

The Columbus Journal.

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COLUMBUS, NEB., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1889.

WHOLE NO. 997.

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SAFEGUARDS OF THE WILL.

Every nook and corner of Chickering hall was occupied when Felix Adler rose to deliver his lecture on "The Struggle Against Temptation." The audience listened to Mr. Adler with rapt attention and at the conclusion of the address applauded loudly.

After the usual singing by the choir, Mr. Adler said that he was at the bottom of nearly all the good and evil in the world; the desire for knowl-

IN LOVELY ANDALUSIA.

IMPRESSIONS OF A FAIR CITY ON GIBRALTAR STRAITS.

Beautiful Pictures on the Portuguese Coast. A City Founded by the Phoenicians, 1100 B. C.—The Three Grades of Society as Shown in the Public Promenade.

There is a curious little city on the Gibraltar straits. It is called Cadix. Some 300 years ago a man named Columbus sailed from there on a cruise to the westward. Before he returned he discovered some islands in the Atlantic. It would appear that the little city is still celebrating the return of Columbus, for it is ever a gala day in Cadix. Laughter and pleasure are in the very air.

No port in Spain is more charming than this pretty little capital of famous Andalusia. Just the most perfect of war to make after a hard cruise on the coast of Africa or a week's drill at target practice out at sea.

It was a lovely run down the Portuguese coast from Lisbon, a trifling war; but what was this when offset by the cool evenings so characteristic of the Spanish-Portuguese climate? As we neared port on the morning of the second day, carrying all sail and a full head of steam, the corvette fairly gamboled over the water. The haze which had been enveloping the contour of the coast line gradually lifted, presenting to the gaze of officers and crew Andalusia in all her beauty, charm and grandeur. Many thought the gambol of the corvette over the water. The haze which had been enveloping the contour of the coast line gradually lifted, presenting to the gaze of officers and crew Andalusia in all her beauty, charm and grandeur. Many thought the gambol of the corvette over the water. The haze which had been enveloping the contour of the coast line gradually lifted, presenting to the gaze of officers and crew Andalusia in all her beauty, charm and grandeur. Many thought the gambol of the corvette over the water.

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

The appearance of the city from the anchorage is beautiful in the extreme. The several convents and castles crowned hills are the background of a lovely picture. Especially on a moonlit night the harbor is to be seen in all its beauty.

From the shores the strains of music from the military bands in the parks are wafted across the water, while among the dazzling glimmer of lights the gay promenaders can be seen winding in and out along the Alameda. As the night advances the gay scenes close, and save now and then the black specter of a huge steamer gliding silently by, or the tinkling of a little convent bell away back in the hills, nothing breaks the silence of the night.

Cadix is perhaps not so well known to Americans than many cities of less importance. Situated apart from the main highway of travel, and having but little direct commerce with the United States, it is seldom visited by our countrymen on matters of business, except when passengers aboard one of the Royal Mail steamers or en route to some of the colonies are enabled, by a short stop over, to obtain a cursory glance at this quaint and most interesting of Spanish seaports.

The city was founded about 1100 B. C. by the Phoenicians, who was called Cadix. It successively passed into the hands of the Carthaginians and Romans, the latter giving it the name of Gades. It was taken by the Moors in 711, and it was again taken in 711, this time by the Arabs. The Spaniards got control in 1369, and named the place Cadix. It was known by this name when captured and sacked by the English in 1596. The English took it during the reign of Charles II. It was again taken in 1711, this time by the Arabs. The Spaniards got control in 1369, and named the place Cadix. It was known by this name when captured and sacked by the English in 1596. The English took it during the reign of Charles II. It was again taken in 1711, this time by the Arabs.

LIKE ONE LONG HOLIDAY.

Cadix has long been associated with the liberal movements in Spain, and has been conspicuous during more than one crisis in Spanish affairs. In fact, the first movement which overthrew Queen Isabella took place in Cadix, Oct. 17, 1808. Unlike most European cities, the name of Cadix is recognized by all countries. We get Vienna out of "Wien," Lisbon out of "Lisboa," by what right I do not know. The Spaniards write the name of their capital "Eliadipho" and New York "Nuevo York."

