

THE MAN.
Something About Jas. A. Garfield, the Republican Nominee for President.

James Abraham Garfield was born Nov. 19, 1831, in the Township of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, about fifteen miles from Cleveland. His father, Abraham Garfield, came from New York, but, like his mother, was of New England stock. James was the youngest of four children. The father died in 1833, leaving the family dependent upon a small farm and the exertions of the mother. There was nothing about the elder Garfield to distinguish him from the other plodding farmers of the rather sterile Township of Orange. No one could discern any qualities in him, which, transmitted to the next generation, might help to make a statesman, unless it was industry; but his wife, who is still living at an advanced age, was always fond of reading when she could get leisure from her hard household duties, and was a thoroughly capable woman of strong will, stern principles, and more than average force of character. Of the children no one besides James has made the slightest mark in the world. The older brother is a farmer in Michigan, and the two sisters are, I believe, farmers' wives. James had a tough time of it as a boy. He toiled hard on the farm early and late in summer, and worked at the carpenter's bench in winter. The best of it was that he liked work. There was not a lazy hair on his head. He had an absorbing ambition to get an education, and the only road open to this end seemed that of manual labor. Ready money was hard to get in those days. The Ohio canal ran not far from where he lived, and, finding that the boatmen got their pay in cash, and earned better wages than he could make at farming or carpentry, he hired out as a driver upon the tow-path, and soon got up to the dignity of holding the helm of a boat. Then he determined to ship as a sailor on the lakes, but an attack of fever and ague interfered with his plans. He was ill three months, and when he recovered he decided to go to a school called Geauga academy, in an adjoining county. His mother had saved a small sum of money, which she gave him, together with a few cooking utensils and a stock of provisions. He hired a small room and cooked his own food to make his expenses as light as possible. He paid his own way after that, never calling on his mother for any more assistance. By working at the carpenter's bench mornings and evenings and vacation times, and teaching country schools through the winter, he managed to attend the academy during the spring and fall terms, and to save a little money towards going to college. He had excellent health, a robust frame, and a capital memory, and the attempt to combine mental and physical work, which has broken down many farmer boys ambitious to get an education, did not hurt him.

GARFIELD AT COLLEGE.
When he was 23 years of age he concluded he had got about all there was to be had in the obscure cross-roads academy. He calculated that he had saved about half enough money to get through college, provided he could begin, as he hoped, with the Junior year. He got a life assurance policy and assigned it to a gentleman as security for a loan to make up the amount he lacked. In the fall of 1854 he entered the Junior class of Williams college, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1856 with the metaphysical honors of his class. I have seen a daguerreotype of him taken about this time. It represents a rather awkward youth, with a shock of light hair standing straight up from a big forehead, and a frank, thoughtful face, of a very marked German type. There is not a drop of German blood in the Garfield family, but this picture would be taken for some Fritz or Carl just over from the Fatherland.

Before he went to college Garfield had connected himself with the disciples, a sect having a numerous membership in eastern and southern Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky, where its founder, Alexander Campbell, had traveled and preached. The principal peculiarities of the denomination are their refusal to formulate their beliefs into a creed, the independence of each congregation, the hospitality and fraternal feeling of the members, and the lack of a regular ministry. When Garfield returned to Ohio it was natural that he should soon gravitate to the struggling little college of the young sect at Hiram, Portage county, near his boyhood's home. He became professor of Latin and Greek, and threw himself with the energy and industry which are leading traits of his character into the work of building up the institution. Before he had been two years in his professorship he was appointed president of the college. Hiram is a lone country village, three miles from a railroad, built upon a hill, overlooking twenty miles of cheese-making country to the southward. It contains fifty or sixty houses clustered around the green, in the center of which stands the homely red-brick college structure. Plain living and high thinking was the order of things at Hiram

College in those days. The teachers were poor, the pupils were poor, and the institution was poor, but there was a great deal of hard faithful study done, and many ambitious plans formed. The young president taught, lectured and preached, and all the time studied as diligently as any acolyte in the temple of knowledge. He frequently spoke on Sundays in the churches of the towns in the vicinity to create an interest in the college. Among the Disciples any one can preach who has a mind to, no ordination being required. From these Sunday discourses came the story that Garfield at one time was a minister. He never considered himself as such, and never had any intention of finding a career in the pulpit. His ambition, if he had any outside of the school, lay in the direction of law and politics.

