## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, A. D., 1904.

M. B. HUNGATE, (Seal) At the worst a three-year garbage con-

Net average sales ..

year garbage contract.

When that new fire engine arrives for Russia has strained her foreign Mayor Moores will be entitled to take credit about to the limit. a day off for a jollification.

The weather man will be forgiven if

the debut of the Easter bonnet. According to the returns of the democratic state primary, Jeff Davis is still a name to conjure with in Arkansas.

When it comes to Easter purchases, find just what he wants right here in

Omaha. \* Citizens of Japan can show their patriotism by the volume of their smoke since tobacco has been made a government monopoly.

adaptability of the colored race.

If we do not do any paving in Omaha this year it will not be because of lack paying contractors want to play dog-inthe-manger.

go into the class with the Pawnee war, which made Omaha famous a number of years ago.

As long as Russian officers pull down American flags they are certain of service next day, as they are then required to run the flags up again with suitable apologies.

In increasing the postal appropriations over the amount specified by the house, the senate committee probably wants to show a more friendly feeling toward the Bristow report.

If they make so much ado over a fight where the Russians lose sixteen men and the Japanese eighteen, the Oriental war correspondents will run out of words when they have a real battle to report.

Russian newspapers of the jingo varicty are again throwing stones in the direction of the United States. This country has so many papers of the same kind that the Americans know just what such tirades are worth.

The Civic Improvement league has lots of work to do in Omaha to make our spring house-cleaning thorough and effective. It has a praiseworthy object which everyone interested in beautifying Omaha will help along.

The day after Mr. Bryan said he was not for Judge Parker for democratic presidential candidate it is announced that the judge has a majority of the delegates from New York. Mr. Bryan is still 1 "the enemy's country."

semi-official amouncement that astern capitalists who are to take pact in the Fremont power canal contemplate a visit to the projected ditch site within a few days will doubtless be gratifying to the friends of that project. but people who lack faith are inclined to suspect that the contemplated inspection, which is set for next Friday, will prove to be a first of April hoax.

We have it on the authority of the Lincoln Journal, quoting educators who know them both, that Mr. Davidson, who is to be the new superintendent of the Omaha public schools, is a much abler man than Mr. Pearse, whom he will sucsure, join in expressing the hope that this estimate may prove true-in fact, it ways subject to their approval. public schools if it should not be so.

PHOVIDING FOR WAR EXPENSES.

of course, that the general revenues will dent will. be as large as in time of peace, yet they should not fall off very greatly, and we will be promptly collected and that the lottery device will yield all that is exis ready to do his utmost in support of the government, the wealthy people having shown a most patriotic spirit in this respect. Even should the war last beyoud a year it is probable that the government could obtain at home all the money required for continuing it.

Russia, accepting a recent statement rom St. Petersburg, is hardly in so good not appreciated. a condition financially. According to this her expenditures already have made a heavy drain upon her immediately vallable resources and this is of course month, and this with all her other enorvery serious one. Of course additional taxation is suggested, but it is said the 29,912 authorities generally agree that the poputmost limit of endurance. With the and unless it can raise this in the countract will not smell as bad as a tentry, as doubtless it will endeavor to do, there will be difficulty in obtaining it.

condition and while her resources are he shuts off the rain in time to facilitate not so great as those of Russia the demand upon them is far less.

CANADA FAVORS PREFERENCE.

Sir Charles Tupper, one of the most prominent members of the conservative party in Canada, says that country is unanimous for the preferential tariff it's a fastidious shopper who cannot plan advocated by Mr. Chamberlain. The off as indicated. If the interior or exconservative party is absolutely united terior finish be above the ordinary make on the subject and it is explained that the reason why more has not been said is that Canadians do not want the British people to think that Canada can not the value of the site, taking into considerdo without the preference. They really Those Richmond negroes who drew the color line by refusing to work with orate might think that the preferential orate might think that the preferential corner lots should be valued at least onemovement was solely for the benefit of third higher than inside lots. Indicate on it will not work. There will be in the the colonies.

