

The Omaha Bee.

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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

John H. Pierce is the Authorized Circulation Agent for THE DAILY BEE.

INDICATIONS.—For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys: warmer, fair weather, variable winds shifting to southeast, followed by stationary or falling barometer.

This is a year of dead-locks.

LORD DUFFERIN will not succeed Sir Edward Thornton at Washington. This will let some other suffer in.

It is summer weather in Albany. But the politician should know no summer. He should always be cool.

ONE-THIRD of the Republicans of the New York legislature support Mr. Conkling, and one-fourth Mr. Platt.

The Old Guard did but refused to surrender. The modern Old Guard won't die, but frequently deserts.

That \$30,000 house which Senator Platt bought about a month ago at Washington will shortly be for sale or to rent.

The Presbyterian general assembly has located its Temperance committee in New York. This is a slight on Kansas.

The quacks since the medical law has gone into effect have discovered that Nebraska is an inhospitable country.

SENATOR CONKLING is alone responsible for his misfortunes. "Hit by his own boomerang" will be the general verdict.

AND now the paragraphers have a rich field for remarks on Lovillard's "putting Several Americans at Espion Downs found it good to back-er."

SEVERAL of the monopoly journals are climbing the fence and apparently taking the side of the people on the transportation question. They are "donning the livery of heaven to serve the devil in."

Our dispatches foreshadow the consolidation of Gould's entire southwestern system at an early day. Consolidations are popular with railroad kings because they destroy competition and diminish expenses.

A CONNECTICUT MAN has invented a breach-loading pipe which can be discharged and reloaded without being relighted. If the same genius can only invent a breach-loading pocket book for husband's use about the time of millinery openings, he will not have lived in vain.

The Manhattan railroad company is a corporation whose capital consists of \$35,000,000 of stock, all water. Mr. Conkling has been retained as its counsel in suits brought against it by the city of New York for evasion of taxes. This is another link in the chain of Conklings antimoney record.

It has been feared that there would be trouble in shipping grain by way of New Orleans during hot months in consequence of the liability to heating. On this point the St. Louis Republican says: "There has been no complaint about hot or swelling grain on the barges, not even the faintest whisper. There has been some heating of grain and meal shipped by rail to interior points of the South, but the grain shipped by river has gone all right. The heating on the cars proves, what has long been claimed, that the admirable arrangements for ventilating the barges make the danger of grain heating in transportation by river very much less than by either rail or lake and canal."

The medical bill passed by the late legislature went into effect on Wednesday, and all of the physicians qualified under the provisions to practice in Omaha have complied with its requirements under oath. It is understood that a number of quacks who have been preying upon human infirmity in our city have also registered. By so doing they have committed perjury and made themselves amenable to the laws of our state. The physicians, not only in Omaha, but throughout the state, ought to take the matter in hand and appoint a committee to ferret out the impostors. The grand jury of Douglas county soon meets and an investigation of the offenders will be the next thing in order.

A METROPOLITAN DAILY.

Having fought its way inch by inch in the face of most formidable opposition and distanced its local contemporaries in commanding influence, THE BEE now enters the front ranks of journalism to take its place side by side with the leading papers of the country.

During the ten years since THE BEE was founded Omaha has more than doubled and Nebraska more than trebled her population. The circle which ten years ago was circumscribed by the boundaries of Omaha has enlarged, and extends now from the Mississippi river to the great Salt Lake. In this vast field no metropolitan journal has as yet been established; mainly for the reason that no paper commanding the necessary capital of money brains and pluck has commended itself to public favor and confidence by a fearless, honest, outspoken, aggressive championship of the interests of the producing and industrial classes, and an earnest advocacy of needed political reforms.

