Garfield on War Memories.

ED. JOURNAL:—With the consent of the writer I send you an extract from a letter received in July last from Rev. C. C. Starbuck, who is so well known to your readers as to make any comments of mine out of place.

"Last Saturday I went up to Painesville. on the Lake, 10 miles above here (Clarendon, O.,) a beautiful and wealthy city of some 12,000 inhabitants, to attend the celebration of Independence, and the dedication of the soldiers monument, a shaft of granite about 40 feet high, surmounted by an ever vigilant sentinel.

My friend, Governor Cox, delivered the oration, which as also graced by the presence of our candidate, who lives a little way from Painesville. Gen. Garfield made a brief, but very effective speech. I was much pleased with one comparison made. He said he had once been in he a house over whose door were two crossed swords, one of American and one of the English grandfather, both borne at Bunker Hill, but on different sides. Their common posterity could now live in peace under the emblems of the oppositly exhibited valor of their ancestors. The application was obvious, and as it was made by Garfield it was of course applauded, although when Gen. Cox, had just before said about the same thing the multitude stood mute. And indeed we were so plainly in the right, that it is hard to rid ourselves of the sense of some special merit above our Southern brethern in having been in the right, whereas if we had lived in Georgia we should have probably been Georgians. The true Unionists in the South are the only ones who can claim special merit.

"I am not very fond of Fourth of July celebrations in general, but last Saturday was so delightfully cool and bright, and in dedication of the soldiers monument, the interests of the present and the past were so happily blended, while the presence of our candidate brought the business of the year in so encouraging an aspect before the mind, that all this, with the many thousands that were packed in the shady park, and the singing of the choir of schoolchildren, and the animating strains of the bands that every now and then heralded some new procession from a neighboring town, made the day a thoroughly enjoyable one.

Yours, T. A. HALL.

WEST HILL, Neb.

As the now celebrated speech of Gen. Garfield has not been published in the JOURNAL, we print it herewith as a matter of historic interest. Our illustrious candidate has the faculty of making a most excellent republican speech on a public occasion without being amenable to criticism as a partisan—they breath the very spirit of patriotism.

FELLOW CITIZENS: "I cannot fail to respond on such an occasion, in the sight of such a monument to such a cause, sustained by such men. (Applause and cheers) While I have listened to what my friend said, two questions have been sweeping through my heart. One is 'what does the monument mean?' and the other 'what will the monument teach?' Let me try, and ask you to help me answer. What does the monument mean? Oh, the monument means a world of memories, and a world of deeds, and a world of tears, and a world of glories. You know, thousands know what it is to offer up your life for your country, and that is no small thing as every soldier knows. Let me put the question to you for a moment. Suppose your country, in the awful embodied form of majestic law, should stand above you and say; "I want your life; come up here on the platform and offer it," how many would walk up before that majestic presence and say, "here I am; take this life and use it for your great needs?" [Applause.] and yet almost two million of men made that answer [applause], and a monument stands yonder to commemorate their answer. That is one of its meanings.

But my friends, let me try you a little further. To give up life is much, for it is to give up wife and home and child and ambition. But let me test you this way further. Suppose this majestic form should call out to you and say: "I ask you to give up health and drag yourself, not dead, but half alive, through a miserable existence for long, long years, until you perish and die in your crippled and hopeless condition. I ask you to volunteer to do that." It calls for a higher resch of patriotism and self-sacrifice, but thousands of you soldiers did that. That is what the monumeut means also.

But let me ask you to go one step further. Suppose your country should say: "Come here on this platform and in my name and for my sake consent to be idiots." [A voice; Hear. Hear.] "Consent that your very brain and intellect shall be broken down into hopeless idiocy for my sake." How many could be found to make that venture? And yet thousands, and that with their eyes wide open to the horrible consequences, obeyed that call. And let me tell how 100,000 of our soldiers were prisoners of war, and many of them, when death was stalking near, when famine was climbing up into their hearts and idiocy was threatening all that was left of their intellects, the gates of their prison stood open every day if they would quit, desert their flag and enlist under the flag of their enemy, and out of 180,000 not two per cent. ever received the liberation from death, starvation, idiocy, and all that we might name of them; but they took all these horrors, and all these sufferings in preference to going back upon the flag of their country and the glory of its truth. [Applause.] Great God! was ever such measure of patriotism reached by any man on this earth before. [Applause.] That is what your monument means.

