THE STRUCK WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1892.

New Series-Vol. XI. No. 23.

men advocating prohibition.

### The Colatchman and Southron. Published over Zednesday,

N. G. OSTEEN. SUMTER, S. C. TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum-in advance. ADVERTIGIONS One Square, first insertion 

be made at reduced rates. All communications which subserve private interests will be charged for as advertisements. Obituaries and tributes of respect will be

### TAX RETURNS FOR 1891-92.

taxes will be received at the following places and times, viz: Tiudall's, Wednesday, Jan. 13. Wedgefield, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Gordon's Mill, Friday, Jan. 15. Johnston's Store, Monday, Jan. 18 Shiloh, Tuesday, Jan. 19, Lynchburg, Wednesday, Jan. 20 Magaolia, Thursday, Jan. 21. Mayesville, Friday, Jan. 22. Reid's Mill, Monday, Jan. 25.

Bishopville, Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 26 and 27. Manville, Thursday, Jan. 28. Spring Hill, Priday, Jan. 29.

Mechanicsville, Saturday, Jan. 30 Scharborough, Monday, Feb. 1. Rembers, Tuesday, Feb. 2. Hagood, Wednesday, Feb. 3. Stateburg, Thursday, Feb. 4 And a the Auditor's office in Sumferon all other days, from Jan. 1st until

February 20th, inclusive. The law requires that all persons owning such property, either as agent, flusband, guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, &c., return the same under oath to the Auditor, who requests all persons to be prompt in making their returns and save the 50 per that penalty, which will be added to

fail to make returns within the time pre-A good way for the taxpayer who has

mules, sheep and goats, bogs, watches, organdard sizers, burgies wagons and carriages, dogs, merchandise, machinery, moneys, notes and accounts (above indebtedness) furniture, &c., which will save the taxpayer time and enable the assessor to progress in

first day of January, 1891. make a separate return for each party for the township the property is in, and where the as their p ce of residence, and those who

personal property to give the a who owns the land they live on as their re idence, which aids the taxpayer as collection and presenting errors.

Every man citizen between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years on the first day of January, 1891, except those incapable of earning a support from being maimed, or from other causes, shall be deemed taxable

call returns that are made after the twenon the additional list and fifty per cent. penalty added thereto, unless prevented by sickness or out of the county during the time of listing. Not knowing the time of listing is no excuse. And all owners of real estate

might do their tenants who cannot read or taken sevenaper, a great favor by making their seturns of selling them the time of listing, and that if they fail to make their reme that the valuation has to be per cent. unless they have a and collecting of taxes is all done now in the time year, and we have to agregate the action and value of all the horses, cattle, morse, &c., as well as the acres of land, lots and buildings and their value, that there is in the county, and have same on file in the Comptroller General's office by the thirtieth day of June each year. And from

that time to the first day of October each year the auditor's and treasurer's duplicate has to be completed and an abstract of the work in the Comptroller's office by that time. which will show at a glance that the auditor has no time to take in returns, or do anything else much, between the first day of March and the first day of October each year, but work on the books and blanks. Therefore hope that all taxpayers will do us the favor of making their returns in time.

.ETESETTE THOMAS, Auditor Sumter County

The Best ...

# STATE THUPPER

KNOWN TO MAN. Every Farmer Should Have One. No Cast Iron to break when it strikes a root. Will tast for Years.

AN NOW MANUFACTURING THE Tiedale Patent Corn and Cotton Stalk Chopper. The machine is a good practical thing and will pay for itself in two years when a farmer has fifty acres of corn and cotton stalks to knock down.

Parties wanting the machine will please send in their orders as early as possible as each will be served in turn.

### JOEL E. BBUNSON. "I have used your Cotton Stalk Cutter and find it a perfect success and I could not do without it after using it.

Read the certificates below.

J. C. DURANT." "I have used the Tisdale Cotton Stalk Chopper, and it is a perfect success.

E. M. COOPER."

"We have used one of R. H. Tisdaie's Cotton Stalle Choppers on our plantation and it has given latisfaction and does first class country, and first class workmen sent to at-

J. RYTTENBERG & SONS." Bradycrotine Only a Headache Cure Aug 13



To Young Mothers Makes Child Birth Easy.

Shortens Labor. Lessens Pain, Endorsed by the Leading Physicians

Book to Mothers" mailed FREE.

BRADFIELD RECULATOR CO.

ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Are You Interested? Are you suffering with any of the following R. I. Asserting a Dieselsy. Jan. 12. symptoms: Loss of, or irregular appetite, towering island, being connected with the stomach, acidity, flatulence, a dull pain Hispaniola by a low neck of land. To with a sensation of heaviness in the head, this promontory Columbus gave the giddiness, constipation, derangement of kidname of Monte Christi, by which it is neys, heart trouble, nervousness, sleepless-still known. The country in the immeness, etc. Dr. Holt's Dyspeptic Elixir will

> W. A. Wright, the Comptroller General of Georgia, says, three bottles cured him after having tried almost everything else. Judge R. F, Izlar, Macon, Ga., says, Holt's dent streams. The wind being contrary, Elixir accomplished what all other remedies failed to do, a perfect cure. J. E. Paullin, Ft. Gaines, Ga., writes : "I have no besitancy in recommending it, as it

For any further information inquire of your druggist. For sale by all druggists.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its. sleep natural. Castoria contains no

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children."

ALEX. ROPENTSON, M. D.,

1057 2d Ave., New York. "From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving for children, acting as a digeneral system very the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its ex-cellent effect upon their children." Dr. G. C. Oscoop, Lowell, Mass.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MUTTAY Street, N. Y.

# THE SIMONDS NATIONAL BANK,

OF SUMTER. TATE, CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSI-TORY, SUMTER, S. C.

Transacts a General Banking Business. Careful attention given to collections. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Deposits of \$1 and upwards received. Inerest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Payable quarterly, on first days of January, April, July and October. R. M. WALLACE.

L. S. CARSON, Aug. 7

SUMTER, S C. CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY. Transacts a general Banking business.

A Savings Bank Department. Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received. Interest calculated at the rate of 4 per cent.

per annum, payable quarterly. W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH, A. WHITE, JR.,

DENTIST. Office OVER BROWNS & PURDY'S STORE. Entrance on Main Street, Between Browns & Purdy and Durant & Son.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 1.30: 2 to 5 o'clock. Sumter, S. C. April 29.

### G. W. DICK, D. D. S Office over Bogin's New Store,

BATRANCE ON MAIN STREET SUMTER, S. C. Office Hours .- 9 to 1:30: 2:30 to 5.

# Dr. T. W. BOOKHART,

DENTAL SURGEON. Office over Bultman & Bro.'s Shoe Store ENTRANCE ON MAIN STREET. SUMTER. S. C. Office Hours-9 to 1:30; 2:30 to 5.

# GLENN SPRINGS

MINERAL WATER A Safe, Pleasan and Effective Remedy for al . diseases of the IT ACTS ON THE BOWELS,

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM. AND REGULATES THE LIVER, And is a specific for mo-t FEMALE DISORDERS.

SIMPSON & SIMPSON. Proprietors, Glenn Springs, S. C. For sale by all leading Druggists.

### MACHINE SHOP.

All kinds of

MACHINE WORK REPAIRS can be had in Sumter, at short notice, and in Street, near the C. S. & N. Depot.

Boilers Patched, and Mill and Gin Work a Specialty. Prompt attention given to work in the that Columbus at first supposed it an Spanish sovereigns. After sailing about

tend to same. Call at the shop or address through Sumter Post office EDGAR SKINNER.

# IRVING'S COLUMBUS.

The Great Discoverer's First Voyage to America.

A Far More Wonderful Story Than the Most Brilliant Imagination Has Yet Conjured, Told in the Words of One of the Masters of Litera-

ICONTINU TO.

CHAPTER XVI. MEETING WITH PINZON.

It was on the 4th of January that Coiumbus set sail from La Navidad on his return to Spain. The wind being light, it was necessary to tow the caravel out of the harbor and clear of the reefs. They then stood eastward toward a lofty promontory destitute of trees, but covered with grass and shaped like a tent, diate neighborhood was level, but farther inland rose a high range of mountains, well wooded, with broad, fruitful valleys between them, watered by abunthey were detained for two days in a large bay to the west of the promontory. On the 6th they again made sail with a land breeze, and weathering the cape advanced ton leagues, when the wind again turned to blow freshly from the east. At this time a sailor stationed at the masthead to look out for rocks cried tance. The certainty of the fact gladdened the heart of the admiral and had an animating effect throughout the ship. for it was a joyful event to the mariners once more to meet with their comrades. and to have a companion bark in their voyage through these lonely seas.