HIS MARRIAGE.
During his professorship Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, daughter of a farmer in the neighborhood, whose acquaintance he had made while at the academy, where she was also a pupil. She was a quiet, thoughtful girl, of singularly sweet and refined disposition, fond of study and reading, possessing a warm heart and a mind with the capacity of steady growth. The marriage was a love affair on both sides and has been a thoroughly happy one. Much of Gen. Garfield's subsequent success in life may be attributed to the never-failing sympathy and intellectual companionship of his wife and the stimulus of a loving home circle. The young couple bought a neat little cottage fronting on the college campus and began their wedded life poor and in debt, but with brave hearts.

In 1859 the college president was elected to the state senate from the counties of Portage and Summit. He did not resign his presidency, because he looked upon a few months in the legislature as an episode not likely to change the course of his life. But the war came to alter his plans. During the winter of 1861 he was active in the passage of measures for arming the state militia, and his eloquence and energy made him a conspicuous leader of the Union party. Early in the summer of 1861 he was elected colonel of an infantry regiment (the Forty-second) raised in Northern Ohio, many of the soldiers in which had been students at Hiram. He took the field in Eastern Kentucky, was soon put in command of a brigade, and by making one of the hardest marches ever made by recruits, surprised and routed the rebel forces, under Humphrey Marshall, at Pickett's.

From Eastern Kentucky Gen. Garfield was transferred to Louisville, and from that place hastened to join the army of Gen. Duell, which he reached with his brigade in time to participate in the second day's fighting at Pittsburg Landing. He took part in the siege of Corinth and in the operation along the Memphis and Charleston railroad. In January, 1863, he was appointed chief of staff of the army of the Cumberland, and bore a prominent share in all the campaigns of Middle Tennessee in the spring and summer of that year. His last conspicuous military service was at the battle of Chickamauga. For his conduct in that battle he was appointed to a major-generalship. It is said that he wrote all the orders given to the army that day, and submitted them to Gen. Rosecrans for approval, save one. The one he did not write was the fatal order to Gen. Wood, which was so worded as not to correctly convey the meaning of the commanding general, and which caused the destruction of the right wing of the army.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS.
The congressional district in which Garfield lived was the one long made famous by Joshua R. Giddings. The old anti-slavery champion grew careless of the arts of politics towards the end of his career, and came to look upon a nomination and re-election as a matter of course. His overconfidence was taken advantage of in 1858 by an ambitious lawyer named Hutchins to carry a convention against him. The friends of Giddings never forgave Hutchins, and cast about for a means of defeating him. The old man himself was comfortably quartered in his consulate at Montreal, and did not care to make a fight to get back to congress. So his supporters made use of the popularity of Gen. Garfield and nominated him while he was in the field without asking his consent. That was in 1862. When he heard of the nomination Garfield reflected that it would be fifteen months before the congress would meet to which he would be elected, and believing, as did every one else, that the war could not possibly last a year longer, concluded to accept. I have often heard him express regret that he did not help fight the war through, and say that he never would have left the army to go to congress had he foreseen that the struggle would continue beyond the year 1863. He continued his military service up to the time congress met.

On entering congress in December, 1863, Gen. Garfield was placed upon the committee on military affairs, with Scheuck and Farnsworth, who were also fresh from the field. He took an active part in the debates of the house, and won a recognition which few new members

succeeded in gaining. He was not popular among his fellow-members during his first term. They thought him something of a pedant because he sometimes showed his scholarship in his speeches, and they were jealous of his prominence. His solid attainments and able social qualities enabled him to overcome this prejudice during his second term, and he became on terms of close friendship with the best men in both houses. His committee service during his second term was on the ways and means, which was quite to his liking, for it gave him an opportunity to prosecute the studies in finance and political economy which he had always felt a fondness for. He was a hard worker and a great reader in his days, going home with his arms full of books from the congressional library and sitting up late nights to read them. It was then that he laid the foundations of the convictions on the subject of national finance which he has since held to firmly amid all the storms of political agitation. He was renominated in 1864, without opposition, but in 1866 Mr. Hutchins, whom he had supplanted, made an effort to defeat him. Hutchins canvassed the district thoroughly, but the convention nominated Garfield by acclamation. He has had no opposition since in his own party. In 1872 the liberals and democrats united to beat him, but his majority was larger than ever. In 1874 the greenbackers and democrats combined and put up a popular soldier against him, but they made no impression on the result. The Ashtabula district, as it is generally called, is the most faithful to its representatives of any in the north. It has had but four members in half a century.

