responsible for the pay

evidences . Il. LATIONAL PRAUD.

THE OLD HEARTHSTONE. The house is shabby, and gaunt and brown; Weather beaten and grim indeed; Its twisted chimneys are tumbling down, Its frettel gables have gone to seed: Its floors are sunken, its doors are shrunken But thro' its windows, bleared and old. Sweet faces looked in the days gone by: And morning's glory, and sunset's gold, On its worn thresholds used to lie.

Wild grasses creep round the mighty stone That once was the altar of home and hearth: And the winds, with a shrill, disconsolate Sweep thro' the chambers of death and bir'h

And the shuddering floors, the creaking doo Thrill to the passing of things unseen, When the ghostly curtains of eve are drawn. Or the moon, with a white face, stands be-The gloom of night and the gray of dawn.

But under its hearthstone rude and old The roots of my heart strike deep and strong fts walls are hung with the purple and gold Of dreams, and wreathed with the glory of

Rough brambles clamber in hall and chamber; But light feet echo along the floors. And garments gleam when the twilights fall, Fair faces smile from the ruined doors, And white hands beckon, and voices call! They are the dear lost loves I knew!

Gone from the valley and shadow of tears, Still, by memory's golden clew, They follow me through the mist of years! Their soft hands lighten my load, and brighter The rugged way of my life I tread. Through an alien land to a land unknown, For the hope and promise of youth lie dead

And buried under you gray hearthstone

## THI-BEIT WANG T'SUE:

-Emma Alice Browns, in N. Y. Ledger.

Or the "Dwellers on the Roof of the World."

Something About This Extraordinary Peo ple-Their Peculiar Manners, Customs and Religious Rites-The Delai Lamas.

This extraordinary people, the Thibeit Wang T sue, owe their nationality to a princely Chinese rebel, who on account of some court intrigue took refuge with his family among those mountainous regions now called Thibet. Establishing himself on the Yarling river, he gathered to his standard the wild, hairy, mountain-cave dwellers of this lofty plateau. With the Khuenlun Mountains on the north and the mighty Himalayas on the south, Wong Chou felt himself invincible and impregnable; and so it proved, for this settlement of savages flourished, and in course of time developed one of the strangest civilizations in the world.

In order to understand this people

their manners, customs and religious rites, we must glance at their country. It is the loftiest plateau on the globe girt with steep barriers and with extremes of temperature, in some parts freezing every night, even in summer. while in others the noon sun is more fierce and scorching than in the hottest regions of Hindostan. From its lofty table-land descend some of the greatest rivers of Asia, the Indus, the Brahmapootra, the Irrawady, the Ganges, the Hohang-ho. At their sources mountains pile upon mountains, some bare and volcanic, others covered with primeval forests, frightfully tangled together with huge creepers, as yet unnamed by the botanist. The highest peaks soar in awful grandeur, vaporcrowned and snow-clad, assuming in the rising and setting sun forms of unspeakable splendor. The annual transformations of this land of mountain and valley are magical; evergreens, ferns, lichens, mosses, thousands of mountain rills, and myriads of flowers fill it with music, fragrance and dewy beauty; in winter storms, darkness, heavy mists and a terrifying silence enwrap the land -now and then this awful silence is broken by avalanches of ice and snow, thundering and booming down the mountains as with the roaring of distant cannon. And above all when night comes on, there is nowhere a land so weird; it is full of milky vapors of serpentine form, of shades and phantoms, inspiring in the minds of its inhabitants a sense of awe, mystery and sublimity. It is not strange that the dwellers on the "Roof face of the earth.

