MILLION GODS OF SHINTO

Every Graven God a Shrine, and Every Shrine a Memorial-How the Temples Were Purged of Buddhism.

Were Japan shorn of its temples it would writer in the New York Herald. They are and gain great virtue by their act, heathen temples, if you will, but they are ing. Wholly apart from their ethical significance, however, the buildings themsimplest of them add to the fascination of the wooded hillside or the city street.

the tourists' sightseeing in Japan, yet most people come away with the vaguest sort of its teachings have widely influenced then it may well be that the enthusiasm of idea of the religions to which these places Japanese thought and social customs, but its proprietors in claiming to have the first of worship are dedicated. This is not to be more as a philosophical system of ethics great twentieth century invention is well wondered at, for the state of the religious than as a new religion. It has had an founded. of Japan today is a curtous one, and many especially strong influence on the upper of the Japanese themselves, were thay forced to answer questions, would show ideas just as vague. Though the empire one of the chief obstacles of the Christian has three Oriental religions-Shintoism. Buddhism and Confucianism-they have for hundreds of years been so mixed together that they do not stand distinct in the minds of the common people.

The real, old native religion of Japan is Shinto. It has come down to the present day from prehistoric times and is, perhaps.

All Paris is laughing at Mile. Marie Anno
the simplest religion in the world, not only
in its doctrines and moral demands, but
also in its ceremonial. Shintoism is, more than anything else, a mild, negative sort of spiritualism. The first temples were erected to the heroic beings of Japanese mythology, but since then the Japanese have been steadtly manufacturing gods at such a rate that today one may visit a temple dedicated to all of the "8,000,000 gods of Shinto."

In the west, if a man has distinguished himself in war or politics, becomes a great philanthropist or a public benefactor, we honor his memory after death by erecting

a more or less fideous representation of him in bronze in a public square. In Japan they build him a temple and make him a god, the size of his shrine being in proportion to his greatness when living.

The engagement is announced in Salt Lake City of Miss Emily Katz of that city to Governor Heber M Wells of Utah. Miss Katz is a well-known newspaper woman of Salt Lake City, being a member of the Herald staff.

Again, if a rich man wishes to honor one or more of his forebears, he builds one of these houses, in which the departed spirit may live and the public may come to worship it. From a Japanese point of view a memorial tablet in one of our churches or universities might be a Shinto shrine, and Grant's tomb a beautiful temple for his

sacred spot, within the barbed wire. Though they are of several varieties, the leaves of all have developed prickly edges set with thorns. Every shrub planted here begins to grow in this way, the custodian solemniy tells you, and it certainly seems R. Lathrop of Portland, Ore.

Fire-Walking Miracle.

This apparent miracle may be classed with another which occurs yearly in Tokio in connection with Shinto and which no western person has yet been able to explain. It is the famous "Hai Wattarai," or fire-walking, at which both priests and people walk repeatedly back and forth over a bed of live, glowing coals. The priests fast and pray for some time before this ceremony, according to Buddhist ideas, but fire-walking, at which both pricets and

the common people, who pass over the fire in the same miraculous way, have no preparation.

Before the restoration of the mikado to his full rights in 1888, and the consequent metamorphosis of Japan, it would have been well nigh impossible to discover in Shintoism a separate religious system, for Buddhism and Shintoism were thoroughly mixed together. By imperial decree the mixed together. By imperial decree the two religions were suddenly separated, for it was decided that Shinto should be the court religion, as it had been in ancient days; therefore a system of "purification" was inaugurated and the Shinto temples

was inaugurated and the Shinto tempies purged of all that pertained to Buddhism.

Interesting as Shinto is, it has not a hundred part of the outward picturesqueness of Buddhism. This latter religion was brought over from Corea in the sixth contury in a very pure form and its pricets, instead of bitterly opposing the national Shinto, carefully grafted the one to the other. The Buddhist pricets show ingenuity in putting Shinto gods on the Buddhist.

Which it covers.

Hishop Whipple of the Protestant Episcopal docess of Minnesota announced recently that he will ask the diocesan council, which will meet next June, to elect a coadjutor of the diocesan council, which will meet next June, to elect a coadjutor of the diocese, died more than a year ago, since which time the ventury in a very pure form and its pricets, instead of bitterly opposing the national Shinto, carefully grafted the one to the other. The Buddhist pricets show ingenuity in putting Shinto gods on the Buddhist.

