

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

A. S. PADDOCK, U. S. Senator, Beatrice. ALVIN SANDERS, U. S. Senator, Omaha. T. J. MAJORS, Rep., West Point. E. K. VALENTINE, Rep., West Point.

STATE DIRECTORY:

ALMUS NANCE, Governor, Lincoln. S. J. Alexander, Secy. of State. F. A. Lodi, Auditor, Lincoln. G. M. Bartlett, Treasurer, Lincoln. C. J. Dillworth, Attorney-General. S. R. Thompson, Supt. Public Instruc. H. C. Dawson, Warden of Penitentiary. W. W. Abley, Jr. Prison Inspectors. C. H. Gould, Recd. Prison Physician. H. P. Mathewson, Supt. Insane Asylm.

JUDICIARY:

S. Maxwell, Chief Justice. George B. Lake, Associate Judges. Amasa Cobb, Clerk. FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. G. W. Post, U. S. J. M. B. Reese, District Attorney, Wahoo.

LAND OFFICERS:

M. B. Hoxie, Receptor, Grand Island. Wm. Anson, Receiver, Grand Island.

COUNTY DIRECTORY:

J. G. Higgins, County Clerk. John Stauffer, County Clerk. V. Kummer, Treasurer. Benj. Spielman, Sheriff. R. L. Kossitzer, Surveyor. Wm. Blodorn, Assessor. John Walker, County Commissioners. John J. Helzer, Coroner. S. L. Barrett, Supt. of Schools. S. S. McAllister, Justices of the Peace. Charles Wake, Comptable.

CITY DIRECTORY:

C. A. Speiser, Mayor. John Wermuth, Clerk. Charles Wake, Marshal. C. A. Newman, Treasurer. S. S. McAllister, Police Judge. J. G. Routson, Engineer. COUNCILMEN: 1st Ward—J. E. North, G. A. Schroeder. 2d Ward—E. C. Kavanaugh, R. H. Henry. 3d Ward—E. J. Baker, Wm. Burgess.

Columbus Post Office.

Open on Saturdays from 11 A. M. to 12 M. and from 2:30 to 6 P. M. Business hours except Sunday 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. Eastern mail closes at 4:30 P. M. Western mail closes at 4:15 P. M. Mail leaves Columbus for Madison and Norfolk, daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M. Arrives at 4:30 P. M. For Monroe, Genoa, Waterville and Albion, daily, except Sunday 6 A. M. Arrive, same, 6 P. M. For Osceola and York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 7 A. M. Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 P. M. For Well, Farral and Battle Creek, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Saturdays, 7 A. M. Arrives Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M. Arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 6 P. M. For Alexis, Patron and David City, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1 P. M. Arrives at 12 M. On Saturdays there will be but one train a day, as shown by the following schedule:

Table with columns for direction (Eastward/Westward), train name, and departure/arrival times.

BUSINESS CARDS

H. J. HUDSON, Notary Public. 12th Street, 2nd door west of Hammond House, Columbus, Neb. 491-y

Dr. E. L. Siggins, Physician and Surgeon. Office open at all hours. Bank Building.

Wm. Burgess, Dealer in REAL ESTATE. CONVEYANCER, COLLECTOR, AND INSURANCE AGENT. GENOA, NANCE CO., NEB.

BRICK!

REMER & STOLCE keep constantly on hand and furnish in the wall the best of brick. Orders solicited. Address, as above, box 50, Columbus, 478.

PICTURES! PICTURES!

NOW IS THE TIME to secure a children-like picture of yourself and children at the New Art Rooms, east 11th street, south side railroad track, Columbus, Nebraska. Mrs. S. A. JOSELYN.

NOTICE!

IF YOU have any real estate in or out of the city, if you wish to trade city property for lands, or lands for city property, give us a call. WADSWORTH & JOSELYN.

NELSON MILLETT, BYRON MILLETT, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

N. MILLETT & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Columbus, Nebraska. N.B.—They will give close attention to all business entrusted to them. 38.

STAGE ROUTE.

JOHN HUBER, the mail-carrier between Columbus and Albion, will leave Columbus every day except Sunday at 6 o'clock, sharp, passing through Monroe, Genoa, Waterville, and to Albion. The back will call at either of the Hotels for passengers if orders are left at the post-office. Rates reasonable, \$2 to Albion. 222-ly

The Columbus Journal.

VOL. X.—NO. 39.

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 507.

W. M. CORNELIUS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Up-stairs in Gluck Building, 11th street.

DR. R. J. REILLY, Office on Thirteenth Street.

