

The Columbus Journal.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 4. COLUMBUS, NEB., WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1892. WHOLE NO. 1,148.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Columbus - State - Bank!

(Oldest Bank in the State.)

Pays Interest on Time Deposits

Makes Loans on Real Estate.

ISSUES SIGHT DRAFTS ON

Omaha, Chicago, New York and all Foreign Countries.

BUYS GOOD NOTES

And Helps its Customers when they Need Help.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

LEANDER GERRARD, Pres't.

H. H. HENRY, Vice Pres't.

JOHN STAUFFER, Cashier.

M. BRUGGER, G. W. HULST.

COMMERCIAL BANK

COLUMBUS, NEB.

Authorized Capital of \$500,000

Paid in Capital 90,000

OFFICERS:

C. H. SHELDON, Pres't.

H. P. H. OHLRICH, Vice Pres't.

C. A. NEWMAN, Cashier.

DANIEL S. WILSON, Asst. Cash.

STOCKHOLDERS:

J. F. Becker, Herman F. H. Oehlrich, Carl Binkley, Jonas Welch, J. Henry Wurdeman, George W. Hatfield, Frank Koser, Arnold H. Oehlrich, Henry Loecker.

A. DUSSELL,

DEALER IN

DUPLIX Wind Mills,

And all Kinds of Pumps.

PUMPS REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Eleventh Street, one door west of Hazel & Co's. Gunsey's

SUBSCRIBE NOW

THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

We Offer Both for a Year, at \$4.00.

PATENTS

Created and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEE. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE E. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agents, all business direct, hence we can transmit patent business in less time and at LESS COST than those remote from Washington.

WANTED SALESMEN

* NEW ENGLAND.

Wherever thought is deep and strong. Wherever conscience fights with wrong. Wherever manhood dare to die. And woman's love is pure and high; On mountain-peak or plain or sea The soul's one cry must ever be: Thank God for old New England.

The warrior's sword and poet's pen Are thine to use, but only when The cause of right demands the blow. When thou wouldst lay proud error low; Then only does thy face become divine. Grow dark with sternness from above, O, grandly great New England.

For those enslaved in life, in thought, Thy blood, thy tongue, hath freedom bought. The arm of justice in its might, The thrilling voice of truth and right. The patriot ardor, glowing warm With courage calm in battle storm. Are in thy name, New England. —Bridgport Standard.

MEDICINE BLUFF.

Unknown, perhaps, to the reader, in the very heart of the Wichita range, in Indian territory, there is an immense hill, which, by triangulation, effected during the winter campaign of 1862-3 by the engineer officer attached to General Sheridan's headquarters, is 910 feet high. At its base there is a clear running river, or properly a brook—for it is only about 70 feet wide. The shape which it assumes at the immediate foot of the mountain is that of a crescent, forming quite a large pool or basin.

Medicine bluff has of course, lost much of its prestige among the Indians for the reason that since the expedition of 1862-3 by the engineer officer attached to the large game the tribes have been scattered, being generally pretty closely confined to the reservations, and the superstitions, or at least many of them, having passed gradually out of the remembrance of the younger generation, known only to the few old warriors left.

The savage, like the white man, in his disappointments and miseries sometimes resorts to suicide as a cure for and end of all his troubles. Among the powerful Comanches Medicine Bluff was for an unknown period, one of their famous places, like the Vendome Column in Paris, from which to terminate an unsatisfactory and miserable existence. It was also a rendezvous for the young warriors, who were to go for the first time in battle with the tried soldiers of the tribe to propitiate the Great Spirit.

The sun in that nation as in the old tribe of Natchez, symbolized their god. For three consecutive mornings the youthful aspirant for military honors was obliged to go to the highest point of the great hill, where, armed with his bow and arrow, he was to stand with the utmost reverence to present the front of his shield to the rising sun as its rays gilded the rocky crags of the mountain, assuming the attitude of a warrior in the heat of battle.

The stream which flows so picturesquely at the base of the isolated mountain is called by the Indians Medicine Bluff Creek; the hill above it, Medicine Bluff. From the time when the memory of the various tribes "smothered not the contrary" bluffs, and was also a rendezvous for the young warriors, who were to go for the first time in battle with the tried soldiers of the tribe to propitiate the Great Spirit.

The sun in that nation as in the old tribe of Natchez, symbolized their god. For three consecutive mornings the youthful aspirant for military honors was obliged to go to the highest point of the great hill, where, armed with his bow and arrow, he was to stand with the utmost reverence to present the front of his shield to the rising sun as its rays gilded the rocky crags of the mountain, assuming the attitude of a warrior in the heat of battle.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Asa Partlow, a prominent business man of Danville, Ill., died.

Toledo, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad is reported sold to the Big Four. Syndicate is organized with \$300,000 to establish a paper mill at Wabash, Ind.

Reports from all parts of Illinois indicate the crop season to be three weeks late.

Heavily armed Mexicans, supposed to be Garza revolutionaries, are invading Texas.

William G. Swannell, a well-known citizen of Kankakee, Ill., died at the age of 65 years.

Dispatches from Western and Northwestern Minnesota report several inches of snow.

