THE JOURNAL.

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The Columbus Journal.

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CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

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

STATE DIRECTORY:

ALBINUS NANCE, Governor, Lincoln.
S. J. Alexander, Secretary of State.
F. W. Liedtke, Auditor, Lincoln.
G. M. Bartlett, Treasurer, Lincoln.
C. J. Dilworth, Attorney-General.
S. R. Thompson, Supt. Public Instruc.
H. C. Dawson, Warden of Penitentiary.
W. W. Abbey, C. H. Gould, } Prison Inspectors.
Dr. J. G. Davis, Prison Physician.
H. P. Mathewson, Supt. Insane Asylum.

JUDICIARY:

S. Maxwell, Chief Justice,
George B. Lake, Amasa Cobb, } Associate Judges.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

G. W. Post, Judge, York.
M. B. Reese, District Attorney, Wahoo.

LAND OFFICERS:

M. B. Hoxie, Register, Grand Island.
Wm. Anyan, Receiver, Grand Island.

COUNTY DIRECTORY:

J. G. Higgins, County Judge.
John Stauffer, County Clerk.
J. W. Early, Treasurer.
Benj. Spielman, Sheriff.
R. L. Rossiter, Surveyor.
John Walker, John Wise, M. Maher, } County Commissioners.
Dr. A. Heintz, Coroner.
S. L. Barrett, Supt. of Schools.
G. B. Bailey, Byron Millett, } Justices of the Peace.
Charles Wake, Constable.

CITY DIRECTORY:

J. P. Becker, Mayor.
H. J. Hudson, Clerk.
C. A. Newman, Treasurer.
Geo. G. Bowman, Police Judge
J. G. Routson, Engineer.

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2d Ward—Wm. Lamb. S. S. McAllister.
3d Ward—G. W. Clother. Phil. Cain.

Columbus Post Office.

Open on Sundays from 11 A. M. to 12 M. and from 4:30 to 6 P. M. Business hours except Sunday 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Eastern mails close at 11 A. M.
Western mails close at 4:15 P. M.
Mail leaves Columbus for Madison and Norfolk, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 7 A. M. Arrives at 6 P. M.
For Monroe, Genoa, Waterville and Albion, daily except Sunday 6 A. M. Arrive, same, 6 P. M.
For Postville, Farral, Oakdale and Newman's Grove, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M. Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 P. M.
For Shell Creek, Creston and Stanton, on Mondays 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.
For St. Anthony, Prairie Hill and St. Bernard, Fridays, 9 A. M. Arrives Saturdays, 3 P. M.

U. P. Time Table.

Eastward Bound.

Emigrant, No. 6, leaves at		6:25 a. m.
Passeng'r, " 4,	" "	11:06 a. m.
Freight, " 8,	" "	2:15 p. m.
Freight, " 10,	" "	4:30 a. m.

Westward Bound.

Freight, No. 5, leaves at		2:00 p. m.
Passeng'r, " 3,	" "	4:27 p. m.
Freight, " 9,	" "	6:00 p. m.
Emigrant, " 7,	" "	1:30 a. m.

Every day except Saturday the three lines leading to Chicago connect with U. P. trains at Omaha. On Saturdays there will be but one train a day, as shown by the following schedule:

A. & N. TIME TABLE.

Leaves Columbus,	8:30	A. M.
" Platte,	9:00	"
" David City,	9:25	"
" Garrison,	9:40	"
" Ulysses,	10:03	"
" Staplehurst,	10:19	"
" Seward,	10:37	"
" Ruby,	10:53	"
" Milford.	11:06	"
" Pleasant Dale,	11:22	"
" Emerald,	11:40	"
Arrives at Lincoln,	12:00	M.

Leaves Lincoln at 1 P. M. and arrives in Columbus 4:45 P. M.

O., N. & B. H. ROAD.

Bound north.		*Bound south.*	
Jackson	4:35 P.M.	Norfolk	6:20 A. M.
LostCreek	5:30 "	Munson	6:57 "
Pl. Centre	5:57 "	Madison	7:45 "
Humphrey	6:31 "	Humphrey	8:34 "
Madison	7:40 "	Pl. Centre	9:28 "
Munson	8:28 "	LostCreek	9:55 "
Norfolk	8:55 "	Jackson	10:30 "

The departure from Jackson will be governed by the arrival there of the U. P. express train.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

Cards under this heading will be inserted for $3 a year.

G. A. R.—Baker Post No. 9, Department of Nebraska, meets every second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month in Knights of Honor Hall, Columbus.

