be Omalia Sanday Bas, matted to any address, One Year ONARI DEFICE, NO. 314 AND 315 FARMAR PIDERT STAR FORM COPIUS, ROOM OF TRIMONE RELIGION WASHINGTON DEFICE, NO. 316 FOURTECKINSTRUCTURE

COURTSUSSENCE: All communications relating to news unitedi-torial matter should be addressed to the Ent-TOS OF THE REF. RUSTINESS STOTERED.

All leaviness letter and remittances should be addressed to Tan this Penantonso Convaxy, OMARA. Drafts, checks and postedies orders to be made payable to the order of the company,

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | % s. County of Douglas, | % s. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee halfshing company, does solemnly swear hat the actual circulation of the Dally Bee for the week ending Oct, 15th, 1886, was a Sunday, 10... Monday, 11... Tuesday, 12.. Theaday, 13. Wednesday, 13. Thursday, 14.

Average....

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of October, A. D., 1886, N. P. FEIL, [SEAL]

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor-JOHN M. THAYER For Lieut, Governor-H. H. SHEDD. For Secretary of State-G. W. LAWS. For Treasurer-C. H. WILLARD. For Auditor-H. A. BABCOCK. For Attorney General-WILLIAM LEESE For Com. Public Lands-JOSEPH SCOTT. For Supt. Public Instruction-GEO.B.LANE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Senators. GEO. W. LININGER, BRUNO TZSCHUCK.

For Representatives: W. G. WHITMORE, F. B HIBBARD. GEO. HEIMROD. R. S. HALL. JOHN MATTHIESON. JAMES R. YOUNG, T. W. BLACKBURN, M. O. RICKETTS.

For County Attorney: EDWARD W. SIMERAL.

For County Commissioner: ISAAC N. PIERCE

FROST is here but the real estate boom remains unnipped. Prices are steadily tending upwards and confidence remains unabated.

THE boodle cry of freedom as heard in Colby and Church Howe join to capture the gravel train brigade.

AND now let Messrs. Arthur, Logan & Rice publish Church Howe's letters appealing for their endorsement on the ground of needed assistance to the republican ticket.

Wirn Abe Hewitt as mayor, Grover Cleveland's political interests in New York will not be allowed to suffer. Mr Hill will take due notice and govern himself accordingly.

Having disposed of his surplus pork Mr. Armour is ready to begin packing operations again. The strike in Chicago is over, with the great pork packer the only party benefitted.

MR. HUGHITT and the Northwestern managers are becoming alarmed at the prospects that their rich railroad territory will soon be tapped by a competing line, and are anxious to compromise on any basis which will leave them in undisturbed possession of their field. Promises are cheap currency with which to pay debts. The shippers of Omaha are looking for permanent redress, not for present favors.

THE cattle company of which Church Howe's opponent is manager, purchased 274,000 acres of land from the Union Pacific company in the sand hills of Wyoming. This terrible piece of business of course wipes out Church Howe's record of thievery and corruption, and should certainly elect him. If McShane had stolen two hundred thouand acres of land he would be placed more nearly on a par with the record of the Nemaha fraud

JAY GOULD has come and gone. course he fell in love with Omaha. always does, just as he is in the habit of doing with every city where he wishes to make temporary friends for his latest road. He went into raptures over St. Louis, threw himself into hysterics of joy as he contemplated the future of Kansas City, and smiled in ecstacy as he discanted upon the marvellous prospects of the saline industry at Lancoln. By the time he arrived in Omaha he had swept over the whole gamut of emotions and had to begin again. Mr. Gould's compliments mean nothing, and they are taken for just what they are worth.

THE enthusiasm for Colby reached a fever heat in Gage county several years ago. His dear friends and neighbors whom he had swindled were so overflowing with enthusiasm that they proposed to raise him in triumph and present him with a new suit of clothes. A stout rail, a barrel of tar and a sack of feathers were provided for this purpose, and Colby had the greatest difficulty in preventing these popular honors from being thrust upon him. When last before the people they evidenced their esteem by snowing him under as a candidate for judge and electing his democratic opponent. Mr. Colby is a tine sort of a candidate for the state senate. He should be elected to stay at home by an overwhelming majority.

It Will Be Canvassed.