It is not to be doubted that a majority of the Canadian people are favorable to ment in the Dominion is not yet prepared to accept it and may not be persuaded As far as engagements on land are to do so. These are the people who are concerned, the Russo-Japanese war can not impressed with the imperialistic idea that is behind the plan, but rather feel that if Canada is ever to become an independent nation, which they earnestly hope for, it will not be wise to enter into the Chamberlain scheme. It is impossible to say how numerous this element is, but it is certainly not without influence, though it is perhaps lacking in aggressiveness. Meanwhile, so far as the British electorate is concerned it seems to have to a very large extent gotten the idea that the preferential movement is mainly for the benefit of the colonies and therefore is no longer showing any great interest in the movement.

SECTIONALISM IN GOVERNMENT.

The complaint of southern democrats that their section is ignored as to appointments in the public service and that in the matter of the administration people of the south are practically dis- pressly exempted by law. In dealing franchised, as was recently asserted by a southern senator on the floor of the an investigation will show that in the executive departments at Washington the southern states are well represented, fair proportion of positions, while in being especially true of the federal judi-

The southern democrats desire to be consulted in regard to federal appointments in their section. They have been. As was pointed out by Senator Hoar, since the retirement of Mr. Cleveland the nominations to judicial positions at the south had had the endorsement of democratic senators from the southern states, a statement which Senator Bacon of Georgia admitted, saying further that stocks of mercantile and manufacturit was due to President Roosevelt to ing concerns will doubtless be heated say that he had asked the Georgia senator to inform him in case he knew of to express any opinion as to the effect anything detrimental to an appointee. Undoubtedly the president has made a similar request of other southern senin the southern states to make capacity and character the test and there is no dividuals or corporations, by providing doubt that Mr. Roosevelt has been always willing to listen to the southern democratic senators in regard to the erty than has heretofore prevailed eeed. Everyone in Omaha will, we feel fitness of appointees, but he could not Whether the State Board of Railroad be expected to make appointments al-

practice of the party in power to ap-The special session of the Japanese point to public positions men of its own Diet, to make provision for war ex- faith. It has been the policy of the penses, has adopted a system of special democratic party, favored by Jefferson taxation which will add annually to the and carried out in the broadest applicaaiready established sources of revenue tion by Amirew Jackson. The south an amount estimated at \$31,000,000, giv- is solidly democratic, maintaining that ing the government an income, provided position largely through the disfranenable it to carry on the war for at who constitute not more than one-fifth, least a year without having to provide if so many, of the voters of the country any additional means for raising money, expect to be consulted by a republican At the beginning of the war it was administration as to the appointments stated that there was available in the it shall make at the south? Would a Japanese treasury \$150,000,000, but if so democratic administration consult the the larger part of this has probably been opposition party in the matter of apalready expended, though Japan's outlay pointments? Everybody knows that the thus far has been very much less than last one did not do so and it is not probthat of Russia. It is not to be expected, able that any future democratic presi-

The simple fact is that the democrats may be sure that the special taxation cause of complaint in this matter. They were not ignored by the McKinley administration and they have not been by pected from it. Every citizen of Japan President Roosevelt, as Senator Bacon admitted. But it is manifestly preposterous for them to desire or expect that in making appointments in the southern states they shall be consulted. The party in power is under no obligation to accord them any such consideration and it is evident that the fair spirit which it has shown in this respect is

GET READY FOR THE ASSESSOR.

With the opening of the month of April county assessors and their depugoing at the rate of millions daily. It is ties will proceed with the assessment of estimated that the cost of the war to real and personal property in Nebraska Russia cannot be less than \$50,000,000 a under the new revenue law, which inaugurates some very radical changes in Lancaster county to his deputies may be regarded as a fair example of the ulation has already been taxed to the mode by which the valuations of personal property are to be ascertained and means at hand the government may returned for assessment. The rules govprosecute the war several months, but erning the assessment of real estate and eventually it must resort to a fresh loan, the improvements thereon are embodied in the following directions:

1. In valuing real estate use \$40 as a base value per acre where the lands have been sold for that price. Better lands should less amount. To the value of farms or There seems to be no doubt that at lots ad 1 the value of the improvements. present Japan is financially in the better taking into consideration, proximity of schools, churches, roads and markets.