The flattering success that has attended the career of THE BEE, and the widespread patronage it enjoys warrant the belief that our endeavor to establish a metropolitan daily in Omaha will not only be appreciated at home but will materially aid in the building up of our rapidly growing city and contribute to the material development of the whole west. What has long been needed in Omaha, and the west is a widely circulated popular paper that can match the papers of other great cities and is not dependent upon the patronage of politicians or corporate monopolies. We confidently believe that THE BEE will meet this want. We are aware that the publication of a first-class metropolitan eight-page daily that can make pretensions to rivalry with the dailies of other great western cities, is a laborious and costly undertaking, and we have made ample preparations to meet every emergency. We have in our press rooms the most superb set of newspaper printing machinery west of Chicago and north of St. Louis. We have the first and only latest improved double-cylinder Hoe press extant either in Iowa, Kansas or Nebraska, and we have the first and only folding machines in these three states. Our font of type is larger and more complete than is possessed by any other paper west of the Mississippi, and in every other respect our facilities for publishing a first-class daily are unrivaled by any paper this side of Chicago.

The exhibit we make elsewhere of our circulation shows that THE BEE has reached a stage of growth that makes such costly and extensive printing facilities an absolute necessity. It will be our aim in the future as in the past to keep abreast of every advance in journalism. The enlargement of the morning edition of THE BEE does not merely mean an addition to the quantity of paper, but an increase in the quantity of general news and an improvement in the quality of its reading matter.

The principles we have championed, and the doctrines we have advocated in the past we propose to maintain in the future, with all the zeal and vigor at our command. At no time more than at the present has the demand for cheap transportation been more general and the relations between the railways and the people been more clearly defined. The necessity of railway regulations is now universally recognized. The imperative need of a thorough reform in the civil service and the divorce between the national executive and congress in the distribution of patronage is rapidly forcing itself upon the public mind. The rigid accountability of public officers to their constituents, and the weeding out of dishonest and incompetent barnacles is becoming the popular watchword everywhere.

Public sentiment is gradually compelling the press to fall into line upon the platform upon which THE BEE had planted itself years ago, and this sentiment has been created in a large measure by the persistent efforts of this paper.

Encouraged by the fruition of its labors THE BEE is not unmindful of the fact that it owes its success to the backing and liberal support of the merchants, farmers and laboring men, who have accorded it generous patronage and upheld it in its hand to hand conflict with powerful combinations they sought to crush or muzzle it. The combat in which we have been engaged for so many years is by no means ended, and THE BEE realizes the fact that its influence and usefulness in the future must depend upon a continuance of the moral support it has received at the hands of the public. While Omaha more than any other locality will be benefited by the costly enterprise we have undertaken, the entire State, and not only this state but the great west and the country at large, is interested in the maintenance of a metropolitan daily that advocates the principles of THE BEE.

WHEN steamers land at our levees and turn to the side our surplus wealth of food products, Omaha and Nebraska will begin to realize the extortions under which they have been suffering for years past at the hands of the monopolies.

THE SENATORIAL BATTLE.

The end of the fourth day's contest in the Senatorial battle at Albany embodies the inevitable defeat of Messrs. Conkling and Platt. Mr. Conkling, notwithstanding the crowing of the stalwarts, the official pressure of a score of prominent federal office-holders and the undignified electioneering of the Vice President of the United States, has been unable to add to his strength of the opening day. Out of 106 Republicans in joint convention the ex-Senator has received a scanty 34 votes and Mr. Platt, his camp follower, only 30. In other words, Mr. Conkling lacks 20 of a majority of his own party vote and would require 47 more votes to secure an election. No candid-minded spectator believes for a moment that these can be secured and the defeat of both the ex-senators is certain.