The enemies of Senator Van Wyck who have been shaking in their boots ever since his appeal for an expression of the popular choice for senator are thrown into hysteries of terror by the discovery that his friends do not propose to let the call out the fullest possible expression of the popular will. Mr. Charles N. Gere, whose resolution denouncing the constr tutional provision for a popular vote on senator, was snowed under at the late republican convention, is particularly in dignant. He regards as outrageous and attempt of the people to carry into effect the constitutional proviso by the method laid down in the statutes. He frotts and foams at the mouth, denounces the law as a dead letter threatens voters who propose to act under its provisions, and throws a flood of billingsgate at all connected

with the movement. Mr. Gere and his railroad masters are wasting their breath. "The dead letter on the statute book of Nebraska" has become a living issue. The howls of the monopoly cappers and political tricksters who see their kingdom slipping away from under their hands will not retard the movement. The people of Ne braska will be provided with the means to voice their wishes under the 12,700 constitution and their vote will ...12,904 reets. As the issue is a state one the proper and only place for its adjudication is on the state ticket. No canvassing officer will dare to refuse to canvass the vote for senator. No one knows this better than the tin can editor of the Burlington road, whose foolish threats and spasms of rage are each equally ridiculous in the eyes of the

honest voters of Nebraska. Van Wyck and the Soldiers. Veterans of the civil war should not forget that General Van Wyck himself was for almost four years a soldier of the war of the rebellion and has done faithful duty during his term in the senate in the matter of pensions. He raised and equipped at his own expense the Tenth legion of New York volunteers and served with them in camp and field. During his term as congressman he was known as the steadfast friend of the soldiers, devoting his time to their interests and his experience to their advantage. In the senate he cheerfully accepted an appointment on the committee on pensions and has had charge of all correspondence from his own state, Kansas and Iowa. During that time he has assisted in the passage of hundreds of special bills when the pension office had refused justice to the petitioners. Few senators are willing to serve on the pensions committee when the labor is so great and the glory so small. Senator Van Wyck's record in this branch of legislation is one to which he can point with pride. He has been the steadfast and consistent advocate of a liberal policy towards the nation's defenders in spite of red tape restrictions and unjust technicalities. He introduced and aided greatly in the passage of a bill to increase the pensions of soldier's

widows from \$8 to \$12 per month. He introduced and is pledged to press to a passage the bill giving a pension to every soldier who served six months and is now disabled, no matter when the disability occurred or what the cause, whether incurred in the service or since the service the ain Gage county will be in full blast when and intent being that no disabled soldier who has served his country shall be permitted to want. Senator Van Wyck also favors the law providing that all pensions shall be paid from the date of disability. Nebraska veterans for themselves and their comrades are interested in seeing

that they have a strong friend representing the state at the national capital. General Van Wyck has already proved himself. The results of his industry and ability are on record. With his experience in Washington he can do more or the veterans than any new man who might be selected to take his place.

The Northwestern Again.

Manager Marvin Hughitt has paid Omaha the compliment of a visit urged thereto by the threatening appearance of the skies in the direction of the Eikhorn valley. There are rumors which seem to have a better foundation than usual that Mr. Hughitt is determined to grant Omaha a direct connection with the Northwestern territory and to this end a cut-off between this city and Fremont is one of the probabilities of the near future. This is the plan which the BEE six months ago urged strongly upon the Northwestern management, It pointed out that one of the most bitter complaints against that system was the delays in the transhipment of freight at Blair. Instances were cited where goods from Chicago reached points on the Elkhorn Valley line several days before goods shipped at the same time from Omaha and billed to the same destination. With a short line from Omaha to Fremont between thirty and forty miles of needless transportation would be saved and our merchants would be given direct access to the trade territory from which they are now in great part excluded. Time is an important element in freight shipments as country

merchants along the Eikhorn Valley line have found in their attempts satisfactorily transact business with our jobbers and wholesalers, But the delay of freight is not the only complaint made by our people against the Northwestern management. That bone of contention has been and is the result of the same cause for all the other complaints against the Chicago corporation. The Northwestern has no competitor in its territory. It makes its own rates and enforces its own policy upon shippers. It is secure against the fear of driving patronage to another corporation. Merchants are bound to use its rails and shippers into the territory have no option of routes for billing their freight. The arrogant disregard of the wishes of its patrons, the persistent policy of diverting all traffic as far as possible to and from Chicago and the resulting enmity of our people to its management have all had their mainspring in the monopoly which

it holds of the fertile country between the Elkhorn and the Niobrara rivers. Omaha merchants will be pleased to see Mr. Hughett's company give them a more direct outlet into the Elkhorn valley. The new line will doubtless stimlate business and prove profitable to its owners. But it will not solve the prob-

not cut off rebates which knife our grocery houses and hardware dealers for the benefit of Sprague, Warner & Co., Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett and the vote go by default, but have organized to long haul. In short, it will not bring any competition with the Northwestern-

