

STRANGE THINGS IN THIBET

Bomb Facts About the Remarkable Country in Central Asia.

FOREIGNERS STOPPED ON THE BORDER

Country Governed by the Priests and Lamas—Prayer Wheels and Devil Dances as an Aid to Piety.

In view of England's present campaign in Tibet, anything about this curious country possesses an interest which perhaps was lacking before.

When I went to school I knew all about the location of Tibet; could bound it on the map, etc.; but many years of active business life had driven all such information about this and many other similar countries entirely out of my mind, and doubtless there are many others who, if suddenly asked the question, "Where is Tibet?" would feel inclined to give a somewhat evasive answer.

Well, Tibet lies in the northern part of India—or, more properly speaking, just north of India—from which it is separated by the Himalaya mountains. Tibet was fit to entirely disregard certain arrangements it had made with England regarding trading privileges, and England's protests were treated with contempt, many of Lord Curzon's communications in relation to this matter being returned unopened.

Now, it does not behoove any such country as Tibet to delay in this way with England, as Tibet has now discovered. Finding all other means of no avail, England dispatched a column under Colonel Younghusband, which has been quiescent during the intensely cold winter prevalent there in winter, but which lately advanced, with disastrous results to the Tibetans, who opposed it and who would not disarm when surrounded, but stubbornly held on to their arms and endeavored to repulse the English, with the bloody result well known.

I feel somewhat qualified to write about Tibet, for, although I have not been in that country, I have been on the border of it and looked over the fence into Tibet, so to speak, from the Himalaya mountains.

No European traveler is allowed to enter Tibet, and, should any European endeavor to do so, in some way or another, the news leaks out that he is on his way to the pass, and he will find a Tibetan guard awaiting him, and he will be plainly given to understand that the climate is not healthy for him there.

The Real Rulers.

The country is really governed by priests or lamas, of which there are a great number, in fact, they form a large proportion of its population. The high priests are virtually rulers of the country, and the Kurd Lama, or pope, lives in an enormous palace built on the side of a high cliff-like hill.

While the lamas are actually the rulers, the nominal ruler is kept housed in the palace and never allowed to leave it. He is selected when quite young, and a very unfortunate selection it is for the one selected, for he is practically condemned to a life of imprisonment in the palace, and not a very long life, for they never live very long. The way in which some other child is selected and it is given out that the spirit of the former pope has transferred itself to the new one, and the unfortunate new one is domiciled in the palace to vanish similarly when the lamas think it is the right time.

The question will naturally arise, "How is all this known if outsiders are strictly excluded from the country?" A certain Japanese learned very much about all these matters by entering the country as a Tibetan lama, and being successful in personating one that he received the obligations of the inside workings of the government and priests. He was finally discovered, but managed to escape just in time to prevent his life paying the forfeit of his investigations. His Japanese features aided him in doing this, for the Tibetan face is somewhat similar to the Japanese, although it also strongly resembles the Chinese—so much so that many Tibetans we saw looked almost like Chinese, and it was a very easy circumstance to be taken by daylight, surrounded by Hindu natives, with their characteristic faces and costumes, and after traveling all night to look out of the car window on a race entirely different in facial characteristics and costumes, although not in their squallid and dirty mode of living, as evidenced by their houses we passed.

We could not go into Tibet, but Tibet, or rather the Tibetans, could come where we were, for in going to Darjeeling, in the northern part of India, among the Himalaya mountains, the Japanese features were within about thirty miles of Tibet, and from the summit of the mountain, to which we went to see the sun rise and illumine Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, we could look over into what we knew was Tibet, and many Tibetans have moved across the border and are living in and around Darjeeling.

Men Go Well Armed. The men are very muscular looking and, unlike the natives of India, are completely encased in clothing, which the climate doubtless renders necessary, although many of the children wear but a single garment. Sometimes the men are barefooted, and while pulling over their heads up the mountain to our hotel there were places where the snow had been packed into ice and these barefooted men calmly tramped over it as if it had been the velvet greenward which it was.

They don't wear much, and I became the possessor of one for about \$150. It is true, the vendor began by asking about three times as much, but, like the natives of other parts of India, they always ask about three times what they are willing to sell for.