Opposite Engine House, Columbus, Neb. Dr. spricht Deutsch. 488-x

KELLEY & SLATTERY, House Moving.

and house building done to order, and in a workman-like manner. Please give us a call. Shop on corner of Olive St. and Pacific Avenue. 485-4f

GEORGE N. DERRY, CARRIAGE.

House & Sign Painting, STAINING, GLAZING, Paper Hanging, KALSBOMING, Etc. All work warranted. Shop on Olive street, one door south of Elliott's new Pump-house. apr16y

J. S. MURDOCK & SON, Carpenters and Contractors.

Have had an extended experience, and will guarantee satisfaction in work. All kinds of repairing done on short notice. Our motto is, Good work and fair prices. Call and give us an opportunity to estimate for you. Shop at the Big Windmill, Columbus, Neb. 483-y

FOR SALE OR TRADE! MARES & COLTS.

Horses or Oxen, SADDLE PONIES, wild or broke, at the Corral of GERRARD & ZEIGLER. 429

Columbus Meat Market!

WEBER & KNOBEL, Prop's. KEEP ON HAND all kinds of fresh meats, and smoked pork and beef; also fresh fish. Make sausage a specialty. Remember the place, Elevator St., one door west of D. Ryan's hotel. 417-4f

GOOD CHEAP BRICK!

A MY RESIDENCE, on Shell Creek, three miles east of Mattin's bridge, I have 70,000 good, hard-burnt brick for sale. GEORGE HENGLER. 488-4f

Chicago Barber Shop

COLUMBUS, NEB. HAIR CUTTING done in the latest styles, with or without machine. Some but first-class workmen employed. Ladies' and children's hair cutting a specialty. Best brands of cigars constantly on hand. HENRY WOODS, Proprietor. 472-6m

DOCTOR BONESTEEL, U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON.

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA. OFFICE HOURS, 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m. Office on Nebraska Avenue, three doors north of E. J. Baker's grain office. Residence, corner Wyoming and Walnut streets, north Columbus, Neb. 483-4f

F. SCHECK, Manufacturer and Dealer in

CIGARS AND TOBACCO. ALL KINDS OF SMOKING ARTICLES. Store on Olive St., near the old Post-office, Columbus Nebraska. 447-1y

LAW, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL COLLECTION OFFICE

BY W. S. GEER. MONEY TO LOAN in small lots on farm property, time one to three years. Farms with some improvements bought and sold. Office for the present, at the Clothier House, Columbus, Neb. 473-x

COLUMBUS Restaurant and Saloon!

E. D. SHEEHAN, Proprietor. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Dubl. In stout, Scotch and English Ales, Kentucky Whiskies a Specialty. OYSTERS in their season, by the case can or dish. 11th Street, South of Depot

COLUMBUS BRICK YARD,

(One mile west of Columbus.) THOMAS FLYNN & SON, Prop's.

GOOD, HARD-BURNT BRICK

Always on Hand in QUANTITIES to suit PURCHASERS 371-4f

Wm. SCHILZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES! A complete assortment of Ladies' and Children's Shoes kept on hand.

All Work Warranted!!

Our Motto—Good stock, excellent work and fair prices. Special Attention paid to Repairing 222-ly

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBUS DRUG STORE. A. W. DOLAND, (SUCCESSOR TO DOLAND & SMITH.) DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, Wall Paper, Toilet Articles, PAINTS AND OILS, ETC., ETC., ETC. Best Of Goods And Low Prices.

MR. SMITH will still be found at the old stand, and will make prescriptions a specialty, as heretofore. 461-x

Dr. A. HEINTZ, DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, WINES, LIQUORS, Fine Soaps, Brushes, PERFUMERY, Etc., Etc. And all articles usually kept on hand by Druggists. Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. One door East of Galtley's, on Eleventh Street.

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA

HARNESS & SADDLES

Daniel Faucette, Manufacturer and Dealer in Harness, Saddles, Brides, and Collars. keeps constantly on hand all kinds of whips, Saddle Hardware, Curry-combs, Brushes, Bridle Bits, Spurs, Cards. Harness made to order. Repairing done on short notice. NEBRASKA AVENUE Columbus. 503.

BECKER & WELCH, PROPRIETORS OF

SHELL CREEK MILLS. MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE SALES DEALERS IN FLOUR AND MEAL. OFFICE.—COLUMBUS, NEB.