Our Ticket. The ticket nominated by the Douglas county republicans commends itself to all classes of the community. It commends itself to republicans because it is composed of men who are representative republicans. It is approved by workingmen because it comprises in the list sevcral leaders of labor whose leadership means something more than the interests of their pocketbooks. It meets with the praise of citizens and taxpayers generally by reason of the clean, honest and honorable names which it presents for popular endorsement. Headed by George W. Lininger, the successful man of business, and enterprising citizen, and Bruno Tzschuck, whose German voice and vote have always been at the command of his party and his nationality, the senatorial delegation could not be improved. Both candidates are men of age and experience, versed in the wants of Omaha, and able to make them known at Lincoln.

The house delegation nominated does not fall a whit below the calibre of men demanded, Heimrod and Hibbard. Whitmore and Young, Matthieson Hall, Ricketts and Blackburn, represent all elements in the party. Workingmen know John Matthieson and James Young too well to call for any introduction to these candidates against whose character and reputation no one can raise a voice. The other names on the ticket are likewise their own endorsement.

Against such a ticket the mongrel affair that the democrats have put in nomination is a poor apology for a competitor. It is the weakest nominated for years by the Douglas county democracy, and is so conceded.

A Democratic Bomb.

Benedict, the new public printer, gives it out that he has a bomb to discharge into the republican ranks. When asked to state what his alleged discoveries were, he declines on the ground that if given ont now the effect would die out before election. "Wait until a few days before election," he said, "and then it will be a bomb shell and carry weight before it can be denied. ' This is an old democratic trick. During the presidential campaign of 1840, Van Buren assured an intimate friend, who condoled with him on his gloomy prospects, that he "had a card to play yet, which neither party dreamed of." All federal officials were as mysterious as Delphic oracles, but they shook their heads and winked in intimation of disclosures just before the presidential election, which were to blow the whigs 'sky-high."

At length the magazine was exploded with due regard to dramatic effect, and it was found to consist of sworn statements, published simultaneously in different parts of the country, to the effect that a man named Glentworth had been employed by leading New York whigs two years before to import voters from Philaparty implicated published affidavits de- people. ying the charge. The basis of the charge was found to be on investigation that some thirty men had gone to New York from Philadelphia the day before election, but there was no evidence to show that more than one of them had voted. The bomb had exploded, but failed of its object, its only effect being to add the phrase "pipe-laying" to our political vocabulary.

The latest "bomb" of the democratic party was the Morey letter in 1880, by which it was sought to convict Garfield of encouraging the importation of Chinese. The letter was skillfully forged by procurement of the national demoeratic committee, and sent broadcast over the land in fac simile a day or two before the election, to do its work "before it could be denied." It lost Garfield the vote of three states. The perpetrators were afterwards hunted out and punished, and the crime unmistakably fastened upon the democratic campaign managers. Benedict may as well go slow with his bomb. The trick is an old one. It is democratic, but it will fail.

An Entering Wedge. In permitting its citizens to voice their preference for United States senator through the ballot box, the constitution and statutes of Nebraska give the voters of this state a privilege granted by no other state in the union. The experiment of a popular vote for senator is being watched with interest in a score of other states, and upon the result in Nebrasks at the coming election will greatly depend the inauguration of this method in other political commonwealths. Senator Van Wyck's appeal to the people has shaken up the dead political bones. It has alarmed the political shysters who have made traffic the votes of the people's representatives. It has frightened the great corporations whose emissaries have controlled the election of our senators, and sent their pliant tools to Washington to block remedial legislation demanded by the producers of the west. The choice of Inited States senator through the direct rote of the people means the destruction of the legislative lobby, the confusion of corporate corruption, and the overthrow of combinations to override the will of

The vote in this state, on the 2nd of November, will be'the entering wedge. Let the people drive it home. If successful here it will be adopted elsewhere. will split wide open the mossback system, which enables political bosses, corporate power and organized wealth to elect a senate not dependent upon the votes of the people and no sympathy for the struggles and toils of labor. It will teach our house of lords that there is something more back of their title to office than a majority of the votes of a legislature. It will read a lesson to the aspiring politicians that the support of the people is more to be courted than the pledges of great corporntions, and that a good record is more a he desired in a senatorial contest than the favors of many railroad managers.

the reople.

