

PRESS COMMENTS.
GREAT BRITAIN.
"THE LONDON POST."
July 4.—The Post says:
No event has so profoundly moved the English nation for many years, not excepting the assassination of the czar, as the attempt upon the life of President Garfield. We venture to say that not only in England, but wherever the English language is spoken, the sad tidings have fallen with all the force of a domestic calamity. We hope Garfield may be spared to discharge the duties of his proud office; but we can not banish feelings awakened by the gravest apprehensions of the crime, apparently motiveless and purposeless. Garfield has done nothing to provoke that political animosity which so frequently furnishes an excuse for regicide. We fail to see how the murder of the president can serve the ends of any political party. There seems no doubt the assassin is insane. It will be satisfactory to know the crime is not the outcome of nihilism. We may be permitted to hope that, with Garfield's excellent constitution, he may recover. It is inexplicably saddening to think that by the act of a miserable idiot the president of a mighty republic, and the nominal ruler of millions of intelligent and industrious people should be laid at death's door, the machinery of a continent momentarily puzzled, and possibly two states on opposite sides of the Atlantic plunged into mourning.

"THE DAILY NEWS."
The Daily News says:
It gives us the liveliest satisfaction to announce that there is now every hope of Garfield's recovery. The utmost sympathy will be felt throughout England with Mrs. Garfield and the people of America, in the grievous misfortune which has befallen them. The queen has given fitting expression to this sympathy by the dispatch of telegrams to Mr. and Mrs. Garfield. The former has won the general respect of friend and foe. There seems no reason to doubt that Guitau was instigated by purely personal motives. The vengeance of baffled cupidity could seldom have selected a more blameless victim than Garfield. One feature of this disaster is the absence of all excuse for connecting it with revolutionary enterprises. Political assassination has lately stimulated the imaginations of many people to a morbid pitch of alarm, and the language of vaporing braggarts like O'Donovan Rossa has been treated with far too serious attention. If Garfield recovers, the satisfaction of the English people will be deep, genuine, and universal.

"THE TELEGRAPH."
The Telegraph says:
It is certain that, if Guitau really uttered the words, "Arthur is now president," there will be widespread suspicion in America that the crime may have been the result of a political conspiracy. Inquiry will, however, probably show that the crime was the individual act of an undisciplined vagabond, driven to homicidal mania by a combination of uncontrollable greed of office and despair of gain. America will find that this cancer of place-hunting must be cut out, or it will eat away the healthy life of the body politic. We sympathize with the American nation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, who, but for the mercy of Providence, might at this moment mourn beside the death-bed of their elected chief. We are brethren in the heritage of freedom and genius, and as brothers we offer them the comfort of brother love. The banners they like to set fluttering on the Fourth of July will droop from their poles to-day or lie furled. What more can be said than that the British nation, clasping a brother's hand, bids America be of good cheer and hope? Meanwhile, desire joins with duty to hope and pray that Garfield's illustrious life may be spared to his country and world.

"THE STANDARD."
The Standard says:
Indignation, sympathy, and emotions of hope and fear have been as strong and vivid here as in America, and when the news was received that President Garfield was better, the feeling of thankfulness was as hearty and sincere as it was universal, from the queen down to her humblest subject. The circumstances of the outrage and the period of its occurrence intensify the feelings of detestation and abhorrence which the news would at any time have excited. The hypothesis of lunacy may be dismissed. All evidence indicates that Guitau knew perfectly well what he was about. We doubt if his futile candidature for a consulship is enough to explain the deed. If the assassin was the agent of any political conspiracy there is little difficulty in conjecturing what the objects of the conspiracy are. With Garfield out of the way, not much more, perhaps, is likely to be heard of civil-service reform or correction of the host of official abuses. Recently President Garfield has shown, in connection with Fenianism in America, regard for English interests. These are things that naturally quicken our sympathies with the head of the American government, and deepen our detestation of the abominable outrage.

CINCINNATI.
July 3.—The Enquirer, after comparing this with the murder of the czar, says:
President Garfield was a man fit to justify the pride of the American that the chief magistrate might safely walk forth unattended, while companies of soldiers could not save crowned heads. The killing of such a president in a country like this is a time of profound peace, is a crime which cries for some word of multiplied force to convey the gravity. It is the desperate deed of a wretch whose mere existence presents one of the greatest dangers to society. It will be with indignation that the people of this country will receive the slight suggestion of insanity which has already been communicated. The murdered man was more than James A. Garfield—he was the president. The manner of his death is a menace to the government which will not bear temporizing. However unpleasant it may be to those who are prominently engaged in the factional fight in the republican party at this time, and however unjust the reflection on them, the people will take notice of the slightest circumstance, and now this is the only circumstance to note—that the assassin declared he was a stalwart and Arthur was president.