Rishop Whipple of the Protestant Episcopal docese of Minnesota announced recently that he diocesan council that the possibilities before it seem vast indeed, and the domain of usefulness which it might invade is of usefulness which it might invade is of usefulness which time the venture of usefulness which it will not be the hypothesis that when put to the test in practical business it will not belie the promise it gives in its experimental and medel stage.

Edison's storage Battery.

Which it covers.

LAOBR AND INDUCSTRY.

Of 214 cities in which the United Brother-than does of usefulness which it might invade is of usefulness which it will not be the hypothesis that when put to the test in practical business it will not belie the promise it gives in its experimental and medial business it will not be the said cities compromise of America and the domain of usefulness which it will not be the hypothesis that when put to the test in practical business it will not be the promise it gives in its experimental and medial production of the decease o

shinto, carefully grafted the one to the other. The Buddhist priests show ingenuity in putting Shinto sods on the Buddhist calendar of saints and in reconciling the Shinto mythology with the Buddhist calendar of saints and in reconciling the Shinto mythology with the Buddhist legends, and so the two religions josged fraternally along together.

The great Buddhist templer, those which every day are visited by hundreds of worrshipers, have large monasteries attached, in which the priests dedicated to its service live, generally presided over by an abbot. Services will be conducted at intervals, or continuously throughout the day, the priests relieving each other. The ceremonial differs with the various sects, but in general it consists in the beating of deep-toned musical bells, set about in the sanctuary before the aliar, the bowing and numberless genufacctions of the offices and in which are repeated over and everaged in the world and the weight calendary.

Note that the same of the great Buddhest

Strange Secenes.

The words are old Sanserit forms, and in many cases the meaning is entirely leat the other of the great Buddhist temples of Japan white a service is an absolution of Louvair in Shinton and the services will the weight of the American college at Rome of the present days of the priests of the American obligate and finally at Rome and the weight calendary present days and the late of the priests of the American college and finally at Rome and the weight calendary before the aliar, the bowing and numberless genufactions of the officially age to attain a bishop will be aliang the priest of the American college and finally at Rome and the weight calendary before the aliar, the bowing and the weight calendary before the aliar, the bowing and numberless genufactions of the officially age to attain a bishop will be aliang the priest of the American college and finally and the weight calendary the priest of the priests of the p

combination which awas the foreign isiter and gives him a new idea of the

elfgious feeling of the east. Then he may turn and see outside the men and women of the common people. with their babies on their backs; old, fettering pligrims in their white and dusttained clothes, kneeling reverently, their palms pressed together, murmuring to emselves their words of devotion.

The Japanese religious pilgrims are mong the most interesting figures of religious Japan. You may meet them unywhere in the empire, dressed in the distinctive white dress, and carrying a bowl in which they place the aims for which they beg. You may see infirm old people who are traveling hundreds of miles to lose half its beauty and charm, says a visit some famous shrine before they die,

widespread and deep-routed religious feel- the majority of Japanese. It would be un- ley of springfield O., has invented and patselves are often exquisite monuments of the best of Oriental architecture, and the who transmit their knowledge and experi- The invention looks almost astonishingly ence to only a few.

Visiting temples form the major part of Japan's religious systems, has never been engineers of high standing concede to it, is class Japanese, and accounts very largely missionaries.

CONSUBIALITIES.

A Kansas City carpenter accused of bigamy escaped the consequences of his crime by securing an acceptable husband for wife No. 1, and persuading No. 2 to 1emprises

marry.

universities might be a Shinto shrine, and Grant's tomb a beautiful temple for his spirit.

Where the Gods Do Business.
Once the temple is built the simple neople think that the newly made god sits berignly behind the lattice door which is crossed before the inner sanctuary and listens to their supplications. Here are tied many fluttering prayers, which are written on white paper, and the straw mat in front is covered by a sprinkling of copper "rin," cast there as offerings by the devout.