It has not as yet been the policy of the opponents of Mr. Conkling, to concentrate their forces upon any one candidate for successors to the ex-senators. Their one object has been to effectually ensure the defeat of the stalwarts by compelling them to exhibit their weakness. Mr. Robertson and his followers have also had in view the powerful effect of public opinion upon the senators, operating through the hearty support which their constituents are giving to the administration. They desire to crystallize the wavering judgments of a number of senators and assemblymen who are waiting for the turn of the tide and to avoid all discussions in their own ranks by permitting, for the present, the fullest expression of individual preference. Two names seem, however, to have much positive strength among the anti-Conklings, viz.: Governor Cornell and Chauncey M. Depew. A ticket with Cornell and Depew as the administration candidates would be a concession to the stalwart wing, Mr. Cornell having heretofore been classed among the faithful followers of the ex-Senator. Mr. Depew has been one of the most determined opponents of Conklingism, but is open to the strong objection of being a corporation attorney. Among the other candidates ex-Vice President Wheeler has a strong following. Mr. Conkling should now, in self-respect, withdraw from the contest. It is evident that his state has lost confidence in his qualifications for the office to which he aspires, and that his own party refuses any longer to recognize him as a leader.

The funeral ceremonies for the defunct Empress-mother of China, are of a most complicated character. The Chinese Embassy at Berlin, not having a temple in which to perform the customary religious ceremonies, will observe the solemn act in private. Addresses of condolence can only be left in writing. The members of the Embassy will wear deep mourning for the first twenty-seven days, and during the first one hundred days they are not allowed to shave. After the above twenty-seven days mourning of the second class is worn, and thereafter that of the third class. The grand uniform in which the Embassadors and functionaries appear at Court is strictly excluded during the duration of public mourning, which, in this instance, has been reduced from three years to twenty-seven months.

The Kingdom of Greece has gained a portion of the Turkish territory which she demanded under the treaty of Berlin, but there has also been turned over to her a portion of the Turkish debt. It seems to be conceded, however, that the debt should be divided up with the population and the land in some unfixed proportion which is to be determined by future negotiation. This may prove a difficult question to settle. It is a fact perhaps not generally known that we have a difficulty of the same kind in this country. It has never been definitely decided how much of the debt of Old Virginia should have been assumed by West Virginia, but no one doubts the justice of the latter state assuming her share of the burden.

BISMARCK has emerged from the cloud, and snaps his fingers at the Reichstag, informing them that they can deliberate and vote as they please, but he proposes to have his own way. He threatens Wurtemberg and Bavaria for obstructing the business of the Empire with their petty squabbles and appears particularly lively over the prospect of a rough and tumble contest.

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON has furnished some admirable statistics on the decrease of freight rates. If \$12,000,000 have been saved to the people by the voluntary reduction of tariffs by the corporations, who notwithstanding have been able to pay their enormous dividends on watered stock, it remains to be seen how much more can be saved by legislative enforcement of equity and justice.

STALWART OUTRAIS are frantically appealing to the Republican members of the New York legislature to "heal the breach." It isn't the fault of the Republican party that Roscoe can't take his seat. Let him who suffers from the tumble heal the "breach."

THE LATTER DAY EXODUS.

The enormous immigration which is pouring into this country affords an interesting commentary upon the political and industrial condition of Europe. Two thousand immigrants a day or over 700,000 people a year are landing on our shores and quietly distributing themselves throughout the country. The immigrant class are with few exceptions producers. They add immediately to the productive capacity of the nation, aid in the development of its resources and rapidly assimilate to its customs and political ideas.

This unusual exodus shows plainly that something is wrong or else this enormous influx would not occur. Idle curiosity, a roving disposition, a desire to increase gains—none of these explanations will suffice to account for the depopulation of whole villages and towns. One-fourth of the entire population of Sweden has taken passage for America, thousands of Germany's strongest and most substantial industrial and agricultural classes are crowding the wharfs of Hamburg and Bremen, while the steady stream which for a quarter of a century has been flowing to our shores from Ireland shows no sign of decrease. A people does not leave its fatherland and cross the seas to mingle in a stranger's nation unless home associations have become unbearable. Farmers do not emigrate from a prosperous country, or mechanics from a centre where trade is successfully prosecuted. In all such mighty movements there must be and is a deep underlying cause.

