Entered at the Postoffice, Columbne, Neb., as recond-

THE LIGHT HEART. My siller an' gold I hae had to tine,
An' lost are the lands that ance were mine;
The stranger sits down in my father's ha'—
For when ye begin, 'tis easy to fa',
If my heart werna light, I think I wad dee;
But when I was poorest it aye said to me:
"There's your wark: begin it!

He's worth gold can win it;
Penny's always penny's brither;
A gude menny brings anither;"
Sae rather than cry; Alas an' Alack!
I'm doing my best to win a' things back.

Many guid friends I had ance on a day. But they went wi' the siller an' land away.

When I needed nae help, I had plenty o'
proffer;
When I needed belp maist, I hadna an offer.
If my heart werns light, I think I'd been dead;
But aye when I fretted it cheerly said:
"There's your wark; begin it!

Priendship!—you must win it.
If first to yourse! you'll be true,
True friends you'll find mair than eneu.
For friendship gie friendship, not siller an' An' I'm thankfu' I did just what I was told. Sometimes the days are eerie an' dreary; Sometimes the days are eerie an dreary;
Sometimes my wark is lonesome an' weary;
I mind o' the feasting, dancing, an' daffing,
The music an' love, the sunshine an' laughing;
An' I think if my heart werna light I wad But aye it makes answer, sae couthie an'

"Say it's dark above ye, Say there's nane to love ye:
Plenty o' folk are glad an' dear,
Plenty o' folk hae gold au' gear.
It's mean for yoursel to be always repining,
For somewhere on earth the sun is aye shin-

Sae I winns be sorry for a' that is gane; Murky or sunny, I'll never complain As lang as my heart is sae canty an' light; Nac matter what comes, a' is sure to be right.

If fashed for mysel, then for ithers I'll say:
On somebody's head there is sunshine to-day.
Busy the lee-lang day,
Singing the hours away;

Never was I sae happy before; Never for gold or siller in store Wad I gie up the cheerfu' leal friend at my For hadna my heart been sae light I had died.

-Harper's Weekly. ARAB WARFARE.

Desert-The General Standard of Courage High-Their Weapons and Methods of Fighting.

Characteristics of the Bedouins of the The Arabs, whether the pure Bedouin or the "barbarized" population of the larger town, are, from national character, physique and conditions of life, admirably suited for arms, and make, under discipline, fine soldiers. As skirmishers and light cavalry they have probably no superiors in Asia, and as close average, and as for a fat Bedaween, such a phenomenon is impossible. every community the fiercest and strongest obtain the predominance and exercise their authority with impartial ferocity, and if the terrors of heremight long ago have dwindled into insignificance, and, instead of being, as they still are, the strongest race within their limits, would have become the mere jackals of solitary places. Their conception of valor are not in harmony perched up in the peaks, thinks it honorable "warfare" to shoot down upon unsuspecting travelers. He is welcomed as a hero when he is really only an assassin. "Arab wars are a succeswomen, deep oaths, wild poetry, excitement and reprisals, which will probably end in the flight of the former victor. money is paid for excess on either side. Generally, however, the feud endures till, all becoming weary of it, some great man, as the cherif of Mecca, is called upon to settle the terms of a treaty, which is nothing but an armistice. After a few months' peace, a Western ideas of warfare, but Burton,

and cuts short dispute and life together.

If it were not, as with lions, that in ditary blood-feuds did not to some extent keep spears from throats and clans