Wm. BECKER, DEALER IN

GROCERIES, Grain, Produce, Etc. Good Goods and Fair Dealing. NEW STORE, NEW GOODS. Goods delivered Free of Charge, anywhere in the city. Corner of 13th and Madison Sts. North of Foundry. 307

COLUMBUS STATE BANK,

Successors to Gerrard & Bond and Turner & Hall. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA. CASH CAPITAL, \$50,000

DIRECTORS: LEANDER GERRARD, Pres't. GEO. W. HULST, Vice Pres't. JULIUS A. REED. EDWARD A. GERRARD. ABNER TURNER, Cashier.

Bank of Deposit, Discount and Exchange. Collections Promptly Made on all Points. Pay Interest on Time Deposits. 274

MY FRIEND'S HUSBAND.

Not mine—no, indeed; my husband is so different that I may write a paper some time just to tell how good he is, but this article is about another woman's husband. John and I have just returned from a visit to some dear friends of mine, and their experience of life's little trials has been of such a kind, and yet so unlike one to the other, that I have a great desire to tell some one all about it.

"But why not tell everybody?" said John, when I told him my desire. And so I send this to the Christian Union, with the hope that there may be some among its readers still young and clear-sighted enough to profit by a bad example. I do not mean that there is no possibility of improvement in those who have reached middle life. Surely I would not thus cut off my own possibilities for daily growth in the knowledge of good, but it remains true that if a man or woman has lived to the age of forty years in the unconscious indulgence of petty selfishness, the probabilities are against sufficient clearness and range of mental vision to take in one's entire self. Or, if such vision is granted by divine inspiration, the sight of a soul encrusted with neglected opportunities for a daily giving of one's self away, after the pattern of the Great Master, must be full of pain.

The friend of whom I wish to speak, like many another loving wife, palliates all her husband's shortcomings with the oft-repeated excuse, "O, it is just his way," an excuse against which I wish vehemently to protest. As if any one had a right to make himself disagreeable to all around him simply because he was indulging in his own particular disagreeableness, and not another's.

But "his way" in this case meant nothing unpleasant in manner. It was simply that kind of selfishness which, through inability or unwillingness to put itself in the place of another, always judges from its own standpoint. My friend has been married 25 years, and that she went, at her marriage, from a home in this city to a large farm in the country. Though her city home had been a humble one, yet certain things had seemed so much a matter of course and so entirely a necessity that it never occurred to her to doubt their continuance after marriage.

Among these, I may mention her attendance at church, her ability, in a small way, to assist others, and, especially, her love of cleanliness and order in all her household arrangements. I have often wondered if the grace that conquered resentment when she found that it was "too much trouble" to harness the horse and take her to church on Sunday mornings was not a better gift to her than she could have obtained in the public worship which she so much enjoyed. The distance was so great as to prevent her walking over the rough roads except in the very best of weather, and yet the desire to bring up her children in the church often induced her to lead the little ones the whole distance, though the weary feet of the mother would gladly have found their rest at home. I do not say that her husband always refused to accompany her. He did refuse to attend church, but the horses were at her service when there happened to be one gentle enough to trust to her driving, or when the "hired man" could spare his valuable time, or he himself would drive if he "felt like it," but her feelings were rarely consulted.

It was the same with regard to money. If it had happened to be perfectly convenient for him, he would have been glad to supply her with all she could spend. But he was what, in common parlance, is called "land poor." His large farm was far from bringing him in a large income; and, in the constant endeavor to enrich the land, he found no time to cultivate the mind or soul, and neither time nor money to give to those who were poorer than himself. That his pigs should be the fattest in the market, he would spend all that was necessary; but to pay his wife's pew rent seemed a burden too great to be borne. No fruits were to be found upon his table, because it "did not pay" to raise them, the health and pleasure of wife and children not being considered a profitable investment.

His horses must have rest; but a holiday, or any social recreation, for himself or his wife was quite unnecessary. But even these things were more excusable than the neglect of the commonest comforts of the household. For the first ten years of her married life my friend managed to possess her soul in patience without

Union and Kansas Pacific.