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D. D. WADSWORTH, Adj't.
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Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

N. MILLETT & SON,

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TOYS, NOTIONS, BASE BALLS AND BATS,

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We are pleased to invite the attention of the public to the fact that we have just received a car load of Wagons and Buggies of all descriptions, and that we are the sole agents for the counties of Platte, Butler, Boone, Madison, Merrick, Polk and York, for the celebrated

CORTLAND WAGON COMP'Y,

of Cortland, New York, and that we are offering these wagons cheaper than any other wagon built of same material, style and finish can be sold for in this county.
Send for Catalogue and Price-list.

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HAVE the agency for this celebrated wind mill, and will also sell pumps, and make repairs on pumps and mills. The **Hazen** is better governed than any other, more durable, will run longer, go in as little wind and in greater than any other, and gives the best of satisfaction. See the one at the Grand Pacific, and call on us opposite the post-office. 527-x

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150 acres of good land, 80 acres under cultivation, a good house one and a half story high, a good stock range, plenty of water, and good hay land. Two miles east of Columbus. Inquire at the **Pioneer Bakery.** 473-6m

A CREDULOUS WOMAN.

BY WM. H. MAHER.

My wife is a woman of wonderful faith. If the standard of an average person is a grain of mustard seed, then I could conscientiously say my wife's faith is equal to a Hubbard squash. She is certainly a woman of whom it can be said, she walks by faith and not by sight. To attempt to tell all that she believes in would require more time than I have at my disposal, or ever hope to have. I might mention, off hand, that she believes in the daily papers, in the incorruptibility of politicians, in Beecher, in Bob Ingersoll, in Barnum, and in—me!

When circumstances compel me to leave her between the acts at the opera, and I return with a clove between my teeth, remarking that I had the toothache, horses could not compel her to doubt that clove. When I am late getting home, and incidentally remark that I had a customer who was going away on a late train, and that I kept him company, our minister could not shake her faith in that customer, not even though he was to swear that with his own eyes he saw me come out from the club. In this respect she is a model wife, and I would advise the marriageable young men to search for a copy.

But there are occasions when she is provokingly taken in by her fellow creatures. There is not a tramp between New York and Chicago who does not have our house very prominently displayed on his map. I fancied at one time that there must be marks on the streets pointing to our back door, and at great expense for wine, cigars and oysters I had an ordinance passed by our City Council to have every tree and piece of board within three squares of me whitewashed or painted; but it has done no good, the tramps come in droves as they did before.

While painting my own fence I came across some hieroglyphics on a back gate that looked suspicious, and I covered them with six coats of paint, rejoicing all the while at thus getting one diary out of the way. But my ice man brought suit against me next morning for destroying his account with us, and before I could arrange to defend I found he had been to see my wife, who had settled with him. When she showed me the receipt in full, and began expatiating on the more Christian way of arbitrating than going to law, I endeavored to show her that it was morally impossible that we could have used 138¾ pounds of ice every day for seven months, but she would not listen to me. That odd one-quarter is what binds her faith to the ice man; it is evidence to her mind that he is a conscientious man.

While she is a woman who has the very highest respect for the laws, so much so that she allows her cook to give her favorite policeman a warm supper every night, and the nurse to give her favorite a warm dinner every day, still no man can whisper smuggled goods but that she begins to finger her purse. We have as many linen towels and sheets laid away for the time that our girl shall be married as ever Mrs. Toodles had for the future Mrs. Thompson 'with a p.' I have taken her to Witter's and had him show her that her Irish linen was bought from him at about the one-half what she had paid for it, but she smiled at me on our way home as if she really pitied me for letting myself be so easily gulled by such a story.

We have thirteen patent lamp burners laid away on the library shelves. What earthly good they can ever be to us I do not know, as we have no lamps and have no thoughts of changing from gas to oil. But my wife has seen some good reason why she should buy them, and I am determined to let her go on so I can form a cabinet to show the steady improvement in lamp burners.

I have had reason to rejoice that jewelry was cheap. Our religious papers have been full of advertisements of 50-cent solid gold thimbles and 25-cent diamond studs. What she might have thought if those advertisements had been in any other class of papers I cannot tell, but being in our church journal there could be no doubt about them. She sent for a bracelet for the babe—'handsomely chased, solid gold, and only sent to the subscriber of this paper,' the advertisement read, and all for $1.05. It came and was put on the baby at once with much feminine joy. Our baby is at the age when she delights to put everything in her mouth. She put her wrist in her mouth and when next we saw the 'solid gold' it was sticking to the baby's teeth, while the 'handsomely chased bracelet' was as black as my boots. I suggested suing the proprietors of the religious paper, but she promptly informed me that she did not blame them or any one else.

