

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

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

New Series—Vol. XI. No. 23.

The Watchman and Southerner
Published every Wednesday.

N. G. OSTEEEN,
SUMTER, S. C.

Two Dollars per annum—in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
One Square, first insertion, \$1.00
Every subsequent insertion, 50 cents
Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.

All communications which subvert private interests will be charged for advertisements. Objections and notices of respect will be attended to.

TAX RETURNS FOR 1891-92.

Real estate, personal property and poll taxes will be received at the following places and times, viz:

- K. I. Manning & Company, Jan. 12
- Tiedall's, Wednesday, Jan. 13
- Wedgfield, Thursday, Jan. 14
- Gordon's Mill, Friday, Jan. 15
- Johnston's Store, Monday, Jan. 18
- Shiloh, Tuesday, Jan. 19
- Lynchburg, Wednesday, Jan. 20
- Magnolia, Thursday, Jan. 21
- Waynesville, Friday, Jan. 22
- Reid's Mill, Monday, Jan. 25
- Bishopville, Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 26 and 27
- Manville, Thursday, Jan. 28
- Spring Hill, Friday, Jan. 29
- Mechanicville, Saturday, Jan. 30
- Scharborough, Monday, Feb. 1
- Romney, Tuesday, Feb. 2
- Hagood, Wednesday, Feb. 3
- Stateburg, Thursday, Feb. 4

And at the Auditor's office in Sumter on all other days, from Jan. 1st until February 20th, inclusive.

The law requires that all persons owning property in this State who are liable for taxes in any way having charge of such property, either as agent, husband, 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 cent penalty, which will be added to the amount due. Persons who fail to make returns within the time prescribed by law.

A good way for the taxpayer who has much property to return, is to make a memorandum of the number of horses, cattle, mules, sheep and dogs, hogs, watches, organized games, huggers, wagons, and other articles, and send them to the Auditor, who requests all persons to be prompt in making their returns and save the 50 per cent penalty, which will be added to the amount due. Persons who fail to make returns within the time prescribed by law.

Persons who return what they own on the first day of January, 1891.

Persons and taxpayers who have not yet returned their property in the year 1891, should separate their property in the year 1891, and where the property is in the name of a partner, or a partnership, to return the same as if it were their own, and where the property is in the name of a partner, or a partnership, to return the same as if it were their own, and where the property is in the name of a partner, or a partnership, to return the same as if it were their own.

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"MOTHERS' FRIEND"



Makes Child Birth Easy.
Shortens Labor,
Lessens Pain,
Endorsed by the Leading Physicians.
Booklet "Mothers' Friend" FREE.
BRADFIELD'S REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Are You Interested?

Are you suffering with any of the following symptoms: Loss of, or irregular appetite, loss of flesh, a feeling of fullness or weight in the stomach, acidity, flatulence, a dull pain with a sensation of heaviness in the head, giddiness, constipation, derangement of kidneys, heart trouble, nervousness, sleeplessness, etc. Dr. Holt's Dyspeptic Elixir will cure you.

W. A. Wright, the Comptroller General of Georgia, says, three bottles cured him after having tried almost everything else.

Judge R. P. Taylor, Mecon, Ga., says, Holt's Elixir accomplished what all other remedies failed to do, a perfect cure.

J. E. Pullin, Ft. Gaines, Ga., writes: "I have no hesitancy in recommending it, as it cured me of dyspepsia."

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

Castoria

For Infants and Children.
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 Morphine or other narcotic property.

Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription for children, such as Laxative and Purgative. H. A. JACOBI, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to the treatment of children." ALEX. BROWN, M. D., 107 3/4 Ave., New York.

From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, such as Laxative and Purgative. H. A. JACOBI, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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MEETING WITH PINZON.

It was on the 4th of January that Columbus 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, having at a distance the appearance of a floating island being connected with Hispaniola by a low neck of land. To this promontory Columbus gave the name of Monte Christi, by which it is still known. The country in the immediate neighborhood was level, but farther inland rose a high range of mountains, well wooded, with broad, fruitful valleys between them, watered by abundant streams. The wind being contrary, they 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 two 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 out that he beheld the Pinta at a distance. The certainty of the fact gladdened the heart of the admiral, and an anxious effort throughout the night 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 Indians on 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 discover and enjoy this golden region.

