

(For the Journal.)
Sheep or Cows?—A Dialogue.
BY UNCLE ANDREW.
Jim. "Well, uncle, I am going to get me some sheep. I think there is money in sheep."
Uncle Andrew. "Yes, if you put it into them."
Jim. "How do you mean?"
U. A. "I mean just what I say. You can get rid of a good deal of money by getting sheep. I bought two bunches at different times, each bunch had been shabby, but was said to be all right when I bought them. Not long, however, and the scab came back on them, and I had to shear and dip them."
Jim. "And the wool brought you enough to pay for keeping, dipping, and shearing them, besides good interest on the money invested?"
U. A. "Well, sir! Not at all."
Jim. "Well, you got a lot of lambs, too, they were clear profit."
U. A. "We castrated a lot of ram lambs and lost over half of them. So much for one year. The next winter the scab came on again and besides it a new trouble. The scab made them lose the wool, but the 'nasty vermin' were not satisfied with that, they began to eat the little wool left by the scab."
Jim. "That was bad, but I saw you got over it with them."
U. A. "Yes, by feeding them a lot of chalk I got rid of their wool-eating, but not of the scab. After I got rid of that with the old ones, the lambs had caught it, and there was no help but shearing them. It was rather late in the season, and about a dozen were lost by death; castration had caused a number of losses before and so my losses ate up all the profits."
Jim. "But you had sheared your lambs, and no doubt realized a snug little sum for wool."
U. A. "Yes, if it had not been for the corksucker—the wool having some of them in it, and I lost on a little batch about \$15."
Jim. "You seem to have pretty bad luck with your sheep."
U. A. "Not more so than other people. I hear others complain of all these and many other troubles and annoyances and losses of sheep."
Jim. "And yet everybody either has sheep or is going to get some."
U. A. "Some few may have better luck with them than I had, and if you are getting some I hope you will be one of the lucky ones. If you, however, follow my advice, you will get cows for your money, instead of sheep, and my reasons for such advice are briefly these: You can never keep your sheep (if they are clean) from getting scabby. Every spot, every tree, every wagon or other implement on a farm where scabby sheep are kept is infected. On every rod of the ranche they pasture, the disease will be caught by clean sheep. At one time of the year they have to be guarded against the wild oats. Then come the corksuckers, the sandbars and other weeds. If you don't keep them away from your cattle and horses they are kicked and gored (some of mine had big ruptures); the hogs will eat your lambs, wolves and dogs will kill your sheep, and who knows all the troubles and annoyances connected with sheep farming. I advise you, Jimmy, my boy, instead of sheep, get as many good cows as you can, send the milk to the creamery, and you will make money, and save yourself a great deal of botheration."
Jim. "I believe you are right and I will follow your good advice."
Selecting Seed Corn.
We notice an article going the rounds of the agricultural press, on the best method of saving seed corn, and with very little variation the same ideas have been rehearsed for a generation. The article in question advises going into the field and selecting the first ripe ears, and especially securing those where two ears grow on one stalk. Now this is all very well in the northern borders, where early ripening is a first essential, and the small dwarfish corn naturally bears several small ears, and it is with such corn that this selection originated. In the great corn belt of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, if corn matures by the last of September it is better than if it were earlier. All early products are dwarfed in habit. No one ever saw the largest, plumpest ear of yellow corn the first to ripen. This early ripening indicates dwarfish habit, and lessened yield. The longer the corn is maturing if it escapes frost, the greater the yield, other things being equal.
Apparently, there is gain by two ears on a stalk, but if the two are not larger than one ought to be, who would not rather have the one? Besides, encouraging the growth of many ears on a stalk, brings out their undesirable habits. Thus, at every joint or node, there is the capacity of starting an ear, but if all grow there would not be vitality enough to perfect any of them. Now if all the vital force be thrown on one, it is certain that one will be much more perfect than two or more could be. Again if the tendency be encouraged for all the joints to throw out ears, the same effects the lower joints which throws out "suckers," and these drink up the juices of the plant, and are more detrimental than weeds, and to get rid of which requires a great deal of hard labor. This tendency to suck-

er, prevents the throwing out of the brace-roots which are of value as mechanical support as well as essential feeders.