The Pinta came sweeping toward them directly before the wind. The admiral was desirous of having a conversation with Martin Alonzo Pinzon, and seeing that all attempt was fruitless from the obstinacy of the adverse wind, and that there was no safe anchorage in the neighborhood, he put back to the bay a little west of Monte Christi, whither he was followed by the Pinta. On their first interview, Pinzon endeavored to excuse his desertion, alleging that he had been compelled to part company by stress of weather, and had ever since been seeking to rejoin the admiral. Columbus listened passively but dubiously to his apologies, and the suspicions he had conceived appeared to be warranted by subsequent information. He was told that Pinzon had been excited by accounts given him by one of the Indianson board of his vessel of a region to the eastward abounding in gold. Taking advantage, therefore, of the superior sailing of his vessel, he had worked to windward. when the other ships had been obliged to put back, and had sought to be the first to discover and enjoy this golden

After separating from his companions he had been entangled for several days among a cluster of small islands supposed to have been the Caicos, but had at length been guided by the Indians to Hispaniola. Here he remained three weeks, trading with the natives in the river already mentioned, and collected a considerable quantity of gold, one-half a

fidelity and secrecy. turb the remainder of his voyage with | taineers. any altercations with Pinzon, who had

The boats were accordingly dispatched contributions of various minor streams. Many particles of gold were perceived among the sands at its month, and others | The chieftain followed shortly after, and water casks. Columbus gave it, there ants was conveyed on board of the carfore, the name of Rio del Oro, or the avel. Golden river; it is at present called the

In this neighborhood were turtles of his journal that he saw three mermaids means the beautiful beings they had have been manate or seacalves, seen into give a wonderful character to every-

bus gave the name of Rio de Gracia, the most trying circumstances. ing the island until they came to a high by the name of the Gulf of Samana.

bay, or rather gulf, three leagues in azons, it being his desire to take several breadth and extending so far inland of the natives of each to present to the arm of the sea separating Hispaniola sixteen leagues, however, his Indian from some other land. On landing they guides changed their opinion and pointfound the natives quite different from 11 to the southeast. This would mave the gentle and pacific people hitherto brought him to Porto Rico, which, in I met with on this island. They were of fact, was known among the halians as

anes Pinzon, and the pilots Ruiz and

old and hardy race, inhabiting a of which he retained as captain, the rest | mountainous district called Ciguay, exhe divided among his men to secure their | tending five and twenty leagues along the coast and several leagues into the in-Such were the particulars privately terior. They differed in language, look related to Columbus, who, however, re and manners from the other natives of pressed his indignation at this flagrant | the island, and had the rude but indebreach of duty, being unwilling to dis- pendent and vigorous character of moun-

Their frank and bold spirit was evinced a powerful party of relatives and towns- on the day after the skirmish when a men in the armament. To such a de | multitude appearing on the beach the gree, however, was his confidence in his admiral sent a large party, well armed, confederates impaired that he deter on shore in the boat. The natives apmined to return forthwith to Spain, proached as freely and confidently as if though under other circumstances he nothing had happened; neither did they would have been tempted to explore the betray, throughout their subsequent incoast in hopes of freighting his ships | tercourse, any signs of lurking fear or enmity. The cacique who ruled over the neighboring country was on the to a large river in the neighborhood to shora. He sent to the boat a string of procure a supply of wood and water for beads formed of small stones, or rather the voyage. This river, called by the of the hard part of shells, which the natives the Yaqui, flows from the moun- Spaniards understood to be a token and tains of the interior and throws itself assurance of amity; but they were not into the bay, receiving in its course the yet aware of the full meaning of this symbol, the wampum belt, the pledge of peace, held sacred among the Indians. were found adhering to the hoops of the entering the beat with only three attend-

This frank and confiding conduct, so ture, was properly appreciated by Cogreat size. Columbus also mentions in lumbus; he received the cacique cordially, set before him a collation such as the which elevated themselves above the caravel afforded, particularly biscuits surface of the sea, and he observes that and honey, which were great dainties he had before seen such on the coasts of with the Indians, and after showing him the wonders of the vessel and making been represented, although they pos- sent them to land highly gratified. The the wind. The Pinta was soon lost sigh sessed some traces of the human coun- residence of the cacique was at such a of in the darkness of the night. The ad tenance. It is supposed that these must distance that he could not repeat his distinctly and at a distance, and that sent to the admiral his coronet of gold. and made signal lights at the masthead the imagination of Columbus, disposed In speaking of these incidents the his- for the Pinta to do the same, and to keep thing in this New World, had identified | tion of the name of this mountain chief; these misshapen animals with the sirens he was doubtless the same who, a few hold the wind, and was obliged to scud On the evening of the 9th January of the island under the name of Mayo- she replied to the signals of the admiral, they again made sail, and on the following mades, cacique of the Ciguayans, and in the lights gleamed more and more ingular arrived at the river where Pinding to the signals of the admirat. See kept forming from the west.