THE board of education have made derailed answer to Mr. Blackburn's catelem with which our shippers are wres- | chism. The report covers the ground

tling. It will not prevent a discrimination | very thorough and ought to be satisfacwhich places Chicago neaver than Omaha tory. Mr. Blackburn has gained a passto West Point and Rapid City. It will | ing notoriety from his commdrains. which proved a little easier to solve than that gentleman magined.

The Business Situation.

The promises of early summer are being fulfilled in the fall trade which is fully up to expectations and in some branches beyond the capacity of mills | son and conspiracy against its very exist and factories to fill orders. The immense volume of business which is being transneted is shown by the clearings table in which, as is her eastom, Omalia leads the list in the percentage of increase. considered a barometer of the general business situation, continues strong with values indicating a hardening teadency on both crude and finished products. Wool is moderately active with prices stiffer. Grain markets show an improvement over last week's quotations when the lowest prices of the year were reached on Monday with wheat at 694c on the hicago board. The change for the better is due to increasing confidence in speculative circles, encouraged by the improved tone of foreign markets and the prevalent rumor that a new combination of Chicago and New York operators has been formed to advance prices. There has been comparatively little new demand for export, but parties who had previously sold eargoes abroad for October clearance from Atlantic ports have been covering their contracts this week, and this inquiry, together with the foreign political news, has helped to strengthen the market. The wheat yield of the present year, as finally estimated by the federal department of agriculture, reaches a total of 453,000,000 bushels, or 100,000,000 bushels morethan the crops of last year. The corn trade has continued dull without important change in prices. The complication at Chicago has caused a falling off in western packing operations to the extent of 25 per cent, as compared with last week and has interfered with the shipments of products from that centre. Prices are 874 cents per barrel higher for pork and 10 cents per 100 pounds higher for lard. The weather has been generally favorable for the ripening of corn in the west and for the picking and marketing of cotton in the south.

In the history of his life Church Howe omits all reference to his thrilling experiences as United States marshal of Wyoming, where he held federal office under a republican administration only a few months before he left the republican party "on account of its corruption."

Work on the viaducts is steadily proessing. Within a few weeks the barrier of the tracks will be removed through easy and convenient access to a section of the city whose growth has been materially hampered by those dangerous obstructions

AFTER a short interview with Jav Gould at Lincoln, Church Howe returned to his friends "feeling, refreshed," as he put it. It will take something more than Jay Gould's stock watering pot to revive the wilted Howe boom.

Every railway capper in the First district is working tooth and nail for their delphia who were ostensibly to be engaged old pal, the Nemaha trickster, Church in laying pipe for the Croton waterworks. Howe. Church depends upon railroads Promptly the leading men of the whig to reward him for his treachery to the

Now is the time when the bogus workingmen's tickets begin to sprout. The men who control only their own votes are principally concerned in getting them up.

THE more railroads the merrier, but Omaha must have a road of its own to compete with lines whose business interests lie in Chicago and the long haul.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

James G. Blaine began life as a book agent n Pennsylvania. Walker Blaine is getting ready to open a law office in Chicago.

Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James is growing gray and stout. D. L. Moody, the evangelist, will begin work next month in the south.

The story is revived that Mrs. Langtry will receive her divorce this winter and will make her future home in this country. Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, according to a Washington letter in the Boston Budget

will be a guest at the white house the coming season, and will abandon the effort to paint Chicago a gorgeous Tyrian purple. Sarah Bernhardt has been presented with 2,000 acres of land by some admirers in the Argentine Republic, and a faint hope is ex-

pressed that this erratic creature may yet settle down to the respectable life of a stock fariner. Adirondack Murray has swung around the circle and is back in Boston again, not as

a clergyman, but as a reader. He is done trying to reform the world, he says, and is now trying to entertain it. The years have dealt kindly with this erratic man. Why the Stranger Comes.

New Haven News,
The Indians say, "If a dog howls in the night a stranger will come to-morrow." The saying does not say why the stranger will come, but it is probably to murder the dog. Not Encouraging.

