# JESUS AND ANCIENT JEWS

WERE THEY NOT THE INSTRUMENT OF PROVIDENCE!

Etymology of Certain Hebrew Terms Must Be Known to Understand Certain Biblical References.

PORTLAND, Jan. 20 .- (To the Editor.)-

In a recent issue of your paper, a corre-spondent from Milwaukie delivers himself of a labored effort to interpret certain biblical terms, such as Jehovah, Elohim and similar expressions, to make them fit to his peculiar conception of his imag-inary relations between the Old and New Testaments. While this laborious performance may be, and no doubt is, the ripe fruit of his earnest study, and as such eminently satisfactory and sufficient unto himself, to the mind of the ordinary reader it presents a bewildering chaos of definitions and interpretations, incongruous as-sertions and deductions quite beyond the grasp of common understanding. But, before I take the liberty to offer a few sug-gestions anent the linguistic performances of that article, I shall briefly touch on the remarkable statement about "Judaism" that condemned "Jesus of Nazareth to an ignominous death." The writer is evidenta strenuous believer in the literal curacy of the New Testament and its pathetic narration of the tragedy on Gol-gotha. But, granting for a moment the historical truth of all its details, so dramatically recited, does not Christianity be-lieve in an ordained destiny, predestined fate? Do not its professors quote chap-ters and incidents of the Old Testament, tear out isolated passages from their context, to prove how the earthly career and end of its founder, who was to be sacri-ficed for the sake of humanity fallen from grace, is forecasted in the pages and lines of the Old Book? Now, if Judaism is held to account for the violent death of Christ, is not the assumption warranted (from a Christian standpoint), that it was divinely ordained, that Judalsm be the providencial agency, the instrument in the hand of the Lord, through which should be performed the final act of the divinely conceived programme, without which there could be no Christianity? Therefore, If Jenus had to be sacrificed as a consum-mation of the new dispensation he was chosen to create, foes not the prosecution of the Jews on that score ever since reflect on him who had seen fit to choose them as a means through which to accomplish his grand purpose? Or, is the master less culpable than the hireling who does his bidding? And yet, who is today not famil-iar with the word "Christ-killer," which, in times gone by, meant more than a vilo epithet, but even today strikes terror to the hearts of many unfortunates in many a Christian country—a scarlet letter, crim-son with the blood of generations; a bloody shibboleth used to lash the latent furies of mobs nourished by the centuries of Christian reign of love and charity, per-haps to divert the wrath of the benighted masses from the riotous indulgence of priests or a threatened tide of popular pheaval from the misrule of oppressive

But let us, for a moment, drop the re-Belous for the historical aspect of the sub-ject, and for blind tradition substitute logic and reeson. It should be borne in mind that the Pharkeese, the principal ac-cusers and prosecutors of Jesus, were then the ruling sect, and they were known as rigidly adhering to the literal text of the law, as interpreted by their teachers. Bearing this fact in mind, it is altogether impossible that they could have decreed or employed crucifixion when this was abso-lutely against the letter and spirit of the Mosaic law, The penal code of the old dis-pensation prescribed four methods of capi-tal punishment, as follows: By stoning, by fire, by strangulation and by the sword, Crucifixion was not named and never was employed by the Jewish state. It was, however, a favorite mode of torture and nowever, a revorte mode of forture and killing by Romans and other pagen nations of that and later periods. Moreover, the vagile account of place and persons men-tioned in that trial is altogether at var-lance with the law and established rules tion of that body. The functions of priests were in connection with the temple and sial cult, but not of the judicial order. We are not told that Jesus was tried before any established judicial body, such as the Beth Din, the minor or the greater Sunhedrin, but the chronicler eim-ply narrates: "And they led Jesus away to the high priest, and with him were as-sembled all the chief priests and the eld-ers and the scribes." Is it credible to assume that the Pharisees, these zealous sticklers to the letter of the law, should have allowed themselves such a radical departure from plain, prescribed forms?