The Prayer Wheel an Aid to Piety. The lamas, or priests, are usually very ascetic in appearance and have many peculiar forms which they use in what they would term their religious exercises. It is a peculiar religion, but one which has a firm hold on the Tibetans and enables the borders of lamas to live and thrive at the expense of the others. One of their most characteristic articles of religious use is the prayer wheel. This is a small brass cylinder, about four inches in diameter and of about the same length. Inside of the cylinder is tightly packed a roll, on which an enormous number of prayers have been written, usually repetitions of the same prayer. A pivot runs through the cylinder, working on a rather hard piece of bone, which is attached to the handle. On the cylinder is suspended some little weights, which fly out by centrifugal motion and cause the cylinder, after it has been started, to continue revolving. It is held in the hand of the priest and made to

THE CLIMAX to a week of sensational selling. The greatest dry goods bargains ever offered to the people of the west are capped by the two sensational offers for Saturday. Read them? Think it over!

A Sensational Millinery Drive in

The finest, daintiest and newest imported hats for evening, receptions, balls and operas, fresh from the box—25 per cent discount Saturday. Other hats not so new, but good in style and service, at 1/2 their former price.

- A \$10 hat for 5.00 | A \$5 hat for 2.50
Etc., Etc.
A lot of street hats, marked to sell and have sold at \$4, at 98c and 25c
Baby and children's duck, pique and linen hats for 98c, 75c and 40c
A duck hat worth 50c, while they last 25c

Meats and Provisions

- Fresh Dressed Chickens—per pound 91c
Fresh Dressed Roosters—per pound 81c
No. 1 Fresh Small Pork Loins—per pound 71c
Pork Chops—three pounds for 25c
Spare Ribs—per pound 51c
No. 1 Fresh Leaf Lard—fifteen pounds for 1.00
Winchester Bacon—per pound 11c
No. 1 Rex and Winchester Regular Hams—pound 11c
Morrell's Iowa Pride California Hams—per pound 10c
3-pound pails of Rex or Silver Leaf Lard for 25c
3-pound pails of Silver Star Lard for 22c
10-pound pails of White Ribbon Lard 75c

GROCERY JELL-O

Generous Stamp offers daily in Bennett's GREAT GROCERY. Again U. Need A sensation. Fresh made Jell-O. 10c

- \$1.00 worth Green Trading Stamps with each jar pure Fruit Preserves 20c
Carolina Head Rice—fine—8c
Imported Sardines 10c
Imported Sardines 10c
Olives, stuffed 10c
Macaroni 10c
\$1.00 worth Green Trading Stamps with each pound Cream Cheese 20c

BENNETT'S

Another Shipment from the Sweetser-Pembroke Auction

Three cases women's Union Suits, should be sold at 40c, on sale Saturday at 19c

100 dozen Corsets, white and drab, high bust, low bust, short front, long front and girdles, regular values from 50c to \$2, all on sale Saturday at 25c

Preventives and Disinfectives

The right time to use them is now. Keep down the microbes and the pestiferous things, eradicate the germs and the bacteria, renovate your back yards, the spare rooms, the bed rooms, living rooms—don't wait till summer, but get right down to it now. You will find it will pay in comfort, happiness and health.

Here Are Some Specials Jotted Down from Our Drug Department.

- Sulphur Torches, 1-pound drums—each 50c
Sulphur Torches, 4 in box—per box 20c
Formaldehyde Sulphur Torch—will disinfect 200 cubic feet of space 20c
Formaldehyde—per pound 60c
Formaldehyde—per gallon 60c
Coppers—per pound 20c

Fruits! Fruits!

Saturday 4,000 genuine Florida Pineapples, deliciously flavored luscious fruit in full regimentals—each 10c
Fancy California Oranges 1c
Fine California Lemons 1c

Strawberries! Strawberries!

Fresh consignments of lovely fruit every morning. Buy now for preserving. Fruit Department, Basement.

Specials for Sporting Goods Dept. Saturday in

- Four-ball maple Croquet Set—painted balls and mallets 68c
And two dollars in Green Trading Stamps.
Six-ball set—same quality as four-ball set—85c
And two dollars in Green Trading Stamps.
Eight-ball set—same quality as four-ball set—98c
And two dollars worth of Green Trading Stamps.
FIVE DOLLARS IN GREEN TRADING STAMPS WITH EVERY HAMMOCK BOUGHT, irrespective of price.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

One more purchase of fine Shirts to retail at two dollars—Cosmopolitan, Wilson Bros. and "Ideal" brands—none better, at—

Collars attached Collars detached Cuffs detached \$1.33

- Remember our 89c, 69c, 50c and 35c Shirts, with collars attached and collars detached.
Men's and youths' Union Suits—worth up to \$1.50, at 89c
Men's fancy lace weavers Underwear—worth 75c, at 50c
Men's and young men's Trousers—Dutchess make—10c a button, \$1.00 a rip—\$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50 and 2.00
One lot of broken lines—worth up to five dollars—at 2.50
One special lot of Fancy Cheviot Suits—worth fifteen dollars—at 8.50
Rain Coats at \$18.00, \$15.00, \$12.50, \$10.00 and 7.50

See the Other Good Bargains.