Zimmerman Ross of Reed City, Mich., dropped his hat on the charge of setting fire to his store.

Gov. Barber of Wyoming refuses to surrender the cattlemen under arrest to the Johnson county authorities.

Guiseppi Cassani, the Santa Rosa (Cal.) wine merchant who has been mentioned, turns up in New York. He is the father of the late John Cassani.

William Hanley of Joliet has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for throwing a stone through a vestibule train.

The jury in the case of Andrew Reinhart for killing M. F. Rallins at Dennison, Ill., Feb. 18, 1891, returned a verdict of guilty.

Business failures throughout the country for the last seven days number 211, as compared with 201 of last week.

The public galleries of the Paris bourse were closed in consequence of the receipt of orders threatening to blow up the building.

Health Commissioner Hoyt of St. Paul, when James McClellan, wife of the alleged alienation of his wife's affections, was acquitted by a jury.

The case of Ed and Grant Attebury, at Shelbyville, Ill., charged with the murder of their father, has been postponed until the October term.

General Manager Melien, of the Union Pacific, says his indictment by the Federal grand jury at Topeka is for the purpose of making a test case of different law.

Gen. W. S. Shattuck of the Ohio & Mississippi threatens to cut the rate from St. Louis and Cincinnati unless the rate between the latter point and Chicago is restored.

Meeting of the Amalgamated Association of Ironworkers in Pittsburgh, Pa., was held at the city hall. The question will form the principal topic of discussion.

Henry Redhead was caught in a shaft in Rhodes Brothers' elevator in Bethelville, Iowa, and fatally injured. He was whirled around at the rate of 80 revolutions a minute.

CALL BARBER A TRAITOR.

Johnson County Rustlers Meet and Adopt Resolutions.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 30.—Gov. Barber has made an extended reply to the demand of the sheriff of Johnson county for the cattlemen prisoners of war. The executive says he has every reason to believe that the persons of the stockmen would be unsafe in the section from which they were brought under military protection after the failure of the expedition, and that he must refuse to honor the request. It is a greater insult to the cattlemen to be taken back to Buffalo, but they yet will not take place for some time yet.

The resolutions adopted in Buffalo, denouncing the Governor as a traitor to his people, are a surprise to everyone. The most ardent denouncers of the cattlemen agree that they were ill advised. It is the first bad break the rustlers have made publicly, since the inauguration of the expedition. The resolutions were received by Governor Barber last night.

Station Agent Robbed.

LOREZO, Ill., April 30.—E. W. Steinhart, station agent of the Santa Fe here, was chloroformed and robbed of \$131 and an open-faced gold watch Wednesday night. Mr. Steinhart lives close to the Santa Fe depot and woke up this morning and found everything in disorder. A search was taken effect, but the money was taken away in a bureau and belonged to the Santa Fe and Wells-Fargo Express company and the watch that belonged to the station agent.

Mrs. Harrison Improving.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Mrs. Harrison continues to improve daily now that settled spring weather has been inaugurated, and it is the expectation of her physician that she will be able to leave Washington early next week. Pen Mar, on the Pennsylvania railroad, is under consideration as a mountain resort for the invalid, and in event that sea air is considered more desirable, the cottage at Cape May Point has been put in readiness for occupancy at a few hours' notice.

Fired Military Borden.

LONDON, April 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times, referring to the rumor that the Marquis di Rudini, the Italian Prime Minister, when he visits Berlin will intimate that Italy is unable to support her military burdens, says it is stated that Austria will support Italy in the latter's demand for a revision of the draft with a view to a simultaneous reduction of the military forces—Austria desiring peace in order to carry out her delicate and difficult task of currency reform.

Damaging to Mrs. Russell.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 2.—In the Russell trial to-day the State sought to get in evidence tending to show the relations between Mrs. Russell and Peter Erickson, and to give a motive for Mrs. Russell to poison Mrs. Erickson.

Dr. Ashum, who attended the deceased, testified there was no arsenic in any of the medicines he gave Mrs. Erickson. The trial is going against Mrs. Russell.

Charge His Brother With Arson.

WARRINGTON, Pa., May 2.—This morning Hugh Curry, a prominent farmer of Anwell township, was arrested on the charge of arson made by his brother, Marion Curry, also a leading farmer. The accused man is about 60 years of age and the arrest has caused a sensation.

MAINE REPUBLICANS

Strong Resolutions Eulogizing Blaine and Reel Adopted.

BANGOR, Me., April 29.—The Republican State convention called to order yesterday at noon by State Committee Chairman J. H. Manley.

The resolutions passed express continued loyalty and devotion to that great statesman and leader, James G. Blaine. They recognize the marked success of the present administration, the record of which establishes their confidence in President Harrison and they believe that the best interests of the party and the country will be subserved by his re-nomination and re-election. They congratulate the country and the Republican party on the vindication by the highest court in the land of the principles of majority rule so ably maintained by Maine's honored son, Thomas B. Reed.

One of the delegates asked if the last resolution was an instruction. Ex-Governor Davis said no. On this understanding the resolutions were unanimously adopted and the convention adjourned.

The convention received a telegram from Secretary Blaine in which he stated that he was not a candidate for President and would not accept the nomination if tendered him.