Which satisfied the present at the present at the present at the present and in the best remedy for the signals of the admirat. See kept forming from the wind colic, and is the best remedy for the lights gleamed more and more ingular to the signals of the admirat. See kept forming from the wind colic, and is the best remedy for the lights gleamed more and more distant until they ceased entirely, and the island, value of the Ciguayans, and but her lights gleamed more and more distant until they ceased entirely, and the island, value of the ciguayans are the present at the zon had been trading, to which Colum- valor, frankness and magnanimity under

but it took the appellation of its orig- Columbus remained a day or two inal discoverer and long continued to longer in the bay, during which time be known as the river of Martin Alonzo. the most friendly intercourse prevailed of Pinzon. As the day dawned the sea The natives of this place complained with the natives, who brought cotton that Pinzon on his previous visit had and various fruits and vegetables, but violently carried off four men and two still maintained their warrior character. gale. He loosed around anxionsly for girls. The admiral, finding they were being always armed with bows and ar- the Pinta, but she was nowhere to be retained on board of the Pinta to be rows. Four young Indians gave such carried to Spain and sold as slaves, or interesting accounts of the islands situdered them to be immediately restored ated to the east that Columbus deterto their homes, with many presents and mined to touch there on his way to well clothed, to atone for the wrong they | Spain, and prevailed on them to accomhad experienced. This restitution was pany him as guides. Taking advantage made with great unwillingness and of a favorable wind, therefore, he sailed many high words on the part of Pinzon. | before daylight on the 16th of January The wind being favorable, for in these from this bay, to which, in consequence regions the trade wind is often alternated of the skirmish with the natives, he gave during autumn and winter by north- the name of Golfo de las Flechas, or the westerly breezes, they continued coast- Gaif of Arrows, but which is now known and beautiful headland, to which they On leaving the bay, Columbus at first the very best class of work, at the shop re- gave the name of Capo del Enamorado, steered to the northeast, in which direccently opened by the undersigned on Liberty or the Lovers' Cape, but which at the young Indians assured him he present is known as Cape Cabron. A world find the island of the Cambs and little beyond this they anchored in a that of Mantinino, the abode of the Am-

a ferocious aspect and bideously painted the island of Carib. The admiral inmediately shifted sail and stood in this direction. He had not proceeded two leagues, however, when a most favorable breeze sprang up for the voyage to Spain - He observed a gloom gathering on the countenances of the sailors as they diverged from the homeward route. Reflecting upon the little hold he had upon the feelings and affections of these men, the insubordinate spirit they had repeatedly evinced, the uncertainty of the good faith of Pinzon, and the leaky condition of his ships, he was suddenly brought to a panse. As long as he pro-

tracted his return the whole fate of his discovery was at the mercy of a thousand contingencies, and an adverse accident might bury himself, his crazy barks and all the records of his voyage forever in the ocean. Repressing, therefore, the strong inclination to seek further discoveries, and determined to place what he had already made beyond the reach of accident, he once more shifted sail, to the great joy of his crews, and resumed nis course for Spain.

CHAPTER XVIL RETURN VOYAGE - ARRIVAL AT THE

The trade winds which had been so propitions to Columbus on his outward rovage were equally adverse to him on his return. The favorable breeze soon lied away, and throughout the remainder of January there was a prevalence of light winds from the eastward, which frequently detained also by the bad sailing of the Pinta, the foremast of which was so defective that it could carry but little sail. The weather continued mild and pleasant and the sea so calm that the Indians whom they were taking to Spain would frequently plunge into the water and swim about the ships. They saw many tunny fish, one of which they tilled, as likewise a large shark. These gave them a temporary supply of prohe Indians to use as an important ar-