Nowhere, as in Thibet, does Buddhfilled with male and female asceties, penance, abstinence and self-torture, the eyes. in order to work out their deification: in what was once the lair of wild beasts, live Thibetian maidens, who for years scourge themselves with bruises, prayers and pious meditations, in the and monasteries without end, temples, shrines and pagodas without number, filled with pilgrims, saints, sages, magiclans, rahats (saints in the various stages of deification), arahats, both candidate to divinity has been heard m: and female. Here is enshrined of. His remains are privately burned the great Delai Lama himself, the latest in the great Lha-Bhrang temple. His living incarnation of the Buddha, be- ashes are preserved in a golden urn, lieved in as a veritable man-god, pure, infallible, omnipresent and omniscient, who is worshiped with the most to the highest bidders. sumptuous of pagan rituals morning. "Om Manni Padmih Hom."

ly from the post-office, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is hearned without mortar of any kind. The courts have decided that refusing to take | and on account of the strong winds and | ing and literature of Thibet to be writnewspapers from the post-office, or removing and leaving them aneatled for is prima facile terrific storms each has only one or two ten in the Sanskrit or, as it is called, is suspended a strong rope strung with Aryan characters. scraps of religious paper and colored cloths stamped or inwrought with sacred texts from the Buddhist scriptures

tawny skin of the Turanian family. But | Thibet. - Wide Awake. unlike the Chinese, their figures are light, elastic and symmetrical: their young men and women have much more attractive expressions, owing no doubt to their open and generous dispositions. They love music, and everywhere they are heard singing, chanting or humming the wild, plaintive Thibetian airs, which are more rhythmic than those of the Chinese.

Not only is there in Thibet a Delai Lamas or semi-incarnations of Buddha. one ventured to reward with a tip. provinces of Thibet, and receive the nobody will refuse a proffered coin, semi-deity.

the pure spirit of Buddha has become forms of penance, fasting and prayer, summer tourist's experience. and that the father should be a man of equal piety and faith. The babe the system is not only tolerated but itself must show the five supernatural encouraged and even shared in by marks on its body: a crescent mark on | those who profess to offer "hospitality" its forehead, a dimple in its chin, to travelers-of course for a considerbright glistening eyes, a red spot on ation. When a man goes to a hotel its stomach and a similar mark on its and pays an abundant price he expects right foot. Every male infant born in to be taken care of and served and dein this strange country is subjected to fended from extortion; instead, he is, the strictest scrutiny.

When several such babes have been escorted to the city of Lhassa and conducted to the monastery of Lha-Brang. or Sanctified House. This building is regarded as the center and heart of Thibet, from which all the religious life, as well as the main roads, radiate. lord. It is not merely a religious center, for here are the seats of the civil, political and judicial officials of Thibet. Here that hotels, railroad companies, exthe chief Lamas of all the monasteries press companies and other concerns meet, and after a week of fasting. prayer and meditation, each in his appointed cell, they come together in the leave them to be paid by their custemple, open to the sky in the middle, towering in many-storied roofs all ward attentive service and to pay around, and on its huge gates, standing out in strong relief, colossi of the spirit guardians of the four corners of earth. Here they wait in profound silence the hour appointed for the entering a robber's cave. -Philadelphia ceremony of divining in which of the Times. babes the pure spirit of Buddha has deigned to become incarnate.

At sunset these baby-candidates for divinity are ushered with great pomp into the temple; here they are prayed over, then examined as to the accuracy of the supernatural marks. This done their names are written on the backs of artificial golden fishes, which are then cast into a golden urn of water, which stands on the right of the altarthrone of Buddha. Then the chief of the Lamas puts his hand into the urn, and with his eyes lifted up to the blue sky, he draws out a fish and reads with a loud voice the name of the babe. Loud trumpet blasts repeat the name through and through the ancient temple. The parents, overcome with joy, fall on their knees before the wonderful babe and worship it, not doubting its divinity. The other babes are looked upon as semi-incarnations and reserved to become Teshu Lamas.