Obio democrats now have a pretty correct stimate of the number of votes they will be

obliged to import from Kentucky to carry the state at the coming election. The show-A Nebraska Relic. A farmer in Nebraska dug up a jawbone forty-nine inches long the other day. It

should be sent to the smithsonian institute as a valuable piece of the mony in fixing the period of the first race of American politicians.

Marriage in the Salvation Army. The new order in the salvation army pro hibiting marriage under the rank of captain appears like a very great hardship, though it need not necessarily be one, as in that almy it is just as easy to make a man a major-general as it is to make him a sergeant.

An intelligent cow entered the chape of St. Paul's church, in Kingston, Canada, attracted by a choir rehearsal, and before went out had ripped up severa benches and torn the garments of several tenors and basses.

A big eagle that measured nine feet from the to tip, captured last spring near Binghampton, N. Y., was released the other day. On its leg is a brass tag giving the date of its liberation and offering cash prizes for the return of the bird.

Crichton & Whitney sell hard and soft coal, 18th and Izard and 218 S. 15th street. Keep It Before Republicans.

The republicans of the First districshould ask themselves whether a man having such a record as that of Church Howe has any rightful claim upon the support of any decent republican. Leaving out of question his corrupt methods and notorious venality we appeal to republicans to pause and reflect before they put a premium upon party frea-

Ten years ago, when the republican party was on the verge of disaster, and every electoral vote east for Hayes and Wheeler was needed to retain the party The iron trade which has come to be in power, Church Howe entered into a conspiracy to deliver republican Nebraska into the hands of the enemy. This infamous plot is not a mere conjecture. The proof of it does not rest on surmise or suspicion. It is not to be pool-pooled or brashed away by pronouncing it one of Rosewater's mulicious campaign slanders

The records of the legislature of which Church Howe was a member in '76-77, contain the indelible proofs of the treas onable conspiracy, and no denial can stand against evidence furnished by his own pen. Briefly told, the history of this plan to hand over the country to Tilden

and democracy is as follows: In 1876 Nebraska elected Silas A. Strickland, Amasa Cobb and A. H. Connor presidential electors by a vote of 31,916 as against a vote of 16,954 cast for the Tilden and Hendricks electors. After the election it was discovered that the canvass of this vote could not take place had to be canvassed in December at the latest, and the regular session of the legislature did not begin a legal canvass of the electoral returns, Governor Garber called a special session of the legislature to convene on the 5th of December, '76, at Lincoln, for the purpose of canvassing the electoral vote of the state. The democratic effort to capture republican electoral votes is historic. Tilden's friends, notably Dr. Miller, had been plotting for the capture of one of the electors from Nebraska, and it is also historic that a large bribe was offered to one of the electors, General Strickland. The call of the legislature broke into the plan of the plotters, and they found a willing and reckless tool in Church Howe, When the legislature convened at the capital, Church Howe filed a protest which may be found on pages 6, 7 and 8 of the Ne braska House Journal of 1877. The following extract makes interesting reading:

"I, Church Howe, a member of the legislature of Nebraska, now convened by proclamation of his excellency, Governor Silas Garber, for the purpose of canvassing and declaring the result of the vote cast in Nebraska for electors for president and vice president of the United States, hereby enter my solemn protest against such act, denying that the governor has power to call this body in special session for any such purpose, or that this body has any authority to canvass or declare the result of such vote upon the

following grounds: First, This legislature now convened havng been elected under what is known as the old constitution, has no power to act in the premises, the new constitution of the state having been in force since November, 1875.

The second and third clauses deal with technical objections and are somewhat lengthy. The concluding sentences of this precious document are as follows: "For the foregoing reasons I protest against any canvass of the electoral vote the state by his body, and demand that this, my protest, be entered upon the journal." (Signed) Church Howe, member of the legislature of Nebraska.

The democrats did not respond to the call of the governor and there was barely a quorum in the senate, while there were several to spare in the house of which Howe was a member. The protest entered by Howe was doubtless prepared by the Tilden lawyers in Omaha and Howe had the glory of being the sole champion of Sam Tilden. The legislature ignored Church Howe, spread his protest on its record and canvassed the electoral vote in spite of it.