north latitude, and got out of the track all by my death. It would have been wept by the trade winds, they had more supportable also had I not been acnore favorable breezes and were en | companied by others who had been abled to steer direct for Spain. From drawn on by my persuasions, and who, the frequent changes of their course the in their distress, cursed not only the ings, differing widely among themselves. spired by my words which prevented avel, the admiral remained in ignorance tion has always failed. He holds to an and still more widely from the truth. their turning back, as they had at variof of this transaction. When 11 o'clock antiquated belief, that is fast falling Columbus, besides keeping a careful ous times determined. Above all, my arrived without the return of the pil- into disrepute, that the best way to kill reckoning, was a vigilant observer of grief was doubled when I thought of grims, he began to fear that they were a saloon is to quit patronizing. Therethose indications furnished by the sea. my two sons, whom I had left at school detained by the Portuguese or that the fo e he does not drink or advocate he air and the sky. The fate of himself and his ships in the unknown regions mon these observations, and the sa racity at which he arrived in decipher ng the signs of the elements was looked mon by the common seamen as some hing almost supernatural. In the present instauce he noticed where the great ands of floating weeds commenced nd where they finished, and in emerg ng from among them concluded him elf to be in about the same degree of meitude as when he encountered them i his outward voyage-that is to say bout 260 leagues west of Ferro. On the 10th of February, Vicente

artolomeo Roldan, who were on board the admiral's ship, examined the parts and compared their reckonings to termine their situation, but could not come to any agreement. They all supposed themselves at least 150 leagues nearer Spain than what Columbus believed to be the true reckoning, and in the latitude of Madeira, whereas he knew them to be nearly in a direction for the Azores. He suffered them, however, to remain in their error, and even added to their perplexity that they might retain but a confused idea of the voyage, and he alone possess a clear knowledge of the route to the newly dis-

covered countries. On the 12th of February, as they were flattering themselves with soon coming in sight of land, the wind came on to blow violently, with a heavy sea; they still kept their course to the east, but with great labor and peril. On the following day after sunset the wind and swell increased; there were three fizshes of lightning in the north-northeast.

considered by Columbus as signals of an approaching tempest. It soon burst upon them with frightful violence; their small and crazy vessels, open and with out decks, were little fitted for the wild storms of the Atlantic; all night they were obliged to send under bare poles. As the morning of the 14th dawned there was a transient pause, and they made a little sail; but the wind rose again from the south with redoubled vehemence, raging throughout the day indicative of a brave and generous na- and increasing in fury in the night while the vessels labored terribly in a cross sea, the broken waves of which threatened at each moment to overwhelm them or dash them to pieces. For three hours they lay to, with just sail enough to keep them above the

waves, but the tempest still augmenting him and his attendants many presents, they were obliged again to send before miral kept as much as possible to the torians of Columbus have made no men- in company. The latter, however, from years afterward, appears in the history before it directly north. For some time nothing more was seen of her.

Columbus continued to soud all night, full of forebodings of the fate of his own vessel and of fears for the safety of that presented a frightful waste of wild, but parting their cable, had to put to expedition of Columbus might interfere no pay required It is guarantee to give perpresented a frightful waste of wild, but parting their cable, had to put to expedition of Columbus might interfere feet satisfaction, or money refended. Price broken waves lashed into fury by the seen. He now made a little sail to keep his vessel ahead of the sea, lest its huge waves should break over her. As the sun rose the wind and the waves rose with it, and throughout a dreary day the helpless bark was driven along by

the fury of the tempest. Seeing all human skill baffled and confounded, Columbus endeavored to propitiate heaven by solemn vows and acts of penance. By his orders a number of beans, equal to the number of persons on board, were put into a cap, on one of which was cut the sign of the c.oss. Each of the crew made a vow that, should he draw forth the marked bean, he would make a pilgrimage to the shrine of Santa Maria de Guadalupe, bearing a wax taper of five pounds' weight. The admiral was the first to put in his hand and the lot fell upon him. From that moment he considered him- TRANSACTIONS AT THE ISLAND OF ST. felf a pilgrim, bound to perform the vow. Another lot was cast in the same way for a pilgrimage to the chapel of ascertained the island to be St. Mary's,

seaman named Pedro de Villa, and the likewise fell upon Columbus.

violence, the admiral and all the mari- tidings of a strange country beyond the of the whiskey bottle worse than the ners made a vow, that if spared, wherever ocean they were filled with wonder and hissing of 10,000 serpents. He rethey first landed they would go in procession barefooted and in their shirts to place where the caravel might anchor sestanding menuce to civilization. He offer up prayers and thanksgivings in curely they replied by pointing out a deems it his christian duty to vote for some church dedicated to the Holy Virginian besides these general acts of propitiation, each one made his private vow, and gratity them with further particubinding himself to some pilgrimage or lars of this unparalleled voyage. vigil or other rite of peritence and thanksgiving at his favorite shrine. The vows; the storm grew still more wild and frightful, and each man gave himself up for lost. The danger of the ship was augmented by the want of ballast. the consumption of the water and provisions having lightened her so much that she rolled and tossed about at the mercy of the waves. To remedy this. some measure gave relief.