CORNER STONE LAID.

Impressive Ceremonies at Gen. Grant's Burial Place in Riverside Park.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The first stone of the great mausoleum which is to perpetuate the memory of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was laid in Riverside park at 10 o'clock yesterday. President Harrison, in the presence of his cabinet and thousands of citizens laid the granite block upon which is to be built a tomb worthy of the nation's hero. The ceremonies were impressive, and the weather favored them.

Long before the hour set for the ceremonial, the park presented an animated appearance. As early as 10 o'clock, the little knoll upon which the enduring monument will stand was surrounded by thousands of civilians. Hour after hour, the great throng was augmented. It was a peaceful, orderly, decorous gathering. The best people of the metropolis were present, and the site of the mausoleum that is to be.

OUR DEBT TO THE ARABS.

From Them the Spaniards Acquired Their Civilization.

It was to the Arabs and the Jews that we probably owe the discovery of America, as well as the European civilization. From them the Spaniards and Portuguese learned all that they knew of civilization. The Arabs from the ninth to the twelfth century were the rulers of the sea, the founders of the European commerce. Edrisi, the Arab historian, describes the harbors of Almeria, in Spain, filled with the ships of the East and of Lisbon (Eschbon), the centre of wealth and trade. Two Mohammedan travelers, or one, who visited China in the ninth century found its ports frequented by the vessels of their countrymen, who sailed around the coasts of India. Edrisi, again, describes the China seas, unknown to Greek and Roman, and the Chinese thus are the inventors of their kind. The adventurous Arab sailors were found on every sea. It is from them that Portugal and Spain learned the art of ship-building, as most of the other nations of Europe have done. In 1460 the Spaniards everywhere clothed in Arab dress, imitating the Arab manners, riding Arab horses, and the kings surrounded by Arab guards. Splendid Cordova and matchless Granada still ruled the taste of the peninsula. Even the chief terms of business and of naval affairs, of police and Arab city, intelligent and splendid. Edrisi relates that an expedition was sent out from its port to explore the dark and unknown ocean. The commanders were brothers known as the Almagraris, or the Wandering Brothers. They have never sailed before the year 1150. They crossed the Atlantic, it is said, visited unknown islands, and discovered new lands. After a weary voyage of many months they returned in safety. A street was named after them in Moorish Lisbon. The streets of the Almagraris. Possibly the attempt might have been renewed, and a Moorish city might have sprung up in Cuba or Hispaniola, at Philadelphia or New York. But soon the conquering Christians took Lisbon, and checked its advance in knowledge. For many centuries it was given up to war and chivalry. At length it revived the Moorish instincts of trade and commerce. Lisbon became the center of discovery, and Columbus learned in its traditions, perhaps, the story of the Almagraris.

A WOMAN EDITOR.

She Has Built up a Paper Out of "Nothing."

Ellen Dortch, editor of the *Carnavilla Tribune*, in a brave and brainy Southern woman who successfully manages a fearless paper, advocating the right and condemning the wrong according to her best judgment, regardless of the commendation of friends, the opposition of enemies. When she took the editor's chair, a hand press of uncertain age, 150 pounds of long printer, mostly in "pi," a few cases of worn advertising type, and a subscription book whose credit column had been conscientiously neglected, were her stock in trade. Now the old press and worn type are replaced by new and improved ones, the circulation of the paper has increased to thousands, and the energetic, spirited woman who has been type, editor, and business manager, who has solicited advertising and canvassed the district for subscribers, because she wasn't able to hire any one to do it for her, has the satisfaction of knowing that success has come without once lowering the banner of her conviction.

She has her most amusing experiences was an encounter with an old hunk who invaded her sanctum, *gun in hand*, in quest of the "feller that writ the piece again blind tigers." Upon being

LIKELY TO BE A DUEL.

Gen. Andrews Objects to the Absence of Champagne from the Banquet.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 2.—The brilliant reception in the annual of clubmen and other guests, given some time ago, has been renewed, and a Moorish city might have sprung up in Cuba or Hispaniola, at Philadelphia or New York. But soon the conquering Christians took Lisbon, and checked its advance in knowledge. For many centuries it was given up to war and chivalry. At length it revived the Moorish instincts of trade and commerce. Lisbon became the center of discovery, and Columbus learned in its traditions, perhaps, the story of the Almagraris.

A MONKEY'S LANGUAGE.

The Linguistic Accomplishment of a Little Capuchin.

In the rooms of the monkeys are kept by a dealer in Washington there is a cage containing a young, white-faced cub of more than ordinary intelligence. On the same shelf and in the adjacent cage is the little capuchin Puck, writes R. L. Garner in the *Forum*. They can easily see and hear each other through the open wire partition which separates them, there being no other obstruction. I have visited Puck for many weeks almost daily, and always supply him with food after receiving from him a constant and unvarying salute in the form of a banana or some nuts. Seeing that Puck was always rewarded for uttering this sound, the little white-face began to try it, and as soon as I discovered his purpose I began to reward him in the same way. He has thus seen one step taken by a monkey in the mastery of another tongue. At first his effort was quite poor and I could not at once decide what he meant; but practice has developed in him great proficiency, and now he speaks to me plainly as the capuchin himself. This was doubly interesting to me in view of the fact that I had long believed that no monkey ever acquired the sounds of another species. I frankly admit that this one instance is alone sufficient to cause me to revise from a constant and unvarying unutterable by such certain proof, the agency of which is emphasized by the short time in which it has been accomplished; but I still regard it as a rule that monkeys do not do so.