HIS WORK IN CONGRESS.
In the fortieth congress Gen. Garfield was chairman of the committee on military affairs. In the forty-first he was given the chairmanship of banking and currency, which he liked much better, because it was in the line of his financial studies. His next promotion was to the chairmanship of the appropriations committee, which he held until the democrats came into power in the house in 1875. His chief work on that committee was a steady and judicious reduction of the expenses of the government. In all the political struggles in congress he has borne a leading part, his clear, vigorous and moderate style of argument making him one of the most effective debaters in either house.

When James G. Blaine went to the senate in 1877 the mantle of republican leadership in the house was by common consent placed on Garfield, and he has worn it ever since. In January last Gen. Garfield was elected to the senate to the seat which will be vacated by Allen G. Thurman on the 4th of March, 1881. He received the unanimous vote of the republican caucus, an honor never given to any man of any party in the state of Ohio. Since his election he has been the recipient of many complimentary manifestations in Washington and in Ohio.

GARFIELD AS A LEADER.
As a leader in the house he is more cautious and less dashing than Blaine, and his judicial turn of mind makes him too prone to look for two sides of a question for him to be an efficient partisan. When the issue fairly touches his convictions, however, he becomes thoroughly aroused and strikes tremendous blows. Blaine's tactics were to continually harass the enemy by sharp-shooting surprises and picket firing. Garfield waits for an opportunity to deliver a pitched battle, and his generalship is shown to best advantage when the fight is a fair one and waged on grounds where each party think itself strongest. Then his solid shot of argument are exceedingly effective. On the stump Garfield is one of the very best orators in the republican party. He has a good voice, an air of evident sincerity, great clearness and vigor of statement, and a way of knitting his arguments together so as to make a speech deepen its impression on the mind of the hearer until the climax is reached.

Of his industry and studious habits a great deal might be said, but a single illustration will have to suffice here. Once during the busiest part of a very busy session at Washington I found him in his library, behind a big barricade of books. This was no unusual sight, but when I glanced at the volumes I saw that they were all different editions of Horace, or books relating to that poet. "I find I am overworked, and need recreation," said the General. "Now, my theory is that the best way to rest the mind is not to let it be idle, but to put it at something quite outside of the ordinary line of its employment. So I am resting by learning all the congressional library can show about Horace and the various editions and translations of his poems."

GARFIELD AT HOME.
Gen. Garfield is the possessor of two homes, and his family migrates twice a year. Some ten years ago, finding how unsatisfactory life was in hotels and boarding-houses, he bought a lot of ground on the corner of Thirteenth and I streets, in Washington, and with money borrowed of a friend, built a plain, substantial three-story house. A wing was extended afterward to make room for the fast-growing library. The mon-

ey was repaid in time, and was probably saved in part from what would otherwise have gone to landlords. The children grew up in pleasant home surroundings, and the house became a center of much simple and cordial hospitality. Five or six years ago the little cottage in Hiram was sold, and for a time the only residence the Garfields had in this district was a summer house he built on Little Mountain, a bold elevation in Lake county, which commands a view of thirty miles of rich farming country stretched along the shore of Lake Erie. Three years ago he bought a farm in Mentor, in the same county, lying on both sides of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. Here his family spend all the time when he is free from his duties in Washington. The farm house is a low, old-fashioned, story-and-a-half building, but its limited accommodations have been supplemented by numerous outbuildings, one of which General Garfield uses for office and library purposes. The farm contains about 120 acres of excellent land, in a high state of cultivation, and the congressman finds a recreation, of which he never tires, in directing the field work and making improvements in the buildings, fences and orchards. Cleveland is only twenty-five miles away; there is a postoffice and railway station within half a mile, and the pretty country town of Painesville is but five miles distant. One of the pleasures of summer life on the Garfield farm is a drive of two miles through the woods to the lake shore and a bath in the breakers.

Gen. Garfield has five children living, and has lost two, who died in infancy. The two older boys, Harry and James, are now at school in New Hampshire. Mary, or Molly, as everybody calls her, is a handsome, rosy-cheeked girl of about twelve. The two younger boys are named Irwin and Abram. The general's mother is still living and has long been a member of his family. She is an intelligent, energetic old lady, with a clear head and a strong will, who keeps well posted in the news of the day, and is very proud of her son's career, though more liberal of criticism than of praise.