They are in memory of a man named from internecine bloodshed, the nation John Trees: with Western ideas, for the Arab, on John Hill; they come from "a sion of skirmishes, in which five hun- a man does no good he will hardly turn dred men will retreat after losing a over a new leaf at fifty years of age. Is dozen of their number. The first charge the following to be considered as an quished fly till covered by the shades of orated?night. Then come cries and taunts of "Provost Peter Patterson was Provost of When peace is made both parties count up their dead, and the usual blood- yard, Herefordshire? Has it any meandissensions easily shoot up from them. martyred, are unexplained mysteries. All this is contemptible enough to Western ideas of warfare, but Burton, son not only writing his own epitaph, than whom no one knows the Arab but doing it in the following manner. better, says the Bedouins are not cow-ards. The habit of danger in raids and buried; and yet he survived himupon each other or on armed caravans, and in the maintenance of their bloodfeuds, the continual uncertainty of ex- read: istence, the desert, the chase, the hard life generally, all blunt the nervous system, while their constant handling of weapons, both in sport and earnest, and amazing passion for martial exercises, habituate them to look death in the face like men. Under the influence of certain powerful motives they rise calm despair" is indicated by these meleasily to absolute beroism—and none ancholy lines: more potent than religious fanaticism. A romantic chivalry toward women makes the Arab prize very highly their approbation of his personal courage. and his poetry incites him to exploits of veritable knight-errantry, while both combine to make a peaceful and innocent life a matter of individual reproach. "The name of harsmi-brigand-is still honorable among them." Slain in raid or foray a man is said to die "ghandur." or a brave. is said to die "ghandur," or a brave. You do the body's, and the State Re-He, on the other hand, who is backy form School will not open its doors to enough, as we should express it, to die in his bed, is called "fatis"—earrica— darlings. A mother's boy in Montreal, this weeping mother will exclaim: O! only fourteen years old, was recently that my son had perished of a cut detected in a three hundred dollar forgthroat,' and her attendant crones will ery. He and two companions were about starting for New York, and had ity came of the will of Allah." When thirty dime novels in their possession. such sentiments prevail it is easy to un- A boy in the Thaddeus Stevens public derstand that a ferocious turbulence should be the rule, and the general standard of personal courage be high.

Indeed, the Bedouin considers nothing manful but violence, nothing so honorable as war. Until he is on horseback, about ten years old. About one hunspear in hand, he hardly considers him- dred and twenty dime novels were disself a man. The only occupations of manhood are shooting and riding. As rule they are wretched shots but

THE JOURNAL. Egyptians in their rout at Teb and aptured in the arsenals of Tokar and Sinkat. But the favorite weapon, that with which they are forever playing and practicing, is the "kanat," a spear twelve feet in length, shod with a finely-tapering head of iron, and ornamented of the Beluchis and Afghans, a small round buckler of hide bossed with brass. The sword is long and slighly curved, though both it and the dagger—an invariable feature of the warrior's equipment-vary according to individual taste. Such weapons as these, it is evident, can not render the Bedouins formidable to the disciplined forces of modern times if treachery and ambuscade have no part in the conditions of the encounter, for terrible as their appearance may be to the scarcely-drilled and

wholly cowardly soldiers sent out under Baker Pasha, neither the hideous clamor with which they make the first rush, nor the gasconade of gesture with which they attack, will have much effect upon such troops as the Black Watch or the veterans of the Sixty-fifth. When making their first rush they come on with incredible speed, and, as it seems, with a desperate determination, but a steady volley soon checks the pace, and the sight of a well-formed square immediately extinguishes all the ardor of the attack, whereupon the yelling mob scat-ter out of reach, brandishing their wea-

pons with infinite ferocity, but complete mpotence. It is necessary, of course, speaking of the Arabs of Egypt, to draw inferences from other Mohammedan races that have been confronted with modern troops, for these races are now for the first time in their history opposed to disciplined soldiery armed with weapons of precision. In Afghanistan Moslem fanatics, urged on to the conflict by their holy men, rushed into battle with astonishing enthusiasm, but a steady reception by infantry fire and artillery at once turned attack into flight and religious frenzy into panic. And the Arab is, after all, the Mohammedan modified by certain conditions into a special type, but gaining nothing as a soldier by those modifications. In Algeria the French, superior in ar-