If a fodder corn is wanted, the many eared sucking kind is preferable, but when corn is grown from the grain, one perfect ear is the best.
Now, how shall that ear be selected? Let it be understood that all parts of a plant are in harmony, and connected with each other. No one ever saw a large, short ear on a tall, slim stalk, nor a long ear on a thick stalk, the stalk and ear are thus related. Tall stalks are not desirable, for they are more liable to be blown down by the winds. The best stalk is thick at the butt and rapidly tapers upward, and ought to be less than ten feet in height. It should bear one ear of like proportion. This ear should be placed low down and have from twenty to twenty-six rows, well-filled at the tip, and the stem small, so as to be easily broken. The kernel should be deep, with little or none of the roughness of the blackberry. The cob will, of course, be larger than that of the twelve and sixteen rowed long eared varieties, for so great a number of rows necessitates this, but we cannot understand why this is regarded as objectionable. We do not know as there is any fixed limit to the number of rows on the ear, which could be gained by selection and high culture. From actual experiments running through the last seven years, I have secured what may be regarded as a permanency of twenty-four rows, with many ears of twenty-six and twenty-eight, and occasionally an ear with thirty-two and even thirty-six. There is no plant more sensitive to selection and culture than corn, and none which better repays such care.
It will be seen from the foregoing that in selecting seed, we must look further than simply to the ear. Its form is a type of the stalk on which it grew and will reproduce. Still further, if the best results are desired the tip of the ear should be rejected for seed. The reason of this will be evident when the growth of the ear is understood. The germs at the base are first to start, and the process extends upward, until at last when the tip is reached the vital force is exhausted, and the kernels grow smaller, vitality begin to be exhausted, and the ear should be cut at that point.
These details may be regarded as frivolous and of little consequence, but when we consider how stock are improving by just such attention to seeming trifles, we shall cease to doubt. The time to select is at husking when all the field passes in review. If a desirable variety is planted, a few bushels of ears can readily be selected, and after these are dried, from them those which approach the type fixed in the mind as the right one, may be taken and cut or shelled back to the point where the kernels are fully formed.
The kernels at the base of the ear have been objected to, but their form is the only real objection, and it is doubtful if they would be any gain in cutting them off.
In this manner, seed may be secured which will send up strong vigorous sprouts and the increased yield will many times repay the care bestowed.—Hudson Tuttle in the Western Rural.
A Cure For Small-pox.
In view of the prevalence of this disgusting disease in many parts of the country, we clip the following from *Hall's Journal of Health*: "I herewith append a receipt, a Paris physician says, which has been used to my knowledge in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the smallpox though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered cowpox in England the world hurried an avalanche of fame on his head, but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris—published the recipe as a panacea for smallpox, it passed unheeded. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure the smallpox; when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured. Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove (digitalis), one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age. If counties would compel their physicians to use this there would be no need of pest-houses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease."
A young lady who graduated from a high school last July is teaching school up in New Hampshire. A bashful young gentleman visited the school the other day, and was asked by the teacher to say a few words to the pupils. This was his speech: "Scholars, I hope you will always love your school and your teacher as much as I do." Tabern—Giggling boys and girls and a blushing school-ma'am.
The great thinker is seldom a disquieted. He answers other men's arguments by stating the truth as he sees it.

What is a Gentleman?
It is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain. This description is both refined and, as far as it goes, accurate. He is mainly occupied in merely removing the obstacles which hinder the free and unembarrassed action of those about him; and he concurs with their movements rather than takes the initiative himself. His benefits may be considered the parallel to what are called comforts or convenience in arrangements of a personal nature; like any easy chair or a good fire, which do their part in dispelling cold and fatigue, though nature provides means of rest and animal heat without them.
