

## THIBET AND PEOPLE

LITTLE KNOWN LAND THAT GREAT BRITAIN IS NOW AFTER.

People Area Strong, Well-Developed Race Physically—Habits Not Dictated by a High Moral Ideal—Polyandry and Polygamy Are Both Practiced—The Trade of the Country—Not Independent.

The Thibetan people by outward signs appear to be an intensely religious nation. Their practical professions as evidenced by their monasteries are convincing. Their worship is a form of Buddhism. The Lama, a name which is so often heard, is the title adopted by their priests. It is a religion more of the intellect than the heart—a religion of formality more than a religion of service. Buddhism is the centre of it. Others, such as the worship of the Buddha, are also worshipped. There is distinct connection between the Government and the religion. The formalities of the religion are best exemplified in the habits of the people. The moral standard is not ideal. Polyandry and polygamy are practiced, the former more so than the latter. Among the wealthier sections of the population, however, the custom of having more than one wife finds favor. There is no definite estimation as to what the population really numbers. Some calculations put it at six millions, another at a little over a half of that number. The uncertainty serves to emphasize the haze that surrounds this little known land. If the people have ever heard of the eighth commandment, or if any similar moral teaching is expressed in their creed, all of them are not particularly anxious to obey it. In short, their moral principles are not very strict.

World flavor about the Thibetans. Their language is the language of the ancient literature. It bears relationship to that of the Chinese. As a race they are physically strong and well-developed. For the credit that has long kept the outside world from satisfying its curiosity you must thank the holders of the reins of Government and not the common people.

**The Trade of the Country.**  
As the slight indications given above will serve to show, Thibet is not a climate specially suited to agriculture. Nothing in the shape of produce is grown for export. Where crops are grown, they are meagre. Of animals there is an abundance of a kind. The yak, the much deer, sheep and horses roam wild over the plains to the north. The yak is the most useful animal the Thibetans produce. It serves as a beast of burden, and its flesh is used as an article of consumption. It is a species of ox, and is much used in the trading caravans, for the Thibetans do a good deal of internal trade. Gold, copper and other minerals are to be found in small quantities. Woolen cloth is manufactured, and cottons are imported from India. There is not now, however, since the frontiers were closed, the trade there was with our Indian empire. With China, however, the Thibetans still exchange much of their produce. The warning to the European does not apply to China, and for special reasons.

**Thibet Not Independent.**  
The open hostility and spirit of independence that characterize the Thibetan nation do not lead one to suppose that such a people are themselves subservient to another power. Such, however, is the case. Thibet is not independent. It may be practically so indeed; it is not so in name. Before 1720 the country was governed by its own princes. Since then China has held sway. China maintains an army in Thibet. It reports to be correct, it is an army scarcely worthy of the name. If it is anything like that which China possesses in her own land at the present time, then indeed it hardly deserves the compliment bestowed upon it by the name. It is questionable whether China has any real significance in Thibetan affairs whatever. She maintains a representative at Lhasa, and others in the principal towns, each with their own body of troops. But it is to be feared she is a superfluous power in name only. The Dalai Lama is invested with all civil and spiritual authority. Rumor has it also that the Thibetans resent what show of authority the Chinese Emperor already possesses, and are inclined to kick the traces.—B. W. T., in Toronto Sunday World.

**Hard Winter in London.**  
A reporter of the Salvation Army's Social Gazette, London, predicts an extremely hard winter for the unemployed in that city. The reporter appeared in reply to a number of "help wanted" advertisements and found crowds of applicants. For two places as carpenters at \$18.75 a week men applied for a clerk's situation at \$6.25 appeared eighty-seven men. Fifty-one waited in the rain for a liftman's berth and sixty for a stoker's at a salary of \$6.25, with long hours, while 150 men of all ages between twenty and fifty, some dressed in frock coats and silk hats, applied for a post as a warehouse porter at \$5.10 a week.