In an evening stroll upon the lovely Alameda one has an excellent opportunity to observe the beauty of the Andalusian woman. Three parallel walks divide the people in their movements as rigidly as any mark of caste. In the center is the promenade for the upper classes and the military. On the right runs the walk of the middle class, and on the left that of the peasantry and common soldiers. The young women were all accompanied by dunnies or chaperons. Here and there along the Alameda stood a brilliant café. All the women are dressed modestly in Parisian attire, and their beauty is certainly extraordinary.

Cadix has a clean appearance, due largely to the white stone used in building. The streets are narrow but regularly laid out. Around the outskirts of the city the Alameda boulevard is a very fine. Throughout the city are numerous squares, some large, others small. They offer a refreshing retreat, among the numerous tropical plants, to the heated pedestrian. These squares all connect with the Alameda.

The private dwellings are usually several stories in height. The ground floor is retained for a store room, and different families occupy the several flats. The fantastic manner in which the houses are built on the hillside, and the utter disregard to grading makes the tops of some houses on a level with the first floors of the others. On the exterior the appearance of the dwelling is plain save for the bright hues of tiles of various colors. Large, heavy iron doors secure the entrance, and this is usually attended, as in France, by a concierge. The interior fittings are very fine. An exquisite taste, and in most cases lavish expenditure in furniture, rugs, bric-a-brac, and unique ornaments characterize the apartments.—New York Times.

SAFEGUARDS OF THE WILL.

Felix Adler Points to the Means of Delivering It from Evil Purpose.

Every nook and corner of Chickering hall was occupied when Felix Adler rose to deliver his lecture on "The Struggle Against Temptation." The audience listened to Mr. Adler with rapt attention and at the conclusion of the address applauded loudly.

After the usual singing by the choir, Mr. Adler said that he was at the bottom of nearly all the good and evil in the world; the desire for knowl-

CABLING IN CIPHER.

OUTWITTING THE COMPANIES BY CHEAPENING DEVICES.

There Are Many Codes, but Constant Changes Are Suggested—The Sharp Eye of the Managers Ever Watching Important Part Played by Competition.

A man who had received a cable message composed of nothing but names of cities went to an expert maker of cipher codes to see if he could throw any light on the meaning.

"I have no personal arrangement with the companies by which those names of cities are used for certain phrases," said the expert.

"I have not," answered the man. "I came to you because I thought you might have some code containing the cipher."

"There is no code," said the expert. "The reason is this: The cable companies accepted all kinds of business at first, even combinations of letters which were not used in any of the languages. The object of desire has power over us in proportion as its mental image is sharply defined. Consequently, when such desires do impress themselves upon our mind, we must at once turn our thoughts in another direction."

"Human will is free, let doubters say the contrary, notwithstanding. This theory to the contrary is the outcome of obscure metaphysics. We must, nevertheless, understand the limits in which we are free to exercise our will. We can harbor evil thoughts without being the worse for it. We are, however, free to throw off these thoughts when they enter, and in making this effort lose our redemption. This throwing off must be complete and immediate, else it only leads to renewed moral degradation. We must force our thoughts into a new channel when evil ones assail us, but by forbidding them we only make the desire more intense. Jesus illustrates this when he says 'Get thee behind me, Satan.'"

"By some it is argued that this system is cowardly and that we should boldly face evil. It is true that we ought to be able to face it; but it is also true that we are unable to do so successfully. You hear of the great social sin, the moral filth which is spread over our city. How can men who have mothers and sisters forget the sanctity of women and profit by this sin? It is deplorable that our cities are in such a vision narrow, and they apologize for themselves by saying that the desire is natural. Weaklings all, ever ready to appeal to nature. Let each man have a task for himself throughout life, and like Ulysses he will sail past the sirens toward the shining goal."

"The two great helps toward this end are the society of good and true men, and particularly that of cultivated and refined women, and the ideal companionship of those loved ones who have passed away."

"In the first we find those things which we have been striving for taken for granted, and in the second we can do nothing but strive for them. In those sweet faces which have gone to the life of infinite peace."—New York Herald.