The true gentleman in like manner carefully avoids whatever may cause a jar or a jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast; all clashing of opinion, or collision of feeling, all restraint or suspicion, or gloom, or resentment; his great concern being to make every one at his ease and at home. He had his eyes on all his company; he is tender toward the bashful, gentle towards the distant and merciful towards the absurd; he guards against unreasonable allusions or topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and never is wearisome. He makes light of favors while he does them, and seems to be receiving when he is conferring.
He never speaks of himself except when compelled, never defends himself by a mere retort; he has no ear for slander or gossip, is scrupulously impartial in his disputes, never takes unfair advantages, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments, or insinuates evils which he dare not say out. From a long sighted prudence he observes the maxim of the ancient sage, that we should conduct ourselves toward our enemy as if he were one day to be our friend. He has too much good sense to be affronted at insults, and is too well employed to remember injuries. He is patient, forbearing and resigned, on philosophical principles. He submits to pain, because it is irremediable; to death, because it is his destiny. If he engages in controversy of any kind, his disciplined intellect preserves him from the blundering discourtesy of better, perhaps, but less educated minds, who, like blunt weapons, tear and hack instead of cutting clean, who mistake the point in argument, waste their strength on trifles, misconceive their adversary, and leave the question more involved than they find it. He may be right or wrong in his opinion, but he is as simple as he is forcible, and as brief as he is decisive. Nowhere shall we find greater candor, consideration, indulgence. He throws himself into the minds of his opponents, he accounts for their mistakes, he knows the weakness of human reason, as well as its provinces and its limits. If he be an unbeliever he will be too profound and too large minded to ridicule religion or to set against it; he is too wise to be a dogmatist or fanatic in his infidelity. He respects piety and devotion; he even supports institutions as venerable, beautiful or useful, to which he does not assent; he honors the ministers of religion, and it contents him to decline its mysteries without assailing or denouncing them. He is a friend of religious toleration, and that, not only because his philosophy has taught him to look upon all forms of faith with an impartial eye, but also from the gentleness of feeling, which is the attendant on civilization.
Make Home Cheerful.
A lady correspondent of the Detroit Free Press says: I know boys who have gone astray and saddened the hearts of parents, and yet the fault was with the parents. The only way to keep your boys free from crime and stain is to keep them as close to your hearts as possible. The boy who is "tied to his mother's apron string" seldom goes wrong. I like that kind of a boy, he is honest, kindly, polite and manly to a fault. When you can make home the happiest spot on earth for husband and children, we will have little cause for heart-ache.
When I hear a wife complaining about her husband's club and his constant attendance upon it, I always desire to see her at supper-time. I have an idea that she sits at the evening meal in a dirty calico, with slippers down at the heel, clothes-pin plining her dress at the collar, no signs of ribbon or bow, and her hair as frowsy as the *tout ensemble* of a political primary. I fancy that her face wears an air so loy that her husband catches cold every time he looks at her. A sloshy, untidy, frowning wife cannot compete with a club or a billiard room to save her life. If she wants her better-half (in this instance) to stay at home, let her wear the old smile, neat dresses and tasty coiffure she wore when he was courting her. Let the room be clean and the fire brightly burning. Let her commence an honest endeavor to make home a brighter, sunnier spot than the club and the saloon, and she'll soon get over her heart-ache.
If a boy is wanted to grow up a lover of home, home must be made worth the loving. Don't crowd him down; don't keep telling him

that boys should be seen not heard; don't make him sit on a certain place until he is on the verge of paralysis and don't make him read "Baxter's Saints' Rest," when Jules Verne's and J. S. C. Abbott's books are what he wants. Don't refuse him a cookie or an apple, either, just before bed-time, telling him it is unhealthy. If the stomach does not want fruit it will not ask for it, and the physician who says otherwise should not doctor a sick pump or a diseased ironing-board for me. And further, don't send your boy to bed at half-past seven o'clock. I've known boys read as above, and nine out of ten grew up rascals, and the tenth was an idiot. Such boys run off the first chance they get and try to become circus clowns and Indian fighters. I do not blame them, either.
