to be irresponsible and corrupt, are to Campbell is clear upon this point. That rely on the United States to protect it will check the development of wise one whose hard lot it them and to enforce their claims. When men go to foreign countries for benefit that institution cannot be doubted by of their own pocketbooks, it would be any one who has taken the trouble to international ethics, too, to leave equipment, these men to abide the result of their

now have to interfere, to keep other nations out of Venezuels and save the Monroe Doctrine.

STATE AND CHURCH IN FRANCE.

It was impossible that France should always maintain the relations that have existed during the last one hundred years between herself and the church-that is, the Church of Rome. In the former time she could not maintain longer the relations that had existed for ten centuries between church and state-down to the Revolution. For the the principles of feudalism, political and social, and the relations of church and state: and it broke up both ontirely. Then came the patchwork of Napoleon's concordat, which allowed the church, that had been utterly destroyed by the Revolution, to renew its existence on restricted terms, under age and control. Such arrangement while it was the best perhaps that could have been effected at the beginning of the last century, is, however, so greatly at variance with the modern-time spir it, that it is a wonder that it has lasted till now. However, it is clear that it is now about to be terminated. The situato the government and its supporters including a majority of Catholics living under the concordat. France cannot de other therefore than move on to compiete disestablishment.

The single, all-important question

throughout the Christian world, from the day when Christianity was recognized by the state, has been the relation between two utterly distinct powers, the spiritual and the temporal, each claiming its share of control over the individual man. It is evident that this relation could take only three forms: The temporal authority may control the spiritual, the spiritual authority may ontrol the temporal, or they may en deavor to run equal and parallel. In general Byzantium represented the first of these three relations. Rome the second; the effort to establish the third is represented by a series of concordata. which mark in successive stages the failure of both the other plane. The survival in some form or other of each or all of these three ideas in Christendom (except in America), is the stumbling block of contemporary life. the nature of things men ought no longer to consider the relations of church and state. But this by no means implies that government can be indifferent to religion.

The English mind and habit are too mservative and too slow to do things by leaps, or at once in the downright way; so disestablishment has been slow in England and is not yet fully accomplished. But "they do these things better"-at least otherwise-"in France" and the government now apparently has a strong majority for dissolution or abrogation of the Napoleonic concordat; that is for complete and final separation of church and state. The aburch liself-Roman or Gallicanprobably will not be averse to the The spirit of the time, in France, has passed far and away beyoud the principles of the concordat. America holds the torch of light and leading in the world for separation of church and state; for America is the great exponent of the principles of the new time.

TWO VIEWS.

As a contribution to the enlightenment of the President of the State Senate. The Oregonian submits the following comment made by Hon. George current issue of the Ruinier Gazette: One normal school for this state is plenty, he idea of appropriating \$28,000 for the Drain ormal, which last year graduated only two

scholars, is preposterous."
"But you voted for the bill, Mr. Mayger," the

your machines," continued Mr. Mayger, "the normal school machine is the most powerful more than one normal school under state patronage and control."

All this shows how strangely a good man may be mistaken. He must be mistaken, since we find the following in the March 9 letter of President Kuykendall in reply to the Yambill refer-

I am morally certain that there was no such combination. I am very sure that no member of the Senate will claim that he was compelled to do the hidding of the normal achieul people or imperil his legislation. During the whole session, I did not hear of any int of an attempt to coerce anyone by a threat throw the normal vote against a men or measure.

This is reproduced for the instruction of the member from Columbia, since he is imbued with the fancy that he was hit, or in constant danger of being hit by the mythical normal school machine. Representative May-ger made a most satisfactory and useful representative. Laboring under a delusion that the Legislature was in the grip of the normal schools, he steered important country. Here is the Monroe his legislative bark away from every Flying Dutchman that hove in sight from Polk, or Umatilla, or Douglas, or Jackson, or Lane, or Benton Counties; and he sailed safely into port with a fine cargo of fish on other legislation. He suffered from a veto or two, but that is irrelevant. The point is that there was and is no normal school machine, or graft. Perhaps, too, there are now no normal schools, though we may