NEW STORE!
JOHN WIGGINS,
HERMAN OELBRICH & BRO.,
(Successors to HENRY & BRO.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
All customers of the old firm are cordially invited to continue their patronage, the same as heretofore; together with as many new customers as wish to purchase

HARDWARE,
GOOD GOODS
For the Least Money.
STOVES,
This Space is Reserved

IRON, TINWARE,
GREISEN BROS.,
Boots and Shoes.
SPICE & NORTH,
General Agents for the Sale of

Wagon Material
Real Estate.
Union Pacific, and Midland Pacific R. R. Lands for sale at \$3,000 to \$10,000 per acre for cash, or on five or ten year time, in annual payments to suit purchasers. We have also a large and choice lot of other lands, improved and unimproved, for sale at low price and on reasonable terms. Also business and residence lots in the city. We keep a complete abstract of title to all real estate in Platte County.

COLUMBUS, NEB.
EAGLE MILLS,
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.

1870. 1880.
Colombus Journal
Is conducted as a
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to the best mutual interests of its readers and its publishers. Published at Columbus, Platte county, the centre of the agricultural portion of Nebraska, it is read by hundreds of people east who are looking towards Nebraska as their future home. Its subscribers in Nebraska are the staunch, solid portion of the community, as is evidenced by the fact that the JOURNAL has never contained a "dun" against them, and by the other fact that

ADVERTISING
In its columns always brings its reward. Business is business, and those who wish to reach the solid people of Central Nebraska will find the columns of the JOURNAL a splendid medium.

JOB WORK
Of all kinds neatly and quickly done, at fair prices. This species of printing is nearly always wanted in a hurry, and, knowing this fact, we have so provided for it that we can furnish envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, circulars, posters, etc., etc., on very short notice, and promptly on time as we promise.

SUBSCRIPTION.
1 copy per annum \$2.00
" Six months 1.00
" Three months50
Single copy sent to any address in the United States for 5 cts.

M. K. TURNER & CO.,
Columbus, Nebraska.
MAKE THE CHILDREN HAPPY!
\$1.50 THE NURSERY \$1.50
Now is the time to subscribe for this
BEST ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE
FOR THE YOUNG.
Its success has been continued and unexampled.
Examine it! Subscribe for it!
The Columbus Journal
And THE NURSERY, both post-paid, one year, \$2.10. If you wish THE NURSERY, send \$1.50 to John L. Storey, 29 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass. If you desire both, send by money order, \$3.10 to M. K. Turner & Co., Columbus, Neb.

\$1500
TO \$600 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many made more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for the money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth \$5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 481-y

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.

UNION PACIFIC
LAND OFFICE,
SAMUEL C. SMITH Agent,
ATTENDS TO ALL BUSINESS pertaining to a general Real Estate Agency and Notary Public. Has instructions and blanks furnished by United States Land Office for making final proof on Homesteads, thereby saving a trip to Grand Island. Has a large number of farms, city lots and all lands belonging to U. S. R. R. in Platte and adjoining counties for sale very cheap. Attend to contesting claims before U. S. Land office.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER,
Messrs. MCBRIDE & DRUSE, publishers of the Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Neb., are making that paper a grand good thing for our country people, and are ably seconded by Ex-Governor Furnas, at the head of the Horticultural department, and Geo. M. Hawley at the head of the Grange department. It ranks with any agricultural publication in the world. A copy of the Farmer may be seen by calling at this office, or by sending stamp to the publishers. The subscription price of the Farmer has been reduced to \$1.50, and can be had by calling at this office, or we are clubbing it to our paper—both for one year—at the very low price of \$3.00.

\$66
A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try this thing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have a cash chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 481-y

FARMERS!
BE OF GOOD CHEER. Let not the low prices of your products discourage you, but rather limit your expenses to your resources. You can do so by stopping at the new home of your fellow farmer, where you can find good accommodations cheap. For lay out team for one night and day, 25 cts. A room furnished with a cook stove and bunk, in connection with the stable, for those wishing can be accommodated at the house of the undersigned at the following rates: Meals 25 cents; beds 10 cents. J. B. SENECALE, 1/2 mile east of Gerrard's Corral

\$300
A MONTH guaranteed. \$12 a day at home made by you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at any thing else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 481-y

Wm. Bask while endeavoring to pen up some hogs, the other day, set his hay stack on fire through sparks from his pipe. Luckily the wind blew the fire away from his stable and corn bin or they too, would have been destroyed. This is another warning to farmers not to smoke while working around their premises.—Madison Chronicle.

Charity giveth itself rich, but covetousness hoards itself poor.
He that pelts every barking dog must pick a great many stones.