ST. LOUIS.
"THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT."
The Globe-Democrat says:
Yesterday the telegraph flashed around the earth the startling intelligence that the president of the United States had been stricken down by an assassin, and the world is surprised and shocked at the most unexpected and unaccountable of crimes. The old world sovereigns, great and small, are aware that Nemesis follows closely on their tracks, but that the president of the United States should be selected for assassination is an occurrence of which the world never dreamed. The country is prosperous beyond any precedent in the history of the nation, and there never yet existed a great people as free from political grievances as are the people of the United States at the present time. There is no pretense that the president is in the slightest degree responsible for the few evils, real or fancied, which exist to remind the people that their country is not an Utopia. The man is so completely overshadowed by his office that the possibility of his murder was not considered, as he is possessed of a character which would disarm revenge even when prompted by devotion to principles. He is one of those large-brained men whose mental horizons expand steadily with the growth of their experience, and who addressed himself with earnestness and industry to the work which devolved upon him. A thorough patriot, a gallant soldier, and tried statesman, his countrymen have perfect faith in his conscientious observance of his official obligation. Those of his own political household who have felt aggrieved at his conduct have been free to trace his errors to ill-judged advice rather than to wrong intent, yet at the very beginning of his term in the midst of the highest material prosperity and greatest attainable political quiet, he is assassinated with deadly intent by a lunatic simply because he is president. Well may the world be surprised and shocked. During the long day yesterday the sad news of the morning resounded itself, growing indeed more decisively sad until late in the evening, when it was announced that possibly the nation had been deprived of its chosen chief. Hope, which had been abandoned in the afternoon, was renewed at night. Speaking for many who have not cordially agreed with the president in all things, we feel sure that we express their sentiment as well as our own when we hope the great calamity which threatened the nation yesterday, when news went forth that James A. Garfield had been stricken unto death, may be averted, and the grief which was universal throughout the land sixteen years ago may not be called for again, as it certainly would be had the mad vagabond of yesterday accomplished his purpose.

NEW ORLEANS.
"THE DEMOCRAT."
The Democrat says:
Not since the assassination of Mr. Lincoln has anything so appalling occurred. It is an event shocking in itself and immeasurable in its influences. We feel safe in saying that our people, one and all, echo the aspiration that Mr. Garfield may be brought through the great and terrible blow which has overtaken him. His incumbency had been accepted by the south in all faith and contentment, and he was looked to with a thousand warm and pleasant hopes which have suddenly been transferred to indignant sorrow.

Councilman Harley struck a blow in the right direction when he offered a resolution directing the city attorney to begin suit against the A. & N. or B. & M., or both, to recover the \$25,000 bonus given to the A. & N. R. R. to run their line into this city, and which they subsequently took up as far south as the prison. Councilman Harley has the thanks of tax-paying people for this timely act, and all who know him know that he means business, and that he will not stop at the resolution above but will follow it up to the end. The B. & M. should pay its full complement of taxes, as well as individuals.—Lincoln Globe.

Life's Opportunities.
Life is, in a great degree, what we make it. We are not to sit passively awaiting the good time; but we are to strive with a mighty strength of purpose to make of ourselves examples of goodness, wisdom, integrity and high moral courage, so that when the end shall come we shall feel we have not lived in vain. And how shall we succeed if we pass by, heedlessly, life's precious opportunities? We would not enforce upon our readers the necessity of grasping great opportunities alone—far from it; for, do not the little drops of water make the broad restless ocean? And where the desert but for the little grains of sand? So it is that little opportunities for doing good, little lessons that may at present seem so unimportant, help materially to lay the foundation for the great and useful life.

Married Women's Slavery.
In what respect is the condition of many a married woman better than a slave? She works hard year after year, and has a roof over her head, and she is provided with food; so is the slave. She must beg her "master" for a little pittance with which to buy clothing for herself and children. The slave master looks after such wants of his chattels without the asking. She has no freedom or independence; she dare not get a single article at the store until she gets the consent of the tyrant whom the civil law has made her husband. She can have no will about even household affairs that her husband disapproves of; she is a slave in both body and mind during her life, and at his death if she survives him, she cannot, under the unjust and tyrannical laws of nearly all countries of the world, sell the property which she has helped to accumulate, nor control her own children without employing a lawyer and getting a special permission from the court.—Iowa State Reporter.