I was getting reconciled to all these mishaps, for the money she wasted was her own, and she has a right to do with it as she likes; but every now and then I find her taken in by such unblushing frauds that I can only ease my feelings by attending a caucus or temperance meeting. When I went home this noon I knew by her interested face that she had a story to tell.

'I have been hearing of the yellow fever sufferers,' said she at once, 'and I think we're to blame for not having contributed more to their relief.'

'Who's been here?' I asked.

'A man who has just come from that country. And only think of it dear, he is the only one left out of a family of eleven. He lost his wife and eight children, and a grandmother, and was reduced from competency to beggary.'

'How much did you give him?' I asked dryly.

'I didn't give him anything.'

'Then he wasn't collecting,' said I surprised.

'No, he wasn't collecting, so you need not get off any cheap wit.'

'Well, what was he doing? He wasn't telling his story from door to door just to pass away time was he?'

'He was earning his living; I bought three nutmeg graters from him, and I think you will say they are the nicest little machines you ever saw. I know I had no need of three,' said she, hastily, as if she saw a remark about them on my tongue, 'but I thought we would put one in the next missionary box for Kansas, as probably they do not have many of the comforts of life out there, and I think Mrs. Peters will like one. The other will save enough nutmegs in one day to pay for itself; just see how it will work off the last bit of nutmeg.

During all this I had been getting into a white heat.

'My dear,' said I (I always say 'My dear' when I am particularly exasperated); 'My dear'--and I always treat my wife with the greatest politeness, for only in that way can husband and wife preserve mutual respect—'My dear, the humbug does not exist that you do not believe in. It is only wasting words to talk with you about your foolish bargains, but I will show you how you have been gulled again for the thousandth time. What did you pay for nutmeg graters?'

'Twenty-five cents each, and you can run them down all you please, I don't care. I did not buy them because I wanted them, I did it to help the man. When the man told me that he had lost his family and that he was working to build a monument over his grandmother's grave, I'd bought the graters if they were not good for anything; but they are good for I have tried them, so there!'

'Was the man a tall lean one?' I asked.

'Yes.'

'Had a white plug hat with crape around it?'

'Yes.'

'And he had lost a grandmother, had he?'

'I will not stop to hear any of your wit,' said she with a fine scorn. 'You never have anything but poor jokes when I tell you about the misery and sorrow in the world.'

'You ridiculous woman,' said I, 'I've nothing to say against the graters, they are good enough; what is more to the purpose, they came out of my store and were sold at 75 cents a dozen. I sold such a man as you describe a dozen this morning, and just as I came away he was in for another dozen. As he was paying for them I heard him tell the clerk that business was looking up, for he had sold three to one woman who had bought them because he had lost his grandmother. Just think how ridiculous you are, when such creatures can laugh at you.'

But she had gone away. She doesn't believe one word of it; thinks it is one of my jokes, and, ten to one, she will put one of those graters in my stocking on Christmas eve. But if she does I'll—well I will tell you when the time comes.

French View of Americans.

A new French novel devotes considerable space to American life, assuring its readers that in the states west of the Mississippi the ladies of the highest fashion retire to the Rocky mountains to hunt grizzly bears, and that they proudly adorn themselves with necklaces of the claws of these animals as trophies of their prowess. It also informs its readers that Ohio girls ride wild horses, wear high boots and hunt rattlesnakes, while the heiress in Minnesota works in the harvest field.—*Literary Notes.*

Some Reminiscences.

In March of 1871, four days before the day fixed for the adjournment of congress by a joint resolution passed by both houses, Allen P. Huggins, then a revenue officer in Mississippi, reported in person to Secretary Boutwell, of the treasury department, having been driven from his district by the Ku-Klux. The stalwarts had tried in every possible form to get through congress some measure that would more perfectly protect the interests of the government in the then Ku-Klux raided south, but without avail. The republicans even wavered and were divided among themselves, and congress was on the eve of adjournment. Col. Huggins was not a stranger to all the members of Congress. He was personally known to all of the Mississippi delegation and to most of the Michigan members, as he had served during the war with credit in a Michigan regiment and was known to be a reliable, upright Christian man. Secretary Boutwell fully indorsed his officer as perfectly reliable and trustworthy. The outrage upon Mr. Huggins soon got sounded abroad at the capital, and the newspaper reporters were soon with him, and his story became the property of the public, and while some nine years have elapsed, it will still be fresh in the minds of many of our readers. It was briefly as follows: On the 9th of March, 1871, Mr. Huggins went from his office at Aberdeen, Miss., ten miles into the country upon official business. Not being able to return to Aberdeen that night, he went to the house of a friend for entertainment. At 10 o'clock at night the house was surrounded by some 120 armed and masked men. The host was aroused and a demand made upon him to produce the officer, Huggins.