By the subtle chemistry that no man knows, all the blood that was shed by our brethren, all the lives that were devoted, all the grief that was felt, at last crystallized itself into granite, rendered immortal the great truth for which they died [applause], and it stands there to-day, and that is what your monument means.

Now what does it teach? What will it teach? Why, I remember the story of one of the old conquerors of Greece who, when he had travelled in his boyhood over the battlefields where Miltiades had won victories and set up trophies. Returning, he said: "These trophies of Miltiades will never let me sleep." Why? Something had taught him from the chiselled stone a lesson that he could never forget; and, fellow citizens, that silent sentinel, that crowned granite column will look down upon the boys that will walk these streets for generations to come, and will not let them sleep when their country calls them. [Applause.] More than the bugler on the field from his dead lips will go out a call that the children of Lake county will hear after the grave has covered us all and our immediate children. This is the teaching of your monument. That is its lesson; and it is the lesson of endurance for what we believe; and it is the lesson of sacrifices for what we think; the lesson of heroism for what we mean to sustain; and that lesson cannot be lost to a people like this. It is not a lesson of wrath; it is the grand, sweet, broad lesson of the immortality of the truth that we hope will soon cover as with the grand shechinah of light and glory all parts of this republic from the great lakes to the Gulf. [Applause.]

I once entered a house in old Massachusetts, where over its doors were two crossed swords. One was the sword carried by the grandfather of its owner on the field of Bunker Hill, and the other was the sword carried by the English grandsire of the wife on the same field, and the other side of the conflict. Under those crossed swords in the restored harmony of domestic peace lived a happy and contented and free family under the light of our Republican liberties. [Applause.] [Applause.]

I trust the time is not far distant when under the crossed swords and the locked shields of Americans, north and south, our people shall sleep in peace and rise in liberty, love and harmony under the union of one flag of the stars and stripes. [Applause.]

Cheap Transportation.

ED. JOURNAL:—From correspondence in your columns it appears that our people are waking up on the question of cheap transportation.

The Fillmore county delegation seem to have made a stand in the State convention, and got a *mild* plank introduced—good as far as it goes. Saline county is agitated by the same question, and in fact it is *the Question of the hour all over this State* and many other states.

In order that we may work successfully we should first have a clear understanding of what we do want, and if the writer is posted on this question our people want *Transportation and telegraphy at actual cost, the same as we get our mail matter. We want this first on trunk lines, and gradually wherever the country needs Railroads.*

In order to get cheap Transportation we have paid money, donated lands to build roads and competing roads, which roads are operated *exclusively* in the interest of their owners. Having given the money by *legislation* and raised it by *taxation* to build roads to be owned and controlled in the interest of private corporations, *to their great benefit*, let us now try to do the same for the whole people, with the same power, to be owned and controlled in the interest of the whole people, not only to their great material benefit, but the advancement towards a peaceable settlement of many other vexed questions.

This seems a good thing to do and whilst it is being accomplished let us legislate to restrict, as far as we justly can, the rates on all lines to the *minimum of profitable enterprise.* To do this it is necessary to have men in office that we can trust *not to be bought*; next that every candidate for office, *from lowest to highest*, be wholly and heartily with us. Now call them out everywhere and always on this question, make him give his views on *cheap transportation*, both before and after nomination, and do not be afraid of any objections that may be urged in the interest of monoploy, for the argument as well as the right is with our side. Respectfully,

CHUCK TAKE.

BRAINS AND BUSINESS.

General Garfield's Letter of Acceptance of the Republican Nomination.

An Able Document from an Intelligent Man.

MENTOR, O., July 13, 1 a. m.—General Garfield has forwarded the following letter of acceptance of the nomination tendered him by the republican national convention to Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts:

MENTOR, O., July 10, 1880.

