

a trunk. If you make but a short stay in a town you can leave large luggage at the station, receiving a ticket for which you pay 1d. or 2d. Cab fare on the continent is very cheap; in Rome about 20 cents a "course," that is, a single drive, or about 40 cents an hour for two or three persons. Do not ask the price. Learn what it is from the tariff and pay it, asking no questions. In England the habit of "tipping" is a nuisance, but a small gratuity, will almost anywhere secure polite attention. We came back with a better opinion of humanity, having received much kindness even from those whose only interest in us was a mercenary one. A little knowledge of French, Italian or German, is, of course, an advantage; but if one has a good English tongue in his head, and money in his purse, he can go anywhere and see everything. Travel in Europe is much cheaper than in the United States or England. A trip, such as we have outlined, extending over four months, can be made with comfort for \$600 or \$700.

#### THE REVISED VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

THE Revised Version for which both hemispheres have been so eagerly waiting is now in the hands of thousands of readers and is being examined with a keenness of criticism such as never book received before. At first sight it strikes one as strangely unfamiliar. There are no divisions into chapters and verses, these convenient sections being indicated by figures in the margin. The quotations from the poetical books of the Old Testament are printed in metrical form showing the parallelism of Hebrew poetry. When we come to examine more minutely, however, we find that it is not another Gospel, but, with slight verbal variations, the same old Gospel which is endeared to the heart of the English speaking race by a thousand tender recollections and hallowed associations. As we read some familiar passage we are struck by the numerous slight deviations from the Authorized Version—for the most

part very slight—yet it requires only a meagre knowledge of the original text to convince one that they more clearly and exactly present the precise shade of thought than the readings which they will probably supersede.

We feel that no ruthless hand has been laid upon this venerable book; that it has been touched reverently and discreetly. Many of the changes are those of grammatical form; adapted to make the translation harmonize more exactly with the Greek text. For the most part the rich musical cadence of the Authorized Version is retained; but sometimes the omission of a word causes one to feel a slight jar as it were, a sense of loss which only new usage can overcome.

There is no effort made to get rid of the somewhat quaint and archaic forms which give such a character of venerable dignity to the King James' Version, unless indeed those forms have changed their meaning. In Matt 4: 24 we find a new turn given to the passage by the use of an old form, "and they brought unto him all that were sick, holden of divers diseases." The rich rhythm of the beatitudes is almost unchanged, but at verse 23 of the 5th chapter we have the reading "Who-soever shall say, thou fool, shall be in danger of the hell of fire." A few passages are enclosed in brackets, as John 7: 53, 8; 11, to indicate that they are omitted by the most ancient manuscripts. In John 5: 3, 4, the account of the Angel of the Lord coming down to trouble the waters is placed in the margin as of doubtful authority. The omission of the doxology from the Lord's Prayer will strike many with a painful shock. It does not appear in any of the great Uncial manuscripts, nor is it quoted before the fourth century.

The paramount consideration, is of course, to present the Scriptures as accurately translated as the most profound learning and devout criticism can give them. To this all other considerations must give way. Loyalty to truth and to the God of truth demands nothing less. But these changes affect no single doc-