mament and in adequate strength, broke the Arab revolt without trouble. But it must not be forgotten that the same races, when confronted fifty years ago, fought for many years with equal courthe auxiliaries of a regular force, told have shown such long sustained and off to harass communications and annoy heroic intrepidity as did that of Abd-elthe enemy generally by stampeding convoys, cutting off stragglers, keeping encampments in perpetual alarm, and now to be forgotten. Osman Digma now to be forgotten. Osman Digma out rivals. Seen in their native country, a singular monotony of feature strikes the visitor, for in the desert, as here said transport to be longotten. Osman Digma may not be one of these remarkable men so frequent in Eastern history, who by their individual courage and capacity has been said transported to be longotten. has been said, "expression of face try, and "have changed the face of the knows few varieties." Sometimes there is a stupidly ferocious type, but as a mands are much like those that again rule a fierce self-sufficiency is the prevailing tone, which in old age and high position is replaced by a very striking dignity. Keeping the eye partially closed when abroad, partly as a defense against the driving sand and glare, and partly also from the constant vigilance with which the cautious Bedouin keeps scanning the horizon, gives to the face a sinister cast which is accidental, while the frowning due to the same mands are much like those that again while the frowning, due to the same causes, seams the face with premature wrinkles. But apart from this the true Arab of the desert is exactly what he looks—a fierce and hard-living bandit. Their tribes have no dwarfs or idiate to a retreating army. Like the Cossacks and the Orientals generally, they ride with very short stirrups and on high saddles, thus securing a greater com-Their tribes have no dwarfs or idiots among them, and on the other hand no men of extraordinary stature. In height and weight they project in the part of the project of the part of the p and weight they maintain a singularly dishonor to flight." On the contrary, it is one of their principal maneuvers, Nor are old men very common, for the and when, as often happens, they turn sword, the first argument of the people not in a mass but in a scattered swarm of the desert, is fatal to length of years, and cuts short dispute and life together. upon a smaller number of pursuers, the feigned flight often results in real vic-

Churchyard Poetry.

That the following, at Lillington, near Leamington, is genuine, there is no

"Poorly lived, And poorly died, Poorly buried, And no one cried."

Equally melancholy, though, with a different kind of sadness, are the rhymes churchyard at Manchester":

"Here lies John Hill, a man of skill, His age was five times ten, He ne'er did good, nor ever would, Had he lived as long again." Very likely not, for, if in half a century

as a rule secures a victory, and the van- eulogium on the person commem-Provost Peter Patterson, here lies he, Hallelujah, Hallalujee!"

And what is the meaning of this ing at all?

"If earth be all, Why o'er and o'er a beaten path, You walk and draw up nothing new.

The martyred seraph was William Seward, of Badsey, Worcester, who died glance or a word will draw blood, for October 22, 1742; how a man could be a these hates are old growth, and new a seraph, and how a seraph could be It is somewhat curious to find a per-

"Here underlyeth the body of the Reverend Mr. Patrick Thompson, Minister of God's Word forty years, At present Vicar of Kirk Braddan, Aged 67, anno, 1673. Deceased ye 24th April, Anno 1689." This vicar apparently looked forward with calm equanimnity to his death; "a

"At threescore winter's end I died, A cheerless being, lone and sad, tial knot I never tied And wished my father never had. -London Society.

Dime Novels. Mothers, look out for the dime novels. No poison more insidious could be introduced in your homes. Keep the mind's health as carefully protected as

quires the privilege of studying in the antique and life schools. There is also a special class for modeling for architects under the charge of a separate eacher. Lectures to the students are a rule they are wretched shots but superb horsemen. Their weapons are matchlocks—like the Afghan "jizail"— with barrels of preposterous length, which they prefer to fire off when lashed down to a rest; flint-lock pistols of blunderbuss bore, javelins, s pears, swords, and daggers. Of late the rifle has found its way among them, and the Arabe with whom our troops are engaged go partially armed with the weapons thrown away by the treit Post.

—The divorce suit of Mary Chadwick against Alfred Chadwick was tried at Detroit recently. The Chadwicks were market-gardners near Windsor, Ont. The wife testified that her husband had frequently yoked her to a plow with a steer. The husband did not deny the charge, but pleaded that it was the ordinary custom among market-gardners in that part of Canada.—The weapons thrown away by the treit Post. telivered during the winter on both anatomy and chemistry as applied to the fine arts, and on painting, sculpture and architecture; and the library is open daily. Free access is also given to both the summer and the winter exhibitions.—Fortnightly Review.

Huge Circular Saws.