That cause in the present instance is not difficult to discover. Europe today is suffering under a crushing weight of political and industrial oppression. Taxes are wrung from the poor to support the pomp and extravagance of royalty, to support class privileges and furnish a livelihood to a lazy but landed aristocracy. Enormous standing armies are feeding on the substance of the land, and forcing into their ranks thousands of able-bodied and ambitious young men. The producer has become the slave of the consumer. Drudgery has taken away the greatest incentives to cheerful and honest toil, and wealth mocks at the miseries of poverty or adds new burdens to an already overweighted people.

The political atmosphere of Europe is not less discouraging than its industrial condition. Kingly rule and imperial despotism rest heavily on classes whose education has inspired in their mind new thoughts on liberty and constitutional government. The shadow of a great war appears and disappears yearly on the political horizon. The intrigues of diplomacy and the mutual distrust of monarchies may at any moment precipitate a general conflict which will drench the land with blood. Even the semblance of peace now maintained is enforced by the bayonets of millions of armed soldiery and the stability of the throne is secured only at the expense of the vitality of the nation. Under such circumstances only two remedies present themselves, revolution or emigration.

America welcomes gladly to her fertile lands, her busy factories and her fields of labor this vast army of weary but ambitious foreigners. Here they will find land for the landless farmer, and good wages for the skillful and industrious artisan. We have no kings to support except our railroad kings, and they will soon be dethroned; we have light taxes, and a government of which they may soon become constituent parts and to the presidency of which their children will be eligible. We have mines, yet undeveloped, to develop, rich prairies, unbroken by the plow, to till and vast industries now in their infancy to be fostered. A thousand lines of endeavor open to them. What wonder is it that they come? The dread of over-population by reason of this throbbing tide of immigration is groundless. Long before the United States is uncomfortably crowded, Europe will be forced to meet the movement which is draining her of her life blood. Reform measures looking to the retention of the working classes in Europe must soon be undertaken.

France has solved the problem in her change to a republican form of government. Italy, with a limited monarchy and a representative chamber of deputies, has met the question half way. England is struggling with the first practical attempt at land reform to appease a discontented peasantry. Germany, Austria, Russia and Norway must soon follow. A contented peasantry will be the consequence of a liberal and just government, and emigration will cease just as soon as the causes which brought it into effect become inoperative.

In his desperate contest for control of the New York patronage, Senator Conkling had in view the practical control of six thousand federal appointments furnishing support to nearly thirty thousand people. Few governments in Europe have larger emoluments at their disposal than the patronage of the state and city of New York. The collector of the port of New York has 953 distinct salaried places at his disposal. The collector draws a salary of \$17,000 a year, and

THE FLIGHT TO EGYPT.

many of the positions at his disposal are worth from \$3,000 to \$4,000. In the internal revenue branch a vast army is employed at similar rates of compensation. A correspondent who is familiar with the subject says that there are not far from six thousand appointments under the United States government within that state, all of which depend upon the collector or the clique of politicians who make the collector. There are about three thousand appointments under the state governor, and a very large municipal patronage, which has been diverted by the legislature from municipal officers to state officials. The police of New York City, numbering 1200, is appointed by commissioners who derive their power from the legislature while the state offices pay salaries to three thousand employes, having fifteen thousand people dependent upon their earnings. The head centre of this vast circle of officials, federal, state and municipal, would be the New York senators, under the rule Mr. Conkling contends for. We can from this rough estimate form some idea of what C. K. is losing when the president appointed Robertson as collector.

The supreme court of the state of Maine has decided that "a church is not a corporation with authority to create debt in erecting a house of worship." If this interpretation of the law were to prevail throughout the country it would revolutionize the church building business by putting it on a cash basis and cutting off so much of it as is now managed on trust.

ONE reason "why we laugh:" The semi-annual dividends payable in Boston in June aggregate \$4,378,465.—Republican.

ONE reason why we don't laugh: A large part of that trifle of four million was skimmed from western producers by exorbitant freight tariffs.

OUR esteemed contemporary the Laramie Times appears in a bran new dress and a new and attractive head. This change in the Times is in full accord with the growth of the city of which it is one of the most valuable exponents.