But the causes that led up to the tragedy on the cross, looking up to which millions of mankind have sought and yet seek salvation, but the source also and the sign under which legions of mankind have been tortured and martyrized with the barbarous ingenuity of centuries of Christian civilization—those causes, it can be successfully assumed, were as much of a political as of a religious nature, and, in order to comprehend them at their true estimate, we must endeavor to picture be nd the situation, surrounding conditions and circumstances under which the great drama was enacted, the plot of which, we are taught, is so sublimely profound in its divine conception as to reach far back to the garden of Eden, growing and enlarging from page to page to its unfolding with the sensutional birth and career of its hero and tragic culmination

at Calvary. The Jewish nation, owing principally to internal strifes, had become an easy prey to the ascending world power, the Roman empire. But the Jews, though living in a state of vassaldom, had not yet lost the patriotic militant spirit of the Maccabees, who had once rescued their enslaved coun ary from the thralldom of foreign oppres-sors, and they hoped and eagerly looked would arise from their midst and, uniting the warring factions and sects, with one great heroic effort once more throw off the oppressive yoke of foreign authority and again restore to the chosen people the national glory, the prosperity and proud eminence it once enjoyed amongst the nations of the earth under the benign rule of David and Solomon. And, indeed, there arose, as in response to that universal feeling, many who proclaimed themselves political leaders, and others who assayed the role of Messiases upon whom the mantle of David or the Maccabees had fallen; but their revolutionary efforts, if such they attempted, would be promptly

At this time Jesus enters upon the scene Whatever his original ambitions and as-pirations, if such he had, we can and will not now consider. Suffice it to say, that as he went about preaching only lessons eyes of the authorities did not attach much significance to his doings, looking at him much in the light as the church did for some time at Martin Luther and others, as enthusiasis or harmless cranks, until the signs of unrest and agitation caused by the leader and his following that had gathered around his banner became sufficiently marked as to excite the easily aroused suspicions of the powers that were. Stirred up by sessiots and fanatics of different simper, the authorities were made to realise that the harmless and owly preacher was, in reality, a dangerous character, a masked enemy, detrimental

threatening both its religious and political

to their policy of permanent pacification of the conquered provinces, which was evidently not unlike Weyler's rule in Cuba. His enemies were many and ever on the alter to report to the authorities alleged suspicious acts and treasonable utterances, such as must be regarded inimical to the would make as liberal-use as the poets of today, as, for instance, "Yah," which stands for "Yahavoah," used by would not be retained to the world make as liberal-use as the poets of today, as, for instance, "Yah," which stands for "Yahavoah," used by world a stand of the conquered provinces, as the latest the conquered provinces, which was and the stands for "Yahavoah," used by world the conquered provinces, and the safety of the conquered provinces, which was and can, therefore, not mean son, but is the provinces, apparently, for metrical reasons, with some poetical li-canse, of which prerogative the ancient bards would make as liberal-use as the poets of today, as, for instance, "Yah," which stands for "Yahavoah," used by world and the precision of the conquered provinces, which was a subject to the subject to th welfare of the state, and the safety of its organized institutions.

Its organized institutions.

Thus "despised of men." denounced as a dangerous political agitator, as a traitor to the cause of established government, as an heretic to the recognized form of religion, he was feared by those in power, and they condemned him to that fate that has befallen so many others after him, for offenses perhaps less than his, under the very sway of those that profess his creed monopoly of love and tolerance. If it was possible for Galileo to be put on the torturing-rack at a time when the faith

was possible for Galileo to be put on the torturing-rack at a time when the faith of "good will to men" had been proclaimed for 1500 years, just because the powers that were scented danger to the established ecclesiastical institutions from the proclamation of a mere scientific discovery, why should we look for more toler-anse and enlightenment from a pagan gov-ernment of 2000 years ago, and religious zealots of that comparatively remote period, in treating with a movement and a leader, the imprint of whose strong in-dividuality had commenced to make itself a leader, the imprint of whose strong individuality had commenced to make itself
felt upon the restive spirit of the age, exciting a greater influence than a Socrates,
a Savonarola, Galileo or the many others
did who suffered a martyr's death in
their respective age and generation?
Dropping this subject for the present,
we now come to the writer's wonderful
exposition of biblical texts and terms. He
understands, amongst other things, that
the word "Jchovah" (better Yahavah) in
Hebrew is "Ehyeh," which in turn should
be pronounced "Yahoeh," From which follows that he does not know, or seem to