2. To find the value of frame buildings multiply the cubic feet by 8 cents, the total being its value. If the exterior or interior finish be of fine or extra fine material add to the 8 cents per cubic foot as much as the case requires. If the building be in poor repair use a less rate than 8 cents. 3. To find the value of brick buildingsfor ordinary brick buildings-find the cubic

contents of the building and multiply the number of cubic feet by 12 cents and point an estimate and add to the 12-cent rate. If buildings are old and in poor repair use a rate less than indicated. 4. To the value of the improvements add

ation location, nearness to schools churches, good roads or other desirable

of paving specifications, but because the the Chamberlain plan, yet there is good land should be assessed at a valuation less their duty. reason to believe that a considerable ele. | the value of right-of-way and so noted on sssessor's book, where such notation has not already been made.

Presumably, the standard of \$40 per acre adopted for farming lands in Lancaster county will vary in other counties according to the market value of lands in their respective localities, but the will be identical. Inasmuch as the dimension of a railroad right-of-way is nor by any other law on the statutes. and varies all the way from 100 to 400 feet in width, besides varying all the of the assessor in arriving at proper deductions and conclusions will be rather

Relative to the assessments of peronal property owned by individuals and corporations the assessors will also encounter problems that will require discretion, sound judgment and moral stamina on the part of the assessors. The Lancaster county rules direct the assessors to list all property without deof the federal laws in their midst the duction and omit only property exwith the assessment of merchandise and mercantile assets assessors are insenate, is not justified by the facts. It structed that the term "credits" should can be very confidently affirmed that not bear such construction that it will include items which the law in the same section says should be listed differently. By pointing out Attorney General some of them having more than their Prout's version of the term "credits" assessors are directed that "credit" means other branches of the public service the net credit, or the surplus over and south is not without representatives, this above liabilities. In arriving at conclusions assessors are given these directions:

1. List what a trial balance of accounts shows to credit.

2. List all property without deduction 3. Where deduction on account of debt is claimed require owners of assessable merchandise to have schedules for that purpose made and filed in the assessor's

In spite of these specific instructions controversies over the assessment of the and numerous. It would be premature and operation of assessments under the new revenue law, which was designed to enforce more efficiently the constituators. It has been the policy of this tional requirement for the taxation of administration in making appointments all property according to its relative value, regardless of ownership by inmethods to enforce greater uniformity in appraisement of all classes of prop-Assessment and State Board of Equalization will do its share of the duty of would be a sorry day for the Omaha | This is a government by parties and bringing about the impartial and unifor nearly a century it has been the form assessment of the property of the employments.

railroads, telegraph and express companies will be developed later.

Shall the Lincoln jobbers and manufacturers organize in order to obtain the custom of Nebraska country merchants and stand on an equal basis with the jobbers of Omaha? This question is there is no important reduction in the chisement of hundreds of thousands of being agitated among wholesale dealers regular revenues, which will doubtless colored citizens. Why should the men of the capital city in dead earnest. We do not apprehend that Omaha jobbers and manufacturers will be very much disturbed by the agitation any more than Chicago jobbers and St. Louis jobbers and manufacturers are very much disturbed over the organized efforts put forth by Omaha jobbers for obtaining the patronage of merchants within the territory tributary to this city. Whenever Omaha jobbers get badly scared they will make an organized effort to get a controlling interest of the Lincoln of the south have no just or reasonable jobbing houses and factories, or at least procure a working arrangement on the community of interest plan.

It should be remembered that it was a woman who varied the monotony of the New York tax department by asking to have her assessment increased. It must have been a case of "handsome" to let the officials have her photograph.

Omaha has enjoyed the privilege of entertaining a section of the Hearst boom in transit from the Black Hills to Sioux Falls. Judging from the sample. the Hearst boom will be wide open at both ends when all the pieces are put together.

A side light on Oriental thought is given in the action of the emperor of Japan, who conferred the orders of the mous expenditures must soon make the the methods of valuation that prevailed Kyte and of the Rising Sun upon a naval question of providing the money required under the old law. The instructions officer killed in battle. It must be much promulgated by the county assessor of cheaper than a pension to his relatives.