Western Life.
With only a team and a few dollars the emigrant determines to make himself a home in the wilds of the West. His first care is to build a sod house, as he must have a shelter. That done, about the middle of May he commences breaking prairie, and if he has a good horse team, succeeds in getting from forty to sixty acres broken by the middle of June. A few acres of the first breaking are usually planted to corn, dropped into a cut made through the sod with an axe, which incision is closed with the foot of the plow. This cannot be cultivated, and is wholly at the mercy of the season. Half the time it is a failure, but if a favorable season yields from twenty to thirty bushels to the acre. Melons, pumpkins and squashes usually do well on sod, and turnips sown in midsummer seldom fail. In the fall he "back-sets" his ground with his breaking plow, taking an inch or so of ground below the spring breaking. The ground should not be plowed deeper than it is thoroughly rotted. The ground is now ready for the crop, and his wheat is usually sown the last of February or early in March. He has plenty of work to do, and hard work at that. No chance to make money escapes him. The first year or two is almost invariably one of hardships and privations for the average homesteader. The weak or shiftless ones usually give way in despair and turn eastward. The resolute ones stay, and soon have comfortable homes. No young man should go West unless he is prepared to work hard in the face of many difficulties.—Ex.

Be Careful in Choosing Your Associates.
One of the most endearing connections with this life is to know that we have friends whom we have tried and can trust. Such friends are very scarce, and, perhaps, rarer still are those people who know or are capable of judging when they have such friends. Our characters are formed for good or bad from the company we keep. Confidence in our power to refrain from the vices of others too often inveigles us into the risk of mingling with associates whom we know to be our inferiors both mentally and morally. The daily influence of such company will blind us to what we know to be wrong, and we are unconsciously led into acting in such a manner as we would have formerly condemned.

Get a Home.
We would have every true man build for himself a home, be it ever so humble in its beginning. Industry and frugality and good judgment will make it the most lovely spot on earth. The man without a home is like a sojourner without a country. The richest, happiest and best man in the wide world is he who has a pretty, comfortable home of his own, a family in good health and

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.
C. H. VAN DYCK, U. S. Senator, Nebraska City.
ALVIN SANDRUS, U. S. Senator, Omaha.
J. J. MAJORS, Rep., Peru.
E. K. VALENTINE, Rep., West Point.

STATE DIRECTORY.
ALBION, Mayor, Lincoln.
J. J. MAJORS, Secretary of State.
John Wallich, Auditor, Lincoln.
G. M. Bartlett, Treasurer, Lincoln.
C. L. DIXON, Attorney-General.
W. W. JONES, Supt. Public Instruc.
C. J. NOBES, Warden of Penitentiary.
W. W. ABBEY, J. Prison Inspectors.
G. M. BROWN, J. Prison Inspectors.
I. O. CARTER, Prison Physician.
H. P. MATHEWSON, Supt. Insane Asylum.

JUDICIARY.
S. Maxwell, Chief Justice, (George B. Lake), Associate Judges.
Amasa Cobb, J.
J. W. Post, Judge, York.
M. B. ROSE, District Attorney, Wahoo.

LAND OFFICERS.
M. B. Hoxie, Register, Grand Island.
Wm. Ayan, Receiver, Grand Island.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.
J. G. Higgins, County Judge.
John Stauffer, County Clerk.
J. W. Early, Treasurer.
Benn. Spielman, Sheriff.
R. L. DIXON, Surveyor.
John Wise, J.
M. Maher, J. County Commissioners.
Joseph Rivet, J.
Dr. A. Heintz, Coroner.
J. E. Montreuil Supt. of Schools.
H. B. Bailey, J.
R. M. MILL, J. Justices of the Peace.
Charles Wake, Constable.

CITY DIRECTORY.
J. H. Meagher, Mayor.
H. J. Hudson, Clerk.
John F. Wernuth, Treasurer.
G. M. BROWN, Police Judge.
L. J. Cramer, Engineer.

COUNCILMEN.
1st Ward—John Rickly.
G. A. Schroeder.
2d Ward—Wm. Lamb.
I. Gluck.
3d Ward—J. Rasmussen.
A. A. Smith.

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 9 P. M. Eastern mails close at 11 A. M. Western mails close at 4:35 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, Okadale and Newman's Grove, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M. Arrives, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 P. M. For Shell Creek and Creston, on Mondays and Fridays, 7 A. M. returning at 6 P. M., same days. For Alexis, Patron and David City, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 7 A. M. Arrives at 12 M. For St. Anthony, Prairie Hill and St. Bernard, Fridays, 9 A. M. Arrives Saturdays, 9 P. M.

U. P. Time Table.
Eastward Bound.
Emigrant, No. 6, leaves at 6:25 a. m.
Passenger, " 4, " " 11:30 a. m.
Freight, " 8, " " 1:15 p. m.
Freight, " 10, " " 4:30 a. m.
Westward Bound.
Freight, No. 5, leaves at 2:00 p. m.
Passenger, " 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:

B. & M. TIME TABLE.
Leaves Columbus, 8:30 A. M.
" " " " 8:50 " " "
" " " " 9:15 " " "
" " " " 9:31 " " "
" " " " 9:55 " " "
" " " " 10:12 " " "
" " " " 10:30 " " "
" " " " 10:46 " " "
" " " " 11:00 " " "
" " " " 11:18 " " "
" " " " 11:37 " " "
Arrives at Lincoln, 12:30 P. M. and arrives in Columbus at 4:10 P. M.