During this long and awful conflict of the elements the mind of Columbus was a prey to the most distressing anxiety. He feared that the Pinta had foundered in the storm. In such case the whole history of his discovery, the secret of feeble bark, and one surge of the ocean boring shore, at no great distance from He does much good in building up a prevented any great progress. He was the New World, depended upon his own might bury it forever in oblivion. The from his own letter to the sovereigns: "I could have supported this evil forime with less griof," said he, "had my person alone been in jeopardy, since I am a debtor for my life to the Supreme Creator and have at other times been within a step of death, but it was a risions, of which they soon began to think that after having been illuminated stand in need, their sea stock being re- from on high with faith and certainty

duced to bread and wine and Agi pep to undertake this enterprise, after havpers, which last they had learned from | ing victoriously achieved it, and when on the point of convincing my opponents without any testimony of the services rendered by their father, which, if known, might have inclined your highnesses to befriend them. And although. on the one hand, I was comforted by faith that the Deity would not permit a imperfect, vet, on the other hand, I rewhich he might intend that I should be keep out of sight, ready either to defend deprived of the glory which would redound to me in this world."

In the midst of these gloomy appreperforming some religious vow. Lest the king, his sovereign, this memorial should never reach the

break, the cry of land was given by Rui Garcia, a mariner in the maintop. The transports of the crew at once more gaining sight of the Old World were almost equal to those experienced on first beholding the New. The land bore eastnortheast, directly over the prow of the caravel, and the usual diversity of opinion concerning it arose among the pilots. One thought it the island of Madeira: another the rock of Cintra, near Lisbon; the most part, deceived by their ardent wishes, placed it near Spain. Columbus. it to be an island; it was but five leagues distant, and the voyagers were congratof speedily being in port when the wind vecred again to the east-northeast, blowsea kept rolling from the west.

caught glimpses occasionally through the | lected information from the inhabitants evening of the 17th they approached so neda. near the first island as to cast anchor. The king of Portugal, jealous lest the Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, of sea again, where they remained beating with his own discoveries, had sent or they anchored under shelter of its north- distant ports to seize and detain him ern side. For several days Columbus wherever he should be met with. In had been in such a state of agitation and | compliance with these orders Castaneds pose. Although suffering greatly from prise Columbus in the chapel, and, fail was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming deg ee, appetite fell away, and he was a gouty affection to which he was subject, yet he had maintained his watchful him in his power by stratagem, but was flottles of Electric Bitters cured him. which attended his return to Europe; beings. had one-tenth part of them beset his outward voyage his timid and factious crew would have risen in arms against the enterprise, and he never would have discovered the New World.

CHAPTER XVIII. MARY'S. On sending the boat to land Columbus

our Lady of Loretto, which fell upon a the most southern of the Azores, and a possession of the crown of Portugal. admiral engaged to bear the expenses of The inhabitants, when they beheld the his journey. A third lot was also cast light caravel riding at ancher, were asfor a pilgrimage to Santa Clara de Mo- tonished that it had been able to live gner, to perform a solemn mass and to through the gale which had raged for

In the evening three men of the island hibition would mean to legalize crime. hailed the caravel, and a boat being sent. He has heard prohibition preached so heavens, however, seemed deaf to their for them they brot on board fowls, much that he regards temperance and bread and various refreshments from prohibition as synonymous terms. If Juan de Castaneda, governor of the statistics prove that prohibition does not island, who claimed an acquaintance probibit, he says, "that is not the with Columbus, and sent him many question. God is on the side of procompliments and congratulations. He hibition, and therefore my conscience apologized for not coming in person, owing to the lateness of the hour and the distance of his residence, but promand to render her more steady, the ad- ised to visit the caravel the next mornmiral ordered that all the empty casks | ing, bringing further refreshments and | hard rocks of reality. He is like the should be filled with sea water, which in | the three men, whom he still kept with cooter which jamps off a log into the him to satisfy his extreme curiosity re- pond to keep dry when a rain starts. specting the voyage. As there were no The cooter is opposed on principle to houses on the neighboring shore the standing in the rain. messengers remained on board all night. On the following morning Columbus earnest, and all men admire his earnest-

form a pious procession at the first place where they should land. On the neighthe sea, was a small hermitage or chapel temperance sentiment. tumult of his thoughts may be judged | dedicated to the Virgin, and he made imwhile the admiral awaited their return cause of infinite sorrow and trouble to to perform the same ceremony with the An ungenerous reception, however, awaited the poor tempest tossed mari-

headed by the governor, surrounded the corpses. hermitage and took them all prisoners. As an intervening point of land hid ilots became perplexed in their reckon | hour of their coming, but the fear in | the hermitage from the view of the carin Cordova, destitute in a strange land. boat had been shattered upon the surf drinking. beaten rocks which bordered the island. a direction to command a view of the chapel and the adjacent shore, whence he beheld a number of armed horsemen, who, dismounting, entered the boat and work of such great exaltation to his made for the caravel. The admiral's his church, wrought through so many ancient suspicions of Portuguese hostiltroubles and contradictions, to remain | ity toward himself and his enterprises