The largest circular saw that has been sent out of this city recently was exactly six feet in diameter. It was ordered by a match company and went to Michigan. Fifty-two teeth projected from its rim. It is now revolving at the rate with tufts of ostrich-feathers or horse-hair. A short stabbing javelin, with a broad blade, is also carried, and it is inch out with each revolution. It can with this that the unmounted Arab does | saw off a forty-foot plank, therefore, in his best work. The shield is like that an infinitesimal portion of a minute, though as a matter of fact the frame on which the logs are fed to a saw is adjusted to move at about the speed at which a man can walk. At that rate there is nothing but a whirr and a shrick to announce the journey of a og's length. This is not a solid saw or it would have more than one hundred

It is one of the new patterns in which the teeth are separated from the plate and can be inserted and removed at pleasure. The teeth in the sort of law of which this monster is a specimen are little curved bits of steel pointed like chisels at the cutting end. They fit into round sockets cut out of the edges of the saw plates, and their little chisel blades project slightly beyond the circle of the plate. There are various inventions in movable teeth for circular saws, and in nearly all of them the circle plays an important part. It looks purely ornamental, but in reality it prevents the steel from splitting with

Solid saws continue to be made in

great numbers, but the inventors of the movable teeth, different patterns of which are made by all saw manufacturers, are deriving fortunes, because new teeth can be replaced for a few cents and in a few minutes, and the body of the saw remains the size it was made, whereas solid saws have to be newly filed and set and sharpened every time they dull, a process that consumes time and requires the services of a sawyer whose skill commands good wages. Every outling reduces the size of the saw. A seventy-two inch saw is a big one even in Michigan, where the sixty-six inch saw is in common use. There these five and a half foot saws are run at a speed of from 500 to 700 revolutions in Norway pine logs, and they cut as deep with each revolution as the monster above described. The little chisel-bit teeth will chew out pine during a whole working day, and an entire set of dull ones can be replaced next day in five minutes for three cents a tooth. Some of the sawdust from one of these great saws was sent from Michigan to the estabishment of a great sawmaker in this city. It was esteemed as a curiosity. It was not dust at all, but a mass of little pellets of wood, three-eighths of an inch in thickness. The lumbermen prefer to waste lumber in this way provided they get speed out of their sools. These huge saws are used singly in sawing a rough log into planks. After-ward the planks are reduced to desired widths by edger saws, which are smaller intplements revolving together at the proper distances one from the

A saw maker must know whether or not his customer wants to run his purchase at a high rate of speed before the saw is made. Saw makers, in developing a disk of steel into a saw, hammer it so as to leave either a hard or a soft center. A saw that has a soft center will wabble in the middle if a person takes hold of it by the edge and shakes it. If it has a hard center one part will not shake more than another. A saw with a hard center, if driven at a high rate of speed, will not cut straight. Its edge will wabble. But if it has a soft center, and is sent around at a rate of 700 or 800 revolutions a minute, the centrifugal force straining at the center stiffens the saw and keeps the edge steady. To the average mind it would seem that there has been the same straining after ornamental effect in the vertical saws, so odd are the shapes of the teeth. But here, again, the study has been solely to produce strength and cutting power. Some of the vertical saws have dull teeth alternating with the sharp ones. The dull ones do not reach out quite so far as the cutters. Their purpose is to clear the sawdust from before the cutters.—N.