In the financial statement of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road the announcement is made that the Missouri will be bridged twice by the company. One of these bridges will be opposite Omaha.

This is the senator, sulky and worn, Who worried the cow with a crumpled horn, Who skipped from his seat In a petulant huff, And retired all tattered and torn.—(From Albany Epics by R. C.)

A GRANITE monument has been erected to Zachariah Chandler. The granite is not more unflinching than the fidelity to republican principles of the man whose life and death it will commemorate.

CORCORAN, eviction and clubs are the principal topics of conversation in Dublin. The government are playing a game against dangerous odds. With the Irish, hearts are always trump.

THERE is trouble in the U. P. newspaper concern. The manager says that an ox and an ass never have been able to plough together, but leaves it undetermined which is the ox.

JIM WILSON's bid for anti-monopoly support has not attracted much attention. It is impossible to erase a record by a single speech.

THE Inter-Ocean has published an anti-monopoly article and the Republican suddenly discovers that it has been deceived in the character of Robbins.

AMERICA in giving England another scare and is exporting flour to Great Britain in such quantities as to cause great alarm at Glasgow.

ARCHBISHOP CHOKE, the famous Irish prelate, delivered a speech Thursday which should remain one of the classics of Irish eloquence.

QUEEN VICTORIA lately refused to receive a titled lady who had married within a few months after her husband's divorce. The Queen would pine in solitude if she visited Indiana.

THE REV. LOCKWOOD prayed earnestly at Albany that the legislature might have more faith. One section of it had plenty of faith, but wanted more votes.

Judge Savage Sick. There is some probability that the June term of the district court will not be held owing to Judge Savage being confined to his house. The judge has suffered for a long time with an ailment which requires that a painful operation should be performed about every two years, and he has just been undergoing this operation. The clerk may open the court, and adjourn from day to day, until the judge may be able to appear, but it is believed the term will be passed over, as Judge Savage would find it unbearable to hold court in his circumstances such weather as this. The judge is by no means dangerously ill, but suffers greatly.

Or a Tour of the Central Counties of Nebraska.

Saunders, Dodge, and Platt Booming Under a Bright Sun.

A Mental Delusion and a Snare.

Correspondence of the Bee.

HOOVER, Neb., June 3, 1881.—Riding on the rail between David City and Valparaiso affords the rider a new and not altogether disagreeable experience. He wonders what gifted genius in the sister sciences of civil engineering and uncivil geometry was entrusted with the delicate and intricate task of establishing the zig-zag, in-and-out, out-and-in, come-and-go, up-and-down, front-face, face-front, horse-shoe, mule-shoe, ox-shoe and no-shoe route for the Omaha & Republican Valley railroad. We doubt whether for crookedness it has its match on the continent, the "star route" always excepted. At times one seems to be in a wilderness of telegraph poles (for they surround him on every hand) and to be inextricably mixed in a multitude of railways; and yet there is but a simple track, and a single line of poles—and all this the result of a determination to avoid deep cuts and costly fillings, and to keep to the hard-pan of a reasonably expensive grade. Broken, hilly and gory, as is most of the country in this portion of Butler county, and totally unfamiliar as it is with the plowshare, it is yet a magnificent region for stock. The grasses are luxuriant and nutritious, and the water sufficient; and it was a real pleasure to look upon the frequent and extensive herds of cattle contentedly grazing in the ravines, on the hill-sides and on the table-lands. What at first suggests itself as a misfortune to Butler, is therefore an agricultural bonanza, and it is being commendably utilized.

On the train we met with and formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Bittenbender, late of The Osceola Record, and secretary of the Nebraska woman's suffrage association. She is a lady of decided talent and liberal culture, and whether one concurs in her ideas of political policy and economy or not, he is bound to respect her zeal and the courage with which she asserts her convictions. She will devote what time and energy she can to the new political departure, with her hand steadily on the lever of the law, to whose study she has been devoting considerable time—will probably receive a regular course at the Iowa City University, and in due time enterfully upon the practice of her profession.