The next day the sacred babe is carried through the city at the head of a vast concourse of priests and people, with music, shoutings and hymns of shall have become of age and his mind of the World" should be what they are illuminated with the indwelling spirit -the most superstitious, reverential, of the Buddha. Strange to say this ripenreligious and credulous people on the ing of the spirit of the Delai Lama varies; in some incarnations it takes place at the age of fifteen, in others ism and its mysterious doctrine of the not until eighteen or twenty. The evitransmigration of souls hold sway so dence of this maturity is to be perabsolute. The mountain caves are ceived by a certain rare fragrance emitted by the body of the Delai Lama who practice the most austere forms of and an almost profound expression in

After his inauguration, the Delai Lama appears at stated times on his various thrones or altars openly to receive the adoration of his fellow-men. sanctify themselves by continual fasts, But of his private life the public knows nothing. Those whose business it is hope that they may become mothers to to wait in private on this strange fiction future Delai Lamas; here are convents are vowed to the strictest silence and secreey. His death, which often happens early in life, owing to the unnatural life forced upon him, is preserved as a secret until a new babyand his clothes as holy relies of great marketable value, are cut up and sold

For nearly a thousand years the kingnoon and night as a heavenly deity; dom planted by the Chinese rebel, while on every conspicuous rock and Wong Chou, in Thibet, had remained, this is all right, is it not?" The Yantowering pear is cut in huge Thibetian it is said, steeped in the grossest super- kee gravely looked the splendid procharacters the mystical and symbolic stitions of spirit and devil-worship. It portions of the illustrious patient up attack upon our tariff laws. They have magniprayer offered to this strange man-deity: was in the seventh century of our era, and down, and then deliberately drawled Om Manni Padmih Hom."

Amid this grand scenery and these for some political cause of offense, inmake a good American." Fritz's merstrange ideas of human deification, a vaded the country, took possession of riment was great, but the German doc-Thibetian village makes but a mean the throne, stamped out shamanisen or tors present were aghast at such levity. appearance. The houses are alike, spirit-worship, and introduced in its -N. Y. Post.

and each resembles a brick kiln in size place his own religion-Buddhism; his wife introduced the arts of reading and heaped without mortar of any kind, writing, and caused all the new learnapertures to admit light and air; on the | the Dewanagri alphabet. Ever since flat roof are placed piles of stones to the Thibetian language, though of the support a small flag-staff, from which | Mongolian family, has preserved the

The Chinese Government has always regarded Thioet with an anxious and jealous eye. They have an ambassador -for all the world like the tail of a kite | with a strong force resident at Lhassa stretching to a neighboring roof, and who are literally spies on the Delai supposed to act as a charm against mi- Lama, on the regent, and on the Semaasma, walking ghosts and evil spirits. Delai Lamas, and all report their doings The Thibetians are pure Mongolians; at headquarters. But in the spiritual they have the oblique small black eye, sense even the Emperor of China is the cone-shaped head, the high cheek- forced to render homage and adoration bones, the dat nose, wide mouth, and to the great Delai Lama, that dwells in

### MODERN BRIGANDAGE.

A Timely and Emphatic Protest Against

the Tipping System. The growth of the "tip" system in this country within the past few years has been very remarkable. Not many years ago an American was expected to perform the service for which he was employed without extra compensation, and it was only the lower Lama, but there are several Teshu grade of servants and porters that These act as vice-gerents of the Delai All this has changed very rapidly. Lama, or Pure Incarnation, in the and the traveler now finds that homage and offerings suitable to a while very many will do nothing without it. The man who comes The great question of questions in for your trunk, the man who handles Thibet is to find in what babe or child it at the station, even the man who checks it; the man who receives it re-incarnate. The first condition is at your hotel, and of course, the man that the mother of this extraordinary | who brings it to your room-each one infant should be one who before mar- of these expects his tip. And so it riage has practiced the most austere goes through the whole round of the

The worst feature of all this is that in many cases, systematically robbed. The hotel "stands in" with the porter. heard of, they with their parents are the barber, the newsdealer and the other brigands, exacting a high payment from them, and sometimes a percentage of their perquisities, so that the guest is regularly swindled by the consent and co-operation of the land-

> that deal with the traveling public should pay their own servants and not tomers. Every one is glad to refor any special trouble taken in his behalf, but no one likes to be made to pay twice for that to which he is entitled of right and to feel when h goes to a hotel as though he were

#### SHERIDAN'S REVENGE. Why He Had Fort Leavenworth Reduced

to Department Headquarters.