Shinto priests are not obliged to give their lives up to their religion, nor to live lives of celibacy and asceticism, as the Buddhists are supposed to do. The office is usually hereditary, and is little more than an honor. The title of the priest is "Guardian of the God;" he may marry and be engaged in business, his connection with the temple being active only at the time of some great festival, when he and his brother priests exercise the god and in-

some great festival, when he and his brother priests exercise the god and induce him, after much chanting and appropriate ceremonies, to issue from the temple and enter a closed built cart, in which he is paraded about the streets in the midst of a long and interesting procession of men and girls in costume.

In a beautiful Shinto temple in the outbirits of the ancient city of Kioto there is a tiny square patch of ground near the main shrine, enclosed by a little fence of barbed wire. Here, the custodian of the temple will tell you, the august godship condescends to sit once a year while his sanctuary undergoes a process of house-cleaning! You will then have your attention called to some bushes growing in this sacred spot, within the barbed wire.

Though they are of several varieties, the RELIGIOUS.

RELIGIOUS.

Archbishop Ireland is said to know his bible so well that even in the hurry of rapid speech he can put his finger upon any passage he requires, just as the planist's finger can find the needed key.

New England Southern conference of the Methodist Episcopal church has received into its fellowship the Rev. W. S. Harper from the Presbyterian church and the Rev. C. H. Pease from the Congregational body.

IN THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

New System of Telegraphy Dispensing with Cell Batteries

Some Facts About the Edison Storage Battery Recently Patented-Important Developments in Other Branches.

has obtained the endorsement of numerous The higher significance of Japanese Bud- competent experts, is ready to enter the just to speak of Buddhism in the empire ented a device for using the magnet to do without admitting that there are still some the work of the electrical battery for telesimple and economical and if the claim of Confucianism, the third and last of thorough efficiency, which several electrical to the Japanese what it is to the Chinese, afterward fully and satisfactorily borne out

The electric telegraph of the present day presupposes the battery and the battery is for their agnosticism, proving, therefore, its weakent as well as its relatively most costly point. To eliminate the battery and yet do the same work means to simplify telegraphy by wires to practically its lowest expression and to open new and vast fields for it. This is what Mr. Woolley claims to

The modern electro-magnetic telegraph battery and an electro-magnet. An electromagnet is a piece of metal which is only does not suffer from depreciation." temporarily a magnet, that is, while within the sphere of an electric current. For this the battery is required. To eliminate the battery Mr. Woolley takes a permanent magnet. A permanent magnet will induce a current of electricity in an adjacent wire when a piece of metal, called an armature is made to revolve between the poles of the magnet. The strength of this induced electrical current and of its electro-motive force is capable of being raised to a very high degree, for it is limited only by the strength of the magnet, the velocity of the armature and the number of turns of wire in the helix, that is, the spiral into which the conductor is compactly coiled for the past its two points, very near, but not most convenient and effective method of passing within the magnetic field.

Regulating the Armature.

Mr. Woolley has devised a means of checking the rapidly turning armature at each half revolution. This checking of the if it were divided into millions of very thin armature, it is claimed, allows the armature's discharge to be added to the These disks are your record. For repropotential generated by its revolution, eliminates the blurred and confused resultant effect and produces definite action, sufficiently prolonged to allow of perfectly satisfactory telegraphic signals.

A clock-work arrangement and a spring geared to a pinton on the armsture shaft cause the armature to rotate at a very high speed. The armature is checked by the depressing of a key similar to that of an ordinary telegraphic instrument. A lug is attached to the armature shaft, which is caught on a shoulder of the key at the proper instant to gain the effect desired. On the key being released, the armature continues to rotate in the same direction and when it makes the next half turn the been demonstrated that the whole and are translated into signals correspondthe downward pressure on the key determines the dots and dashes as on the Morse instrument.

Result of Experiments.

It is said that experiments made in the Western Union office in New York demonstrated that the instruments worked by the Woolley magnet system can transmit messages for long distances without relays and with perfect satisfaction. Furthermore, they work equally well with as ordinary. inexpensive iron wire. The discarding of the batteries, coupled with the saving of vast sums in zinc, copper and blue vitriol, gives buoyant hopes to the advocates of the new invention regarding its brilliant pros pects in the commercial telegraphic field. particularly when it is considered that in the United States there are estimated to be at present in use between 600,000 and 700,000 telegraphic instruments.