When the legislature convened in January, 1877, the presidential contest was at its height in Washington. Church Howe had changed places from the house to the senate. Early in the session, a resolution was introduced expressing the conviction on the part of the senate that Hayes and Wheeler having received a majority of the electoral votes were entitled to their seats. This resolution gave rise to a very lively debate which asted two days. Church Howe asked to be excused from voting when it first came up and was so excused. On the final passage of the resolution the record [page 376, Serate Journal 1877,] shows the following result: Yeas-Ambrose, Baird, Blanchard, Bryant, Calkins, Carns, Chapman, Colby, Dawes, Garfield, Gilham, Hayes, Kennard, Knapp, Pepoon, Powers, Thummel, Van Wyck,

Walton and Wilcox-20. Those voting in the negative were: Aten, Brown, Covell, Ferguson, Hinman,

Holt, Church Howe and North-8. During the same session of the legislature, Church Howe's vote on United States senator for the first three ballots is recorded as having been cast for E. W. Thomas, a South Carolina democrat, [pages 198 and 208 Senate Journal.] Ali this time Church Howe professed to be a republican independent, republican on national issues and a temperance granger on local issues. We simply ask what right a man with such a record has to the support of any republican.

The Bee as a Newspaper.

The Omaha BEE publishes each day a sworn statement of its daily circulation. In proportion to the size of the city in which it is published, we believe there is no five-cent daily that has anything like as large a circulation as the BEE. Take for instance the Chicago dailies. Chicago is at least ten times as large as Omaha. and the demand for dailies is ten times as great, while Omaha has five times as many daily newspapers in proportion to the population as Chicago. Yet, with all these advantages, the great Chicago dallies nave only about four or five times the circulation of the BEE, when with the same enterprise and ability it ought to have at least twenty to one. There is probably no other city in the country no arger than Omaha that can boast of such a paper for enterprise, outlay of money and circulation. As a newspaper, the BEE is a greater success than the Chicago Times was in its palmiest days, taking all the circumstances into consideration.

Three vessels that sailed from Buenos Ayres for Savannah on the same day saw nothing of each other during the entire voyage until they entered the mouth of the Savannah river within a few hours of each other.

TWO NAVAL CELEBRITIES.

Commodore Porter's Illness Suggesting War Reminiscences.

> The Commodore as a Famous Letter-Writer-Admiral Worden's Prospects.

The recent severe and almost fatal

illness at Newport of Admiral D. D. Por-

ter, of the navy, and the doubt that yet exists of his recovery, will revive interest in the Porter family, and incidentally in many of the older officers of the navy now passing away. A retired veteran of the navy, in conversation on the subject of Admiral Porter, was not especially impressed with the solemnity of the idea that perhaps the navy might soon be without an admiral. "Yes," he remarked, "I saw that David was very all, and was quite startled. But in a day or two I saw that he was able to sit up and dictate letters, and then I knew that David was still himself. Dave Porter,' ontinued the grizzled veteran with a laugh, "is the greatest letter writer on earth. What General Sherman is in the field of talking. Porter is with his clerks and their typewriters. Porter has a private secretary - Jim Alden, a nephew of Rear-Admiral Alden-but, bless you! Alden could no more handle Porter's correspondence than Dan Lamont could the president's. Alden has three clerks under him. One is a stenographer and type-writer and another is a proofbooks of things that are said about the admiral from time to time in the public Porter's correspondence with the navy department during the war was nanding officers combined. He had on

under the then existing law before the reader. I don't know what the third one legislature convened. The electoral vote does, but I guess he keeps the scrapuntil January. In order to make greater than that of all the other comhis flagship on the Mississippi waters half a dozen clerks whose sole daty it was to write letters and reports for him to sign.
"But, after all," continued the veteran, "it was Grant that made Porter. The latter's activity and hearty co-operation be-fore Vieskburg won Grant's confidence, and from that time they were very close friends. It was Grant that got Porter assigned to the Fort Fisher expedition. Gideon Welles did not like Porter and choose Farragut for the command. Farragut's health had broken and he declined Then Mr. Welles was going to select Commodore Winslow, who had just sunk the Alabama, but Grant used his influence with Mr. Lincoln and got the latter to overrule Mr. Welles. It was Fort Fisher that made Porter a vice admiral when Farragut was promoted, and when the latter died it was the ever-faithful Grant who made his protege an ad-miral. There was a good deal of quiet opposition to this last promotion, for many in and out of congress, and the whole navy as well, thought that the rank ought to die with the great officer for whom it was created. But Grant had his way, as he always had."
"The admiral's duties, I suppose, are

merely nominal in times of peace," was remarked. "Bless you, they're not even that. He is paid \$13,000 a year and has no duty whatever. I believe under an old regulation he makes a report once a year to the president on 'the condition of the pavy,' but that is merely perfunctory.

