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THE OLD HEARTHSTONE.

The house is shabby, and gaunt and brown;
Weather-beaten and grim indeed;
Its twisted chimneys are tumbling down,
Its fretted gables have gone to seed;

THI-BEIT WANG TSUE:

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

Something About This Extraordinary People—Their Peculiar Manners, Customs and Religious Beliefs—The Delai Lamas.

This extraordinary people, the Thi-beit Wang Tsue, 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 Tibet.

When several such babes have been heard of, they with their parents are escorted to the city of Lhasa and conducted to the monastery of Lha-Brang, or Sanctified House. This building is regarded as the center and heart of Tibet.

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.

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 joy, and placed in the Potala until he shall have become of age and his mind illuminated with the indwelling spirit of the Buddha.

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.

For nearly a thousand years the kingdom planted by the Chinese rebel, Wong Chou, in Tibet, had remained, it is said, steeped in the grossest superstitions of spirit and devil-worship.

and each resembles a brick kiln in size and shape, built of rough stones, heaped without mortar of any kind, and on account of the strong winds and terrific storms each has only one or two apertures to admit light and air.

The Tibetians are pure Mongolians; they have the oblique small black eye, the cone-shaped head, the high cheekbones, the flat nose, wide mouth, and tawny skin of the Turanian family.

Not only is there in Tibet a Delai Lama, but there are several Teshu Lamas or semi-incarnations of Buddha.

The great question of questions in Tibet is to find in what babe or child the pure spirit of Buddha has become re-incarnate.

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place his own religion—Buddhism; his wife introduced the arts of reading and writing, and caused all the new learning and literature of Tibet to be written in the Sanskrit or, as it is called, the Dewanagiri alphabet.

The Chinese Government has always regarded Tibet with an anxious and jealous eye. They have an ambassador with a strong force resident at Lhasa who are literally spies on the Delai Lama, on the regent, and on the Semadeli Lamas, and all report their doings at headquarters.

The growth of the "tip" system in this country within the past few years has been very remarkable.

The worst feature of all this is that the system is not only tolerated but encouraged and even shared in by those who profess to offer "hospitality" to travelers—of course for a consideration.

This is a gross abuse that ought to be stopped. It is not too much to ask that hotels, railroad companies, express companies and other concerns that deal with the traveling public should pay their own servants and not leave them to be paid by their customers.

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.

That was before the Legislature of Kansas had ceded jurisdiction over the reservation to the General Government.

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.

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 Presidential nomination:



General Harrison.

I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the convention and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responsibility which is laid upon me.

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.

The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. 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 absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection.

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 competing article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported article—that every million of dollars collected for customs duties is an expense to our people—do not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens.

It does not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the market.

The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle. We will revise the schedule, modify the rates, but always with an intelligent protection to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people.

our convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of the protective system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a choice is a denial of the present relation of expenditures to revenues is remote.

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 people—and not the banks in which it has been deposited—should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest upon the public debt.

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 past.

In the earlier years of our history public agencies to promote immigration were common. The pioneer wanted a neighbor with friendly instincts, but he did not want a laborer who was scarce and fully employed.

Our civil compact is a government by majorities, and the law loses its sanction and the magistrate our respect when this compact is broken.

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It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors.

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.

It is to be applied, would receive my approval. In appointments to every grade and department, fitness and not party service, should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office.

I should suggest removals from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the Civil-Service rules to all appointments and removals.

I notice with pleasure that the convention did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temperance among our people.

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.

I can not extend this letter by a social reference to other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression.

General Harrison Visited By Veterans

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—Last evening a special train of ten coaches, handsomely decorated, brought 600 veterans and their wives from Northwestern Kansas, in the vicinity of Beloit.

The Utah Fealty.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 11.—An response to the resolution recently introduced in the lower house of Congress, calling on Attorney-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.

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.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Republican ticket wanted for Texas.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The special 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 Stahlacker, of New York, and the committee then adjourned till Thursday.

ROBBERS OUT OF LUCK.

PHENIX, A. T., Sept. 11.—The west-bound express train was stopped by three men at Parker's Mill last night.

THE DARK SECRET ABANDONED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The dory Dart Secret which started on its voyage from Boston to Queenstown some weeks ago was abandoned at sea by Captain Anderson.