A CLEVER JAIL DELIVERY.

Seven Prisoners Dig Their Way Out Through Brick Walls.

SUMNER, Ill., April 30.—Seven prisoners escaped from the Lawrence county jail last night, and as yet have not been captured. It is believed that the prisoners examined the locks and doors of the cells in which the prisoners were confined and found them all right and the prisoners sleeping. This morning on going to the jail with their breakfast he found the seven prisoners gone. Hammer, chisels, and axes were found in the hallway, and locks broken off the front doors of the jail. At the end of the hall was a large hole cut out of the brick wall and a ladder placed to it. It is supposed that the prisoners used the ladder to get out of the jail yesterday, gave the prisoners the tools and assisted them to escape. No trace can be found of them.

HALLOWELL BROUGHT BACK.

The Suspended Bank Officers in West Superior.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 29.—J. H. Hallowell, the cashier of the Superior National bank, arrested in Philadelphia for an alleged irregularity in his accounts, and A. C. Caldwell, the President, arrested in Chippewa Falls, arrived in the city yesterday. Government Inspector Brush and B. H. Champ of Chicago, Inspector for the American Surety company of New York, which is on the bonds of the officials, are here and examining the books. Hallowell says he intended trip to Europe was on private business. When he was informed of the trouble in the bank he hastened to Superior. A President Alvord of the bank says he thinks Hallowell will be able to straighten things out.

THE DEBT TO THE ARABS.

From Them the Spaniards Acquired Their Civilization.

It was to the Arabs and the Jews that we probably owe the discovery of America, as well as the European civilization. From them the Spaniards and Portuguese learned all that they knew of civilization. The Arabs from the ninth to the twelfth century were the rulers of the sea, the founders of the European commerce. Edrisi, the Arab historian, describes the harbors of Almeria, in Spain, filled with the ships of the East and of Lisbon (Eschbon), the centre of wealth and trade. Two Mohammedan travelers, or one, who visited China in the ninth century found its ports frequented by the vessels of their countrymen, who sailed around the coasts of India. Edrisi, again, describes the China seas, unknown to Greek and Roman, and the Chinese thus are the inventors of their kind. The adventurous Arab sailors were found on every sea. It is from them that Portugal and Spain learned the art of ship-building, as most of the other nations of Europe have done. In 1460 the Spaniards everywhere clothed in Arab dress, imitating the Arab manners, riding Arab horses, and the kings surrounded by Arab guards. Splendid Cordova and matchless Granada still ruled the taste of the peninsula. Even the chief terms of business and of naval affairs, of police and Arab city, intelligent and splendid. Edrisi relates that an expedition was sent out from its port to explore the dark and unknown ocean. The commanders were brothers known as the Almagraris, or the Wandering Brothers. They have never sailed before the year 1150. They crossed the Atlantic, it is said, visited unknown islands, and discovered new lands. After a weary voyage of many months they returned in safety. A street was named after them in Moorish Lisbon. The streets of the Almagraris. Possibly the attempt might have been renewed, and a Moorish city might have sprung up in Cuba or Hispaniola, at Philadelphia or New York. But soon the conquering Christians took Lisbon, and checked its advance in knowledge. For many centuries it was given up to war and chivalry. At length it revived the Moorish instincts of trade and commerce. Lisbon became the center of discovery, and Columbus learned in its traditions, perhaps, the story of the Almagraris.

THE DEBT TO THE ARABS.

From Them the Spaniards Acquired Their Civilization.

It was to the Arabs and the Jews that we probably owe the discovery of America, as well as the European civilization. From them the Spaniards and Portuguese learned all that they knew of civilization. The Arabs from the ninth to the twelfth century were the rulers of the sea, the founders of the European commerce. Edrisi, the Arab historian, describes the harbors of Almeria, in Spain, filled with the ships of the East and of Lisbon (Eschbon), the centre of wealth and trade. Two Mohammedan travelers, or one, who visited China in the ninth century found its ports frequented by the vessels of their countrymen, who sailed around the coasts of India. Edrisi, again, describes the China seas, unknown to Greek and Roman, and the Chinese thus are the inventors of their kind. The adventurous Arab sailors were found on every sea. It is from them that Portugal and Spain learned the art of ship-building, as most of the other nations of Europe have done. In 1460 the Spaniards everywhere clothed in Arab dress, imitating the Arab manners, riding Arab horses, and the kings surrounded by Arab guards. Splendid Cordova and matchless Granada still ruled the taste of the peninsula. Even the chief terms of business and of naval affairs, of police and Arab city, intelligent and splendid. Edrisi relates that an expedition was sent out from its port to explore the dark and unknown ocean. The commanders were brothers known as the Almagraris, or the Wandering Brothers. They have never sailed before the year 1150. They crossed the Atlantic, it is said, visited unknown islands, and discovered new lands. After a weary voyage of many months they returned in safety. A street was named after them in Moorish Lisbon. The streets of the Almagraris. Possibly the attempt might have been renewed, and a Moorish city might have sprung up in Cuba or Hispaniola, at Philadelphia or New York. But soon the conquering Christians took Lisbon, and checked its advance in knowledge. For many centuries it was given up to war and chivalry. At length it revived the Moorish instincts of trade and commerce. Lisbon became the center of discovery, and Columbus learned in its traditions, perhaps, the story of the Almagraris.