> Baltimore American. In addition to the other deficiencies of their vocabulary, the Japanese appear to have no regret-to-report pat phrases.

A Desirable Deficiency.

A Threatening Conflict.

Chicago Chronicle. In the course of a recent lecture Mr. Bryan referred to "the terrible conflict that threatens between the rich and poor." This is a conflict in which Mr. Bryan seems desbe valued higher and poorer lands for a tined by inexorable fate to be on the side of the rich.

No Room for an Opening.

Philadelphia Press. treaty is to be negotiated with China, as the existing one expires in December. It is said that more liberal provisions may be made in regard to he admission of Chinese of the "higher classes." But this matter is now gov. erned by a law which expressed the feeling of congress on the subject, and there is no probability of any treaty being made, or ratified if made, that will materially change the existing statute on this

Grover is Not in It.

Lousiville Courier-Journal. Nobody, however, who will exercise any weight in the national convention is dreaming of Mr. Cleveland. If we were his enemy, we should desire his nominathe blank furnished you the location, na- coming national democratic convention a ture and dimensions of improvements, also great many sensible and representative democrats, fully able to distinguish 'twix' Where railroads pass through land such hawk and buzzard, and determined to do

> Level-Headed Lawmakers. New York Tribune.

"Iowa Not for Russia," was the heading of a news item the other day announcing that a resolution of sympathy with Russia in the present war had been almost unanimously voted down by the Iowa house of representatives. Had there been space principle governing the appraisement the heading might well have added, "Nor for Japan." The Iowa house did well in rejecting the motion, not because it was against Russia, nor because it was in not defined by the new revenue law, favor of Japan, but because, whatever the individual sympathies of the members, it would have been an improper thing for the house, as a body, to make any expression of partisanship on either side. The United way from \$5 to \$1,000 an acre, the task | States is neutral in this war. The state of Iowa and every other state in the union should scrupulously observe the same neutrality. We repeat, then, that the Iowa house did well, and it is to be hoped its example will be unhesitatingly followed by every other public body, if ever occasion shall arise.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Senator Frye is the only great-grand father in congress. That's another fairy story about Italian climate. Mark Twain has been seriously

ill with bronchitis. -Reuben S. Lovinggood was born in a los cabin and is now president of Sam Houston college at Austin, Tex.

The terrifying jump in the cost of living

is explained or excused by the far eastern

war. Any old subterfuge is good enough to use as a reason for advancing the neces-Glenn Brown has been elected an honorary corresponding member of the Royal

Institute of British Architects. This is an honor that has been conferred on only six other American architects. Zopher W. Brooks, a real son of the rev. lution; celebrated his ninety-second birthday by a family reunion at his home in

Hancock, N. H., the other day. His father was John Brooks, who served as a lieutenant in the revolutionary war. Theodore H. Price, the one-time manipu lator of the cotton market in New York, who has been a pronounced bear during the winter, is understood to have made a snug

followed the announcement of Sully's suspension. There was a rather unusual proceeding at the Central Police station in San Francisco the other day when the members of the force there presented a gold watch, mitably inscribed, fob and jeweled star to John D. O'Brien, a reporter of the San Francisco Call, in acknowledgment of his bravery in saving the life of Policeman D.

J. Kechane at the risk of his own in the

fortune during the drop in prices which

capture of two burglars. Within a few weeks a Von Moltke wil again figure as head of the general staff of the Prussian army. Von Moltke II is the nephew of the great strategist of the later nineteenth century, to whom for long years he acted as aid-de-camp, and will consequently be no stranger to the palatial quarters of the Konigsplats when he enters them as chief. Count Helmuth, who bears the Christian name of his great kinsman, is 56 years old and has passed the whole of his military career in staff and court THE WAR-AND AFTER.