**Four Men's Hotel.**  
The latest of the L. C. C. "poor man's hotels" was opened at Deptford, a few days ago. The house is to be known as Carrington House, and appropriately it was opened by Countess Carrington. £80,000 has been expended on the building, which will give accommodation for 802 lodgers and 12 porters.

## DYSPEPSIA OF WOMEN

Requires Treatment Which Acts in Harmony with the Female System.

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to yield to ordinary medical treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines universally prescribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal condition.

Mrs. Pinkham claims that there is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by derangement of the female organism, and which while it causes disturbance similar to ordinary indigestion cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has peculiar utero-tonic effects as well; in other words, a derangement of the female organs may have such a disturbing effect upon a woman's whole system as to cause serious indigestion and dyspepsia, and it cannot be relieved without curing the original cause of the trouble, which seems to find its source in the pelvic organs. As proof of this theory, we call attention to the letters from Mrs. Maggie Wright and Mrs. Emma Sawyer, who was completely cured by the use of



## Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I suffered more or less with dyspepsia, which so degenerated my entire system that I was unfit to properly attend to my daily duties. I felt weak and nervous, and nothing I ate tasted good or felt comfortable in my stomach. I tried several dyspeptic cures, but nothing seemed to help me permanently. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and was happily surprised to find that it acted like a fine tonic, and in a few days I began to enjoy and properly digest my food. My recovery was rapid, and in five weeks I was a different woman. Seven bottles completely cured me, and a dozen or more of my friends have used it since."—Mrs. MAGGIE WRIGHT, 13 Van Voorhis St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Many women whose letters we print were utterly discouraged, and life lacked all joy to them when they wrote Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., without charge of any kind. They received advice which made them strong, useful women again.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I will write and let you know how much good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. I cannot express the terrible suffering I have had to endure. I was taken last May with nervous prostration, also had female trouble, liver, stomach, kidney and bladder trouble. I was in a terrible condition. The doctor attended me for a year, but I kept getting worse. I got so I was not able to do any work. I was confined to my bed most of the time, and thought I would never be able to do anything. People thought I would not live. I decided to try your medicine. I have taken twelve bottles of Vegetable Compound and cannot praise it too highly, for I know it will do all and even more than it is recommended to do. I will tell every suffering woman about your medicine, and urge them to try it."—Mrs. EMMA SAWYER, Conyers, Ga.



## SOLAR MOTION.

The Little We Know About Where the Sun Is Going.

Can we find out anything about the motions of our solar system? The old astronomer, before the invention of spectroscopic methods, could attack the problem only by a consideration of certain stellar motions. It has been found that these motions are not altogether casual in character, as we should expect, but there is a tendency to a grouping of the motions—an arrangement other than fortuitous. It appears that the individual stars forming the so-called constellations on the sky are slowly closing up near a certain point of the heavens and as slowly opening out near a point diametrically opposite. This is just what we should expect if the solar system is approaching the point where the stars are opening out. The phenomenon has been compared to what we see when a regiment of soldiers marches toward us. At first there is visible a confused mass of men only, but as distance diminishes the ranks open out until each individual becomes at last plainly visible.

In this way it has been possible to determine approximately the position on the sky of the "aper" of solar motion, or that point toward which our solar system is at present traveling. It is in the constellation Hercules. We are obliged to assume that our path is for the moment a straight line. But we mean that "moment" which began when James Bradley commenced the first star catalogue of modern precision, about 1760, and which will end long after present generations of men have passed away. So mighty is the orbit in question that many centuries must come and go as moments before we can hope to detect the orbit's curvature.

We are like travelers in the famous "corkscrew" tunnel of the St. Gothard railway. Trains enter on a low level and after going around a huge curve cut in the mountain emerge from the tunnel again on a higher level and at a point almost directly above the entrance. Passengers while in the dark tunnel often amuse themselves by watching the needle of a pocket compass, which makes a complete revolution during the passage. But without the compass they could not know whether the train was moving on a straight or curved track, and so we passengers of the solar system, too, cannot know by observation whether our great cosmic track is straight or curved until, like the compass, the astronomer's instruments shall tell us the truth.—Harold Jacoby, Ph. D., in Harper's Weekly.