New York, Jan. 19.—It can at length be stated positively that the movement for the consolidation of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads is far advanced, and that the consolidation and the terms on which it is made can be announced in a few days. It is only within the past ten days that the project has taken definite shape. A meeting was held last Thursday in this city, which was attended by S. H. H. Clark, Sidney Dillon, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, J. Richardson, and several of the Boston directors of the Union Pacific. It was unanimously agreed that the consolidation should take effect as soon as the attorneys of the two companies had drawn up the necessary papers. These will be presented to the board of directors and the plan of consolidation made public next week. It is understood that the terms of the consolidation provide that the UNION PACIFIC SHALL ISSUE ADDITIONAL STOCK to retire the outstanding stock of the Kansas Pacific, which amounts to \$9,689,950. This stock is to be taken at the market rate, and share for share. Jay Gould owns five-sevenths of the Kansas Pacific stock. He will therefore receive about \$1,000,000 additional Union Pacific stock, and will be able to retain control of the former company, with the help of his friends. When the transaction has been effected it is understood that there will be a cash dividend for the Union Pacific stockholders. The mortgages on the various roads will remain as they are, and will be considered liens on the separate divisions. In the mean time provision will have to be made for \$2,000,000 interest certificates. The land-grant mortgages of the Kansas Pacific have all been provided for with the exception of about \$70,000. The holders of the income bonds had the option of being paid either in cash or land, and the Kansas Pacific people claim that the books under the old administration were so loosely kept that it is impossible to ascertain whether of the branches or not.

Boyd's Packing House.

The Omaha Republican has this to say in regard to the establishment that was recently burned down at Omaha: "The buildings destroyed composed one of the largest packing houses west of Chicago, and had within the past few months been greatly enlarged and improved, \$10,000 having been expended during the summer in this work. The establishment had a killing capacity of 1,000 hogs per day, which could be increased to 1,500 if necessary. Last season 65,000 hogs were killed, and in the closing two months of 1879 alone, 35,000 hogs were killed. The buildings cost in all fifty thousand dollars. The house was so full that they had no room for anything more, although shipments were constantly being made. On January 5th an inventory of the stock was taken and its value at that time was \$178,000 cash. Since then fully \$20,000 worth of additional stock has been received, and was in store Sunday night. On Saturday it is said, there were 1,600 head of hogs on the hooks, which went down with the falling floors, and all burned together. In all Mr. Boyd estimates the value of the stock on hands at \$198,000 to \$200,000. Deducting insurance, it is supposed the loss will be \$121,750. Mr. Boyd says he will not rebuild at present, and that unless there should be a very considerable change in certain directions he will never again invest a cent in Omaha. It is at least pretty certain house for some time to come."

A Child's Leap from a Train.

A lady and two children were en route from Kansas City to Staunton, Va. The youngest was about 1 year of age, and while his mother was asleep, it crept back to a rear seat, and, climbing up to an open window leaned out. A sudden jar of the train happening at the time, caused it to fly out of the window unobserved by any of the passengers, whose faces were all the other way. The train was near Parkersburg, and the mother happening to awake a moment afterward, discovered her loss, and a search through the car failing to reveal the infant, she became frantic with grief. The passengers all enlisted in the search, and, surmising that the baby had fallen out, the train was instantly stopped, and a large crowd walked back, and at a distance of at least half a mile discovered the lost one sitting on a pile of brush, where it had alighted, crying lustily. The joy of the mother in beholding her baby safe was truly pathetic, and brought tears to the eyes of men who were probably not used to shedding them. Upon close examination it was found that the child was totally uninjured, with the exception of a slight bruise on its head. It was a happy party that walked back to the train.

Can a Sheep Reason?

We think that Mr. A. H. Clark has the sheep that stands No. 1, as far as sagacity is concerned. It is a male, and during the summer has pastured with some calves in an apple orchard adjoining the residence. There were several trees in the orchard well loaded with early fruit. The trees were about six inches in diameter. One evening Mr. Clark heard considerable noise in the orchard, and upon investigation, found the sheep and calves quietly eating apples under one of the trees. In a few minutes all the apples were eaten, when, to his surprise, he saw the sheep back off several yards from the tree, and then but it with all his force, bringing down a quantity of fruit. This he proceeded to eat as before, and when the supply gave out the sheep replenished it as before. This was continued at intervals until appetite was appeased. So persistent was the sheep in his novel mode of tree-shaking, that Mr. Clark was obliged to protect the trees, lest the continued bruising of the bark should cause permanent injury. —Grooton (N. Y.) Journal.

Fortune is like a market,

where many times if you wait a little the price will fall. —Bacon.

Rates of Advertising.

Table with columns for space (100/200/300/400/500/600/800/1000) and rates for different durations (1 week, 2 weeks, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year).

Business and professional cards

ten lines or less space, per annum, ten dollars. Local advertisements at statute rates. "Editorial local notices" fifteen cents a line each insertion. "Local notices" five cents a line each insertion. "Advertisements classified as 'Special notices'" five cents a line first insertion, three cents a line each subsequent insertion.