> the vessel or surprise the boat. The latter, however, approached in a pacific manner: the governor of the hensions an expedient suggested itself, island was on board, and coming within by which, though he and his ships hail demanded assurance of personal should perish, the glory of his achieve | safety in case he should enter the caravel. ment might survive to his name and its | This the admiral readily gave, but the advantages be secured to his sovereigns. | Portuguese still continued at a wary disfound lands in the name of their catho- | did, not merely to the Spanish monarchs, lic majesties. This he sealed and di- but to his own sovereign, by such a disrected to the king and queen, super | honorable outrage. He informed him of scribing a promise of a thousand ducats his own rank and dignity, displayed his to whomsoever should deliver the packet | letters patent, sealed with the royal seal unopened. He then wrapped it in a of Castile, and threatened him with the waxed cloth, which he placed in the cen- vengeance of his government. Castaneda ter of a cake of wax, and inclosing the replied in a vein of contempt and dewhole in a large barrel threw it into the fiance, declaring that all he had done 222, giving his men to suppose he was was in conformity to the commands of

> After an unprofitable altercation the land, he inclosed a copy in a similar | boat returned to shore, leaving Colummanner and placed it upon the poop, so bus much perplexed by this unexpected that, should the caravel be swallowed up | hostility, and fearful that a war might by the waves, the barrel might float off | have broken out between Spain and Portugal during his absence. The next day These precautions in some measure the weather became so tempestuous that mitigated his anxiety, and he was still they were driven from their anchorage more relieved when, after heavy show- and chliged to stand to sea toward the ers, there appeared at sunset a streak of | island of St. Michael. For two dars the clear sky in the west, giving hopes that | ship continued beating about in great still ran so high and tumultuously that | most equally useless in difficult navilittle sail could be carried during the gation. Fortunately, although the waves wise, being so feebly manned, the caravel could scarcely have lived through

On the evening of the 22d, the weather having moderated, Columbus returned to his anchorage at St. Mary's. Shortly after his arrival a boat came off, bringpart of Castaneda, assuring him that it was the disposition of the governor to render him every service in his power, provided he really sailed in service of the Spanish sovereigns. Columbus supposes it a maneuver of Castaneda to cover s retreat from the hostile position he had for thus treating imperial insignia. ulating themselves upon the assurance assumed; restraining his indignation however, and expressing his thanks for ing directly from the land, while a heavy he showed his letters of commission, used for children teething. It southes the to arrive at another island of which they latter, during their detention, had col mist and rack of the tempest. On the which elucidated the conduct of Casta-

about until the following morning, when ders to his commanders of islands and Lormo. anxiety as scarcely to take food or re had, in the first instance, hoped to surpost on deck, exposed to wintry cold, to deterred by finding him on his guard. Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg. Il., had a the pelting of the storm and the drench- Such was the first reception of the ad- running sore on his leg of eight years' standing surges of the sea. It was not until miral on his return to the Old World, at seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his the night of the 17th that he got a little earnest of the crosses and troubles with leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, sleep, more from the exhaustion of na- | which he was to be requited throughout | 0 had five large Fever s-res on his leg. doctors ture than from any tranquillity of mind. | life for one of the greatest benefits that said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Such were the difficulties and perils ever man conferred upon his fellow Bitters and one box Bucklon's Arnica Salve cornel

TO BE CONTINUED.

How to Make It Pay. If you would advertise to influence Then use DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the others you should prepare such an ad- famous little pills W. H. Gilliland & Co. vertisement as you think would influence you. Have it set in a sort of type ways pay. - Yonkers Statesman.

Analysis of Prohibition. Bamberg Herald : Here are three

One is an honest, earnest man. He watch all night in the chapel, and this fifteen days with unexampled fury, but hears the tramp of 60,000 rum victims when they heard from the boat's crew as they march every year down to death The tempest still raging with unabated that this tempest tossed vessel brought and degradation. He hates the gargle curiosity. To the inquiries about a gards the presence of whiskey as a hibition as a faith. To vote against pro-

> constrains me to vote for prohibition." He looks up to the gossamer clouds of theory, while his feet stumble over the

This prohibitionist is intensely in reminded his people of their vow to per- ness. Sometimes he grows fanatical, and all men deplore his fanaticism.