For the military field telegraph it would also seem to have good claims for general adoption. An officer of the United States army who examined this system stated that in his opinion not only the American government but foreign governments also would be glad to adopt it. For field purposes a neat and compact apparatus, comhas been put together. A telephone receiver can also be attached whereby the message is received directly into the ear.

tion will solve the problem of contact points, there being no contact points whatever, according to the claim in the magnetic arrangement. The fact that the lines are dead, except at the times when the im- pearance of the trolley wagon, and then pulses are sent over them, is also an important one, not only because it diminishes fire hazard, and should accordingly be dition to the advantage of allowing the viewed with much favor by fire insurance trolley cars to keep moving, the conduit companies.

No claim is made that the system will, for instance run automobiles or street cars,

Depreciation is one of the drawbacks of the ha

where he was around price in 1834, when 55 years old, it was a ster ten years service as assistant at St. Joseph's college, Boston, that he was appointed rector of the many cases the meaning is entirely lest. No person can visit one of the great Buddhist temples of Japan while a service is in roomers without being deeply impressed in the stranger of the stranger service. The clouds of rich incense make the senses stagger, the weird dronings and movements of gorgeously-vested priests and the regular intonations of the bell are offered and the regular intonations of the bell are offered and the stranger service.

Strange Scencs*

The words are old Sanscrit forms, and in 55 years old, it was after ten years service to the was appointed rector of the many cases the meaning is entirely lest. Although there has been a greater process to the type employed on some street can like, while doing the work, are heavy, because of the great amount of fluid—suit. The clouds of rich incense make the senses stagger, the weird dronings and movements of gorgeously-vested priests and the regular intonations of the bell are offered and the stranger. The new battery claims to do away with the centary service of the systems now in use. For instance, batteries of the type employed on some street can like, while doing the work, are heavy, because of the great amount of fluid—suit. The lutter of the North Carolina bureau to the little of the value of \$1.50. While in exports to South value of \$2.50. While the call of the consecution of the customer of the lutter while of the year and was a proposed on some street can like, while doing the work, are heavy, because of the great amount of fluid—suit. The beautiful of the value of \$1.50. While the cause of the great amount of fluid—suit. The lutters while the proposed of the systems now in use. For instance, batteries of the type employed on some street can like, while the cause of the great amount of fluid—suit. The lutters while the proposed of the stranger of the proposed of the type e

Edison has substituted complementary plates of cadmium and copper. The copper s pulverized as fine as flour and then comressed enough to prevent its crumbling Cadmium is not a particularly rare metal. though it has not been in general use. It is something like tin. Its fitness for the purpose was discovered by Edison through no chance. He simply went the whole ECONOMIC FEATURES OF THE INVENTION gamut of metals until he found the one that would answer the purpose. Cadmium s very finely divided, fibrous and very pure. s obtained by electrolysis of a weak solution of cadmium sulphate between a thir platinum wire as cathode and a cadmium sheet as anode, using a strong current. Finely divided copper is obtained by the reduction of the carbonate with hydrogen. A striking novelty in the electrical field. The finely divided copper thus obtained is which, in its present experimental form, poured under slight pressure into thin blocks, which fit the "pockets" accurately The plates are then beated in a closed comat the same time visible exponents of a dhism is lost to the visitor, just as it is to demain of practical business. L. G. Weol- partment for six or seven hours to not more than 260 degrees centigrade, until the copper is changed into the black cupri-The cupric oxide blocks are next oxide. reduced to metal electrolyticaly, and are then changed into the red cuprous exide by charging. After the pockets have been filled and the plates of equal size have been connected together, they are placed in a case, which contains as electrolyte a 10 per cent solution of pure hydroxide of sodium. During the charging of the cell cuprous oxide is formed and water is decomposed During the discharge cadmium exide is

formed and water is regenerated. As only a very small amount of liquid is required. it is sufficient to place the thin sheets of asbes os, or another light, power'ul mater.al that is not attacked by alkalies, between the plates and to moisten with the electrolyte. The case may be sealed for liquids, the opening being required only for the gases which are formed when the cell "The new storage bat is overcharged. tery," says Mr. Edison, "will be about half omprises a circuit, a circuit breaker, a the weight of those now in use in auto mobiles. The battery is permanent and