Victory for Japan the End of Western

Domination in the East. The eminent British writer and member of Parliament, Henry Norman, does not view the Russo-Japanese war through the spectacles in common use by his countrymen. In the April number of World's Work he expresses opinions so at variance with the British view as to be notable as well as instructive. He expresses regret because the nations, particularly England and the United States, did not exert themselves and prevent the war. While British public opinion, as reflected by the press of London, strongly favors Japan, Mr. Norman expresses the conviction that the success of Japan in the war would put an end to western domination in the affairs of the east. Such a possibility he views with alarm. Continuing, he says: "It is most important that one fact in

connection with this war should be clearly realized. It is a fight for the control of China. Corea and Manchuria are subordinate or indirect issues. The real object is predominant influence in Peking, bringing with it the ultimate domination of the far east and in the future the headship of all the Asiatic races. This is the colossal stake that is being played for; in comparison with this, nothing else counts, and nobody who wishes to appreciate the significance of events must lose sight of it for a moment, Russia and Japan are the two stags in deadly combat; China is the hind awaiting is as handsome does," for she refused the victor. To find a parallel in importance as regards the future relationships of the nations we should have to go back to the ourth or the thirteenth century. Even the ambitions of Napoleon, if they had been realized, would have affected the destinies of mankind in a less degree. The situation at the end of the war will be this: Can other nations afford to allow the victor to realize his ambitions?

> ation is full of peril for England. To begin with, it is probable that war in the far east will bring war in the near east. So far the powers have accomplished virtually noth ing at all in Macedonia. The sultan's position is as desperate as that of the people of Macedonia themselves. All students of Balkan politics will be surprised if the next few months pass without war-and its incalculable consequences. Again, the situation places extraordinary power in the hands of Germany, and it will use it with sole regard to its own interests and its desire to see a dimunition of British influence in the world. Further, Russia will naturally take any course, however des perate, to avoid the admission of defeat. If necessary, it will abandon Port Arthur and Vladivostok, fall back to the Amur river and begin again there, meanwhile seeking to bring about a diversion by dissensions elsewhere. The position of France in that event, would be one sof the extremest difficulty, demanding the utmost delicacy and sympathy on the part of its friends. Already the flames of hostility to England are visible almost everywhere in Europe-a manifestation which is not at all surprising in view of the language of so much of the London press. From the highest to the lowest, moderation of language, respect for the feelings of other nations, and a sense of responsibility, appear to have vanished from many news paper offices. Denunciation of Russia is as extravagant as adulation of Japan is exaggerated, and both are making England a host of fresh enemies every week. For all this a day of reckoning will surely come, for the passion roused against England will have reached its climax whenif this happens-Russia has practically evacuated Manchuria, and Japan, unable to continue a ruinous struggle of indefinite duration, requests the powers to recognize the retrocession of Manchuria to China and to decree the end of the war. Then Eng-Asiatic alliance, for it is the universal contreaty which rendered war in the far east both possible and probable.

> "In conclusion, I will venture upon one prophecy, namely, that the result of this war will be for Russia a blessing in disguise. The policy of expansion everywhere, at any cost and by any method, whether of arms or of diplomacy, together with its authors and upholders, will be discredited. The canker at the heart of Russia-the corruption of its bureaucracy-will be cut out. The statesmen who desire to curtail military expenditure and to encourage Russian production and commerce will come back to power. The czar will brush aside opposition to the ideals of humanity and peace that he cherishes. The unparalleled natural resources of Russia, in mines and forests and wheat lands and cattle lands and oil lands and great water powers, will be developed. This movement will weed out the incompetent and dishonest official, and Russia will, I am convinced, date a new and a better spoch from the year in which two classes of its officials deceived their emperor and betrayed their country."

ENFORCING THE SHERMAN ACT.

List of Cases Against Trusts Pending in the Federal Courts. New York Tribune.

The Northern Securities case is by n means the only one now being prosecuted by the government. In a recent report the Department of Justice gave the status of trust cases now under way as follows according to a summary of the New York Herald:

In the Beef trust case, the petition was filed on May 10, 1902, and the case is now pending on appeal in the supreme court. In the railroad injunction suits, the pe titions in the eight cases in the western district of Missouri were filed on March 18, 1902, now pending in the circuit court for that district, sitting at Chicago, In the case of the Jacksonville Wholesale

on September 12, 1963; the case now pend-on September 12, 1963; the case now pend-bourn

No traveler returns, puzzles the will

And makes us rather bear those if In the Salt trust case, the indictment was found on February 28, 1900, in the district court for the northern district of

California, at San Francisco. In the case of the Interstate Commerc ommission against Baer and others, the petition was filed on July 1, 1908, and the case is now pending in the supreme court of the United States.