Candidates for the Reyal Academy. Every candidate for admission must present certain specified drawings or nodels. These are examined by the Council, and if considered of sufficient merit, the exhibitor is admitted as a probationer for two months, during which time he or she must attend at the Academy to make similar drawings or models. Should these seem to the Council to be as good as the first sent in the candidate is admitted as a student. He then enters the antique school, which, to use the phraseology of the old laws, is "for the study of the best remains of ancient sculpture," and where he finds a plentiful supply of casts. The instruction here is given by the keeper, assisted by a Curator. The next step takes the student either into the preliminary painting school, (for the study of the purely technical de-tails of painting), and school of drawing from the life (for the study of drawing from the nude), if a painter, and if a sculptor into the school of modeling from the life, (for the more special study and practice of the art of sculpture.) In order to reach these schools he has to satisfy the Council, by the performance of certain specified tasks, that he is capable of profiting by the instruction given there. The Keeper and a Curator carry on the teaching in the preliminary painting school. In the school of drawing from life, it is done by a Visitor, of whom ten are elected from among the Academicians and Associates to serve for a month each, and a Curator; and in the school of modeling from the life by a Visitor, of whom five are elected in the same way to serve for two months each, and a Curator. To the upper school of painting (for the special study and practice of the art of painting), and in admitted as have succeeded in satisfying the Council by the presentation of certain paintings and drawings that they have thoroughly mastered the work required in the preliminary school, and are capable of painting from the living model, both dressed and nude. The admission of architectural students is regulated in the same way as that of other students, but six months is allowed them instead of two in which to do their drawings as probationers, since, being in offices, they can only at-tend in the evenings. They are ther admitted into the architectural school (for the study of architectural drawing and design), which is divided into the upper and lower division. One year must be passed in the latter, during which drawings are made of given subjects, and then, if qualified, the student passes into the upper division, where ae has to make designs; he further ac-

-Mm. Strong was the first cotton-raiser in California, and last year she produced 190 bales.—San Francis-

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

-Hops should be kept in bags and nung up. They are not good after a year old.—Cincinnati Times. -It may not be known to every peron that is troubled with hiccough, that a lump of sugar saturated with vinegar will stop it almost instantly .- New York

-Artistic wall racks for the display of shotographs, family albums being out f date, are among the novelties of the day, and are advertised as the "fashionable craze."-New York G. aphic.

-To relieve heartburn, mix a little corn meal in water; allow the meal to settle, and drink the water. Or eat a bit of powdered charcoal. These will often relieve when magnesia or chalk fail. - Exchange.

-There is no use in cleaning your poultry houses unless you burn the old nests. They will harbor more of the various kinds of poultry parasites than you can ever exterminate with a whitewash brush. - Troy Times. -An Ohio farmer says he cured his

horses of coughing by using oil of tar and camphor gum. He puts in all the camphor gum the tar would cut and gave a teaspoonful on the tongue three times a day after feeding.

-The portion of the body which most requires protection against cold and wind, is that between the shoulder blades behind, as it is at this point the lungs are attached to the body, and the blood is easily chilled .- Hall's Journal of Health.

-Spruce butter tubs are the best; hemlock makes a sweet tub: acids from the oak color the butter and injure its appearance; white ash gives the butter strong flavor if kept long and increases the liability to mould; maple smells and cracks badly. Soak all tubs four to six days in brine before using. -Albany Journal.

-Rolled apple dumplings are a nov-elty and are delicious. Peel and chop fine some tart apples; make a rich erust as for biscuit, roll it half an inch thick, spread it thickly with the apple, sprinkle fine sugar and powdered cinnamon over it, then cut it in strips two inches wide; roll it up just as you do jelly roll; put a little lump of butter on each roll after it is put in the tin or dripping-pan; a little juice will drain from the apples if they are good ones: keep this to put into the sauce; flavor this with brandy or wine if you like it, otherwise make a plain sour pudding sauce. - Chicago Journal.

-Although it may require some extra work, it will pay well, and be a decided convenience, to have a pasture field just large enough, and located conveniently to the stable, for the work horses. Horses that work during the day, and seldom are allowed the privilege of the pasture field except at night, will relish the grass more and thrive petter on it than if all kinds of stock are allowed to run through it during the day. Besides all this, they are entitled to the best, if there is any choice, and such pasture lots should be kept well covered with the best of grass -Boston

A Novelty in Ventilatica.