Dear Sir: On the evening of the 8th of June last, I had the honor to receive from you in the presence of the committee, of which you were chairman, the official announcement that the republican national convention at Chicago had that day nominated me as their candidate for president of the United States. I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies and with a deep sense of the responsibilities it imposes. I cordially endorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the convention. Of nearly all of the subjects on which it treats my opinions are on record among the published proceedings of congress. I will venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion. Without recurring to the controversy which has been settled during the last 20 years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war, it should be said that while the republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights reserved to the states, they reject the pernicious doctrine of state supremacy which so long crippled the functions of the national government and at one time brought the union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation, with ample powers of self-preservation; that its constitution and the laws, made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its own legislature shall be created cannot be surrendered without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of government; that the national laws relating to the election of representatives in congress shall neither be violated or evaded; that every elector should be permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful vote at such an election and have it honestly counted, so that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person. The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of national well-being in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soonest restore to perfect peace those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and good will are our last possessions. But it is certain that the wounds of the war cannot be completely healed and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the constitution and the laws. Wherever the enjoyment of these rights is not assured discontent will prevail, immigration will cease and the soil and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and the consequent diminution of prosperity. The national government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put out these evils, for all the people and all the states are members of one body, and no man can suffer without injury to all. The most serious evils which now afflict the south arise from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action, so that the minority party can exercise effective and wholesome restraint on the party in power. Without such restraint party rule becomes tyrranical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the south by its great advantages of soil and climate will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases. Next in importance to freedom and justice is the popular election, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained, unless its interests are intrusted to the states and the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the states in supporting the common schools; but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the resources of the nation or the states for support of sectional schools. The separation of the church and the state in everything relating to taxation should be absolute. On the subject of the national finances my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured, and the rate of annual interest has been reduced by refunding, that rigid economy in expenditures and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal of the debt will gradually and certainly free the people from its burden and close with honor the financial chapter of the war. At the same time the government can provide for all ordinary expenditures and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldiers of the Union and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defense. The resumption of specie payment, which the republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the government and business of the country. Our paper currency is now as national as the flag, and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin, but has brought into use our store of gold and silver. The circulating medium is more abundant than ever before, we need only to maintain the equality of our dollars to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which none can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by some violent changes of doubtful financial experiments.

In reference to our custom laws, a policy should be pursued which will bring revenue to the treasury and will enable labor and capital employed in our great industries compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and foreign producers. We labor for the people of the United States not for the whole world and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. But the country must be independent unless its people with their abundant natural resources, produce the requisite skill in war time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in times of peace produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of our government to provide for the common defense, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artisans, whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the nation. Fortunately for the interests of commerce, there is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for improvements of our harbors and great navigable rivers, provided that the expenditures for that purpose are strictly limited to works of national importance. The Mississippi river, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration, in order to secure to the nation the control of all its waters. President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a vast territory extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean. The wisdom of congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks, and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial products of twenty-five millions of people. The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity, and in which seven-twelfths of our population is engaged, as well as the interests of manufacturers and commerce demand that the facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our great water-courses. The material interests of our country, the traditions of its settlement and the sentiments of our people led the government to offer the widest hospitality to emigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society and intending that their posterity shall become an undistinguishable part of our population. The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an emigration either in its purpose or its results. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restrictions; too much like an invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject, the present administration, supported by congress, has sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such moderation of the treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these negotiations will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two powers which promises great increase of reciprocal trade and the enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail it will be the duty of congress to mitigate the evils already felt and prevent their increase by such restrictions as without violence will place on a proud foundation the freedom and dignity of labor. The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the government is perhaps the most difficult of all the duties which the constitution has imposed upon the executive. The constitution wisely demands that congress shall co-operate with the executive departments in placing the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with our frequent changes of administration no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military and naval service are so regulated by law and customs as to leave little ground for complaint. It may not be worse to make similar regulations in civil service, but without invading the authority or the necessary discretion of the executive, congress should devise a method that would devise the tenure of office and greatly reduce the uncertainty which made that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen. The government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies them, to aid them in taking the wisest choice.

The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not the temporary devices of a party to attract votes and carry an election. They are deliberated convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the course of our history, and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control the legislation and administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct until experience points a better way. If elected, it will be my purpose to enforce strict obedience to the constitution and the laws, and to promote, as best I may, the interest and honor of the whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom of congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people and the favor of God.

With great respect, I am, very truly yours. J. A. GARFIELD.

To Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, chairman of committee.

Old Men's Energy.

Their energy, says the London *Spectator*, is at least as great as that of the young. Not to go farther back than the memory of this generation, we have seen Radetsky at 83 conqueror of Piedmont, and Palmerston at 81 dictator of England, and Earl Russell at 59 expel Palmerston, and Lyndhurst at 88 discomfit opponents by his oratory (on the paper duty), and King William of Prussia at 73 invade and conquer France, and Pio Nono at 73, call a council of Christendom to change the Catholic church from a co-operative aristocracy into a monarchy, and Theirs at 74 stand forward the one man with enegry sufficient to control the parties and revive the energy of a defeated France. Lord Beaconsfield began to disturb the world at 70, and at 70 his opponent, by feats of popular oratory, without parallel in English history, seeks to call public opinion to arms against the disturber. At 70 Mr. Gladstone pronounces the speeches which might have been made by a whole cabinet, and the first objection raised against them is that they are too vehement, too energetic, mark a disposition to depart too widely from the accustomed groove.