The noise and confusion soon aroused the whole household. Mr. Huggins, with the rest, hearing the demand from the Ku-Klux for him, in his room, he informed them that they would have to take him if they wanted him, as he would not voluntarily surrender himself to them. The marauders finding him decided, set fire to the house, and to save his friend's house and family, he surrendered. They demanded of him in the yard before they had used any violence, that he should promise them to leave the county and state forever within three days. This Mr. Huggins promptly refused to do. They then rushed upon him, and took him over one-fourth of a mile from the house, when they stripped him to his shirt and again made a demand that he comply with their orders and leave the country. He again refused. They then proceeded to violence, giving him over one hundred lashes, which he remembers. He became insensible under their torture, and was left by them for dead. He does not know all that they did, but no bones were broken, and no permanent injury sustained, and is to-day as strong and hearty and full of fight as any of his persecutors.

Such was the story of this outraged United States officer. Many of the wavering members of congress called upon him. President Grant sent for him and heard his story from his own lips and in his own words, and the same evening sent a special message to congress stating that the disturbed condition of the southern states needed attention; that his officers were driven from their posts, and with existing laws he feared he could not correct the evil, and advised that such measures be taken to enable him to enforce law and order. Such was the import of the message. Both houses of congress voted to rescind the adjournment motion, and some two months were spent in perfecting the enforcement act.

As soon as the act passed, Col. Huggins returned to his district, and under its provisions most perfectly restored order throughout its borders. He arrested, himself, some 200 Ku-Klux. In 1875 the Mississippi plan was organized and operated by the white leagues or color liners in that State. The violence and outrages committed by the Ku-Klux was under mask and in the night. Mr. Huggins states that all the difference between the Ku-Klux and the color liners is that the Ku-Klux was composed of a portion only of the white Democrats of the State, banded together and masked that they might, by night, deprive the Republicans of the State of every civil and political right dear to American citizens, while the color liners or White League, threw off all mask and was composed of the entire white Democratic population of the State and had precisely the same object and aims as the Ku-Klux, and all banded together under oath to protect one another, even in the murder of Republicans. Col. Huggins who made so gallant a fight with the Ku-Klux, found it impossible to contend, not only in the night but daylight, not only with a few but with every white Democrat that he met, and even he succumbed, gave up the struggle for his rights and left the country.—*Topeka Commonwealth.*

The above named gentleman is a resident of this city, and those who doubt the condition of the south as portrayed by republicans can very easily be assured of the truth by a conversation with Mr. H.

Why the Democratic Party Opposed the Homestead Law.

A farmer, himself a democrat, surprised one of his democratic friends a few days since, by saying: "I am going to vote for Garfield, sir. I just found out the other day that the republican party gave me my homestead. You needn't say a word. I have always voted the democratic ticket, but I am going to vote now with the party that gave me my homestead. The woods and the prairies are full of men who will vote in the same way."

This local item taken from the Sutton *Register* is worthy of more than passing notice. It calls up the history of the homestead law, and suggests a train of thought full of interest to the student of American progress.

Why had not the democratic party given to the country such a law long before the republican party came into power? The simple answer is, that the dominant wing of that party would not permit such legislation. There were men in the democratic party who saw the beneficence of such a law, and would gladly have worked—did work—for its realization; but the southern democrats would not listen for a moment to any legislation that wo'd open up the lands of the sunny south to the plebean—mudsill—or, that would open up the great north and west to the homesteader, who, by virtue of his surroundings, would become haters of slavery, and therefore opposed to the party whose policy and measures southern democrats wholly dictated. The aristocratic land-holder and slave owner of the south would not—dared not—favor the idea of a homestead law. Consequently the measure was repeatedly voted down by a democratic congress.

When the republicans came into power, the laboring man's friend came into power, and immediately set to work to ameliorate the condition of MAN. Not the white man, not the rich man, but man as such. The organic idea of the party was that the United States Government was "of the people, by the people and for the people." Therefore, whatever legislation was for the public good received its prompt and unwavering support.

The same animus, the same moving principle that impelled the republican party to approve the emancipation proclamation, to pass the civil rights bill, to originate the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments, prompted the homestead law. All the great acts of the republican party in the interest of man were the legitimate offspring of the same liberty-loving principle.