GO-CARTS

Specialty Priced for Saturday. Our entire line of superb Go-Carts at a generous saving. Bodies of closely woven selected reed with reclining back and adjustable dasher, best steel gear, green enameled, rubber tired and rubber hub caps (some have auto wheels) seats and backs upholstered—prices, \$14.95, \$12.95, \$10.95, \$8.95 and 6.95
Folding Go-Carts with rubber tired wheels, light and serviceable, 2.95
at Furniture Dept.—3d Floor

Gift Silver for June Weddings

An immense array of "good little things" for the modest pocketbook. Largest Silverware stock in Omaha. Sterling Knives and Pearl Handle Fruit Knives—Silver-Plated Water Pitchers, Tea Sets, Etc. JEWELRY DEPT.—MAIN FLOOR.

Kaufman's Orchestra Saturday Evening in a Program of Patriotic Airs. 7:30 to 10:00.

revolve, and thus he does his praying, each revolution being a prayer, and so as many prayers are packed inside each revolution means the multiplication of the prayer. The pivot lasts a long time, but it will wear down, and the man who can show a pivot thus worn down is looked up to as very pious. This, it will be seen, is an improvement upon the good old deacon's plan of attaching his prayer to the top of his head, and his prayers jumping into bed with a "them's my sentiments, Lord."

A Tibetan temple is a small, square and rather dirty and dingy building, looking like a dwelling. On the outside, standing on a sort of shelf, are two or three large cylinders which contain prayers and work on the same principle as the small hand prayer wheels. The building has some grotesque and very crude ornamentation, and the ceremonies are decidedly barbaric. The Tibetans' "Devil Dance." One of their ceremonies is what is called the devil dance. We saw this danced in front of one of these temples. It is designed to frighten off the evil spirits and cause among them such a panic that they depart very hurriedly for fresh fields and pastures new. Two of three men, with very rude instruments keep up a monotonous noise, a sort of a drum being the principal instrument. They begin slowly and finally the drum beats faster and faster, the dancers accelerating their speed to correspond. There were about nine dancers, males, some of them being quite young, formed in a circle, facing inward and throwing up their hands till their arms were about horizontal, began a peculiar dance, turning their bodies round as they danced and working their arms up and down. All had the same motion, which finally became very rapid, until one after the other became exhausted and dropped out and finally only one was left and he cavorted around alone for some time until he finally dropped out.

CHIPS OF THE OLD BLOCKS

Names of Famous Warriors Still Perpetuated on the Army Rolls.

ANOTHER ULYSSES S. GRANT THERE

Sherman Represented by a Namesake, Sheridan and Miles by Sons—Sons of Confederates Also in the Regular Ranks.

For years some of the names of our many heroes, dead and living, have been retained by their descendants on the long roll of the army, and from the make-up of it today the fact may be perpetuated. One of the ranking general officers in the service said the other day that the mere relation of these names in the service has a most beneficial effect in that the name alone was a constant reminder of faithful and distinguished service, of gallantry in action, of esprit de corps, etc.

In nearly every arm of the service, in nearly every regiment of cavalry or infantry one may see a name which has helped to make American history brilliant. That history repeats itself remains to be seen, but there is no doubt that all of these names stand ready to repeat deeds of valor as glorious as those of their famous fathers.

Perhaps the most prominent of these names is Frederick Dent Grant, now a brigadier general and commanding the big Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago. Fred Grant, as he is familiarly known, was born in Missouri, his father being stationed at St. Louis in 1850, just after his return from gallant service on the Mexican frontier, especially at Chapultepec. The present General Grant is also a West Pointer and was at the military academy from 1867 to 1871, when he was appointed a second lieutenant of cavalry and assigned to the Fourth regiment.

Five years after he was appointed a first lieutenant in the same regiment, but meanwhile he held the rank of lieutenant colonel, being aide-de-camp to Lieutenant General Sheridan from March 17, 1873, to June 1, 1881. In October of that year he resigned from the regular service.