After separating from his companions he had been entangled for several days among a cluster of small islands supposed to have been the Canoes, 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 of which he retained as captain, the remainder he gave to his men to secure their fidelity and secrecy. Such were the particulars privately related to Columbus, who, however, repressed his indignation at this flagrant breach of duty, being unwilling to disturb the remainder of his voyage with any altercations with Pinzon, who had a powerful party of relatives and townsmen in the neighborhood. To such an extent, however, was his confidence in his confederates impaired that he determined to return forthwith to Spain, though under other circumstances he would have been tempted to explore the coast in hopes of freighting his ships with treasure.

The boats were accordingly dispatched to a large river in the neighborhood to procure a supply of wood and water for the voyage. This river, called by the natives the Yagui, flows from the mountains of the interior and throws itself into the bay, receiving in its course the contributions of various minor streams. Many particles of gold were perceived among the sands at its mouth, and others were found adhering to the hoops of the water casks. Columbus gave it, therefore, the name of Rio del Oro, or the Golden river, as it is at present called the Sancti Spiritus.

In this neighborhood were turtles of great size. Columbus also mentions in his journal that he saw three mermaids which elevated themselves above the surface of the sea, and he observes that he had before seen such on the coasts of Africa. He adds that they were by no means the beautiful beings they had been represented, although they resembled some traces of the human countenance. It is supposed that these must have been manatees or sea-cows, seen in distinctly and at a distance, and that the imagination of Columbus, disposed to give a wonderful character to everything in this New World, had identified these misshapen animals with the sirens of ancient story.

On the evening of the 9th January they again made sail, and on the following day arrived at the river where Pinzon had been trading, to which Columbus gave the name of Rio de Colombia, but it took the appellation of its original discoverer and long continued to be known as the river of Martin Alonzo. The natives of this place complained that Pinzon on his previous visit had carried off four men and two girls. The admiral, finding they were retained on board of the Pinta to be sent to Spain and sold as slaves, ordered them to be immediately restored to their homes, with many presents and well clothed, to atone for the wrong they had experienced. This restitution was made with great unwillingness and many hard words on the part of Pinzon, but being favorable, for in these regions the trade wind is often alternated during autumn and winter by westerly breezes, they continued coasting the island until they came to a high and beautiful headland, to which they gave the name of Cabo del Enamorado, or the Lovers' Cape, but which at present is known as Capo Carbon. A little beyond this they anchored in a bay, or rather gulf, three leagues in breadth and extending so far inland that Columbus at first supposed it an arm of the sea separating Hispaniola from some other land. On landing they found the natives quite different from the gentle and pacific people hitherto met with on this island. They were in

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In the early part of February, having run to about the thirty-eighth degree of north latitude, and got out of the track swept by the trade winds, they had more favorable breezes and were enabled to steer direct for Spain. From the frequent changes of their course the pilots became perplexed in their reckonings, differing widely among themselves as to the distance which they had run. Columbus, besides keeping a careful reckoning, was a vigilant observer of those indications furnished by the sea, the air and the sky. The fate of himself and his ships in the unknown regions which he traversed often depended upon these observations, and the sagacity at which he arrived in deciphering the signs of the elements was looked upon by the common seamen as something almost supernatural. In the present instance he noticed where the great sands of floating weeds commenced and where they finished, and in emerging from among them concluded himself to be in about the same degree of longitude as when he encountered them in his outward voyage—that is to say, about 260 leagues west of Ferro.

On the 10th of February, Vicente Martin Pinzon, and the pilots Ruiz and Bartolomeo Roldan, who were on board the admiral's ship, examined the charts and compared their reckonings to determine 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 that he was actually a distance of 300 leagues from 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 discovered countries.

On the 12th of February, as they were flattering themselves with soon coming in sight of the Azores, a similar manner and placed it upon the poop, so that, should the caravel be swallowed up by the waves, the barrel might float off and survive.

These precautions in some measure mitigated his anxiety, and he was still more relieved when, after heavy showers, there appeared at sunset a streak of clear sky in the west, giving hopes that the wind was about to shift to that quarter. These hopes were confirmed by a favorable breeze succeeding, but the sea still ran so high and tumultuously that little sail could be carried during the night.

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MEETING WITH PINZON.

It was on the 4th of January that Columbus 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, having at a distance the appearance of a floating island being connected with Hispaniola by a low neck of land. To this promontory Columbus gave the name of Monte Christi, by which it is still known. The country in the immediate neighborhood was level, but farther inland rose a high range of mountains, well wooded, with broad, fruitful valleys between them, watered by abundant streams. The wind being contrary, they 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 two 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 out that he beheld the Pinta at a distance. The certainty of the fact gladdened the heart of the admiral, and an anxious effort throughout the night 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 Indians on 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 discover and enjoy this golden region.