lows that he does not know, or seem to know, that Yehavah is a Hebrew word in itself. "Havah" means "to be," in the in itself. "Havah" means "to be," in the sense of being ever present; hence, "Yahavah," the everpresent, everlasting. "Ehpeh" is merely the future tense of havah, with the pronoun "eh," signifying "I will be," not "I am," as most versions have it. The correspondent cites the "learned" to prove that "yah" as an inde-pendent noun means "He who will be." If his "learned" do not repudlate this if his "learned" do not repudiate this and other scientific truths imparted to them by the correspondent, they stand in danger of losing their "learned" reputation. "Yah" is a poetical abbreviation from Yahavah, and as such often used in the Psaims and by Moses, who sings. "Yah the Psaims and by Moses, who sings. "Yah "Standard of the Psaims and by Moses, who sings." "The product of the Psaims and by Moses, who sings." (Evodus Xv.2). is my strength and song." (Exodus xv:2).

Nor does the correspondent's interpreta-Nor does the correspondents interpreta-tion of "Elohim" reflect any more credit upon his scholastic acumen. This word he undertakes to translate "the mighty ones," as being messengers of Jehovah, that speak as his representatives to Moses and the patriarchs. The fact that Elohim stands in the plural is a stumbling-block to many that are not familiar with the peculiarities of the Hebrew tongue. In the Semitic, especially in the Hebrew lan-guage, certain words are used in the plural only, as, for instance, face, heaven, implying a multiplicity of features, prop-erties or beings encompassed into one unit. Thus "Elohim" means a multiplicity of strength, allsufficiency of power, as de-rived from el-strength. Elohim is interpreted by the savants as representing Delty in the aspect of dealing justice, while Yahavah stands for God in the aspect of mercy. Yahavah, as spelled in the origi-nal, is the sacred name applied to Delty, to profanize same by pronouncing it ac-cording to its lettering was and is still considered sacrilegious. It is ordinarily pronounced "Adonac," which signifies

Lord, Master. The etymology and meaning of these Hebrew terms not being properly compre hended, has given rise to much idle spec ulation, and led many into erroneous philosophizing. Peter Lombardus, a noted theologian, undertook to argue and prove the dogma of trinity from the plural form. "Elohim," a contention which, though rejected by orthodox and liberal though rejected by ortholox and noeral students alike, has lately been attempted to revive again. By some dexterous jerking and violent stretching of isolated scriptural texts, aided by his own vivid imagination, the correspondent arrives at the conclusion that "Yahyeh," which he designates the memorial name (whatever that means), was almost identical with the name of Jesus, which, he declares, means "I will be savior," or "he will be savior." lance with the law and established rules governing such proceedings. The judiciary, as organized in the Mosaic law, did and other ramifications of that name, not include high priories in the mosaic law, did which have a constant of the savior." include high priests in the composi-of that body. The functions of priests re in connection with the temple and sacrificial cult but not of the indictal ing," "saving, "aid-rendering," and no

times as John and Henry, for instance, are today. The sense of these is "helping." "saving, "saving, "sald-rendering," and no particular significance will ettach to it just because the founder of the Christian religion was the bearer of it, in common with many others before or after him and contemporanceous with him, while there is ground for the suspiction even that the name was but subsequently assigned to him as most appropriate.