THE DEBT TO THE ARABS.

From Them the Spaniards Acquired Their Civilization.

It was to the Arabs and the Jews that we probably owe the discovery of America, as well as the European civilization. From them the Spaniards and Portuguese learned all that they knew of civilization. The Arabs from the ninth to the twelfth century were the rulers of the sea, the founders of the European commerce. Edrisi, the Arab historian, describes the harbors of Almeria, in Spain, filled with the ships of the East and of Lisbon (Eschbon), the centre of wealth and trade. Two Mohammedan travelers, or one, who visited China in the ninth century found its ports frequented by the vessels of their countrymen, who sailed around the coasts of India. Edrisi, again, describes the China seas, unknown to Greek and Roman, and the Chinese thus are the inventors of their kind. The adventurous Arab sailors were found on every sea. It is from them that Portugal and Spain learned the art of ship-building, as most of the other nations of Europe have done. In 1460 the Spaniards everywhere clothed in Arab dress, imitating the Arab manners, riding Arab horses, and the kings surrounded by Arab guards. Splendid Cordova and matchless Granada still ruled the taste of the peninsula. Even the chief terms of business and of naval affairs, of police and Arab city, intelligent and splendid. Edrisi relates that an expedition was sent out from its port to explore the dark and unknown ocean. The commanders were brothers known as the Almagraris, or the Wandering Brothers. They have never sailed before the year 1150. They crossed the Atlantic, it is said, visited unknown islands, and discovered new lands. After a weary voyage of many months they returned in safety. A street was named after them in Moorish Lisbon. The streets of the Almagraris. Possibly the attempt might have been renewed, and a Moorish city might have sprung up in Cuba or Hispaniola, at Philadelphia or New York. But soon the conquering Christians took Lisbon, and checked its advance in knowledge. For many centuries it was given up to war and chivalry. At length it revived the Moorish instincts of trade and commerce. Lisbon became the center of discovery, and Columbus learned in its traditions, perhaps, the story of the Almagraris.

THE DEBT TO THE ARABS.

From Them the Spaniards Acquired Their Civilization.

It was to the Arabs and the Jews that we probably owe the discovery of America, as well as the European civilization. From them the Spaniards and Portuguese learned all that they knew of civilization. The Arabs from the ninth to the twelfth century were the rulers of the sea, the founders of the European commerce. Edrisi, the Arab historian, describes the harbors of Almeria, in Spain, filled with the ships of the East and of Lisbon (Eschbon), the centre of wealth and trade. Two Mohammedan travelers, or one, who visited China in the ninth century found its ports frequented by the vessels of their countrymen, who sailed around the coasts of India. Edrisi, again, describes the China seas, unknown to Greek and Roman, and the Chinese thus are the inventors of their kind. The adventurous Arab sailors were found on every sea. It is from them that Portugal and Spain learned the art of ship-building, as most of the other nations of Europe have done. In 1460 the Spaniards everywhere clothed in Arab dress, imitating the Arab manners, riding Arab horses, and the kings surrounded by Arab guards. Splendid Cordova and matchless Granada still ruled the taste of the peninsula. Even the chief terms of business and of naval affairs, of police and Arab city, intelligent and splendid. Edrisi relates that an expedition was sent out from its port to explore the dark and unknown ocean. The commanders were brothers known as the Almagraris, or the Wandering Brothers. They have never sailed before the year 1150. They crossed the Atlantic, it is said, visited unknown islands, and discovered new lands. After a weary voyage of many months they returned in safety. A street was named after them in Moorish Lisbon. The streets of the Almagraris. Possibly the attempt might have been renewed, and a Moorish city might have sprung up in Cuba or Hispaniola, at Philadelphia or New York. But soon the conquering Christians took Lisbon, and checked its advance in knowledge. For many centuries it was given up to war and chivalry. At length it revived the Moorish instincts of trade and commerce. Lisbon became the center of discovery, and Columbus learned in its traditions, perhaps, the story of the Almagraris.

THE DEBT TO THE ARABS.

From Them the Spaniards Acquired Their Civilization.