No. 2. Number two is a prohibitionist mediate arrangements for the perform- for revenue only. He builds a prohibiance of the rite. The three messengers tion platform out of rotten fence rails, on returning to the village sent a priest and then stands on the platform as a to perform mass, and one-half of the candidate. Sometimes he sneaks under crew landing, walked in procession, bare- the platform to take a drink. It occurs footed and in their shirts, to the chapel, to most people that to advocate prohibition and take a drink is conspicuously inconsistent.

Conversely it is not true that he who opposes prehibition must drink. No. ners on their first return to the abode of 2 is a hypocrite. He tries to draw civilized men, far different from the interest on his piety. He wants an and securing to your highnesses great sympathy and hospitality they had ex- office more than sobriety. It is rumored In the early part of February, having glory and vast increase of dominions, it perienced among the savages of the New that there will be a great many volunun to about the thirty-eighth degree of | should please the Divine Majesty to defeat | World. Scarcely had they begun their | teers in regiment No. 2 when the proprayers and thanksgivings, when the hibition war breaks out next campaign. rabble of the village, horse and foot, They will follow the army to rob the

No. 3. Prohibitionist No 3 re-

He does not believe in tying men Weighing anchor, therefore, he stood in with ropes to keep them from stealing and he does not believe in barring doors to keep them from drinking. He is inclined to the idea that true and lasting reforms begin in the hearts of men. He therefore puts the odium of drunkenness on the consumer and not on the were immediately revived, and he or- whiskey. He admits that legal proflected on my sins, as a punishment for dered his men to arm themselves, but to hibition is quick and radical, but he has little faith in mushroon conversions.

He believes that the word prohibition is simply a short formula for this statement: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House, that on and after this day all bars shall close their front doors and open their back doors. That only those men who are foundered, or who have He wrote on parchment a brief account | tance. The indignation of Columbus now | the glanders, and who have a certificate of his voyage and discovery, and of his broke forth; he reproached the governor to that effect from a physician can get having taken possession of the newly with his perfidy and with the wrong he a vial of the magic pain killer. That in view of the extra trouble entailed on barkeepers they are excused from all

license fees." Prohibitionist No. 3 believes in personal prohibition.

### Plotting the Czar's Life.

Berlin, Dec. 28 -The police have been displaying much activity of late in Russian Poland. A large number of arrests hate been made One of those arrested at Warsaw was Selmensky. It transpired to-day that the a rests were the result of the discovery of the existence of a secret league the object of which was to assassinate the Czar. The police learned of the conspiracy which spread to every part of Russian Pothe wind was about to shift to that quarperil, half of her crew being detained on land. The league was composed mainter. These hopes were confirmed: a fa- shore, and the greater part of those on ly of people of the lower classes, but vorable breeze succeeded, but the sea board being landsmen and Indians, all included many officials of the civil government, military officers and a large number of etudents. It is not ran high, there were none of those cross known how many persons have been On the morning of the 15th, at day- seas which had recently prevailed, other taken into custody in connection with this latest plot against the life of the Czar, but the haul made by the secret police has been very extensive and orders have been issued that the Austrian and German frontiers be closely watched for people who may attempt ing two priests and a notary. After a to leave the country without requisite cautions parley and an assurance of government permission. A dispatch safety they came on board and requested from Mitan, capital of Courtland, states a sight of the papers of Columbus, on the that the police arrested Baron Hahn, a well known land owner, for tearing down the court house at that place. About half the population of Mitan are Germans. The baron was sentenced to four months' imprisonment

For Over Fifty Years. the friendly disposition of the governor. Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup has been which satisfied the priests and the child, softens the game, allays all pain, cures

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Braises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum. Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands Chilblains, Corns and all 25 cents per Box. For sale by J. F. W. De-

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatisn, his Stomach

him entirely. Soid by J. F. W. Delorme's Drug store. You don't want a torpid liver. You don't want a bad complexion You don't want a had breath You don't wants headache.

Ignorance of the merits of DeWitt's Little that is easily read. Place it in the best Early Risers is a misfortune. Tiese little pills paper available, and advertising will al- regulate the liver, cure headache, dyspepsia,

tad treath, constitution and bilious nees. W. H. Gilliand & Co.