"Some of the stories published about General Sheridan are not exactly accurate," said an old army officer, "though that is not at all unnatural. These tales travel from one man to another and get mixed in transit. The story about his being fined at Leavenworth while he was in command of the fort has variously been told, but the truth appears to be that he was fined for contempt of court. He was subpornaed before Justice Tholen to appear to an-

upon a fellow who had been ordered theirown. We can not doubt, without impugn off the reservation, and who, not obeying the mandate, was knocked off. He lodged complaint against General Sheridan, who paid no attention to the summons to appear before Tholen. That was before the Legislature of Kansas had ceded jurisdiction over the

reservation to the General Government. One day when Sheridan was down town he was caught unawares by a constable, who read the warrant to joy, and placed in the Potala until he him and there was nothing to do but obey. The justice, as can be imagined, was full of importance, and his breast swelled when he thought of what a great man he was in having brought one of the big Generals of the war to book. Sheridan was furious and did not deign to set up any defense, the consequence being that he was fined one hundred

He was so mad at this that he shortly afterwards had the headquarters of the division removed to Chicago, reducing Fort Leavenworth to a department headquarters. Had it not been for this Fort Leavenworth would yet have been the headquarters of the division, and even a more important post than it now is .- Detroit News.

# A Yankee Doctor's Wit.

It is told that while the late Emperor Frederick was in London for the Queen's jubilee, Sir Morell Mackenzie introduced a noted American doctor to him. After a careful examination of tain higher wages and live more comfortably his throat, the imperial patient, in his usual cheerful manner, inquired: "I suppose un imperial throat is very much like that of other mortals?" "Well, sir," came the quick reply, "we will try and make it so, at any rate." The then Crown Prince thoroughly appreciated the quick Yankee wit, and, striking his broad chest, said: "But

### FORMALLY ACCEPTED.

Letter of General Harrison Formally Accepting the Republican Nomination.

The Paper Taken Up Largely With the Tariff Question-The Issue Defined.

Trusts Denounced-Also the Foreign and Domestic Policies of the Cleveland Administration.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 12 .- The following is General Harrison's letter accepting the Republican Presidental nomination:

Hon. M. M. Estee and Others, Committee, etc.: Indianapolis, Ind , Sept. 11.-Gentlemen When your committee visited me on the Fourth of July last and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Republican convention, I premised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing, almost daily, large delegations of my fellow ettizens has not only occupied all of my time, but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views upon the questions involved in the



campaign. I appreciate very highly the confi dence and respect manifested by the convention and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratiende and a full sense of the responsibili-

es which accompany it. It is a matter of congratulation that the declarations of the Chicago convention upon the questions that now attract the attention of our people are so clear and emphatic. There is further cause of congratulation in the fact that the convention utterances of the Democratic party, if in any degree uncertain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by executive acts and messages and by definite propositions in legislation. This is especially true of what is popularly known as the tariff question. The sue can not now be obscur It is not a contest between schedules, but be-This is a gross abuse that ought to tween wide apart principles. The foreign combe stopped. It is not too much to ask | petitors for our market have with quick instanct dull as to miss or negiect the great interests

that are involved for them. The assault upon our protective system is open and deffant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely can not stop short of an . Solute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step, but it intowards an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of M. Judged by the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in Congress and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical free trade-free trade in the English sense. The legend upon the banner may not be "free trade," it may be the most obscure motto, "tariff reform," but neither the banner nor the inscription is conclusive, or, indeed very important. The assault itself is the im-