Through Saunders county the crop outlook was hopeful, even flattering. Wheat and other small grain, as also the grass, never showed more favorably at this season of the year. Corn was less promising, though many fields presented a good stand and a thrifty growth. But much corn ground remained unplowed, owing to the unusual and excessive dampness. Farmers, however, thought that there would still be time to plant, grow and harvest a good crop, unless Jack Frost should put in an unduly early appearance, of which they had little fear.

The Platte was once more out of its banks, irrigating the expansive bottoms and irritating the bottoms proprietors, who were grieved at having their grazing and prospective hay-raising privileges thus interfered with. But no fear; there will be much more good grass in Nebraska (millions of tons) this year than all the mowers in the state can get away with.

VALPARAISO was flourishing in the mud, caused by the frequent rains, and did not present her usual attractiveness. Though a moderate "railroad center," the town will never attain the proportions of a great city. An active commercial life will always be fostered, and men with vim and grit. It has a good agricultural surrounding, and owes much of its prosperity to Senator White and his flouring mills, the latter being kept in constant motion to meet the demands upon them.

FREMONT. The city is of course pushing on to the prerogatives and perquisites of a not yet rounded empire. Her growth and business expansion are certainly noteworthy and encouraging. Some of the business houses and private residences here are among the finest in the state. The severe winter and backward spring have tested the Fremont's nerve to some extent; but the day brightens, and with the Platte bridge restored and made free, and the Lincoln, Wahoo and Fremont railroad once in operation, look out for such a boom along the line as never before known. Messrs. Nye, Dorsey and others, in the way of stock improvement are doing much for Dodge and surrounding counties, and are entitled to no small meed of praise.

HOOVER. This stirring town is located in the northeast corner of Dodge county, 15 miles from Fremont on the N. C. & P. R. R., having a population of 300 or 400. It is one of the most picturesque points in the valley of the Elk-horn, and has surroundings of unexcelled agricultural richness. The school building located upon a commanding eminence, affording a view for many miles in every direction, is a two-story brick of attractive proportions, and cost \$4,000. The presiding genius is Prof. Day. The presbytery have an excellent brick house tented on the corner, and have Rev. Mr. Warner as pastor. There are two extensive grain elevators, one of them conducted by E. H. Harris, Esq., one of the financial "heavy weights" of the town, a flourishing mill conveniently near, and a goodly number of business houses, prosecuting all the departments demanded by the necessities of the people. Among the more prominent are Charles Easley, a patron of THE BEE, and several times a representative in the state legislature, where he discharged his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is engaged in the general hardware trade, besides having a farm of 400 acres; is doing well, and of course is deservedly popular with all that appreciate true methods.

Great Men in Free Government. President Garfield was lately reported to have said, in substance, that no man was so great but that he could be spared and his place readily supplied. Only at first sight, is rather a startling thought, and in some cases cannot be accepted without qualification. He cited the case of President Lincoln and said that when he was taken off in the midst of his usefulness the Union could not fail and hardly suffered a check. But this was because the Union then did not depend on the life of any one man. It was mighty and powerful in and of itself and had many men qualified to lead in the work of reconstruction. Mr. Lincoln's name had a prestige which would have been useful in the work which remained at his death, and which no one else could command, but it was not essential to the completion of that work. The critical, dangerous period had been passed. But there certainly is a tide in the affairs of men when the support of a great leader is all-essential, and when his loss brings disaster and ruin on the cause of the enterprise he supports. History shows this clearly enough. Mr. Lincoln's death at an earlier day might have ruined the Union cause; certainly there were periods during the war when, if he had been assassinated, so far as finite minds can see, it would have proved an immense disaster. And yet no one can be positive, because no one can tell what might have happened had—something else happened which did not happen. The president's main idea, however, is correct. Only those will be emphatic to deny it who possess the consuming vanity which obscures a just estimate of their own powers. Because certain men, in politics or business, occupy leading stations, it is no proof but that they could be dropped out and their places filled without jar or hindrance to the cause or the interests they represent. When the war opened and hundreds of thousands in all walks of life at the north abandoned their callings and hurried to the front it might have been supposed that the interests to which they had been devoted would certainly suffer. There were individual cases of hardship, no doubt, but as a whole the country soon prospered amazingly. And so in business all around us, men die who have originated an enterprise through vast enterprises requiring the highest order of special talent, and yet it is rare that their work fails. They have builded so well and taught others so well how to do their work that it goes on very much as though nothing had happened.