**The Soldier's Idle Time.**

Military life is necessarily made up largely of loafing. You cannot keep a man continuously at drilling, marching or any other branch of military training for eight hours a day and five or six days a week. You have to invent a great many other jobs for him, even to make a pretense of keeping him occupied. But these jobs are nearly all "loafing" jobs, and when it is all done the soldier has a great many more idle hours on his hands per diem than any other man in the same rank of life. I do not know whether it is possible to arrive at any remedy for this, but, if it is, the direction in which I should look for the remedy would be to make every soldier work at some other trade for a certain number of hours each day. The number of hours might be shorter in the summer, when there is more opportunity for training and military exercise, and longer in the winter. If this were practicable, no doubt it would make an enormous difference to the value of the soldier as a citizen when he leaves the ranks.—London Truth.

## Catbirds and Black Snake.

A writer in the Scientific American says: "I witnessed a pair of catbirds making a bold defense against a black snake bent on devouring the contents of their nest. At first the snake was inclined to disregard the distressed birds as they fought to drive it away, but the blows of their wings and bills became so annoying that the thief had to seek refuge in flight. On reaching the roots of the tree, from which the river had washed the dirt, the snake started to climb, only to be driven beneath them and then out to an old stump, under which the baffled and beaten reptile took refuge."

## The Useful Banana.

Immense fortunes have been made out of the banana business. Revenues do not accrue alone from the sale of the fruit, for the leaves are used for packing, the wax found on the underside of the leaves is a valuable article of commerce, Manila hemp is made from the stems, and of this hemp are made mats, plaited work and lace handkerchiefs of the finest texture. Moreover, the banana is ground into banana flour. The island of Jamaica and the West Indies generally yield great crops of this useful fruit.

## Never Weary of the Hearing.

"I overheard him telling her a story last night which I know she has heard fifty times before, but she didn't stop him." "She is long suffering, surely." "Oh, I don't know. He told her she was the prettiest girl he had ever seen."

**Old Age IS MADE Vigorous BY THE USE OF Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.**

"I suffered for six years with constipation and indigestion during which time I employed several physicians, but they could not reach my case," writes Mr. G. Foppewell, of Eureka Springs, Carroll Co., Ark. "I felt that there was no help for me, could not retain food on my stomach; had vertigo and would fall helpless to the floor. Two years ago I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and little 'Pell's' and improved from the start. After taking twelve bottles of the 'Discovery' I was able to do light work, and have been improving ever since. I am now in good health for one of my age—60 years. I owe it all to Doctor Pierce's medicine."

Many a man who is offered the chance of a life time for a mere song, can't sing.

## Historic Race Course.

The vicinity of Belmont park, Long Island, was the early scene of horse racing activity than any other spot on this continent. Here it was that the Newmarket course was constructed in 1669, by the sanction of Colonial Governor Lovelace. This course continued to be the theater of action in racing sports until 1821. It was in this vicinity also that the old Centerville course was constructed, which for many years was one of the most famous of American race tracks. In 1821 the legislature passed an act allowing the speeding of horses in Queens county during the months of May and October of each year, and by virtue of this law the Union course was constructed the same year. This course was located in what was then the village of Jamaica, but the territory it occupied now forms a part of the borough of Queens. From the time of its construction until 1872 the Union course was the scene of nearly all the great racing events of the country.

It was over this course that American Eclipse and Sir Henry, in 1823, thrilled the hearts of the sporting world in one of the greatest turf battles ever witnessed in the annals of racing.

## Place Old Netherlands Racecourse.

One Barend Vet of The Hague had recently the misfortune to call a constable a monkey, an accusation which one of the local papers pointed out as "being, of course, untrue," and which, moreover, is a form of untruth not permitted in Holland. Vet was arrested and brought before the judge on a charge of "insulting the police," being sentenced to forty-five days imprisonment. Before being removed he turned to address the court. "Then I must not call a constable a monkey?" he said. "Certainly not. You must not insult the police." The culprit reflected. "May I call a monkey a constable?" he asked, with a flash of genius. The judge shrugged his shoulders and, holding no brief for the animal, replied, "If it gives you any satisfaction." With a smile of gratification Vet turned on his heel in the dock and bowed to his prosecutor. "Good day, constable," he said.—St. James Gazette.