When the correspondent, moreover, elects to leave the solid ground of legitimate inquiry and study to wander off into the trackless wilderness of theological speculation, without the guiding compass of logic and reason, I decline to follow, but must leave him to the vagaries of his fanciful moods. Yet I do not blame him, for if his acute intellect, his keen faculties of perception, can find in the serpent's wicked exploits in the Garden of Eden, in the revelations to the patriarchs, and other chosen ones of the chosen people, unfalling proof of a coming new dispensation to be granted to sinful mankind fallen from divine grace, the discerning mind of the unbinsed student of sacred writt may fall to penetrate into the intricate depths of such profound logic, Yet such lis the mode and method of what passes and scripture study and interpretation in the school of orthodox theology, which is a side or hidden key to the Scriptures which so readily unravels the concealed meaning of knoty passages, converging dates and figures, characters and incidents of the school of orthodox theology, which is a view, the supernatural accompaniment; and striking end of his mundane carreer. How that method of interpretation will sometimes degenerate into a mere juggiling of ciphers and work, regardless, of grammar, logic or sense of context, but one lastiness of context, it ask leave to cite, owing to lack of space, but one lastiness of context, it ask leave to cite, owing to lack of space, but one lastiness of context, it ask leave to cite, owing to lack of space, but one lastiness of context, it ask lea forward to another national hero that I ask leave to cite, owing to lack of space, but one instance for illustration. In Psalms, il:12, we read: "Kiss the son, lest

How that method of interpretation will sometimes degenerate into a mere jugging of ciphers and words, regardless of grammar, logic or sense of context, I ask leave to cite, owing to lack of space, but one instance for illustration. In Psalms, II:12, we read: "Kiss the son, lest he be angry, and ye perisheth from the way, when his wrath is kindled but a little." "Kiss the son," of course, can't be anything else but allude to him who is called the only begotten son of God. How strikingly well this interpretation harmonizes with the general sense of the passage, as well as the elymology of the Hebrew equivalent for "son," we will presently demonstrate. Now, if I understand it right. Christ came to earth as love personified, as the incarnation of mercy and compassion, with the erring and failen of humanity; yet he is heralded by the Psalmist as one easily angered, who will wisit condign punishment, nay, perdition upon those who may arouse his easily kindled wrath, by their failure to "kiss the son," I. e., to pay him the homage due. How does the pialin intent of this passage comport with the Christ platus. he be angry, and ye perisheth from the way, when his wrath is kindled but a lit-tle." "Kiss the son," of course, can't be anything else but allude to him who is called the only begotten son of God. How strikingly well this interpretation harmonises with the general sense of the passage, as well as the etymology of the Hebrew equivalent for "son," we will presently demonstrate. Now, if I understand it right, Christ came to earth as love personified, as the incarnation of mercy and squelched in their incipiency by the vigil-ant Roman governors, and the instigators would soon drop out of eight. But the time was ripe and propitious for genuine greatness to come forth, for a genius to arise that would bring order out of the chaos, that could successfully wrestle with the problems confronting the nation, threatening both its religious and notified. in our mind as him who, in his infinite love to mankind, suffered the death of sacrifice to save from inevitable perdition untold millions of grace-fallen hu-manity! As a matter of fact, the translation "son" is at least arbitrary and forced, and etymologically incorrect. The Hebrew equivalent for son is "ben," But in morality and humanity, the watchful David does not use this word in the eyes of the authorities did not attach much above-cited passage, but employs the term "har," which is the Chaldaic equivalent for "son." This would be about the only instance where a Chaldale word is used in the Psalms, which are otherwise writ-ten in the choicest classical Hebrew. There is no apparent reason why the Psaimist, who had such a wealth of the purest Hebrew at his command, should find it expedient or necessary to intro-duce a foreign word into the easy flow of

his graceful, inspired songs. Or should the sweet singer of Israel have gone out

of his way in order to please his diligent

"My song and strength is Yah." "Bar," as a Hebrew word, is a poetical abbrevia-tion from "barah," meaning clear, pure, as was read in the 19th Psalm. "The commandments of the Lord are 'barah' clear, giving light to the eyes." "Bar," therefore, stands for clear, or purity, and connected, the passage must therefore be read: "Kiss (the ancient sign of submis-sion and homage), i. e., pay homage, be

devoted to purity or virtue." I could refer to other instances to dem-onstrate my point, but, owing to lack of space, this may suffice to illustrate to the ordinary mind, unbiased and unwarped by the "endless refinement," as The Oregonian so aptly puts it, of obtuse the-ologians, how the Bible is studied, in-terpreted and made ready for the use of the faithful by those methods of pluck-ing out or violent wrenching of scriptural passages from that context and with the aid of an always vivid imagination interpret and construe them regardless of logc, sense or grammar, in order to establish or bolster up their untenable the 8. L. GOLDSCHMIDT. contentions.

### DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers. P. H. Marley to John Raz, lot 2, block 106, Stephens' addition, December

P. H. Mariey to John Raz, lot z, block 105, Stephens' addition, December 22, 1899

John Stewart and wife to W. G. Shellenbarger, lots 7 and 8, block 6, Dunn's addition, January 18.

William E. Spicer to Spokane Eastern Trust Company, undivided ½ of west % lots 1, 2 and 3, block 42, East Portland: 70.31 acres Clackamas county; 2½ apres section 12, T. 2 S. R. 2 E. January 29.

D. R. Hawkins to Oregon Telephone & Telegraph Company, lot 4, Park block 3, Alder and West Park block 3, Br. Godfrey and wife to Jacob Pittinger, lot 14, block 1, Green-ridge, December 29, 1899.

Alta L. Baer and W. A. Baer to John Schard, W. ½ lots 9 and 10, block 9, Proebstel's addition, January 13.

W. F. Mine and wife to Charles Muer, lots 8, 2 and 10, block 10, Harlem addition, January 13, 2, 3, 6, 7, 11 and 12, block 3, Cook's addition, December 25, 1898.

College Endowment Association to Henry C. Haack, lot 16, block 4, Albina Homestead, January 17.

Sheriff to Samuel Macartney, SW. ½ of SW. ¼ section 21, T. 1 S., R. 3 E., December 30, 1899.

Maria U. Smith to A. J. Chamberlain, 17 acres, January 17.

Frances A. Keller and John A. Keller to A. J. Chamberlain, same, January 17. 195

Building Permits. To Gardner & McLennon, for building west wing of Good Samaritan bospital, on Twenty-third street, between Lovejoy and Marshall, to cost \$40,000. To E. Johnson, for repairs, on Lincoln street, between Second and Third, to cost

Marriage Licenses. J. J. Feboet, aged 29, Anna M. Ward, 24; J. T. Roth, 24, Marguerite Downs, 19; W. E. Jones, 25, Maude M. Lowery, 22; omas E. Driver, 31, Sadie F. Seaver, 21 W. Miller, 25, Effie Wriggleworth, 18 Cantagious Disease.

Claude Murrayman, 620 East Twenty-third street, 6 years old; scarlet fever. Birth.

January 19, to the wife of Eugene Henry Reed, 612 Pettygrove street, a boy.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND.

E B Watt, N Yakima | F S Dosrnbecher, Chebr S T Linklater, Hillsboro | F Kretichner, N Y Geo W Husted, N Y Carl G M Millier, Boston J D Fousis, Chicago Wm P Bond, Tacoma C E Hamseveit, do Frank E Sbaw, New Y J A Clark, New York John P Hartman, Seatl L Mac Evoy, Press Agt W J Moulton, Fargo G P Paine, Minneapolis C B Winn, Albany H L Walder, Albany H Sperger, S P Mrs O Raiston, LaGrd R Welster, Ceylon, Miss Relston, do Walter Lyon, Salem T H Speeddy, San Fran T H Speeddy, San Fran S C Smith, San Fran T H Speeddy, San Fran S C Smith, San Fran S C Smith, San Fran G G Jacobs, Oregon Cy Wm T Gray & w, Salem H G Thompson & wife, Chicago J O Bingham, Marshild THE PORTLAND.

THE ST. CHARLES,
Lou Haddle, Chinook
Ben Felger, Chinook
Bon Geron, Chinook
J Gaither, Chinook
J Gaither, Chinook
Claude Ham, Mist
Ed Harriman, Wintek
R C Merrill, Winlock
F Shepherd, city
Riley Seaton, W W
Max Young, Astoria
J P Bannes, Astoria
J P Bannes, Astoria
J P Bannes, Astoria
J P Bannes, Astoria
J T Andrews, do
J T Andrews, do
J T Andrews, do
J T Andrews, do
J T Andrews, hillsbol Astoria
M E Hotchekies, Hillsbol Anna Sparks, Salem
F J Smith, city
W H Rose, Goble
T Tibbeta, Stella
Dan Shen, Stella
Dan Shen, Stella
Davis, Afbany J T Andrews, do A Jim Smith, Woodburn T Guet Hogiand, Astoria A M E Hotelakies, Hillsbo An F J Smith, edit

Hotel Donnelly, Tacoma. European plan; headquarters for com-mercial men. Chilberg's restaurant in connection.