ortant fact. Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer and that the price of the domestic impeting article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported -rticle-that every million of dollars collected for customs duties represents many millions more which do not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff hws-may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of levying duties on competing foreign pro swer the charge of assault and battery ducts, but it is clearly already discredited in ing their integrity, that, if free to act upon their convictions, they would so revise our laws as to lay the burden of the customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country and to place upon the free list all

competing foreign products. do not stop to refute this theory as to th effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the mar kets. They may be safely allowed to call their project tariff reform, if the people understand that in the end the argument compels free trade in all competing products. This end may not be reached abruptly and its approach may be accompanied with some expressions of sym pathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come, if these early steps do not arouse the people to effective resistance.

The Republican party holds that a protective

tariff is constitutional, wholesome and neces-

sary. We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a

principle. We will revise the schedule, modify

rates, but always with an intelligent provise as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people. We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the American market for American producers and to maintain the American scale of wages by adequate discriminating duties uyon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue contingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon American production and American wages. Less work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased offering of foreign goods in our market. By way of recompense for this reduction in his wages and the loss of the American market it is suggested that the inished wages of the workingman will have an undiminished purchasing power and that he will be able to make up for the loss of the home market by an enlarged foreign market Our workingmen have the settlement of the question in their own hands. They now obthan those of any other country. They will make choice between the substantial advantages they a ve in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of those theorizing reformers. They will decide for themselves and for the country whether the pro-

ective system shall be continued or destroyed. The fact of a treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to a consideration of the nethods by which the National income may best be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostlie to protective custom duties as an advantageous base of fect to deprecate, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. A proper reduction of the revenues does not necessitate and should not suggest the abandonment or impairment of the and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure who arrived here the protective system. The methods suggested by of office. Only the interest of the public service weginn bark Nors.

order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think to of the internal taxes. Such a contingency, in | vance the reform. view of the present relation of expenditures to revenues is remote. The inspection and regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is important and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plan of revenue reduc-

The surplus now in the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it and it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriations, the peopleand not the banks in which it has been deposited-should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest upon the public debt. At least those who needlessly hoard it should not be allowed to use the fear of a money stringency, thus produced, to coerce public sentiment upon other questions.

Closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the Senate and such amendments as may be found necessary effectively to deliver our workingmen and women from this most inequitable form of competition will have my sincere advocacy. Legislation prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts to serve here will, however, afford very inadequate selief to our working people if the system of protective duties is broken down. If the prodocts of American shops must compete in the American market without favoring duties with the products of cheap foreign labor the effect will be different, if at all only in degree, whether the cheap laborer is across the street or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that condition is reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contract-they will have no inducement to come, and the employer no inducement to send for them.

In the earlier years of our history public agencies to promote immigration were comnon. The pioneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly instincts than the Indian. Labor was scarce and fully employed. But the day of the immigration bureau has gone by. While · ur doors will continue open to proper immigration. we do not need to issue invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or to share our citizenship. Indeed, the necessity of some inspec tion and limitation is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign Governments to send their paupers and their criminals to our ports. We are also clearly under a duty to defend our civilization by excluding alien races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible nor desirable. The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration and the home the most potent assimilating force in our civilization.

The objections to Chinese immigration are distinctive and conclusive, and are now so generally accepted as such that the question has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument. The laws relating to this subject would, if I should be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Suca amendments or further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the laws and to stop further Chinese immigration would also meet my approval. The expression of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony

Our civil compact is a government by majorilic affairs. The individual, or community, or party that practices or connives at election frauds has suffered irreparable injury, and will sooner or later realize that to exchange the American system of majority rule for minority control is not only unlawful and unpatriotic, but very unsafe for those who promo it. The disfranchisement of a single legal elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too grave to be regarded lightly. The right of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot and to have it honestly counted must not be questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make this right secure and punish frauds upon the ballot. Our colored people do not ask special legislation in their interest, but only to be made secure in the com mon rights of American citizenship. They will, however, natura ir mistrust the sincerity o those party leaders who appeal to their race for support only in those localities where the suffrage is free and election results doubtful. and compass their disfranchisement where their votes would be controlling and their choice can not be coerced.