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The business of the town has been a little slow this spring, owing to the difficulty experienced in crossing the Elk-horn, the bridge having gone down with the early freshets and the waters not yet having subsided sufficiently to permit of re-bridging. However the contract has been let, and the bridge will be in place short of sixty days. Hoover keeps a good hotel, and presents a good opening to some experienced hotelier who possesses a moderate capital. A newspaper here is by no means an impossibility in the near future, and for such the location is promising. Stock-raising is one of the leading features in this vicinity. All things are adapted to that kind of pursuit, and there are "millions in it." Several houses have recently been erected, and others are in course of construction.

JAUNTER.

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Philadelphia Press. President Garfield was lately reported to have said, in substance, that no man was so great but that he could be spared and his place readily supplied. Only at first sight, is rather a startling thought, and in some cases cannot be accepted without qualification. He cited the case of President Lincoln and said that when he was taken off in the midst of his usefulness the Union could not fail and hardly suffered a check. But this was because the Union then did not depend on the life of any one man. It was mighty and powerful in and of itself and had many men qualified to lead in the work of reconstruction. Mr. Lincoln's name had a prestige which would have been useful in the work which remained at his death, and which no one else could command, but it was not essential to the completion of that work. The critical, dangerous period had been passed.

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Nothing is easier than for the admirers of a great man or sometimes the great man himself to over-estimate his importance after achieving distinction. The case of General Sherman is a case in point. When the war-cloud of accession burst, the nation turned to him as the military Moses. His former success and proved capacity warranted the assumption that, supplied with all he could demand, he must and soon would crush the rebellion. But his day was over, and another leader had to be found. One after another followed and were set aside, and no one can tell even yet whether some of the other might have succeeded with further trial and opportunity. We only know that the cause finally prospered in spite of many reverses, and are reasonably sure that it was never in a condition where the loss of any great leader would have ruined it irretrievably.

In literature, journalism and art the same thing occurs again and again. Nobody doubts the remarkable ability and towering personality of such men as Charles Bennett, Greeley and Raymond, nor that up to a certain period in the history of the journals founded the death of any of them have been exceedingly dangerous, if not ruinous, to their prosperity. But as their prosperity became apparent others learned from them, and in some cases improved upon them, and when at last each took his place in the silent halls of death the enterprises they built up with such care, labor and anxiety moved on without jar or hindrance although some of the peculiar qualities which marked each of them were not and could not be supplied. And it is a just pride and glory of our system of free government and universal education that it enables every young man highly endowed by nature and ambitious for distinction to qualify himself for high positions, so that when the opportunity comes he can take a vacant place and fill it creditably and successfully. Army officers found during the war that when men were needed to run a locomotive, grade a road, lay tracks, build bridges, set type, or edit a newspaper all they had to do was to ask qualified men to step to the front, and the demand was supplied. Men of original genius are rare, but when genius and great executive ability are applied to business a host of students spring up who not only imitate or appropriate what is really great and useful, but to whom methods and plans are suggestions to new and better methods.

When a great man dies, then there need be no fear—except in extraordinary cases—his absence will have little serious business effect. This should be consoling to all such people who, from much adulation or innate vanity, think themselves absolutely necessary to the success of enterprises which they may have founded or are managing. President Garfield was right, and the thought should tone down the vanity of some ill-balanced natures.