Every democrat who is able to think, cares to think, should study the history of his party. He should do this especially at this time, as it will not be long ere he will be called upon for his suffrage to place in power the party that never dared to utter a word nor do an act in the interest of true liberty or universal man.—*Sidney Plaindealer.*

Why American Girls are in Demand in Italy.

A young American prima donna, who has just arrived home from Italy, tells this pleasant story of herself, and laughs heartily over it. She says American girls have all the titled lovers they want in Italy, and that she herself had seventeen offers, notwithstanding she regarded herself as an ordinary person. She had a curiosity to test her last lover, so she allowed him to call several times; the Count, imagining that he could have everything his own way, finally said to her: "Signora, how much money have you got?" "Well, she replied, "after all my debts are paid, I may have 2½ francs left." She has not seen his Countship since.

"Not one American woman in twenty-five can walk five miles," says an English physician. See here, Doc., you just show an American woman a street five miles long, with bonnet stores every ten rods, and see if she can't walk the whole distance.

Rates of Advertising.

Space.	1w	2w	1mo	3m	6m	1yr
1col'mn	$12.00	$20	$25	$35	$60	$100
½ "	8.00	12	15	20	35	60
⅓ "	6.00	9	12	15	20	35
4 inches	5.25	7.50	11	14	15	27
3 "	4.50	6.75	10	12	15	20
1 "	1.50	2.25	4	5	8	10

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

Election of U. S. Senator by the People.

According to the constitution and the laws of Nebraska the people of this State will be called upon to elect a United States senator by ballot at the next November election. Until quite recently this idea has been hooted at as ridiculous in the extreme by many of the politicians, because they say the United States law regulates that and no act of the State can change it. Let us look at it squarely and see if it might not be well for us to follow the State law as long as it does not conflict with the national law. The constitution of the State reads:

"The legislature may provide that at the general election immediately preceding the expiration of the term of the United States senator from this state, the electors may by ballot, express their preference for some person for the office of United States senator. The votes cast for such candidates shall be canvassed and returned in the same manner as for State offices."

This clause of our constitution was voted upon separately and it was the will of the people, independent of all other questions, that this should become a part of the organic law of the land.

Then again, the last legislature passed a law, not simply permitting, but ordering that this vote be taken —*Election Laws, Laws of Nebraska, 1879, p. 242, sec. 9, reads:*

SEC. 9. At the general election immediately preceding the expiration of the term of a United States senator from this state the electors shall by ballot, express their preference for some person for the office of United States senator. The votes to be canvassed and returned in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 51. Same act provides that this vote shall be canvassed and sealed and sent to the Speaker of the House.

Thus it will be seen that the constitution allows it and the law orders it, and in the face of all this it seems like folly to attempt to ignore the question. And if the people are to vote, there is but one rational way to get at it and that is by each party placing a candidate in the field at their convention the same as all other state offices. In the event there should be no organization on the part of the republicans might not the democrats secure the largest number of votes for their man and might not a democratic senate admit him as the legally elected senator from Nebraska.

It may be said that such a thing would be impossible, but we say that anything is possible with a democratic senate. To nominate and elect a senator can possibly do no harm. The delegates can be elected with that understanding. And if any man is elected by the people at the ballot box next November, it will be safe to calculate that the election will be ratified by the legislature next winter. This action on the part of the people would be a blessing to the State in more ways than one. It would divide questions of law-making and senator-electing, and one-third of the time allowed the legislature for the purpose of enacting laws would not be consumed in electing a U. S. senator, and votes on legislation and appropriation bills would not be traded off in advance.

By all means nominate a U. S. senator, and vote for him next November, as the law and the constitution contemplate. The people of the State know as well as the legislature what they want, and this election is as safe in their hands as anywhere. —*Lincoln Globe.*

At a time when all the American colonies together contained a population of 3,000,000, Dr. Samuel Johnson said of London, "The man who is tired of it is tired of existence." If this was a true saying then how much more true is it today! According to the last census of London, when compared with the most recent returns of the inhabitants of New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston and Cincinnati, the united populations of these six American cities just about equal the population of the British capital.

The fountain of content must spring up in the mind, and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own disposition will waste his life in fruitless efforts, and multiply the griefs that he purposes to remove.

We shall not scomplish much without zeal and enterprise. But the mistake is often made by supposing that zeal is hurry, rush, recklessness, and indifference. It is not so; steady momentum is often more effective than unrestrained vigor.

A man has no more right to say an uncivil thing than to act one; no more right to say a rude thing to a man than to knock him down.