In the case of the commission against

the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad company, the petition was filed on November 2, 1900, and the case is now pending on appeal in the supreme court of the United States. In the hay and straw classification case against the Lake Shore & Michigan South-

ern Railroad company, the petition was filed on March 19, 1902, and the case is now mankind, which now find varied expression pending in the circuit court for the northern district of Ohio, at Cleveland In the cotton traffic pool cases against the Western & Atlantic Railway company, indictments were found on June 20, 1902, and are now pending in the district court

for the northern district of Georgia, at

Atlanta. The indictments against the Illinois Central Railroad company, which were found on May 28, 1902, are pending in the dis trict court for the western district of Ten nessee, at Memphis.

That does not suggest inactivity or colacency toward law breakers. As for a gogues want that.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR



IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

RELIGION OF SHAKESPEARE.

Spiritual and Moral Teachings Broad Enough for All Mankind,

Kansas City Star.

Perhaps no other one individuality of the

world, which was not of expressly divine ligions of the world into one essential creed as William Shakespeare. It was his intimate averaged by the components of "One more observation. The present situ-Intimate sympathy with the spiritual striving of all religions and of all sects and de nominations which would make it possible for each to claim his as its true representative. In a recent lecture Rev. Father S.

A. Blackmore asserted that Shakespeare was a Roman Catholic. It was not at all Post. surprising that his argument, enforced by quotations from the poet's plays, should have been plausible-perhaps convincing, to members of the priest's church. It would be just as possible to prove that he was a Protestant, that he was a Reformed Jew that he was smything which expressed the great universal aspirations of all religious and exalted the spiritual substance above the material forms of worship.

Shakespeare might be claimed as Roman Catholic, as a Quaker, as a Baptist or as a Jew because every religion under the sun represents the highest striving for the ultimate good that those who embrace it are capable of, and a disciple of each could consistently believe that the spiritual teaching and the moral philosophy included in the genius of the world's greatest mind were the expression of his own particular desire.

Yet it is only in this catholic sense that Shakespeare can be appropriated by any sect or faith. He was a Christian because he lived in a Christian land. He was a Protestant insofar as he was not a Roman Catholic. He was a Catholic to the extent that he was not a Protestant. He could not be classified or restricted by any church dogmas which would deny him fellowship

with the essence of all creeds. The poet of humanity could not have been otherwise than religious. The harmony of the spiritual world was interpreted by him through all the manifestations of created things. The meanest and most wonderful Record-Herald. things. The meanest and most wonderful of inanimate objects and all the men and women of all time were presented by him just as they are presented by the spirit land is likely to learn the result of its that rules the universe, whatever that may be called. There was no more attempt to viction that it was the Anglo-Japanese apologize for them or to explain the inexorable sequence of events or to put the label of this or the other religion upon the drama of the world than those things are attempted in the process of Nature. In the everlasting truth of the presentment there was attested the imminence of God. If a name must be attached to the religion of Shakespeare, it might be most nearly described as Pantheism:

And this our life, exempt from public Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, Sermons in stones and good in everything. Nor was this prevailing philosophy confined to the "life exempt from public haunt," In the gross humor and low morality of Falstaff when rank with the appetites of strength or in the pathetic return to early innocence when "babbling o' green fields" on his deathbed; in the fighting of armies; in the ambitions of men that degraded to murder or elevated to heroic sacrifice; in the love and hate of women; in the noble strife of Hamlet-in all the myriad presentments of the populous world there is the religion that breathes in the universe itself. In one of the finest passages of the plays this creed of the Pantheistic relation of all things is most exquisitely stated:

Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold.
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins;
Such harmony is in immortal souls;
But whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in we cannot hear it.