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

anticipate events a little,

President Campbell, of the University of Oregon, is quoted as having said

oad, and making contracts for gain | the University of Oregon is not to be the interest of our taxpayers, and visit and give personal attention to its

But this check, though embarrass-

porary. A university that takes charge of students, in the name of the state, trains, educates and sends them out to take their places in an age of specialization in industry, of keen competition in professional life, and of exacting requirements in the applied sciences, cannot afford to fall behind on the ways and means proposition. State

pride, if nothing else, forbids this. There is a strong sentiment throughout the state in favor of the State University. This sentiment is in the very nature of things based upon intelligence that looks to results and stands ready to supply the means. Further, it is supported by civic pride, without which a state makes slow and unsatisfactory advancement in any line. The University of Oregon stands for the sibilities and powers in the work that has undertaken, or it stands for nothing. Private or sectarian colleges can afford to drag along short on equipment, begging their way. Not so the university for the support and usefulness of which the name of the state is pledged.

old story of the chastisement and humillation that befell good dog Tray, transferred from the primer to the university corriculum, illustrating in simple, effective way the penalty of being found in bad company.

FINANCIAL WONDER OF THE AGE. The last issue of the New York Spectator contained one of the most remarkable financial statements ever presented to the public. It was an elaborate table showing in detail the business of the American life insurance companies for 1904, and the standing of ninety of the principal companies at the close of the last calendar year. The totals shown by this statement are of such vast proportions that it is difficult for the mind to grasp their full meaning or the bearing they must have on industrial and financial conditions throughout the country. The compa nies mentioned by the Spectator had in force at the close of business December 21, 1904, policies calling for the ultimate payment of \$12,587,588,798. Of this amount, more than \$2,467,000,000 of new insurance was written last year. During the year policy-holders paid in premiums to the value of \$488,189,303, and income from other sources brought the total receipts for the year up to \$598,-952,746, an increase of approximately \$47,000,000 over the year previous. Poltoy-holders and their beneficiaries were paid \$247,000,000, and the assets of the

the enormous sum of \$2,506,966,999. There is apparently nothing alarming in these almost fabulous figures, as it is quite plain that the companies are about one-tenth of their assets annually, and the increase in the surplus reserve is healthy. There are features, however, in connection with the matter which are quite portentous, for of the total amount of assets shown on January 1, \$1,254,000,000, or more than onehalf of the total, is held by three big New York companies. The largest of these companies in 1894 had assets of \$202,000,000, and in the comparatively short space of ten years has increased them to \$440,000,000.

companies on January 1 amounted to

The assets of this company are presumably good. They include stock in four of the big banks of New York, in six trust companies and in mortgage companies, also investments in railroad stocks and bonds. Two of these largest companies hold more than a third interest in two of the greatest banks in New York, and the financial power thus granted through the control of such vast sums is greater than is held by any other organization on earth. But the question arises as to the limit to which this marvelous expansion may reporter reminded him.

"Certainly, sir, but it was a rank held-up.

Legistation which I had promised my constituents was endangered of being smowed under by the normal school machine, unless I promised to support their appropriation. Talk about creased to \$880,000,000 in 1914, and the creased to \$880,000,000 in 1914, and the creased to \$880,000,000 in 1914. run. Suppose the topliner of the insurthat the \$440,000,000 of 1904 will be in- | will need more rain later in the season institutions be increased correspondingly?

If all details of the investment of personal schemes of the trustees of have at least been strengthened by the actions of a prodigal spendthrift who was at the head of one of the largest companies, and there is a growing be-lief that the policy-holders should be alty will follow. given more information as to the part their funds are playing in the exploitation of either "high" or "low" finance enterprises. A little more publicity reafford a clearer definition as to what is regarded as necessary current expenses, and what should go into the surplus reserve fund.

PUBLIC BOADS IN OREGON.