Phonograph Without a Cylinder. Think of a phonograph without a cylinder or diaphragm, a phonograph that simply strings its records on a piano wire, as you might file so many written sheets of paper. That is what a New Orleans electrician has invented. When you talk ever a telephone the vibrations of your voice send out a series of delicate electric waves. In the new machine a telephone is connected with an electro magnet, which is excited by the little waves as they travel through it in infinitely rapid succession, and at the same time a long piece of piano wire is drawn touching. This magnetizes the wire, but as the magnet itself is continually varying in power, owing to the vibrations, there is a corresponding variation in the effect i produces. That is, the wire is magnetized in different degrees all along its length, as disks, each of a separate magnetic power duction a mild electric current is sent through the magnet, and the same wire is again passed in front of the poles. The irregularly magnetized wire breaks the current into exactly the same kind of waves that were originally sent out from the telephone and when an ordinary receiver is connected with it you hear a reproduction of the voice, just as you now hear it over

the telephone. Multiplex Type-Printing Telegraph. According to the Cologne Gazette, the Baudot multiplex type-printing telegraph (a French invention) operates so excellently that the results in the Berlin and Paris and makes another half revolution. The line have surpassed all expectations. Since armature thus makes one complete revolu- the main office has educated a sufficient tion by the depressing and the releasing of number of operators for the Baudot apthe key. In each half revolution the arma- paratus the system is now regularly in use ture generates a current of one polarity during the greater part of the day. It has current is of the opposite polarity. The graph business between Berlin and Paris, impulses are received on a polarized relay which heretofore required five telegraph ing to those transmitted. The duration of means of the Baudot system. The operation is perfect and uninfluenced by minor interruptions of the conduit. The work for the perators is not more arduous than with the Hughes apparatus. It is to be regretted, says the article, that the new system is not suitable for long cables, otherwise the German-English cable would profit at once. The new successes in quick and multiplex telegraphy will create a peculiar situation for the administration of the telegraphic service. If the Baudot system be introduced all over Germany, and, in addition, if the quick telegraph of Pollak and Virag be utilized for newspaper telegrams, and it Prof. Slaby succeeds in applying his discoveries concerning multiplex-spark telegraphy to ordinary wires, then it will be only a question of a short time when the existing telegraph business will hardly keep all the lines busy.

Fire Hose Conduit. The numerous and aggravating delays of trolley traffic on account of lines of fire hose being laid across the tracks for convenience in extinguishing the fires has led to the designing of the hose-conduit for street railways. The inventor claims that the shape of the conduit will allow the nozzle to be passed through it from one side bining both the transmitting and receiving to the other rapidly, and that the hose instruments and weighing only four pounds, may then be drawn through by pulling on the nozzle. When the conduit is not in use it is covered at either end with a metallic cap lying flush with the surface of the To the electrician Mr. Woolley's inven- street, thus leaving no unsightly or dangerous opening in the pavement. If these conduits were in use there would be no need to stop the cars for a moment, while at present it is necessary to wait for the apwithdraw the lines of hose and pass them over the tower of the wagon, and in case maintenance, but also because it minimizes of a serious fire this is not allowed. In adwould also afford a passage for heavy wagons, which would otherwise have to pass around some other street.

Six labor organizers, who were leaders in the late Pennsylvania coal miners strike in the George's Creek region, and who were sentenced to terms in the house of correc-tion by the Allegheny county courts on the charge of inciting to riod during the strike, have regained their freedom through habeas corpus proceedings.

Pittsburg glass workers to the number of Pittsburg glass workers to the number of over fitty have contracted to go to New Zealand, 'the paradise of the workingman,' to enter the employ of the New Zealand Flint Glass company. Each workman will receive 200 for fere and expenses and will be allowed pay at the rate of \$10 a week while on the outward trip.

In Italy there are between 300 and 400 preductive co-operative Societies, some of them doing a business of over \$40,000 a year. Co-operative creameries are revolutionizing the butter and cheese industries in parts of Fledmont and Newstein, as they have revolutionized it in Denmark and iretive societies.

tive societies The Pennsylvania supreme court has thought it about time to take a rap at labor. Last week the court decided in the case of the Window Glass Workers unton that the organization had no right to force apprentices into a union or present an employer from employing hon-union men. The injunction of a lower court was made permanent.



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