Hotel Butler, Senttle. European. Rooms with or without bath. Ludies and gents grillrooms in connection. tharacter, a masked enemy, detrimental Christian commentators? No the word common weal, a disturbing factor "bar," as employed here, is not Chaldale, Stark street, opp. Chamber of Commerce.

# ARLINGTON DEFEATED

MULTNOMAH WINS IN INTERSTATE BOWLING CONTESTS.

Home Team Has Taken Three Out of Four Games in the Opening Series.

The Multnomah team won three out of four games in the opening series of the big interstate bowling match, which took place at the Arlington alleys last night. Three of the four games were exceedingly close and exciting, Multnomah winning the first by 5 and the third by 11 pins Arlington won the second game by 4 pins. The last went to Multnomah easily, an old-time Multnomah finish winning the game in the last three frames. The bowling was the best ever done in tournment work on the Arlington alleys, which have

baretofore been exceedingly slow.

The next set of games will be between Arlington and Commercial next Wednesday night, at the alleys of the latter, Last night's scores were as follows:

PLAYERS.	First	game	Third game	Fourth game	Total
Multnomah— C. A. Craft	56 39 51 33 37 34	39 44 33 38 31 32	39 39 58 39 40 32	49 56 34 53 89 46	183 178 177 163 147 144
Grand totals	250	217	248	277	992
Arlington— Wirt Minor. F. P. Mays. R. R. Reid. W. F. Burrell W. T. Muir. A. B. Croasman.	44 38	39 44 37 33 33 37	51 35 39 46 40 26	39 48 38 35 39 55	182 168 158 151 148 150
Grand totals	245	221	237	254	957

### SEATTLE WINS FROM TACOMA.

First Match of the American Cocked. Hat Association Series.

TACOMA, Jan. 20.—Seattle Athletic Club outbowled the Union Club, of Tacoma, here tonight, and won the first match of the American Cocked-Hat Association se-ries. The Union Club won its only game at the start, and falled lamentably thereafter to figure appreciably in the result. The score was:

Nelson	Tacoma—           Parsons         16           Tinling         16           Griggs         14           Tousey         13           Eberly         14           Steeb         16
Total981 Score by games—	Total914

ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 20 .- The association hampionship bowling contest this evening between teams from the Illhee Club, of Salem, and the Astoria Football Club, was a one-sided affair, the home team winning

four straight games. The totals by games were as follows: Illihee—233, 194, 308, 215; total, 845. Astoria Football Club-248, 258, 256, 251; total, 993.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Restorative Work That Is Being Done on That Venerable Structure.

London Daily News.

That venerable part of the Tower of London known as the bloody tower is undergoing considerable repairs at the hands of the masons. The upper portion of it, which faces Traitor's gate, has been rewhich faces Traitor's gate, has been rewhich faces Traitor's gate, has been rewhich faces and colored to rewhich faces are strictly as a substantial accuracy in so striking a manner.

While no earnest and ambitious student can afford to neglect or dispense with the ters largely into the composition of the inner parts of the walls, and is declared by the masons to be as hard, if not harder, than ever it was. Some parts of the wall by the tower are 14 feet thick.

The greater part of the outer surface of the Bloody tower, like that of the Bell tower and some others, has, since he year 1832, been plastered over at varous times with Roman cement, which shallow portions of flint have been superficially embedded. This was in rough mitation of the old, solid flint work of ancient times, which actually formed parts of walls, and is seen in perfection in St. Saviour's, Southwark; and as It was calculated to deceive, and became dangerous through its rottenness—the flints falling, and so on—it was all re-moved. The lower portion of the tower, uilt of square blocks of ashlar stone, has had a lot of superfluous Roman cement stripped from it, and looks somewhat in-congruous in comparison with the upper part, which is of the irregular order of masonry; but that is unavoidable, and may, in a measure, yet be remedied.