That the two days' session of the outhern Oregon district convention of the Oregon Good Roads Association should have drawn so large and representative a gathering at Grant's Pass is not only of great present interest to the state, but is a presage that public opinion is at last making itself heard on this most important matter. The townsman is interested in good roads into the country. To the dweller In the farmhouse, that he and his fam lly should be able to come and go freely at all seasons of the year is vital. The papers read at the recent conven

tion show the practical bearing of the questions raised. That "bad roads are an indirect tax on agriculture and horticulture" is now generally admitted. But that the average cost throughout the Nation of 25 cents per ton for every mile of farm products hauled by road market is three times as great as the cost of hauling over good roads, and four times as great as the cost of hauling over the best roads in foreign countries, is bringing the cost of bad roads very close to all of us, If M cents per ton be the cost of haulover the average road in the United States, how much more it is in Ore-gon is a question that can only be answered by him who knows how long no bottom to the road less than knee deep to the horses. Winter hauling in Western Oregon comes so near to being an impossibility that the term an "in direct tax" partakes of sarcasm to any one whose hard lot it is to try the ex-

Then the "economy of good roads" smiles pleasantly at us. Like angels' visits the good roads are few and far between. We admit it all. In excuse all Oregonians plead only, in the words speculation. Yet at this time we may ing, must of very necessity be but tem- of one of the agents of the office of cow.

public roads inquiries, "our long fami larity with bad roads, and the indiffer ence of those in charge of highway affairs." In other words, our munications have corrupted or good manners."

However, the convention was in structed on the "Methods and machin ery used in roadbuilding" in modern fashion. Then followed the one pivot on which all turns. How shall good roads be paid for? Naturally there are two questions: What is a good road? and what district requires a good road? A positively good road is one laid ou by a competent engineer or surveyor avoiding bad hills and right-angled corners, making the nearest practicable route, and well built with permanent materials. It seems that Mr. Abbott, special agent of the National Government for the Pacific and Rocky Mour tain section, estimates the cost of a good road, in this sense, at \$1000 a mile So, with a sigh, we will put the posi-tively good road aside as too good for Oregon. Then the comparatively good road must be our ideal. It is a satis faction to notice that, so far as published reports go, the financial side of the Oregon road system now in force was not denounced as either extrava-gant or unpractical. Therefore the convention showed its wisdom in seeking instruction how to build a reasonably good road under the direction of our ex isting officers, with the sanction of the County Courts, and the help they are permitted to give from the county treasuries. The calling of district road meetings and their authorising special taxes for apecial improvements is also most desirable.

If every county authority would see to it that a limited distance of road be substantially improved annually, the residue of the road mileage under their control being maintained, but without extra expense being devoted to it, the county funds would not materially suffer, and almost insensibly a vast im-

provement would be apparent. The question of the use of convict labor on the roads does not seem to have been discussed. Governor Chamberiain's message to the Legislature strikes the safe note. Employ the convict labor on roads radiating from the penitentiary and within distances permitting the return of the workers there each night, but do not risk them at long distances from beadquarters.

It is to be hoped that other conventions may be held in due succession in other districts of the state, until the leaven of ambition for better roads and more of them shall have been set working in the whole lump.

The cheap, off-grade flour which the Minneapolia mills have been sending to the Orient has apparently falled meet the requirements of the Japanese. The Eastern mixture which passed for flour sold in the Oriental markets for prices materially lower than could be made by Pacific Coast millers. Despite this fact, the Japanese importers are placing heavy orders with Portland millers for good flour, to be shipped in May and June. The abnormally low and discriminatory freight rate made by the Great Northern gave the Min-neapolls millers a slight foothold in the Far East, but the quality of the flour and the prestige of the Portland and other Pacific Coust mills will prevent the Eastern men from securing a permanent trade in a field from which they are barred by geographical restrictions.

Heavy rains are reported throughout Oregon and Eastern Washington, the downpour in the Horse Heaven country and other light land districts being unusually heavy. This is most pleasing news, as some complaints have already been made of insufficient moisture. Favorable weather for the past sixty days has resulted in a large acreage of Spring grain, which was sown early enough to get a start from two to four weeks earlier than usual. This grain creased to \$880,000,000 in 1914, and the but the soaking just experienced will power of control in the great financial work wonders in giving it a good stand.