A St. Louis rich man drew up a will which was so pathetically worded that it moved all his relatives to tears. It left all his property to an orphan asylum.—*Boston Post.*

Happy Mothers.

I may say, rather, cheerful mothers, but I do not, because there is no real sunshiny cheerfulness possible without happiness in the heart. And there may be happiness, if the heart be rightly placed and strong in love and faith, even when the outlook in life is dark, and the clouds upon the path are heavy. There may be little money in the purse. There may be a dear one lying pallid on the couch, and fading by degrees. There may be a narrow grave in the cemetery, and a vacant seat at the table. But yet, my sister, if Christ is your friend, abiding with you and holding fast your hand, there may be a strange gladness mingled with your sorrow.

We all want our little children to be happy. Now the happiest children are those who have happy mothers. The young life, which grows up in the shadow of a discontented, repining and gloomy mother, is like a plant unwatered by kindly dews. It is apt to be dwarfed and stunted. So, even when things are crooked, and temptations to ungentleness come, let the mother, for her sons' and daughters' sake, try to be happy.—*Margaret E. Sangster.*

A young mother, in despair of ever teaching her idle little girl, aged four, her letters, and thinking that perhaps the child knew more than she would admit, said: "Now, Katie, I won't try to teach you today; you shall be mother and teach me my letters." May I really and truly be mother?" said Kate. "Yes, my darling." "Let's begin then," was the response. "You have been a very good child to-day, and you may have a whole holiday!" and Katie shut up the book and ran off laughing.

A lawyer once rushed up to Jerrold in the street, and said, with a flushed face, "Mr. Jerrold, I have just met a scoundrelly barrister." Jerrold looked at him with a bland smile, and simply answered, "What a coincidence!"

NEW STORE!

—o—

HERMAN OEHLRICH & BRO.,

(Successors to HENRY & BRO.)

—o—

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

GOOD GOODS

For the Least Money.

SPEICE & NORTH,

General Agents for the Sale of

Real Estate.

Union Pacific, and Midland Pacific R. R. Lands for sale at from $3.00 to $10.00 per acre for cash, or on five or ten years 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.

633 COLUMBUS, NEB.

NEBRASKA HOUSE,

S. J. MARMOY, Prop'r.

Nebraska Ave., South of Depot,

COLUMBUS, NEB.

A new house, newly furnished. Good accommodations. Board by day or week at reasonable rates.

☞ Sets a First-Class Table.

Meals, ... 25 Cents. | Lodgings.... 25 Cts
38-2tf

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, as we are clubbing it and 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 nothing 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 such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 481-y

JOHN WIGGINS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE,

STOVES,

IRON, TINWARE.

NAILS, ROPE,

Wagon Material

GLASS, PAINT, ETC., ETC.

Corner 11th and Olive Sts.

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

This Space is Reserved

—FOR—

GREISEN BROS.,

Boots and Shoes.

EAGLE MILLS,

—ON—

SHELL CREEK,

Near Matthis's Bridge.

—o—

JOSEPH BUCHER, - Proprietor

—o—

☞ The mill is complete in every particular for making the best of flour. "A square, fair business" is the motto. 455-x

UNION PACIFIC

LAND OFFICE,

SAMUEL C. SMITH Agent,

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

Office one Door West of Hammond House,

COLUMBUS, NEB.

H. CORDIS, Clerk, Speaks German.

$1500 TO $6600 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. Nothing like it for to try 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 us 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

Five Hundred Dollars Reward!

OVER A MILLION OF

PROF. GUILMETTE'S

FRENCH KIDNEY PADS

Have already been sold in this country and in France; every one of which has given perfect satisfaction, and has performed cures every time when used according to directions. We now say to the afflicted and doubting ones that we will pay the above reward for a single

CASE OF LAME BACK

That the Pad fails to cure. This Great Remedy will POSITIVELY and PERMANENTLY cure *Lumbago, Lame Back, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and Retention of the Urine, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, High Colored Urine, Pain in the Back, Side or Loins, Nervous Weakness*, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary Organs whether contracted by private diseases or otherwise.

LADIES, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, or any disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs, YOU CAN BE CURED! Without swallowing nauseous medicines by simply Wearing

PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD,

Which cures by absorption. Ask your druggist for PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD, and take no other. If he has not got it, send $2.00 and you will receive the Pad by return mail.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE PEOPLE.