## Corn-cob Pipes.

"You see," said the smoker, "I'm very fond of the corn-cob pipe. In the first place, it's a clean, sweet, cool smoke, and, in the second, it's so pleasant to think you're smoking something so quiet and rural and natural as a pipe made just by cutting a hole in a corn-cob. It's so primitive, you know." "Yes," said his friend, "Only most corn-cob pipes aren't made that way. It's the popular supposition that they are, I know; but as a matter of fact, the new and most popular process is to take the whole cob, grind it up, mix it with one or two other substances and then shape the whole into a pipe form. It makes a better and more lasting pipe, and in this way the whole cob can be used and not a grain wasted."

## Can Animals Blush?

It is hard to tell whether animals blush, for their faces are covered so thickly with fur or hair or feathers that we do not know what may be going on beneath hide or skin. Were they, as bare faced as man is, it is more than likely we should see them blush, especially the more bashful sort and those with some sense of shame.

It is the case that the faces of vultures flush, and several of the monkeys become purple with rage, which may be considered as a kind of blushing.

This may be proved any day in any zoo, where the monkeys seem to fly into a passion on the smallest provocation.

## DISTRICT DOINGS.

## RODNEY.

The Aldborough old boys held a meeting last week to arrange for a reunion at Glasgow next summer. After business a supper was held at the Patterson House, ending with toasts, etc.

Robert Hamilton, of Ridgetown, was in town last week making a sale of one of his imported horses. D. J. Brethour has made no shipment of hogs this week on account of the railroads refusing to handle stock during the snow blockade.

Miss Jennie McWhirry, of Eagle, is visiting friends in town. A party of ladies and gents drove to Glenora on Monday evening to witness a hockey match.

A. D. McQuinn is shipping all the rails on his farm, as wood will replace with wire fence.

Miss Ada Fraser is at present in Caledonia, N. Y., visiting friends. N. S. Lusty has been on the sick list for the past two weeks but is able to be around again.

The maids and maidens of the village will give a ball next week. The London Harpers will furnish the music.

Mrs. D. McBrayne, of North Dakota, is visiting friends in the locality for the past month.

Daniel Mills, Palmyra, is the guest of E. Werner for a few days.

Dies at 90 years.

Mrs. Ann Buchan died at the residence of her son John Buchan, Talbot St., Aldborough, on Wednesday the 27th inst., aged 90 years, being one of the few old settlers remaining in the township. The deceased was the daughter of the late Archibald Gillis; was born in Caledonia, New York State, in 1814, her parents emigrating to Aldborough shortly after this date and settling on lot 1, con. 12, and afterwards becoming residents of the township of Howard.

At an early date she married the late John Buchan and settled on the lot now owned by her son, and where she passed her last days. Her husband dying forty years ago, left her with a large family and farm to look after, which in those pioneer days was not an easy matter to do. However, she was equal to the occasion and had done her part successfully and well, and nearly her whole life was spent in the neighborhood of where she died. She knew well from experience the hardship of the early settlers, had always a kind heart and a helping hand for her neighbors and acquaintances in case of sickness or needy assistance, and as a pioneer she did her part well to make the burdens of life as light and pleasant as possible, with all her numerous friends and acquaintances, and whose kind acts are remembered by many of the present day. Besides a brother, Alex. Gilles, and sister, Mrs. Proudfoot, New York, she leaves the

**Easily Tired and Fagged**

following family: Mrs. Fraser, Caledonia, N. Y.; Mrs. W. Todd, Ridgetown; Mrs. J. McKenzie, Howard; Mrs. J. McKerricher, Orford; Mrs. T. N. Ford, Old Miss Maggie Buchan, Aldborough, D. J. Buchan, Rodney, and John, on the old homestead. The deceased was for fifty years a devoted member of the New Glasgow Presbyterian Church. The services were conducted at the house by the Rev. J. F. Scott and interment took place on Friday at the New Glasgow cemetery, a large number of relatives and acquaintances following her remains to its last resting place. The pallbearers were F. Macdonald, Sr., J. E. McKinley, Alex. McColl, John Ford, Adam McLean, Sidney Lee.