The union labor war goes merrily on, the latest returns showing the union these enormous resources were avail- sallors to have a slight advantage. A able for policy-holders, and if the jury has decided that a union sailor, atmoney were not used for exploitation of | tacked by a union longshoreman, has a right to carry a revolver, for the purthese assets, suspicion would never be pose of protecting his life. The man aroused; but there have recently been with a gun, after being discharged, murmurs not altogether calculated to was rearrested, charged with striking inspire confidence. These suspicions a longshoreman with a stone, but as the stone was probably used for the same purpose as the gun-namely, to discourage the advances of unionism of the longshore variety-no serious pen-

It is a long distance and a hard march from Mukden to Harbin. It is hard pursuit, therefore, for the Japanese to garding expense accounts would also follow the Russians, who have the railroad to help them, which they destroy as they retire. Harbin is 320 miles north of Mukden and 370 miles west of Vladivostok. It is no easy thing for a great army to pursue, over such distances and to carry its supplies. To do battle and to sacrifice men in the battle, is an easy thing, by comparison

Tacoma has never been more fully described than in the anniversary number which has just been issued by the New Herald of that city. A large number of excellent photographs are reproduced in a manner that does great credit to the engravers and the printers, and the general appearance of the issue renders it as admirable for souvenir purposes as its contents make it valuable for reference purposes.

Two of the gentlemen who robbed the bank at Lebanon, thirty days ago, are in the penitentiary, and will remain there for seven years, unless they have good luck. Linn County justice is reasonably swift, and it gets there.

"Revivalists" are now to shake the whole population of Portland over the perilous edge of hell, for some weeks. Most people will keep their senses. Some will not.

The Standard Oil Company will withdraw from Kansas. This will be s happy solution to a vexed problem, if it will do likewise in the other states Parhane the 30,000 Venezuelans who propose to land at New Orleans have

heard of General Andrew Jackson of glorious memory. Missouri gives \$35,000 more for the Lewis and Clark Fair. That shows what Missouri thinks of world's fair

benefits. The Japs are in no hurry to follow the Russians on to Moscow. It is a war that will be ended short of MosNOTE AND COMMENT.

A college baseball team is coming over here from Japan this sesson. That's the Russians will have a chance t

Seattle has a "Raffles." That's all very well, but-he was caught by Tacoma,

To any new college in search of a heartning yell, we recommend the slogan of Colonel Lamedo, of Caracas-"Carababo Bombona y Ayacucho,

contain advertisements of Bock beer, "Oh, to be in Kentucky, now that book there," as Browning might have sung.

Germany and France anuggling up. "Live wire!" mays the French Cable ompany to Castro of Venezuela.

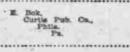
When the Crar hours that a new bland has risen in Japanese waters, he will protest that Nature is not maintaining her neutrality.

Chief No Shirt has gone East. should beware lest the con man steal the shirt off his back.

Just what the disphragm is we do not

know. Whatever it is, however, it must kiss itself goodbye and go. The new style of waist and the diaphragm do not agree, so the Dressmakers' Protective Association, through the hierophantic mouth of Miss Ellisabeth White, has isued a decree of banishment against the unfortunate diaphragm. That the decree will be obeyed by women there is no doubt. When the waistline can be ship ped from under the shoulders to somewhere about the knees, as the Empire fashion waxes or wanes, what difficulty is there in eliminating the diaphragm Miss White has been giving demonstra-tions of disphragm chasing with living models at the Dressmakers' annual ex-hibition. Her tip to fat women is to sleep "flat on her face," with two pillows under her chin and her toes, which must be kept wiggling all the awake, touching the foot of the bed. This, she says, has a simply murderous effect upon the region of the diaphragm and also lengthens the front of the neck considerably, as one may well believe. Is though, so had to be fat that a woman would thus place herself upon a rack, and is this diaphragm thing absolutely in