Restorations and repairs have often been carelessly done in much earlier years. For instance, the doorway that led from Raleigh's walk directly to the room in the Bloody tower, in which the infant princes were supposed to have been mur-dered, had been bricked up from the inside to give support to a portion of the tower. This has all been removed, and the tower strengthened in a more reverential way. The old oak door, with its heavy fastenings, which had been covered by the wall, lies now on its side on the wall, and when the rottenness at the bot-tom is repaired is to be restored to its place. It was through this doorway that Dighton, Forrest and Tyrell are said to have passed to their fearful work, Raleigh, Cranmer and Ridley have cer-

## FOR DOUBTERS.

Easy to Investigate This. Mr. J. T. Gallagher, of 83 Clinton avenue, Albany, N. Y., writes the following, which is of interest to any one suffering from the pain and annoyance of piles. The gentleman says:
"I suffered for six months from itching

"The Pyramid Pile Cure was recommended and I used one box which cured

me completely.

"The pain and agony which I underwent was something indescribable. I used many other remedies with only temporary relief. Had I known that the form of the Pyramid Pile Cure was a suppository I would have used it long before I did. The Pyramid Pile Cure reaches the seat of sease, and a soothing sensation is ex-

erienced at once.
"This is bona fide, and anyone who is incredulous may write to my address and 1 will verify the above by return mail."

Respectfully,

J. T. GALLAGHER,

83 Clinton Avenue, Albany, N. Y. The Pyramid Pile Cure has been a pleas ant surprise to thousands of sufferers from piles, because of the instant relief it gives and prompt cure which results from it regular use, and this is done without the use of opiates, narcotics or poisons or any kind, as the Pyramid is wholly fre

from any injurious drug whatever.

Hundreds who had almost decided to undergo an operation, believing nothing else would cure them, have been asionished to find that a 50-cent box of the Pyramid Pile Cure was far safer, better and more effective than an operation could possibly

The Pyramid is seld by all druggists as 0 cents for full-sized package. Write to Pyramid Drug Company, Marshall, Mich., for little book on cause and tainly passed through it when prisoners here in the tower, and Cranmer often, when he daily took his dinner with the lieutenant of the fortress. So say the au-thorities. Portions of the old houses, which are to be seen above that part of the battlements known as Queen Elizabeth's walk, which connects the Bell and Beauchamp towers, are also undergoing restoration. It is said that Queen Elizabeth used this walk when she was a pris-oner in the Bell tower, hence its name. The old houses had sunk quite 15 inches, and had to be raised to their proper height by hydraulic means. Had they not been seen to in time they would in all probability have tumbled down and buried the esteemed licutenant of the tower, who lodges in them, in their ruins.

### THE REVISED BIBLE.

Reasons Why It Is Unlikely to Displace the Authorized Version,

PORTLAND, Jan. 19.—(To the Editor.)— Who has forgotten the excitement and high-wrought expectations everywhere as the committee on revision of the scriptures neared the completion of its work, some years ago? A number of the larger dally papers in the East printed in a single ssue the entire edition, a marvel of en-

terprise and skill.

The Bible was probably at that time read by a greater number of people than ever before; but the interest in the re-vised version at once dropped; not because the work had been poorly done, for only a small number comparatively were com-petent to judge of that, but because of disappointment in the expectation that radical changes would be found in the new version from what was contained in

the old.
What is the status of things now? Though the revised version is accessible to all, and is the result of the labors of the best scholarship in Europe and America, it is probable that nineteen-twentleths of Bible readers care no more for the new version than if it had never been made. Nor is this greatly to be regretted, for the following reasons: The authorized version is substantially based on the translation made by Tyndale in 1525, for which he was strangled and then burned at the stake in 1536, exclaiming with dying lips:
"Oh, Lord, open the king of England's
eyes." In the preface to his translation
Tyndale urged upon the scholars of his
day, if they perceived that his rendering had not attained unto the true sense of the tongue, and the very meaning of scrip-ture, or if he had not given the right