The soundings of a bridge across the Missouri at Blair still continue, under direction of Mr. McKean, who constructed the Missouri bridge at Bismarck. The engineer reported to a correspondent of the Sioux City Journal that he found rock at the depth of forty feet below the surface, which would be that much in favor of a bridge. At Omaha the rock is about eighty feet below the surface. The rock at Blair, the engineer says, is only a shell four feet thick. Whether it is firm enough to serve as a base to a bridge pier he did not say. The river at Blair has been cutting toward the Nebraska side the past season, and is now about eighty rods from the Blair bluff. If the river can be confined to its present channel, the bother about building a bridge at Blair would not be so great. But the Iowa bank is a wide sandbar, and the river for some distance up and down is flat and shifting. The engineer declined to express any opinion as to whether the Blair bridge site is practicable. Of the survey of the river the Blair correspondent of the Omaha Republican writes: "A party of civil engineers in the interest of the Sioux City and Pacific railroad have been for some time at work along the river near the ferry, and the prevailing opinion is that a bridge across the Missouri is definitely located at this point, and that the work will be commenced the present season."
Fremont Herald.
Threatening Children.
Being once in company with a mother and her three children, we observed one of them, a boy about six years old, who was particularly unruly and mischievous. At one act of his rudeness his mother, being somewhat excited, turned to him and threatened to punish him severely if he should repeat it. In a few minutes the little fellow did precisely the same thing, and as the mother did not notice it, we ventured to say to him: "Did you hear your mother say she would punish you, if you did that again?" The arch, with the expression of a bravo on his countenance, quickly replied: "I'm not afraid; mother often says she'll whip me, but she don't do it." The mother smiled, as if her little boy had really said a smart thing; but alas! she was teaching him a lesson of insubordination which would probably make her heart ache. Mother, never unnecessarily threaten; but when you do threaten, be careful not to falsify your word.
A gentleman from Nemaha county was in Tecumseh last week with a wagon load of the finest apples we have seen this year. He informed us that he had raised 800 bushels the past season, and was selling them rapidly at \$2 per bushel. Who says it does not pay to plant fruit-trees.—Johnson Co. (Neb.) Journal.
"War is a dreadful destroyer of Human life," remarks a correspondent in beginning an article on "The Destiny of Liberty." This is, indeed, true, but for steady work give us a coal-oil lamp.
"What is the moon good for?" asked Prof. Miller; "what are its principal uses?" And the smart boy looked up from the foot of the class and said: "To rest the gas companies."
A Professor Gunning, up in Michigan, is lecturing on "After Man, What?" A Fort Wayne editor, who has been there, rises to remark that it is generally the sheriff or some woman.
The man who studies to be revenged only manages to keep his own wounds green.
It often happens that those whom we speak least of on earth are best known in heaven.
Affliction, like the iron-smith, shapes as it smites.
SOCIETY NOTICES.
Cards under this heading will be inserted for \$3 a year.
G. A. E.—Baker Post No. 2, Department of Nebraska, meets every second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month in the Knights of Honor Hall, Columbus.
JOHN HAMMOND, P. C. D. WADSWORTH, ADJ. H. P. BOWEN, SEGR. MAJ.
WILLIAM RYAN, DEALER IN KENTUCKY WHISKIES. Wines, Ales, Cigars and Tobacco. Schell's Milwaukee Beer constantly on hand. ELVENTH ST., COLUMBUS, NEB.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.
VAN DYCK, U. S. Senator, Nebraska City.
ALVIN SANDERSON, U. S. Senator, Omaha.