Some days ago we referred to a paragraph in Harper's Weekly concerning the use of "Pts," and "Ptsg." as abbreviations for Pittsburg-which is now officially rendered "Pittsburgh" by the Pennsylvania Railroad. At the same time an indignant protest against the use of "San Fren" and "'Frisco" was in part reprinted from the San Francisco Post. Now comes a similar protest against the abbreviation of Oregon. C. T. D. sends some verses on the subject from Turner and there is nothing that can be added to what is said therein. Who would speak of "Where rolls the Oreg.," or of "Where Of course, some excuse must be made for the busy man registering at a hotel or the stenographer addressing a sheaf of letters, although some purists kick at even that privilege, Some time ago the illustrious Edward Bok, of the Ladies' Home Journal, publicly condemned a correspondent who thus addressed him:



Anyway, here are the verses from Tur er, and the Civic Improvement League might take up the idea they contain;

Do not abbreviate The most beautiful name Of our beautiful state, Famed in song.
"Where Relis the Oregon,"
Not the "Or.," the "O.," the "O-g-n."
Sin not again.

"Oreg." and "Ore." Specious brothers, Name them no more.

But Oregon, full Oregon, Famous alike in song and story, Prom valley, dell to mountain hoary, Of all the heauteous sisterhood, most fair Happy are they that dwelleth there.

Long may that happiness be thine and min And when our sands of life are gone. A peaceful grave in Oregon

Touchin' on and appertainin' to most of the published pictures of him, we hope General Linievich can prove an alibi,

Oyama's wife and daughter are both graduates of Vassar. Maybe that's why the general prefers camp cooking. If all the candidates for the mayoralty

ote for themselves, the election will come out a tie-one vote for every as-March doesn't know its own mind.

Congregational ministers wen't take Rockefeller's money. In the words of the slapstick man, they don't think it's oll right.

Been revivaled yet? WEX J.

Frenzied Freshness. Milwaukee Journal.

"Oh. pop!"
"Huh!" "Say, pop!"
"Well, what is it?"
"What are cowboys?"
"Men that herd wild cattle." "Can they hear them far? 'Hear What?' "The wild cattle."
"They don't hear them."
"Then they just hear a noise like wild

"No, no, no! They see them see a herd of them." "The cowboys do?" "Why do they call them cowboys? "Because there are so many cows among

"No, among the cattle," "Bay, pop!"
"Well, what?"
"Are there any boy cows?" (Thud.)

A Better Job.

Harper's Weekly.

A certain distinguished minister, who a certain intended and the control of the state of the st gradually grew accustomed to her dis-tinguished visitor, finally asking him, with serious face: "Did God make all things?"

"Yes, my dear."
"Did he make you?"
"Yes, he made me, my child."
"And did he make me, too?"

"Yes."
"Well, he must have got a good dea
better at it since he made you."

New Version of the Bible Scriptures Soon to Appear in Colloquial English, With New Meaning for Old Texts

The title of this new work. The corrected English New Testament, does not convey the full extent of the task which its editors have set themselves. They claim that the scriptures new appear in the "king's English" for man. "The revised version makes this The supplication of a righteous man availeth much its working." In the corrected english version we say, 'Mighty in its working is the prayer of a righteous man." now appear in the "king's English" for | man."

the first time.

Bearing in mind that the New Tea-Bearing in mind that the New Tealament writings have to religious readers a documentary as well as a literary aspect, their aim has been to give throughout a close translation. But they claim also to have taken greater pains than their predecessors, working on similar lines to produce a working on similar lines to produce a work that shall be easentially English, and not only everywhere intelligible and unequivocal in meaning, but also in its literary form as attractive as possible to the mass of readers.

The work is put forward in all reversion, of which it is a revision, but regard for the letter has nowhere deterred the translators from correcting the many admitted defects of that tament writings have to religious residers a documentary as well as a literary aspect, their aim has been to give throughout a close translation.

But they claim also to have taken

the many admitted defects of that version as a true representation of the Greek original. A New Testament so prepared, and made as plain and devoid prepared, and made as plain and devoid of ambiguity in every sentence as care can make it, has appeared to them to be a serious need among the general mass of Bible readers.