It was to the Arabs and the Jews that we probably owe the discovery of America, as well as the European civilization. From them the Spaniards and Portuguese learned all that they knew of civilization. The Arabs from the ninth to the twelfth century were the rulers of the sea, the founders of the European commerce. Edrisi, the Arab historian, describes the harbors of Almeria, in Spain, filled with the ships of the East and of Lisbon (Eschbon), the centre of wealth and trade. Two Mohammedan travelers, or one, who visited China in the ninth century found its ports frequented by the vessels of their countrymen, who sailed around the coasts of India. Edrisi, again, describes the China seas, unknown to Greek and Roman, and the Chinese thus are the inventors of their kind. The adventurous Arab sailors were found on every sea. It is from them that Portugal and Spain learned the art of ship-building, as most of the other nations of Europe have done. In 1460 the Spaniards everywhere clothed in Arab dress, imitating the Arab manners, riding Arab horses, and the kings surrounded by Arab guards. Splendid Cordova and matchless Granada still ruled the taste of the peninsula. Even the chief terms of business and of naval affairs, of police and Arab city, intelligent and splendid. Edrisi relates that an expedition was sent out from its port to explore the dark and unknown ocean. The commanders were brothers known as the Almagraris, or the Wandering Brothers. They have never sailed before the year 1150. They crossed the Atlantic, it is said, visited unknown islands, and discovered new lands. After a weary voyage of many months they returned in safety. A street was named after them in Moorish Lisbon. The streets of the Almagraris. Possibly the attempt might have been renewed, and a Moorish city might have sprung up in Cuba or Hispaniola, at Philadelphia or New York. But soon the conquering Christians took Lisbon, and checked its advance in knowledge. For many centuries it was given up to war and chivalry. At length it revived the Moorish instincts of trade and commerce. Lisbon became the center of discovery, and Columbus learned in its traditions, perhaps, the story of the Almagraris.

THE DEBT TO THE ARABS.

From Them the Spaniards Acquired Their Civilization.

It was to the Arabs and the Jews that we probably owe the discovery of America, as well as the European civilization. From them the Spaniards and Portuguese learned all that they knew of civilization. The Arabs from the ninth to the twelfth century were the rulers of the sea, the founders of the European commerce. Edrisi, the Arab historian, describes the harbors of Almeria, in Spain, filled with the ships of the East and of Lisbon (Eschbon), the centre of wealth and trade. Two Mohammedan travelers, or one, who visited China in the ninth century found its ports frequented by the vessels of their countrymen, who sailed around the coasts of India. Edrisi, again, describes the China seas, unknown to Greek and Roman, and the Chinese thus are the inventors of their kind. The adventurous Arab sailors were found on every sea. It is from them that Portugal and Spain learned the art of ship-building, as most of the other nations of Europe have done. In 1460 the Spaniards everywhere clothed in Arab dress, imitating the Arab manners, riding Arab horses, and the kings surrounded by Arab guards. Splendid Cordova and matchless Granada still ruled the taste of the peninsula. Even the chief terms of business and of naval affairs, of police and Arab city, intelligent and splendid. Edrisi relates that an expedition was sent out from its port to explore the dark and unknown ocean. The commanders were brothers known as the Almagraris, or the Wandering Brothers. They have never sailed before the year 1150. They crossed the Atlantic, it is said, visited unknown islands, and discovered new lands. After a weary voyage of many months they returned in safety. A street was named after them in Moorish Lisbon. The streets of the Almagraris. Possibly the attempt might have been renewed, and a Moorish city might have sprung up in Cuba or Hispaniola, at Philadelphia or New York. But soon the conquering Christians took Lisbon, and checked its advance in knowledge. For many centuries it was given up to war and chivalry. At length it revived the Moorish instincts of trade and commerce. Lisbon became the center of discovery, and Columbus learned in its traditions, perhaps, the story of the Almagraris.

THE DEBT TO THE ARABS.

From Them the Spaniards Acquired Their Civilization.

It was to the Arabs and the Jews that we probably owe the discovery of America, as well as the European civilization. From them the Spaniards and Portuguese learned all that they knew of civilization. The Arabs from the ninth to the twelfth century were the rulers of the sea, the founders of the European commerce. Edrisi, the Arab historian, describes the harbors of Almeria, in Spain, filled with the ships of the East and of Lisbon (Eschbon), the centre of wealth and trade. Two Mohammedan travelers, or one, who visited China in the ninth century found its ports frequented by the vessels of their countrymen, who sailed around the coasts of India. Edrisi, again, describes the China seas, unknown to Greek and Roman, and the Chinese thus are the inventors of their kind. The adventurous Arab sailors were found on every sea. It is from them that Portugal and Spain learned the art of ship-building, as most of the other nations of Europe have done. In 1460 the Spaniards everywhere clothed in Arab dress, imitating the Arab manners, riding Arab horses, and the kings surrounded by Arab guards. Splendid Cordova and matchless Granada still ruled the taste of the peninsula. Even the chief terms of business and of naval affairs, of police and Arab city, intelligent and splendid. Edrisi relates that an expedition was sent out from its port to explore the dark and unknown ocean. The commanders were brothers known as the Almagraris, or the Wandering Brothers. They have never sailed before the year 1150. They crossed the Atlantic, it is said, visited unknown islands, and discovered new lands. After a weary voyage of many months they returned in safety. A street was named after them in Moorish Lisbon. The streets of the Almagraris. Possibly the attempt might have been renewed, and a Moorish city might have sprung up in Cuba or Hispaniola, at Philadelphia or New York. But soon the conquering Christians took Lisbon, and checked its advance in knowledge. For many centuries it was given up to war and chivalry. At length it revived the Moorish instincts of trade and commerce. Lisbon became the center of discovery, and Columbus learned in its traditions, perhaps, the story of the Almagraris.