Time Well Employed Produces Money.

Time well employed produces money or an equivalent gain of some kind. Time idled away or wasted away upon some unnecessary or useless labor only yields no return, but represents a loss of opportunity that cannot be replaced. One may regain any other thing that is squandered save time. Once gone, it is gone for all eternity. No more important lesson can be given to the young than that on the value of time. It may be passed by unheeded, for on this subject more than any other man seen determined to learn by experience; but warnings should be given, that there may be of their own availing as may be the irreparable loss of wasted time.

Even the best of men arrived at middle age are sure to have regrets for lost opportunities, for wasted time. Looking back with the knowledge gained by experience, they can see how much they might have ordered their lives if they had made the best possible use of their time. Such knowledge cannot be expected in younger men. The time will come when they, too, will look back with regret at the things they should have done, and be taught as well as may be that time is money, not in the vulgar sense, but in that higher one which represents money as merely a symbol of things that are good to have.—Baltimore Sun.

THE POWER OF DIME.

A distinguished lawyer came out of his private office a few days ago and brusquely told a reporter that he did not care to discuss the private affairs of his clients. He said it was none of the public's business, and then he bounced back into his office and slammed the door. It was important that the reporter should get the news, and so, on the strength of past experience, he called at the lawyer's home that night. The lawyer had just finished his dinner, and he was in his study, his face beaming with geniality and a prime cigar in his mouth. He shook the reporter's hand, and then talked to him for half an hour, and gave him more information than he had any use for. A light covering of human nature is sometimes very useful.—New York Sun.

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A MAGNIFICENT SIGHT.

STARS OF HEAVEN FELL AS IF SHAKEN OF A MIGHTY WIND.

The Wonderful Meteoric Shower of 1833. Theories as to the Cause and Effect—A Child's Wonderment at the Scene—Superstitions of a Colored People.

One of the earliest and most vivid of my personal recollections is of the grand meteoric shower of Nov. 18, 1833. A similar occurrence is recorded as happening in northern Europe near the close of the last century. But no meteorological display has equaled that of 1833 in extent and duration from the beginning of the historic period.

With reference to the origin of these meteors there have been diverse conjectures, most of which are at best hypotheses. A number of astronomers, however, have regarded them as fragments of an exploded planet small in size, but of a like sort with the hundred and odd asteroids that have been discovered between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Kepler himself thought that a large comet was needed for this interpretation of space to perfect the rhythm of the stars and the fabled music of the spheres. The subsequent discoveries of Piazzi and Others and their successors have fully justified this opinion. This old astronomical fancy of a lost planet likewise finds its vindication, it may be in these asteroids and in the far more numerous meteoroids which have since been seen in all parts of the world. Whether they be, as suggested, the disjecta membra of some comet and scattered or disintegrated and damned for some earlier Adamic transgression, they certainly occupy a definite place in our system.

Their periodical occurrence with greater or lesser brilliancy in May and November is likewise in August and December, less the facts that at these dates our earth in its annual travel comes in frequent contact with a meteoric zone. It may require another century of investigation with the aid of mighty instruments than that of the Lick observatory to determine whether, as is probable, these meteoric exhibitions result from a vast volume of nebulous matter revolving around the sun, and itself the nursery of embryonic planets.

Scientific observers on these varied questions, it was certainly not the privilege of a lifetime, but a millennium, to be an eye witness of such a stupendous and resplendent spectacle. I distinctly remember being aroused about 4 o'clock in the morning by the weird cries of the domestic servants. They seemed possessed with the idea that the day of judgment was at hand, and I readily recall the efforts of my father to quiet the uproar by assuring them that there was no cause of alarm.

Of course, I knew nothing of scientific import. My impressions were those of elation rather than fright. To me the whole scene was about what I have since conceived of the pyrotechnic displays of the Vauxhall garden, or a full fledged Chinese feast of lanterns, or a boy reader best understand the aspect of things when I add that aside from the flash and the pop it was like a thousand Christmas candles condensed into one.