No, for more than ten years Porter has written a great for the newspapers and magazines and now I believe has turned out one or two novels. He has also writ-ten one or two pamphlets on naval topics. He is more of a writer in a literary than a professional way. He is somewhat given to poetry, too, or used to be. I was with him in 1860 in the Powhatan and then he used to scribble whole reams of poetry, some of it not bad either. Afterwards, too, when commanding the the Mississippi, he did up the siege of Vicksburg in mock heroic verse in a way that immensely tickled Grant and Sherman, He was always writing doggerel to his brother officers, some of it some

times carrying with it wounds, for Por-

ter was not always mindful of other poople's feelings.
Soon after the Mexican war Porter and Lieutenant Henry A. Wise, of the navy, together wrote a Mexican novel, "Los Gringoes," it was called. by the way, is an accomplished linquist, translated it into Spanish. As it was a dreadful satire upon all Spanish-speaking people it gave great offense. At wards, liwhen Porter commanded New York and Havana steamer, Black Warrior, he got into a row with the Spanish authorities, and it all grew out of that book. I don't remember what the immediate grievance was, but the real cause of Spanish hatred was the affronts contained in that novel. Porter was always getting into rows in his young days. When, in 1857, Jeff Davis, then his young secretary of war, sent Porter to Syria to bring over a ship load of camels for Arizona, he got into a squabble with some Syrian authorities, which came near ending in bloodshed. Porter was inclined to magine that somebody was intending an insult to his flag, and being ever ready for a fight he was almost always into

"Did you ever know the admiral's brother, 'Bill'?' asked the Tribune writer.
"O, yes. Bill and I sailed together in the old Jamestown away back in 1852. Bill' was older than 'Dave,' and was higher in rank. But he was a queer genius. I fancy Bill Porter was more like his father, the old commodore, David, than was his brother. Of course, all the Porters were fighters, but Bill was rough and eccentric. He had a horror of naval forms, and customs, and dress, and eti-quet. When, during the war, he go command of the ironclad Essex, and could do as he pleased, he threw off all naval restraint He made his gunboat more of a Mississippi flat boat than a man-of-war. He kept her guns ready and 'fighting tacks' always aboard, but otherwise she was a sorry spectacle to the naval eye. Once in 1863 when the Essex naval eye. Once in 1863 when the Essex lay off Baton Ronge I went aboard to see 'Captain Bill,' as he was always called. There wasn't a 'side boy' nor a bosen's pipe, nor even an officer of the deck to receive me. The crew was lying about in merchant sailor's or 'longshore man's rig, the deck hadn't been holy stoned in a month. The boat was alive with pigs, and geese, and chickens, the result of 'Capt, Bill's' foraging ashore, and she looked more like a freight boat just struck the levee from the 'upper coast' than anything else I could imagine. On the upper deck with hands in agine. On the upper deck with hands in his bockets and folling against a smoke stack-guy, stood 'Captain Bill' Porter than a stovening hat, cocked on the stack-guy, stood 'Captain Bill' Porter. He had on a stovepipe hat, cocked on the back of his head. He wore no coat nor vest, but had on a red woolen shirt and a pair of dirty white trousers tacked into heavy top boots. That was 'Capt Bill's' outfit as to clothes. But he was a hard finite and his capture or destruction of the rebel ram Arkansas was an event of the war. He kansas was an event of the war. He never had a command after the Essex. He got to be a commodore, however, and I think died a year or two after the war. He was a fine sailor and a great fighter, but his eccentric habits and rough and profane ways kept him back in his pro-

The admiral spends his time between Washington and Newport. He is rich, having got nearly \$160,000 prize money during the war. And then he has saved quite a fortune from the large pay he has been getting for the last lifteen years. He has a handsome house in Washington and a costly cuttage at Newport. He has had several children. The second son, Theodore, is a lieutenant commander the navy and is an instructor at the

Naval academy. There is a daugh too, I believe, the wife of Comming

"What is the reason Porter has been retired? The general of the shad to go when he reached the ago. Porter old enough?"
"O, yes, the admiral is an older than Sherman. He is over sevent think about seventy-one, and macy cers retire at sixty two. But under law any officer who may have by an received the thanks of congress for . special service is exempt from the o tion of the retiring law for ten after he may have reached the scribed age. Thus Porter will not be mally retired until he is sevent. though practically he is retired now he has no duty. There were solution officers who enjoyed this evention. Vice Admiral Rowan, and R. Admiral Worden of Monitor fame. Admiral Porter recovers from his pr ent illness he will be retired next yeard so also will Vice-Admiral Row. who has been over sixty years in the a vice. The rank of both of these office will expire with them and when they tire or die the senior officer of the nar-will be John L. Worden, the galla-commander of the Monitor."