O. N. & B. H. ROAD.
Time Schedule No. 4. To take effect June 2, '81. For the government and information of employees only. The Company reserves the right to vary therefrom at pleasure. Trains daily, Sundays excepted.
Eastward Bound.
Columbus 4:25 P. M. Norfolk 7:26 A. M.
Lost Creek 5:21 " " Munson 7:47 " "
P. Centre 5:42 " " Madison 8:28 " "
Humphrey 6:25 " " Humphrey 9:06 " "
Madison 7:04 " " P. Centre 9:48 " "
Munson 7:43 " " Lost Creek 10:09 " "
Norfolk 8:24 " " Columbus 10:55 " "

ALBION BRANCH.
Columbus 4:45 P. M. Albion 7:43 A. M.
Lost Creek 5:21 " " St. Edwards 8:30 " "
Genoa 6:16 " " Genoa 9:14 " "
St. Edwards 7:00 " " Lost Creek 9:59 " "
Albion 7:47 " " Columbus 10:45 " "

SOCIETY NOTICES.
Cards under this heading will be inserted for \$3 a year.
G. A. B.—Baker Post No. 5, Department of Nebraska, meets every second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month in Knights of Honor Hall, Columbus.
JOHN HAMMOND, P. C.
D. D. WADSWORTH, Advt.
H. P. BOWER, Secy. Maj.

FARMERS,
YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE
Grand Opening!
—OF—
ELLIOTT & LUERS' MAMMOTH IMPLEMENT HOUSE
(Morrissey & Klock's old stand on Olive Street.)
Where you find one of the largest and best stocks of Farming Implements kept in Columbus. We handle nothing but the best machinery in the market, such as the following:
Buckeye Harvesters
REAPERS AND MOWERS,
Tinoco Buggies and Spring Wagons,
FARM WAGONS,
SULKY PLOWS,
STIRRING PLOWS,
HARROWS,
CULTIVATORS,
CORN PLANTERS,
CORR BELLEERS,
CHALLENGE WIND MILLS,
WATER PUMPS,
FIXTURES AND
ALL KINDS OF
AGRICULTURAL
AND
DOMESTIC
MACHINERY.
E. L. ELLIOTT & LUERS,
Successors to J. C. Elliott,
264-66

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.

GO EAST!
NORTH-EAST OR SOUTH-EAST
—VIA THE—
B. & M. R. R.
This Road together with the C. B. & Q. which is called
The BURLINGTON ROUTE!
Forms the most complete line between Nebraska points and all points East of Missouri River. Passengers taking this line cross the Missouri River at Plattsmouth over the
Plattsmouth Steel Bridge,
Which has lately been completed.
Through Day Coaches,
—AND—
Pullman Sleeping Cars
—ARE RUN TO—
Burlington, Peoria, Chicago and St. Louis.
Where close connections are made in Union Depots for all points North, East and South. Trains by this route start in Nebraska and are therefore free from the various accidents which so frequently delay trains coming through from the mountains, and passengers are thus sure of making good connections when they take the B. & M. route east.

THROUGH TICKETS
—AT—
Lowest Rates
in force in the State, as well as full and reliable information required, can be had upon application to the B. & M. R. R. Agents at any of the principal stations, or to
PERCEVAL LOWELL,
General Ticket Agent,
OMAHA, NEB.
509-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 hay for team for one night and day, 25 cts. A room furnished with a cook stove and bunk, in connection with the stable free. Those wishing can be accommodated at the house of the undersigned at the following rates: Meals 25 cents per 10 cents. J. B. SENECALE, 1/2 mile east of Gerrard's Corral

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-ly

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B. & M. R. R.
This Road together with the C. B. & Q. which is called
The BURLINGTON ROUTE!
Forms the most complete line between Nebraska points and all points East of Missouri River. Passengers taking this line cross the Missouri River at Plattsmouth over the
Plattsmouth Steel Bridge,
Which has lately been completed.
Through Day Coaches,
—AND—
Pullman Sleeping Cars
—ARE RUN TO—
Burlington, Peoria, Chicago and St. Louis.
Where close connections are made in Union Depots for all points North, East and South. Trains by this route start in Nebraska and are therefore free from the various accidents which so frequently delay trains coming through from the mountains, and passengers are thus sure of making good connections when they take the B. & M. route east.

GO EAST!
NORTH-EAST OR SOUTH-EAST
—VIA THE—
B. & M. R. R.
This Road together with the C. B. & Q. which is called
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