Scientific observers have since told us that these meteoroids all seemed to proceed from a point in the constellation Leo. For this reason they have been since called Leonids. My boyish remembrance accords with this statement of the scientists. Usually they issued singly, but at times they had the appearance of a stream of fire. A few that I observed were very large, one or more not unlike the nucleus of Halley's comet in 1835, when it was receding from the sun.

They nearly all seemed falling directly to the earth, and it was a matter of childish wonderment to me that they did not cover the ground as I had seen falling snow flakes do at other times. The splendor of the celestial fireworks gradually waned as the dawn approached, very much to my personal regret.

A great many stories are still current in regard to the general contention produced by this marvelous phenomenon. In many instances persons were frightened into convulsions, and several deaths were reported from different parts of the country.

In my boyhood there was a story current of a wealthy slaveholder in western Georgia, who was besides something of a big game hunter. He resided in the center of a large negro quarter, and being awakened by the shrieks and yells of nearly one hundred slaves, he hurriedly equipped himself in pants and slippers and stepped out on his front piazza. He was surrounded with a large number of slaves who were frantic with terror. For a time he surveyed the heavens with a degree of painful apprehension. Noticing in the crowd an old negro preacher, in whose piety he had much confidence, he addressed him in this wise: "Uncle Joe, do you watch the 'seven stars' and the 'ell and yard,' and when you see them start come into the 'big barn' and we will have a word of prayer."

Of course the Leonids were immovable, nor did the conjured suns that blazed in the belt of Orion "shoot madly from their spheres." As a consequence the hypothetical "word of prayer" was unspoken. The return of daylight blotted out the meteors and calmed the superstitious fears of master and slave.

Most astronomers tell us that another such spectacle will probably never be witnessed again through all the generations of men. St. John, who was a prisoner in Patmos, says: "I beheld when he had opened the sixth seal, that the sun became as blood; and the stars of heaven fell unto the earth, even as a fig tree casteth her untimely figs when she is shaken of a mighty wind."—Rev. J. W. Scott.

AMERICANS, accustomed to see tomatoes in some shape on the table nearly every day of the year, will scarcely appreciate how nearly that familiar vegetable comes to us from England.

Ten years ago it was a exception to find this delightful fruit on the tables of any but the wealthy; but today they are to be found in most houses during the season, their extensive cultivation having been adapted to their growth in England. They came into general use, the taste for the same spreading to Europe.

It is, in addition to its valuable hygienic qualities, one of the most prolific fruits to cultivate, and we know of no private gentleman who owns no less than one ton to market daily in the early season, the price paid for the same averaging 60 per pound, all of them being grown under glass. Few come to perfection in the open air, owing to the late planting of the seed in England. Like the olive, it was a long time before the people became accustomed to the peculiar and delicate flavor, but each day they grew in popularity, so much so, indeed, that Cape Town has been requisitioned for a supply of the same when they are out of season here.—London Tatler.

A FISHMER'S TRICK.

The Sanitary News describes a new plumbers' trick, which has been first discovered in Milwaukee, but may be known elsewhere, so that architects and inspectors will do well to be on their guard against it. In Milwaukee, as in many other cities, all soil pipes put up in dwelling houses must be tested by filling them with water. A certain firm, knowing that a defective pipe had been used, contrived to plug it with clay, so that the water applied for testing did not enter the pipe at all. It is not stated how the inspector happened to find out this ingenious deception, but he did, and the offending firm was reported, and punished by having its license revoked until the defective pipe should be replaced by a new one. Most persons will say that the revocation of the license ought to have been made permanent.—Scientific American.

PROFESSIONAL ADVICE.

Certain physicians are careful not to give advice to people except when they are formally consulted, or in the strict relation of physician and patient.

One evening, at a social party, a lady was introduced to the celebrated Dr. B.—

"O doctor, I'm so glad to have met you!" exclaimed the lady. "Tell me, what do you do when you have an awful bad cold?"

"Cough, ma'am," said the celebrated Dr. B.—"Youth's Companion."

Humorist—I dreamed last night about some jokes that I wrote.

Friend (who has read some of them)—How I pity you.—Yankee Blade.

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