A curious system of ventilation, which

has been introduced into a church in

London, is described in the British Arch-

itect. The church, which some of our readers may wish to visit next summer, is that of St. John, on the Wilton Road, and is intended to accommodate a con gregation of a thousand persons. As in most churches, the air at evening services was for a long time observed to be very close and oppressive, and it was decided to adopt a "thorough system of ventilation." Two shafts are therefore set in the west end of the church. communicating with the external air, and fitted with water-pipes, which, when desired, throw a fine spray down the shaft. The falling drops carry with them a considerable amount of air. which issues from the shaft into the church through a number of openings about nine feet above the floor. In pass ing out, the currents of air are led through tubes, around which are groups of gas-jets, and these, when lighted, warm the air to a pleasant temperature, which can be varied by turning on more or less of the gas. Above the gas-jets are extraction shafts, with caps to produce a vacuum, and these are said to carry away, as fast as vitiated, the air delivered from the "spray tubes" as well as that from a small furnace in the basement, which supplies three registers in the nave floor. The whole affair seems to have a primitive simplicity which is very amusing. According to the British Architect's description, the total capacity of the apparatus extends to the admission of "no less than 70,000 cubic feet of warmed fresh air per hour, and this," it goes on to say, "it is evident, is enough to effect a good change in the air of the place." We do not know exactly what an English churchgoer would consider a "good change" n the air of an ecclesiastical building, but architects in this country, where ventilation is a matter of every-day practice, will hadly need to be reminded that seventy cubic feet of fresh air per hour for each of a congregation of a thousand persons is less than one-twentieth of the standard allowance in buildings pretending to any ventilation at all, and only about one-fortieth of that provided for some of our best theaters and churches, to say nothing of hospitals and first-class schools. The idea of warming the fresh-air supply for a large church by means of gas-jets is also novel, and will, we venture to say, commend itself more to the gas companies than to those who pay the church bills.

—American Architect.

Salt for the Live Stock, There are some who claim that the well known liking of our domestic animals for salt is due to education; that it is an unnatural appetite; that in a state of nature animals do not have salt, and assert their belief that it does more harm than good. It would be a sufficient anpractice of the art of painting), and in swer to these persons that our animals which the system of instruction by Visitors and a Curator is the same as in | the prehistoric cow and horse had or did not have has nothing to do with wha shall be given to their descendants. Those who write and talk so earnestly against salt are not many and are usnally people of notions, which they mis-take for ideas. The great majority of cattle raisers and farmers are fully convinced that salt is necessary for the best health of farm animals, and practice what they believe. The amount of salt required is small, and it should be given at frequent intervals. If a little could be given each day it would be best, and if with the food, as we are accustomed to take it ourselves, it would be so much the better, but such a method is hardly practicable. Supplying salt once a week will answer, and this is the usual interval between saltings, if salt is given at all. Some special day or time in the week should be chosen as that for salting the domestic animals, and then it should not be allowed to pass without dispensing what some one has termed the "seasoning of the week."

The handy salt-dish consists of a low

box made of hard wood, with a thick bottom, and a handle made of hickory —a piece of heavy barrel hoop will do —nailed upon the sides of a box in the shape of a bow; or, a common market basket. In dispensing the salt to stock in the open field, it should be so placed that all the animals can get their fair share; and again, it should not be thrown upon the ground, where it is largely lost, or, if eaten, it must be with a quantity of earth. Flat troughs should be provided, even for economy's sake.—Farm, Field and Fireside. KRAUSE, LUBKER & CO., SIN

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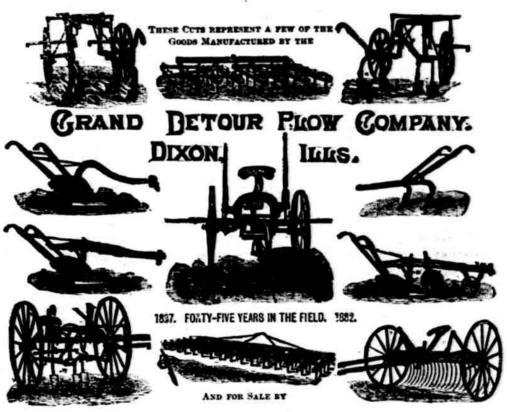
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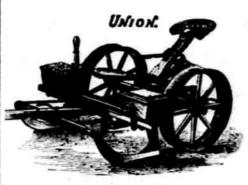
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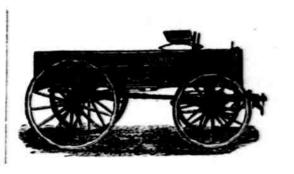
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