Re-enters the Army. The outbreak of the war with Spain found him colonel of the Fourteenth New York Infantry, and this evidently was the stepping stone for his re-entry into the regular army, for twenty-five days afterward he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, which commission he held until he again entered the permanent establishment, in February, 1898. In a few months he will have reached the grade of major general, and it is puzzling to many whether he will before his compulsory retirement, in 1904, reach the top of the military ladder, as did his illustrious father.

The name of Ulysses S. Grant is being perpetuated in the army by his grandson, who is Ulysses S. Grant and who is the son of General Fred D. Grant. This, the youngest of all the Grants now in the service, is a lieutenant of engineers and was a "star" graduate at West Point in 1902, which gave him his own selection as to the arm of

service he desired to enter. It is a strange coincidence that patriotism should follow both father and son so strongly all through life, for each was born on a national holiday, the father on May 30 and the son on July 4.

Two Sheridan illumine the roll of officers—Michael V., a brother of the gallant "Little Phil" and now on the retired list as a brigadier general, and then comes the son and namesake, Philip Henry, who resembles his brave father, not only in physique, but in force of character. Young Sheridan is now a lieutenant of the Fifth cavalry and is with his troop at Fort Huachuca. He is also a West Pointer.

The names of Sherman and Miles are now combined in the American army by Cadet Sherman Miles, now a member of the corps of cadets at West Point. He is the son of General Nelson A. Miles, and gets his Christian name from the maternal side of the family—his mother being a daughter of Judge Sherman, who was a brother of John and Tecumseh Sherman.

Naval Name in the Army. One arm of the service has been made famous by a Schley, and the other arm is now represented by that admiral's son, Captain Thomas Franklin Schley, who is with his regiment, the Twenty-third infantry, in the Philippines. Captain Schley has been in the army for twenty years, seven of which was as an enlisted man in the signal corps, while all of his service as a commissioned officer has been with the Twenty-third infantry since 1881.

The present ranking officer of the army, Adna R. Chaffee, chief of staff, with rank of lieutenant general, has a son and namesake in the third class at West Point.

While the fathers of the foregoing fought on the Union side in the civil war, there are many whose fathers fought for the Confederacy, and among these the most prominent are the Lees. There are three representatives of this distinguished Virginia family now in the army—a father and two sons. Fitzhugh Lee needs no introduction to students of American history. Born, like all the Lees, in Virginia, he graduated West Point in 1882, and upon his entrance in 1886 was assigned to the Second cavalry. When war was declared in 1861, he resigned his regular army commission and fought with the Confederacy as a major general from 1861 to 1865. The Maine disaster and the outbreak of the war with Spain found him our United States consul at Havana. On his recall to Washington he was at once made a general officer of volunteers and served as such for three years. By the act of February 2, 1901, he was made a brigadier general in the regular army and was immediately retired.

Fitzhugh Lee's Son. General Lee's son and namesake, Fitzhugh, Jr., is also a cavalry officer, being a first lieutenant of the Twelfth regiment, but will in a very short time be made a captain. During the war with Spain he served as a first lieutenant of engineers (volunteers), and upon his honorable discharge was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry, but as all the Lees are horsemen, he was transferred to the First cavalry, and after two years' service with

that regiment, was promoted and assigned to his present organization.

His brother, George Mason Lee, began his volunteer service as a lieutenant in the Thirty-ninth volunteers, and has seen service in the Philippines. Upon the muster-out of that regiment he entered the regular service as a second lieutenant of the Seventh cavalry, and after two years of duty was promoted to first lieutenant in his present regiment, the Fourth cavalry.

The son and namesake of another noted Confederate army leader is James Longstreet, Jr., another cavalry officer and now a first lieutenant of the Thirtieth regiment.

Again, there is the son and namesake of that famous Confederate general, George E. Pickett. Young Pickett is a major in the pay department.

We must not forget the Wheelers—"Fighting Joe" and his son and namesake. While the father is now on the retired list as a brigadier general, Joe Wheeler, Jr., is now a captain of coast artillery, but at present an assistant instructor of ordnance and gunnery at the Military academy. The young officer has had a brilliant career and has seen good service in the Philippines—Washington Post.

Homeseekers' Rates to North Dakota. Every Tuesday until October 23 the Chicago Great Western railway will sell round trip tickets to points in the above named state at a great reduction from the usual fare. For further information apply to Geo. F. Thomas, general agent, 1521 Farnam street, Omaha, Neb.

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