The Nation, not less than the States, is de endent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morafity of the people. This common interest very early suggested National aid in the endowment and establishment of schools and colleges in the new States. There is, I believe, a present exigency that calls for still more liberal and direct appropriations in aid of common school education in the States.

The territorial form of government is a tem porary expedient, not a permanent civil condi tion. It is adapted to the exigency that suggested it, but becomes inadequate and even op pressive, when applied to fixed and populous mmunities. Several Territories are well able to bear the burdens > nd discharge the duties of free commonwealths in the American

To exclude them is to deny the just rights of their people and may well excite their indig nent protest. No question of the political preference of the people of a Territory should close against them the hospitable door which has pened to two thirds of the existing States, but dmission should be resolutely refused to any Territory, a majority of whose people cherish institutions that are repugnant to our civilization or inconsistent with a republican form of

The declaration of the convention against "All combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarily capital shares the losses of idieness with labor: but under the operation of the tr st, in some of its forms, the wage worker alone suffers loss, while idle capital receives its dividends from a trust fund. Producers who refuse to join the combination are destroyed and com-It can not be doubted that the legislative authority should and will find a method of dealing fairly and effectively with these and other abuses connected with this subject.

It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartfly in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors. What they gave and what they suffered I had some oppor tunity to observe, and in a small measure to experience. They gave ungrudgingly. It was not a trade, but an offering. The measure was heaped up, running over. What they achieved only a distant generation can adequately tell. Without attempting to discass particular propositions, I may add that measures in behalf of the surviving veterans of the war and of the families of their dead comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of the most grateful hberality and that, in the competition for civil appointments, honorable military service

ould have appropriate recognition The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the Senate, in the belief that it opened the way to a much-needed reform. I still think so and therefore officially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan considerations and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable ing the reform to other branches of the service to which it is applicable, would receive my approval. In appointments to every grade and department, fitness and not party service, should be the essential and discriminating test,

our convention will not need to be exhausted in phound suggest removals from office. I know to apply the spirit of the Civil-Service rules to make a present choice between the surrender all pointments and removals. It will, howof the protective system and the entire repeal ever, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to al-

I notice with pleasure that the convention did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temperance among our people. The Republican party has always been friendly to every thing that tended to make the home life of our people free, pure and prosperous and will in the future be true to its history in this respect.

Our relations with foreign powers should be characterized by friendliness and respect. The right of our people and of our ships to hospitable treatment should be insisted upon with dignity and firmness. Our Nation is too great, both in material strength and in moral power, to indulge in bluster or to be suspected of timorousness. Vaciliation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy as they are with the National dignity. We should especially cultivate and extend our diplomane and mmercial relations with the Central and South American States. Our fisheries should be fostered and protected. The hardships and risks that are the necessary incidents of the business should not be increased by an inhospitable exclusion from the near lying ports. The resources of a 1rm, lignified and consistent diplomacy are undoubtedly equal to the prompt and peaceful solution of the difficulties that now exist. Our neighbors will surely not expect in our ports a commercial hospitality they deny to us in

I can not extend this letter by a special refrence to other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression. In respect to them, as well as to those I have noticed. I am in entire agreement with the declarations of he convention. The resolutions relating to the coinage, to the rebuilding of the navy, to coast defenses and to public lands, express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the Senate. Inviting a calm and thoughtful consideration of these public questions, we submit them to the people. Their intelli-gent patriotism and the good providence that made and has kept us a Nation will lead them to wise and safe conclusions. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