The promoter and general activities the way.

The promoter and general editor of the work is Mr. Samuel Lloyd, a life governor of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and he is bringing out his version as an illustration of the man is the new loss of the new large of the his version as an illustration of what he considers should be done by the so-

he considers should be done by the so-ciety to this end.

Mr. Lloyd's association with the promotion of Bible knowledge and been lifelong. More than 50 years ago he emulated George Borrow in smuggling Bibles into Spain, a feat which he ac-complised by evaluation of the spake plain. Bibles into Spain, a feat which he accomplished by enclosing a large number of copies in the hollow balance weights of some machinery his firm was consigning there.

The work has already won the ap-

was consigning there.

The work has already won the approval of so high an authority as the bishop of Durham, who has written a preface to it in which he says that it appears to remedy in countiess instances the serious lack of English felicity of the revised version.

A tentative edition of the present work was prepared some time ago by Canon Girdlestone and circulated among prominent scholars, some 20 or 30 of whom have voluntarily contributed suggestions. In the final revision Mr. Lloyd has had the assistance of crow till then has

uted suggestions. In the final revision Mr. Lloyd has had the assistance of the Rev. E. E. Cunnington and Mr. W. H. Garbutt, the latter of whom gave a Daily Mail representative some in-teresting details showing the scope of the work.

We have not striven after any purely literary graces," he explained "and any literary merit will, of course, have to be credited first to the original. But we have certainly studied suphony, and while having always city in mind the plain man and woman, we is a worshiper have endeavored never to be undignished of the Testament which may be read in church without shocking the most development would be read in from Jupiter? xix, 35; vout worshiper and without sending any one to sleep—one which may be imperance. mystic without unnecessary mystifica-

"It is a curious fact that a great many of the texts expressing popular pious feeling are instances of the inaccuracy of the authorized version. It has pained us to alter them, but truth is greater than sentiment. Everybody knows now that Agrippa did not say he was 'almost persuaded,' and that Feitz did not 'tremble,' at all events

knows now that Agripps up no not say livers manner he was 'almost persuaded,' and that spake unto the fathfield did not 'tremble,' at all events not physically.

"Again, it has not been pleasant to show people that in Talking of 'falling asleep in Jesus' they are not quoting the actual words of the New Testament. Again, how many thousands of the brightness of the words, who, being the brightness of the stand the stand of the stand persons have been misled by the timehonored expression 'the order of Mel-chisedec'? But scholars are now agreed that there was no 'order' of priests in the modern sense.

"To give some idea of the revision, the word publican," which is misleading to the popular mind, becomes 'collector.' 'Law- (Habrews I, 1).

PLAN FOR NEW STATE IN SOUTH OBJECTIONS TO A SEA-LEVEL CANAL Washington Dispatch to Philadelphia Public Ledger.

It is reported that at the next session of Congress a bill will be presented to form a new state out of Eastern Tennessee, Southeastern Kentucky and Southwestern The bill, it is said, will be pushed by Representatives Brownlow, of in the ordinary sense of the term, would Tennessee: Slemp, or Virginia, and Ed-

wards, of Kentucky. All three of these men represent the territory included in the boundaries of the proposed new state. The region is the old stronghold of the Southern loyalists during the Civil War, and is Republican in sentiment. It furnishes practically the entire Republican representation in Congress from the So region has always been out of sympathy with the other sections of the three states, and partisan consideration would be counted on to push it through Con-gress. The scheme, it is said, contem-plates the location of the capital at

Knoxville.

Ostario (Calif.) Record.

A camper west of town, who has driven from Oregon, says that state is the largest in the Union. He has driven for weeks in the rain, and can't be made to believe that he has arrived in Southern California, the "land of sternal sun-

Summeriand (Calif.) Advance. Summeriand (Calif.) Advance.