This all-embracing natural religion was not at all inconsistent with the noble agnosticism regarding the future life denoted most clearly in the sollloquy of Hamlet, beginning "To be or not to be:"

To sleep; perchance to dream; ay, there's the rub;
For in that sleep of death what dreams may When we have shuffled off this mortal coil Must give us pause; Who would fardels bear,

To grunt and sweat under a weary life. that the dread of something Grocers' association, the petition was filed death, undiscovered country from whose

> Than fly to others that we know not of? A similar acknowledgment of the impos sibility of comprehending either the here after or the vast scheme of existent things. yet differing in its wider significance and approaching the limits of negative belief rather than the militant spirituality usually

observed, lies in Prospero's lines:

And, like the baseless fabric of this vision The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces, The solemn temples, the great globe itself, Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve aces, Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve And, like this insubstantial pageant faded Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff As dreams are made on, and our little life is rounded with a sleep.

It is not impossible to believe that a some time all the spiritual aspirations of in the systems of faith from idol worship to acceptance of the Bermon on the Mount will be fused into one universal religion And whether its exterior form be that of Christian church or whether it be crystal lized in doctrine by agencies yet unknown it will embrace the essential yearnings of men as portrayed by the highest attain ment of humanity, William Shakespeare.

Tanning Comes Next.

Louisville Courier-Journal. A Colorado man claims to have invented a process by which an Indian's skin may be tanned into the finest leather. But if general crusade against property and the half we hear is to be believed, most wholesale efforts to make the new decision Indians who have come within reach of a panic breeder, nobody but the dema- Uncle Sam's pale face agents have already been skinned.

PLASHES OF PUN.

First Worm-What on earth are you do ing?
Second Worm—Oh, merely turning again
You know, one good turn deserves another.
—Town Topics.

Patience sat on a monument smiling at

"Money talks," said the rich man.
"Oh, no, it doesn't," was the reply, "and
it's a mighty good thing that it doesn't,

"Suite 16?" inquired the messenger boy, with a smile as he handed in the package. "It's none of your affair how old I am!" snapped the newly acquired domestic as she slammed the door in his face. "Detroit Free Press. "I like the atmosphere in Bluster's latest

landscape."
"What sort of atmosphere is it?"
"Well, if I can judge by what Bluster
says, it's mostly hot air."—Cleveland Plain."
Dealer.

"No," said the rich author, loftily, "I never read my books after they are in print." And the irreverent listener asked moudently: "Does anybody?"-Somerville Journal. "You can't allus tell," said Uncle Eben, "whether a sinner is repentant foh what he's done or foh his carelessness in gittin' caught."—Washington Star.

Tess-Well, their engagement is off.
Jess-The idea! It was only announced
esterday. What did they quarrel about?
Tess-As to which was the more unworthy
of the other.—Philadelphia Press.

"Why is she in mourning?"
"For her husband."
"Is he dead?"
"Well, he's dead to her. She got a diorce, you know, and mourning is so becoming to her."—Washington Star.

"Is it true," asked the beautiful girl, 'that the Japanese never kiss?"
"I believe it is," the timid young man re-

AN APPEAL.

W. J. Lampton in New York Sun. Oh, take away the winter giorm, And give us something nice and warm, No matter how, no matter what, So lone as it is good and hat. So long as it is good and het.
A little winter now and thet
Is relished by the best of myn,
But when the temperature's so low
It's hardly decent, don't you know
And never shows the least desire
To be uplifted to a higher
Condition—say, we think it's time
To have a little change of clime,
We do not know just how you me We do not know just how you make The weather that we have to take Day after day; but this we know.
We wish you'd change the ice and snow
And freezing blasts and cold, gray skies And freezing blasts and cold, gray skies You're using in this enterprise. To something that is not so raw, And let us have a chance to thaw. Not thaw completely, but enough. To show us there is still hot stuff. We do not ask for tropic scenes, For summer skies and grassy greens, For budding blooms and laughing streams, Nor lazy, loafing, listless dreams. We sin't a hog; we only ask Of you a very simple task, Towit: to give us right away Some weather not so darned frappee, Cut out the zero—let us feel That all of life's not to congent; Smile on us once—we do not care To meet always your icy stare. gum, if this continues ; have to stand for what At last be driven by the chili
To turn from earth's hibernal spell
And seek the genial warmth of—well,
No matter. It is up to you
To say what we shall have to do.
See?



"Perfection in dress, Robinson, is reached after many trials. away our failures." Ecau Brummel to the Valet

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