A MUSCULAR CHRISTIAN.

The Manner in Which The Late Rev. Cambridge Graham Kept Order. In the primitive days of Methodism says the Altoona (Pa.) Tribune, it required not only preachers of sterling piety and Christian courage, but als physical strength. The late Rev. Cambridge Graham was noted not only for the excellency of his Christian character. kindness of heart and forbearance of spirit, but for his great physical strength. This latter characteristic was never brought out in his ministry except when no other remedy was left him. In his early ministry he was sent to Hancock cir cuit, in the Baltimore conference. There was at one of his appointments a family (father and sons) who were noted as bullies, as disturbers of Methodist meet-ings. While Mr. Graham was holding meetings on one occasion there were two of the man's sons began usual series of interruption. No had rebuke had any effect upon them, and finally the preacher ejected them from the house. The went home and told their father of the treatment they had received at the hands of the new Methodist preacher. The old man man was very indignant at Mr. Graham and vowed to chastise him the next morning. Bright and early, gun in hand, he appeared at the farm house where the preacher was stopping. Mr. Graham was out on the porch perform ing his morning ablution (the man of the iouse being over in an adjoining field),

when he was accosted by the irate father You are the new Methodist preacher? "Yes, sir," replied Mr. Graham. He then narrated what he had done to his sons the previous evening, winding up with the declaration that "he had come over to whip him." "Whip me," said the preacher, in a

one of surprise.

"Yes, you."
"Well," said the preacher, "wait until 1 get through washing."
In the meantime the old man had set down his gun and prepared for the struggle. Mr. Graham approached him in the kindliest manner, repeating, "Oh, you don't want to whip me," and with a manner that practically disarmed his antag-onist. Drawing close up to him he placed his hand on each of the old gent's arms. It was like the grip of a vise.

"So you want to whip me," as his grip tighten, and he began to sway the old man back and forth. He was like an infant in the preacher's grasp, and writhed in mortal agony as the grip tightened on his flesh, and the shaking became more vigorous to the chorus: 'So you want to whip me! Why, I'll shake you to shavings!

The fight was all taken out of the man, and he begged to be released, promising for himself and sons that there should be no further molestation of Methodist meetings in that neighborhood. The preache accepted his promise and released him, and gave him some kind good advice. The old man thoroughly crestfallen.

passed the man of the house who was out in the field trembling for the safety of the preacher, and saluted him with the

"I believe that preacher would fight." There was peace at that preaching place thereafter.

Dakota Entitled to Admission. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The annual message of Governor Pierce shows that 85,000 have settled in Dakota during the last year, and that the present population of the territory is fully 500,000. These people are entitled by all the rules of justice and precedents in such cases to the benefit of a state government; but that right is arbitrarily denied them by the democratic party for the sole reason that a large majority of them are republicans. In all the history of this country there is not to be found another such a glaring and flagrant instance of discrimination against American citizens on account of their political opinions. Dakota will get into the union one of these days, however: and it is very safe to predict that she will remember always with uncompromising hostility party which has spurged and wronged her.

To My Friends. GRAND ISLAND, Oct. 14, 1886: So many telegrams and letters of congratulations have come to me since my nomination, and I have become so quickly engaged in the campaign, and being billed for a meeting every week day till the election, and twice a day for next Monday, I find it utterly impossible to make suitable replies to them. It has given me very great and sincere pleasure to receive the con-gratulations, and I beg the writers to accept my heartfelt thanks for the same, and trust they will excuse my inability, under the circumstances, to reply to them. I also take the occasion to express my gratitude to those papers which so earnestly favored my nomination prior to the convention, and have so cordially endorsed it since. Very Respectfully, JOHN M. THAYER.

Judge Reuther was Monday gratified by receiving from the governor his com-mission as notary public.



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