A few days ago a gentleman from Medford. Or., announced his intention of returning to that rain-swept country to get his feet dry. It has really looked the past few days as if his kick against Summerland was legitimate. But then he hasn't yet received the storm returnifrom the "Northern Italy," as he calls that underwater country.

A NEW version of the Bible is and 'penny' becomes 'shilling,' as being nearly completed and will be gained from the sentence in the aupublished in England and the United

Some Verses Compared. AUTHORIZED VER-

ans and sin (Matt. in., 11). And when could not come unto lilm for

CORRECTED.

And as they co

No one seweth a

Why beholdest thou

the splinter which in in thy brother's eye? On the morrow he took out two shill-ings, and gave them to the host. Trade ye titl I

My flesh is true food, and My blood is true drink. The cock will not crow until thou heat discovered Me. Lo, now thou speak-est plainly and speak est no similitude.

Men of Ephesis, what man indeed is

And as he discoursed concerning righteousness, self-control, and the ringment to come. Feits was uffrighted.

Then Agrippa said to Faul, With but little persuasion thou wouldst make me a Christian.

God having spedial in time past, in many ways to the fathers, hath at the end of these days spoken to us by a Son, whom He appointed neir of all things, through And as he reasoned of righteousness. judgment to come.
Felix trembled.
Gats axiv, 25).
Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Aimost thou persundest me to be a Christian.
(Acts xxvi, 28).
Ged. who at sup-He appoints

Brigadier-General Peter C. Hains con-

tributes an article to the North American Review entitled "The Panama canal -some objections to a sea-level project." There is no question, says General Hains, of the superior merit of a sea-level canal over one with locks; but a sea-level canal. be impracticable, since the difference in the level of the two oceans at the ends of the canal would necessitate the construction of one lock. Is the construction of a canal with one lock worth the additional \$150,000,000 it would cost and the ten years' delay it would involve? Besides, a lock sanal could be changed into a sea-level canal if the future demands of commerce require. The argument in favor of a sea-level canal, based on the steady increase in the length of ships, loses its force when it is considered that the locks can be increased in size if it becomes necessary. It is a significant fact that three boards or commissions-Representative Slemp, when asked tonight about the bill, said that there was
a strong sentiment for it in the three
districts affected. It originated, he said,
in a speech made by himself two years
ago in which he spoke of such a state in

the commission appointed when the Compagnic Universelle du Canal Interoceanique failed, the commission authortized by the Nouvelle Panama Compagnic,
and the isthmian canal commission—comprising among their members no less than

in a speech made by himself two years ago in which he spoke of such a state in a semi-humorous vein, with no idea that the idea would be taken seriously. He was surprised to find that it was, however, and since then such an agitation in favor of it had been developed that he and Meers. Brownlow and Edwards were obliged to take cognizance of it. He had spoken of the proposed bill to the President, and Mr. Roosevalt had spoken encouragingly.

The bill, if it became a law, would carve a Republican state out of the soild South. Whitever basis there is for hope fact, the first cost may be somewhat reduced. The bill. If it became a law, would carve a Republican state out of the solid South. Whatever basis there is for hope that the three states affected will consent to the bill is the fact that the section has long been a source of trouble to the majority, to whose sentiments it is distinctly hostile. On one occasion the Tennessee part of it came near electing a Governor, H. Clay Evans, and it is firmly believed in Eastern Tennessee that he actually was elected, and was only counted out by fraud. The Virginia section was Mahone's buckbone, and the Kentucky section has given endless trouble to the Democratic leaders. The state would contain \$5 counties, and how has a population of between 700,000 and 800,000.

Oregon vs. California.

Oregon vs. California.

Oregon in the counties are not of one mind as to their necessity.

How They Does It. Rockville (Ind.) Clipper. Men who work with their brain does it by making other men work for them with their bands.

Wisdom for Tradesmen-Chicago Journal.

Oh, tradeaman, in thins hour of a s a. If on this paper you should c c c. Take our advice and now be y y.

Go straight ahead and advert ! I i.

You'll find the project of some u u we Neglect can offer no ex q q q.

Be wise at once, prolong your fix a a.

A stient business soon do k k k.