T. J. JACOBS, Rep., Peru.
E. K. VALENTE, Rep., West Point.
STATE DIRECTORY.
ALEXANDER NANCE, Governor, Lincoln.
J. J. Alexander, Secretary of State.
John Wallis, Auditor, Lincoln.
G. M. Bartlett, Treasurer, Lincoln.
C. J. Dilworth, Attorney-General.
W. W. Jones, Supt. Public Instruc.
U. J. Nobs, Warden of Penitentiary.
W. W. Abbott, Prison Inspectors.
C. H. Gould, Prison Physician.
J. O. Carter, Prison Physician.
H. P. Matheson, Supt. Insane Asylum.
JUDICIARY.
S. Maxwell, Chief Justice.
George B. Lusk, Associate Judge.
AMES COBB, CLERK.
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
W. Post, Judge, York.
M. R. 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.
T. W. Early, Treasurer, York.
Ben. Spilman, Sheriff.
R. L. Bossiter, Surveyor.
John Wise, County Commissioner.
Joseph Ritter, Dr. A. Helms, Coroner.
J. W. Early, Supt. of Schools.
G. B. Bailey, J. Justices of the Peace.
Byron Millett, Charles Wake, Constable.
CITY DIRECTORY.
J. B. Mescher, Mayor.
T. W. Early, Supt. of Schools.
John W. Early, Treasurer.
Geo. G. Bowman, Police Judge.
L. J. Cramer, Engineer.
COUNCILMEN.
1st Ward—John Rickly, P. A. Schrader.
2d Ward—Wm. Lamb, I. Gluck.
3d Ward—J. Basmussen, 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 8 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 West Creek, Genoa, St. Edwards, Albion, Platte Center, and Friday, 7 a. m., returning at 4:30 p. m. Arrives at 10:35. For Shell Creek and Creston, on Mondays and Fridays, 7 a. m., returning at 7 p. m., same days.
For Alexis, Patron and David City, Tuesday and Saturday, 7 a. m., returning at 7 p. m., same days.
For Conkling, Tuesday and Saturday, 7 a. m. Arrives 6 p. m. same days.
U. P. TIME TABLE.
Eastward Bound.
Emigrant No. 6, leaves at 6:25 a. m. Passenger, " " " " 8:05 a. m. Freight, " " " " 8:15 a. m. Freight, " " " " 8:20 a. m. Freight, " " " " 8:30 a. m. Westward Bound.
Freight No. 5, leaves at 2:00 p. m. Passenger, " " " " 4:27 p. m. Freight, " " " " 6:00 p. m. Freight, " " " " 6:20 p. m. Freight, " " " " 6:30 p. m. Freight, " " " " 6:40 p. m. Freight, " " " " 6:50 p. m. Freight, " " " " 7:00 p. m. Freight, " " " " 7:10 p. m. Freight, " " " " 7:20 p. m. Freight, " " " " 7:30 p. m. Freight, " " " " 7:40 p. m. Freight, " " " " 7:50 p. m. Freight, " " " " 8:00 p. m. Freight, " " " " 8:10 p. m. Freight, " " " " 8:20 p. m. Freight, " " " " 8:30 p. m. Freight, " " " " 8:40 p. m. Freight, " " " " 8:50 p. m. Freight, " " " " 9:00 p. m. Freight, " " " " 9:10 p. m. Freight, " " " " 9:20 p. m. Freight, " " " " 9:30 p. m. Freight, " " " " 9:40 p. m. Freight, " " " " 9:50 p. m. Freight, " " " " 10:00 p. m. Freight, " " " " 10:10 p. m. Freight, " " " " 10:20 p. m. Freight, " " " " 10:30 p. m. Freight, " " " " 10:40 p. m. Freight, " " " " 10:50 p. m. Freight, " " " " 11:00 p. m. Freight, " " " " 11:10 p. m. Freight, " " " " 11:20 p. m. Freight, " " " " 11:30 p. m. 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