JUDGE BUCHANAN, Lawyer, Toledo, O., says:—"One of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads cured me of Lumbago in three weeks' time. My case had been given up by the best Doctors as incurable. During all this time I suffered untold agony and paid out large sums of money.

GEORGE VETTER, J. P., Toledo, O., says:—"I suffered for three years with Sciatica and Kidney Disease, and often had to go about on crutches. I was entirely and permanently cured after wearing Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pad four weeks.

SQUIRE N. C. SCOTT, Sylvania, O., writes:—"I have been a great sufferer for 15 years with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. For weeks at a time was unable to get out of bed; took barrels of medicine, but they gave me only temporary relief. I wore two of Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads six weeks, and I now know I am entirely cured."

MRS. HELLEN JEROME, Toledo, O., says:—"For years I have been confined, a great part of the time to my bed, with Leucorrhœa and female weakness. I wore one of Guilmette's Kidney Pads and was cured in one month."

H. B. GREEN, Wholesale Grocer, Findlay, O., writes:—"I suffered for 25 years with lame back and in three weeks was permanently cured by wearing one of Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads."

B. F. KEESLING, M. D., Druggist, Logansport, Ind., when sending in an order for Kidney Pads, writes:—"I wore one of the first ones we had and I received more benefit from it than anything I ever used. In fact the Pads give better general satisfaction than any Kidney remedy we ever sold."

RAY & SHOEMAKER, Druggists, Hannibal, Mo.:—"We are working up a lively trade in your Pads, and are hearing of good results from them every day."

PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH LIVER PAD,

Will positively cure Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Ague Cake, Billious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Blood. Price $1 50 by mail. Send for Prof. Guilmette's Treatise on the Kidneys and Liver, free by mail. Address FRENCH PAD CO., Toledo, Ohio.

☞ For sale by A. HEINTZ, Druggist, Columbus, Neb. 546-y

1870. 1880.

—THE—

Columbus 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 months	50

Single copy sent to any address in the United States for 5 cts.

M. K. TURNER & CO.,
Columbus, Nebraska.

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.

Eleventh street, near Foundry.

COLUMBUS, : NEBRASKA

MAKE THE CHILDREN HAPPY!

—o—

$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!

—o—

The Columbus Journal

And THE NURSERY, both post-paid, one year, $3.10. If you wish THE NURSERY, send $1.50 to John L. Shorey, 36 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass. If you desire both, send by money order, $3.10 to M. K. Turner & Co., Columbus, Neb.

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 hay for team for one night and day, 25 cts. A room furnished with a cook stove and bunks, in connection with the stable free. Those wishing can be accommodated at the house of the undersigned at the following rates: Meals 25 cents; beds 10 cents. J. B. SENECAL,
¼ mile east of Gerrard's Corral

GOING EAST

TAKE THE

No Changing Cars

—) FROM (—

OMAHA, COUNCIL BLUFFS, NEBRASKA CITY or PLATTSMOUTH

—TO—

CHICAGO,

Where direct connections are made with

Through Sleeping Car Lines

—TO—

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Eastern Cities!

—o—

THE SHORT LINE

via PEORIA for

Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

SOUTHEAST.

—o—

The Best Line for

ST. LOUIS,

Where Direct Connections are made in the UNION DEPOT with Through Sleeping Car Lines for all Points

SOUTH.

—o—

The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route

via HANNIBAL to

Ft. SCOTT, DENISON, DALLAS, HOUSTIN, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO, GALVESTON,

And all Points in

TEXAS.

Pullman 1 6-wheel Palace Sleeping Cars, C., B. & Q. Palace Drawing Room Cars, with Horton's Reclining Chairs. No Extra Charge for Seats in Reclining Chairs. The Famous C., B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars.

Fast time, Steel Rail Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their *Great Through Car Arrangement*, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the

EAST, SOUTH & SOUTHEAST.

TRY IT, and you will find TRAVELING a LUXURY instead of a DISCOMFORT.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, and Time Tables, will be cheerfully given by applying to

JAMES R. WOOD,
534 Gen'l Passenger Ag't, CHICAGO.

HENRY GASS,

Manufacturer and dealer in

Wooden and Metalic Burial Caskets

All kinds and sizes of Robes, also has the sole right to manufacture and sell the

Smith's Hammock Reclining Chair.

Cabinet Turning and Scroll work. Pictures, Picture Frames and Mouldings, Looking-glass Plates, Walnut Lumber, etc., etc. COLUMBUS, NEB.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start 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