THE DEBT TO THE ARABS.

From Them the Spaniards Acquired Their Civilization.

It was to the Arabs and the Jews that we probably owe the discovery of America, as well as the European civilization. From them the Spaniards and Portuguese learned all that they knew of civilization. The Arabs from the ninth to the twelfth century were the rulers of the sea, the founders of the European commerce. Edrisi, the Arab historian, describes the harbors of Almeria, in Spain, filled with the ships of the East and of Lisbon (Eschbon), the centre of wealth and trade. Two Mohammedan travelers, or one, who visited China in the ninth century found its ports frequented by the vessels of their countrymen, who sailed around the coasts of India. Edrisi, again, describes the China seas, unknown to Greek and Roman, and the Chinese thus are the inventors of their kind. The adventurous Arab sailors were found on every sea. It is from them that Portugal and Spain learned the art of ship-building, as most of the other nations of Europe have done. In 1460 the Spaniards everywhere clothed in Arab dress, imitating the Arab manners, riding Arab horses, and the kings surrounded by Arab guards. Splendid Cordova and matchless Granada still ruled the taste of the peninsula. Even the chief terms of business and of naval affairs, of police and Arab city, intelligent and splendid. Edrisi relates that an expedition was sent out from its port to explore the dark and unknown ocean. The commanders were brothers known as the Almagraris, or the Wandering Brothers. They have never sailed before the year 1150. They crossed the Atlantic, it is said, visited unknown islands, and discovered new lands. After a weary voyage of many months they returned in safety. A street was named after them in Moorish Lisbon. The streets of the Almagraris. Possibly the attempt might have been renewed, and a Moorish city might have sprung up in Cuba or Hispaniola, at Philadelphia or New York. But soon the conquering Christians took Lisbon, and checked its advance in knowledge. For many centuries it was given up to war and chivalry. At length it revived the Moorish instincts of trade and commerce. Lisbon became the center of discovery, and Columbus learned in its traditions, perhaps, the story of the Almagraris.

THE DEBT TO THE ARABS.

From Them the Spaniards Acquired Their Civilization.

It was to the Arabs and the Jews that we probably owe the discovery of America, as well as the European civilization. From them the Spaniards and Portuguese learned all that they knew of civilization. The Arabs from the ninth to the twelfth century were the rulers of the sea, the founders of the European commerce. Edrisi, the Arab historian, describes the harbors of Almeria, in Spain, filled with the ships of the East and of Lisbon (Eschbon), the centre of wealth and trade. Two Mohammedan travelers, or one, who visited China in the ninth century found its ports frequented by the vessels of their countrymen, who sailed around the coasts of India. Edrisi, again, describes the China seas, unknown to Greek and Roman, and the Chinese thus are the inventors of their kind. The adventurous Arab sailors were found on every sea. It is from them that Portugal and Spain learned the art of ship-building, as most of the other nations of Europe have done. In 1460 the Spaniards everywhere clothed in Arab dress, imitating the Arab manners, riding Arab horses, and the kings surrounded by Arab guards. Splendid Cordova and matchless Granada still ruled the taste of the peninsula. Even the chief terms of business and of naval affairs, of police and Arab city, intelligent and splendid. Edrisi relates that an expedition was sent out from its port to explore the dark and unknown ocean. The commanders were brothers known as the Almagraris, or the Wandering Brothers. They have never sailed before the year 1150. They crossed the Atlantic, it is said, visited unknown islands, and discovered new lands. After a weary voyage of many months they returned in safety. A street was named after them in Moorish Lisbon. The streets of the Almagraris. Possibly the attempt might have been renewed, and a Moorish city might have sprung up in Cuba or Hispaniola, at Philadelphia or New York. But soon the conquering Christians took Lisbon, and checked its advance in knowledge. For many centuries it was given up to war and chivalry. At length it revived the Moorish instincts of trade and commerce. Lisbon became the center of discovery, and Columbus learned in its traditions, perhaps, the story of the Almagraris.

THE DEBT TO THE ARABS.

From Them the Spaniards Acquired Their Civilization.

It was to the Arabs and the Jews that we probably owe the discovery of America, as well as the European civilization. From them the Spaniards and Portuguese learned all that they knew of civilization. The Arabs from the ninth to the twelfth century were the rulers of the sea, the founders of the European commerce. Edrisi, the Arab historian, describes the harbors of Almeria, in Spain, filled with the ships of the East and of Lisbon (Eschbon), the centre of wealth and trade. Two Mohammedan travelers, or one, who visited China in the ninth century found its ports frequented by the vessels of their countrymen, who sailed around the coasts of India. Edrisi, again, describes the China seas, unknown to Greek and Roman, and the Chinese thus are the inventors of their kind. The adventurous Arab sailors were found on every sea. It is from them that Portugal and Spain learned the art of ship-building, as most of the other nations of Europe have done. In 1460 the Spaniards everywhere clothed in Arab dress, imitating the Arab manners, riding Arab horses, and the kings surrounded by Arab guards. Splendid Cordova and matchless Granada still ruled the taste of the peninsula. Even the chief terms of business and of naval affairs, of police and Arab city, intelligent and splendid. Edrisi relates that an expedition was sent out from its port to explore the dark and unknown ocean. The commanders were brothers known as the Almagraris, or the Wandering Brothers. They have never sailed before the year 1150. They crossed the Atlantic, it is said, visited unknown islands, and discovered new lands. After a weary voyage of many months they returned in safety. A street was named after them in Moorish Lisbon. The streets of the Almagraris. Possibly the attempt might have been renewed, and a Moorish city might have sprung up in Cuba or Hispaniola, at Philadelphia or New York. But soon the conquering Christians took Lisbon, and checked its advance in knowledge. For many centuries it was given up to war and chivalry. At length it revived the Moorish instincts of trade and commerce. Lisbon became the center of discovery, and Columbus learned in its traditions, perhaps, the story of the Almagraris.