After separating from his companions he had been entangled for several days among a cluster of small islands supposed to have been the Canoes, 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 of which he retained as captain, the remainder he gave to his men to secure their fidelity and secrecy. Such were the particulars privately related to Columbus, who, however, repressed his indignation at this flagrant breach of duty, being unwilling to disturb the remainder of his voyage with any altercations with Pinzon, who had a powerful party of relatives and townsmen in the neighborhood. To such an extent, however, was his confidence in his confederates impaired that he determined to return forthwith to Spain, though under other circumstances he would have been tempted to explore the coast in hopes of freighting his ships with treasure.

The boats were accordingly dispatched to a large river in the neighborhood to procure a supply of wood and water for the voyage. This river, called by the natives the Yagui, flows from the mountains of the interior and throws itself into the bay, receiving in its course the contributions of various minor streams. Many particles of gold were perceived among the sands at its mouth, and others were found adhering to the hoops of the water casks. Columbus gave it, therefore, the name of Rio del Oro, or the Golden river, as it is at present called the Sancti Spiritus.

In this neighborhood were turtles of great size. Columbus also mentions in his journal that he saw three mermaids which elevated themselves above the surface of the sea, and he observes that he had before seen such on the coasts of Africa. He adds that they were by no means the beautiful beings they had been represented, although they resembled some traces of the human countenance. It is supposed that these must have been manatees or sea-cows, seen in distinctly and at a distance, and that the imagination of Columbus, disposed to give a wonderful character to everything in this New World, had identified these misshapen animals with the sirens of ancient story.

On the evening of the 9th January they again made sail, and on the following day arrived at the river where Pinzon had been trading, to which Columbus gave the name of Rio de Colombia, but it took the appellation of its original discoverer and long continued to be known as the river of Martin Alonzo. The natives of this place complained that Pinzon on his previous visit had carried off four men and two girls. The admiral, finding they were retained on board of the Pinta to be sent to Spain and sold as slaves, ordered them to be immediately restored to their homes, with many presents and well clothed, to atone for the wrong they had experienced. This restitution was made with great unwillingness and many hard words on the part of Pinzon, but being favorable, for in these regions the trade wind is often alternated during autumn and winter by westerly breezes, they continued coasting the island until they came to a high and beautiful headland, to which they gave the name of Cabo del Enamorado, or the Lovers' Cape, but which at present is known as Capo Carbon. A little beyond this they anchored in a bay, or rather gulf, three leagues in breadth and extending so far inland that Columbus at first supposed it an arm of the sea separating Hispaniola from some other land. On landing they found the natives quite different from the gentle and pacific people hitherto met with on this island. They were in

fact a ferocious and hideously painted island of the Caribbean Sea. The admiral immediately 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 he reflected upon the little he had 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 pause. As long as he projected his return the whole fate of his discovery was at the mercy of a thousand contingencies, and an adverse accident might have lost his crazy bark 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 his course for Spain.

CHAPTER XVII.
RETURN VOYAGE—ARRIVAL AT THE AZORES.

The trade winds which had been so congenial to Columbus were equally adverse to him on his return. The favorable breeze soon died away, and throughout the remainder of January there was a prevalence of light winds from the eastward, which prevented any great progress. He was frequently detained also by the bad sailing of the Pinta, the foremost 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 sailors were wont to say that the Spaniards frequently plunge into the water and swim about the ships. They saw many tunny fish, one of which they killed, as likewise a large shark. These gave them a temporary supply of provisions, of which they soon began to stand in need, their sea stock being reduced to bread and wine and Agri peppers, which last they had learned from the Indians to use as an important article of food.

In the early part of February, having run to about the thirty-eighth degree of north latitude, and got out of the track swept by the trade winds, they had more favorable breezes and were enabled to steer direct for Spain. From the frequent changes of their course the pilots became perplexed in their reckonings, differing widely among themselves as to the distance which they had run. Columbus, besides keeping a careful reckoning, was a vigilant observer of those indications furnished by the sea, the air and the sky. The fate of himself and his ships in the unknown regions which he traversed often depended upon these observations, and the sagacity at which he arrived in deciphering the signs of the elements was looked upon by the common seamen as something almost supernatural. In the present instance he noticed where the great sands of floating weeds commenced and where they finished, and in emerging from among them concluded himself to be in about