## YOU MUST DIGEST AS WELL AS EAT

Your Food or Weakness, Lassitude and Despondency Will Result. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Will Do It.

To eat a house you must not only have good fuel but you must have a stove or furnace that will burn it to the best advantage. In the same way to get strength and energy you must not only have good food but a stomach that will digest it properly. Take for example the experience of Mr. H. Bailey, of 256 Patrick street, Winnipeg. He gives it himself as follows:

"Before I began using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets no matter what I ate I never seemed to gain much strength or put on much flesh, though my appetite seemed good. But since I began using the Tablets I have gained in weight eight pounds and have otherwise been greatly benefited. I think Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digested my food properly and turned it into strength and flesh."

Lassitude is weakness; so are many of the common ills of the public. Properly digested food means health, strength and energy and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food properly.

The less men think, the more they talk.

## MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS

By Annual Subscription. At lowest rates to the public. If you are a subscriber to one or more periodicals, I can save you time and money. A post card will bring price lists.

G. W. SPRAGUE, CHATHAM, ONT.

## FOR ENERGY AND STRENGTH—ANTI-PILL

Prevalent conditions that go to make people look old and fasten age marks before their time are described in the following letter from a woman who received immediate relief from a sample of ANTI-PILL. "I would write to the morning feeling tired. My feet and ankles would swell. I had a horrible dragged sensation. My head ached as though it would burst. My bowels were never regular. I had a disagreeable feeling of overfulness after eating. Food would not digest, and caused great distress. Was nervous. I was treated for dyspepsia and constipation with little or no relief. A sample of Dr. Leonard's ANTI-PILL did me so much good I followed up its use, and two boxes has entirely cured me." ANTI-PILL is sold by druggists, 50 cents, or mailed by addressing WILSON-FRILE CO., Niagara Falls, Ont. Free sample mailed to any address.

## DENTAL.

A. A. HICKS, D. D. S.—Honor graduate of Philadelphia Dental College and Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, Pa., also honor graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto. Office, over Turner's drug store, 26 Rutherford Block.

## LODGES.

WELLINGTON Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M., G. R. C., meets on the first Monday of every month, in the Masonic Hall, Fifth St., at 7:30 p.m. Visiting brethren heartily welcomed. ALEX. GREGORY, Sec'y. GEORGE MASSEY, W. M.

## LEGAL.

SMITH, HERBERT D.—County Crown Attorney, Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Harrison Hall, Chatham.

RANKIN & SCULLARD—Barristers and Solicitors, Victoria Block, Chatham, Ont. J. B. Rankin, K. C., Thos. Scullard.

J. B. OTLYNN—Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Conveyancer, Notary Public. Office, King Street, opposite Merchants' Bank, Chatham, Ont.

HOUSTON, STONE & SCANE—Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc. Private funds to loan at lowest current rates. Office, upstairs in Sheldrick Block, opposite H. Malcolmson's store. M. Houston, Fred. Stone, W. W. Scane.

WILSON, PIKE & GUNDY—Barristers, Solicitors of the Supreme Court, Notaries Public, etc. Money to loan on Mortgages, at lowest rates. Offices, Fifth Street. Matthew Wilson, K. C., W. E. Gundy, J. M. Pike.

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S. F. GARDINER, Manager.

Chatham, November 30, 1903.

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A. WANKFRED, Representative.

It is while you are patiently toiling at the little tasks of life that the meaning and shape of the great whole of life dawns upon you. It is while you are resisting little temptations that you are growing strong.