English word, it was their duty to put their hands to it and amend it. This Bible, with improvements by Cover-dale and John Rogers, appeared in 1537, under the title "Matthew's Bible," this name being assumed by Rogers for safety. The Geneva Bible of 1550, and the "Bish-op's" Bible of 1568, carried the process of revision still further. Out of these come substantially our present King James version, with various and numerous improvements, for in 1613 an edition was produced with more than 400 variations. chiefly in expression and phraseology. In 1638 appeared the famous Cambridge tion, carefully revised; and in 1701 Score by games—
Seattle 230 271 265 214—981 tion, carefully revised; and in 101 that Tacoma 241 225 239 209—914 of Bishop William Lloyd, with Usher's Annals. In 1762, and again in 1769, appeared the remarkable editions of Dr. peared the remarkable editions of Dr. Paris, with the present punctuation and spelling of our Bible,

> the Bible now in use in the homes, Sun-day schools and churches is the result of the most thoroughly sifted inquiry into the original text, and the revision of more recent date fails to alter any essential doctrine, teaching or duty of the au-thorized version. It must, therefore, be a most gratifying result that under the converging light of so many sources of information, and after the painstaking toll of such able critics as were engaged on the revised version who had access to the Alexandrian manuscript, now one of the chief transpare of the Prilish massive. the chief treasures of the British museum, and the two oldest manuscripts, "B" and "Aleph," the Vatican and the Sinaltic, the Bible under which the churches of the inst

Second-Because of the variance of judgment between the two sections, American

late revision.

Third-The sacrificing of smooth, musical English to what the late committee considered greater accuracy. Fourth-The adherence for good and sufficient reasons of people of plain sense to that with which they have long been

and British, of the committee making the

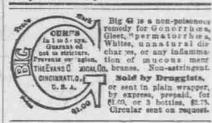
For these reasons the authorized version will most likely continue to be to book of the people. C. E. CLINE.

Strength of United States Navy. OREGON CITY, Jan. 20.-(To the Editor.)-Please answer the following ques-

First-What is the strength of the United States navy? Second-What is the strength of the Boar Second-What is the strengs.
standing army in time of peace?
READER.

First-The United States navy consists of four first-class pattle-ships, one second-From all of which it may be seen that class battle-ship, two armored cruisers, 15 protected cruisers, 30 unprotected cruisers, 6 double-turret monitors, 10 single-turret monitors, 42 gunboats, 20 torpedo-boats, 1 dynamite cruiser, 1 ram and 6 receiving-

There are under construction il first class battle-ships, 11 cruisers, four moni-tors and 33 torpedo-boat destroyers, Second-The Boers have no standing



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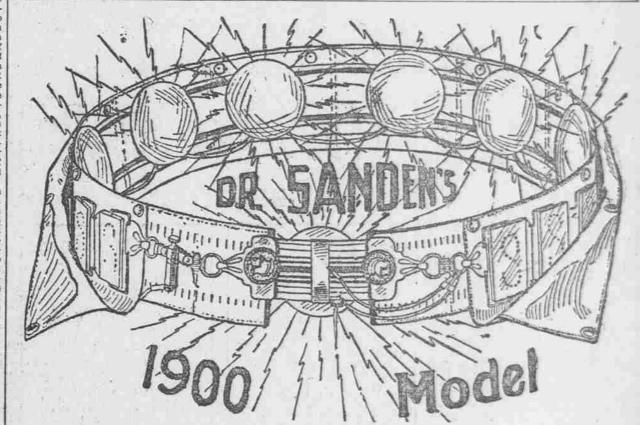
Capt. W. H. Dunlap, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Several years ago boils and carbuncles appeared upon me to an alarming extent, causing me great trouble and pain, Physicians' treatment did not seem to avail, and finally I decided to give S.S.S. a trial. I improved at once, and after taking six bottles, the boils and carbuncies disappeared entirely."

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