THE DEBT TO THE ARABS.

From Them the Spaniards Acquired Their Civilization.

It was to the Arabs and the Jews that we probably owe the discovery of America, as well as the European civilization. From them the Spaniards and Portuguese learned all that they knew of civilization. The Arabs from the ninth to the twelfth century were the rulers of the sea, the founders of the European commerce. Edrisi, the Arab historian, describes the harbors of Almeria, in Spain, filled with the ships of the East and of Lisbon (Eschbon), the centre of wealth and trade. Two Mohammedan travelers, or one, who visited China in the ninth century found its ports frequented by the vessels of their countrymen, who sailed around the coasts of India. Edrisi, again, describes the China seas, unknown to Greek and Roman, and the Chinese thus are the inventors of their kind. The adventurous Arab sailors were found on every sea. It is from them that Portugal and Spain learned the art of ship-building, as most of the other nations of Europe have done. In 1460 the Spaniards everywhere clothed in Arab dress, imitating the Arab manners, riding Arab horses, and the kings surrounded by Arab guards. Splendid Cordova and matchless Granada still ruled the taste of the peninsula. Even the chief terms of business and of naval affairs, of police and Arab city, intelligent and splendid. Edrisi relates that an expedition was sent out from its port to explore the dark and unknown ocean. The commanders were brothers known as the Almagraris, or the Wandering Brothers. They have never sailed before the year 1150. They crossed the Atlantic, it is said, visited unknown islands, and discovered new lands. After a weary voyage of many months they returned in safety. A street was named after them in Moorish Lisbon. The streets of the Almagraris. Possibly the attempt might have been renewed, and a Moorish city might have sprung up in Cuba or Hispaniola, at Philadelphia or New York. But soon the conquering Christians took Lisbon, and checked its advance in knowledge. For many centuries it was given up to war and chivalry. At length it revived the Moorish instincts of trade and commerce. Lisbon became the center of discovery, and Columbus learned in its traditions, perhaps, the story of the Almagraris.

THE DEBT TO THE ARABS.

From Them the Spaniards Acquired Their Civilization.

It was to the Arabs and the Jews that we probably owe the discovery of America, as well as the European civilization. From them the Spaniards and Portuguese learned all that they knew of civilization. The Arabs from the ninth to the twelfth century were the rulers of the sea, the founders of the European commerce. Edrisi, the Arab historian, describes the harbors of Almeria, in Spain, filled with the ships of the East and of Lisbon (Eschbon), the centre of wealth and trade. Two Mohammedan travelers, or one, who visited China in the ninth century found its ports frequented by the vessels of their countrymen, who sailed around the coasts of India. Edrisi, again, describes the China seas, unknown to Greek and Roman, and the Chinese thus are the inventors of their kind. The adventurous Arab sailors were found on every sea. It is from them that Portugal and Spain learned the art of ship-building, as most of the other nations of Europe have done. In 1460 the Spaniards everywhere clothed in Arab dress, imitating the Arab manners, riding Arab horses, and the kings surrounded by Arab guards. Splendid Cordova and matchless Granada still ruled the taste of the peninsula. Even the chief terms of business and of naval affairs, of police and Arab city, intelligent and splendid. Edrisi relates that an expedition was sent out from its port to explore the dark and unknown ocean. The commanders were brothers known as the Almagraris, or the Wandering Brothers. They have never sailed before the year 1150. They crossed the Atlantic, it is said, visited unknown islands, and discovered new lands. After a weary voyage of many months they returned in safety. A street was named after them in Moorish Lisbon. The streets of the Almagraris. Possibly the attempt might have been renewed, and a Moorish city might have sprung up in Cuba or Hispaniola, at Philadelphia or New York. But soon the conquering Christians took Lisbon, and checked its advance in knowledge. For many centuries it was given up to war and chivalry. At length it revived the Moorish instincts of trade and commerce. Lisbon became the center of discovery, and Columbus learned in its traditions, perhaps, the story of the Almagraris.

THE DEBT TO THE ARABS.

From Them the Spaniards Acquired Their Civilization.

It was to the Arabs and the Jews that we probably owe the discovery of America, as well as the European civilization. From them the Spaniards and Portuguese learned all that they knew of civilization. The Arabs from the ninth to the twelfth century were the rulers of the sea, the founders of the European commerce. Edrisi, the Arab historian, describes the harbors of Almeria, in Spain, filled with