Nebraska.

To a casual observer of maps, as well as to the traveler by rail, very little correct knowledge can be acquired of the rich soil, salubrious climate, pure water advantages and resources of a state like Nebraska. The soil must be examined by scientific analysis or cultivated by the farmer to know what character of crops it will produce. Both these tests have been applied, and the fact of their richness and durability is no longer doubted; it has been pronounced under a careful analysis, approved by the authority of the state, to be the richest soil in the world, and ranging in thickness from 5 to 150, and even 200 feet. This investigation shows that over eighty per cent. of the formation is finely comminuted silica, so fine that its true character can only be detected under a microscope. Ten per cent. of its substance is made up of carbonates and phosphates of lime. There are some small amounts of alkaline matter, iron and alumina; the result being a soil that can never be exhausted until every hill and valley which composes it is entirely worn away. The richer surface soil overlies the sub soil, and it is from 18 inches to 3 and 4, and even 6 feet thick.

The next evidence of the richness of Nebraska soil is obtained from the crops raised by actual cultivation. It is not unusual with the corn crop to produce from 70 pounds of ears 60 to 63 pounds of shelled corn, or four to seven pounds over the standard, the general average of production, with average farm cultivation, being 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Great varieties of wheat are grown, the yield being 15, 25 and the Polish variety yielding sometimes 30 to 35 bushels per acre; of barley a fair yield is 30 to 40 bushels; of rye, 25 to 30, oats 40 to 50 bushels. Flax produces 12 bushels per acre.

The area of the state comprises 75,995 square miles, or 46,625,800 acres, and is about as large as all the New England states, or all of Pennsylvania and half of New York. Its length is 412 miles, and its width about 300. The highest point of the boundary is about 910 feet above sea level, on the western, about 5,000. It is between the parallels of 40° and 43° north latitude, placing the state in the latitude of Pennsylvania, and southern New York, and northern California, and southern Oregon. From the eastern to the western boundary of Nebraska, there is a gradual rise in the land of about seven feet to the mile in eastern Nebraska, and from that to ten feet in the west; the eastern boundary is 910 feet above sea level, and the western about 5,000.

The coming spring bids fair, at the present time, for a large emigration from the older states and foreign countries to Nebraska, where cheap and good lands can yet be procured, either directly from the government or improved lands from those who want to make larger investments in stock. It is of the utmost importance to persons intending to locate in Nebraska that they should receive reliable and truthful information regarding the state, and especially the richness and productiveness of its soil, and in what we have written and what we may hereafter write, most of our facts are taken from a publication issued by the State, approved by Gov. Nance and F. M. Davis, Land Commissioner, and any person desiring further information by applying to S. J. Alexander, Secretary of State, at Lincoln, Neb., will doubtless be furnished with the publication which treats of Nebraska and its resources.

Two boys, each employed in a different office on Griswold street,

were yesterday licking a lot of one-cent stamps on a pile of circulars at the post office, when one of them asked: "Has your boss got back from his summer trip yet?" "Yes; has your?" "Yes. Has anybody been around to the office to welcome your boss home?" "No; he's been home three days and hasn't had a caller." "Well, I guess he's kind of second class," continued the other, as he walked on a stamp. "Over twenty folks were waiting in the office when my boss got home, and they said if he didn't straighten up them accounts they'd make him trouble right along! He hadn't hardly landed at the depot before most everybody knew he was home." —Detroit Free Press.

A man will eat soggy biscuit

twice a week without complaint, when his best girl invites him to tea. But after that girl becomes his wife, if there is the faintest indication of a touch of saleratus in them, the neighbors will think there's a racket school out for a recess by the district he makes.

The Public School Teachers.

A Massachusetts teacher writes to the National Journal of Education, describing an experiment in the school-room which seems to be successful. Instead of facing his pupils, he has his desk behind them, and thus overlooks them to great advantage. The naughty little ones, not knowing when his eye is on them, dare not whisper and play. "They have," he says, "so frequently come to grief in attempting to calculate chances, that they have concluded to make a virtue of necessity, and give up play in the school-room as unprofitable, costing more than it comes to." Another decided advantage of this system is that it completely isolates classes reciting, from the rest of the school; the recitation benches being in front of the teacher's desk, between him and the school, and the backs of the pupils towards each other, communication by look or sign is out of the question. The only special rule made is that pupils shall not look around.