### BELOIT VETERANS.

General Harrison Visited By Veterans From Northwestern Kans INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11 .- Last evening a special train of ten coaches, hand: somely decorated, brought 600 veterans and their wives from Northwestern Kansas, in the vicinity of Beloit. Shortly before eight o'clock they assembled in the rotunda of the New Denison Hotel, with their banners, and as General Harrisor appeared on the landing of the stairway the veterans gave one great cheer, or "Kansas yell," as one of them said. General W. H. Caldwell, of Beloit, corps commander, made a brief address on behalf of his comrades and was followed by Colonel Will Whitney, commander of the first division, who assured his audience that Kansas grew more corn and more babies than any other State in the Union and promised General Harrison a majority of 69,000. Colonel Whitney 1: peech aroused groat enthusiasm. General Harrison in ties, and the law loses its sanction and the response said: I have 3 choice to make magistrate our respect wher this compact is and you have one. I can occupy the few broken. The evil results of election frauds do | moments I have to spare either in public address or in private versonal graeting. I them advantage and our own people are not so are robbed of their rightful influence in pub think you would prefa; as I shall prefer, to omit the public speech that I may be presented to each of you. [Cries of "Good, good."] I beg you, therefore, to permit me only to say that I very heartily appreciate this greeting from my comrades of Kansas. The bond that binds us together as soldiers of the late war is one that is enduring and close. No party considerations can break it; it is stronger than political ties; and we are able thus in our Grand Army associations to come together upon that broad and high plane of fracernity. leyalty and charity. [Applause and cries of "Good, good."] Let me now, if it be your pleasure, extend a comrade's hand to each of you. [Applause.]

The Utah Peculiarity. Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 11.—m response to the resolution recently introduced in the lower housand Congress, calling en assurney-General Garland for information as to the number of convictions made for the offenses of polygamy, adultery and unlawful cohabitation in Utah under the various laws passed by Congress, United States District Attorney Peers has just forwarded to Washington a transcript of the records of his office showing the following: Total convictions for polygamy under the laws of 1862 and 1882, 16; total convictions for unlawful cohabitation under the laws of 1892, 497; total convictions for adultery under the laws of 1887, 8; total convictions for fornication under the laws of 1887, 8; total fines and costs collected to date for violations of these laws, \$42,000.

A Hitch in Grain Rates. CHICAGO, Sept. 11.-There is a hitch in the proposed arrangement in grain rates from Chicago to interior points in the territory of the Central Traffic Association. It was proposed to put the advanced rates into effect September 15, but this can not now be done, owing to the refusal of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Nickel Plate to become parties to the agreement. These roads object to the restrictions in the milling in transit privilege, it having been decided by the Chicago freight committee that no road should apply the milling in transitrates to points not actually on its own tracks. A meeting of the committee has been called to further consider the

question. No Republican Ticket Wanted For Texas. GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 11.-The Republicans of Galveston County in mass meetng last night elected delegates to the State Republican convention, which meets at Fort Worth September 20, and adopted this resolution: "That the mob violence of Fort Bend County and the assassination of Joseph Hoffman, of Washington County, admonish us that similar scenes may be expected to follow the vigorous efforts of our party in counties in which the Republican vote predominates; therefore it is the sense of this convention that the interests of the Republican party will be best served by not nominating a State

He Meant Stahlnecker.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. - Before the pecial committee on the new library building Judge Kelley yesterday announced that his resolution concerning improper means used to influence the architect was directed at Representative Stahlnecker, of New York, and the committee then adjourned till Thursday.

Robbers Out of Luck. PRESCOTT, A. T., Sept. 11 .- The west-

bound express train was stopped by three

men at Parker's Mill last night. They did not get any thing. A reward of \$1,500 has been offered for their capture and Wells, Fargo & Co. will increase the amount. The Dark Secret Aband New York, Sept. 12.-The dory Dark

Secret which started on its voyage from Boston to Queenstown same weeks ago was abandoned at sea by Captain Anderson, who arrived here this morning in the Nor-