

HIS MYSTERIOUS SIGNATURE.

Geo. W. Bettesworth Explains the Signature or Rubric of Columbus.

S. A. S. S. A. S. X. M. Y. X. M. Y. El Almirante Xpo Ferens

In 1894 the "American Historical Association," in its annual report, published "The Existing Autographs of Christopher Columbus," edited by William Elroy Curtis.

Mr. Curtis says: "It is probable that there are now in existence more important and interesting documents in the handwriting of Christopher Columbus than have been preserved of any other man of his time or comparative importance. There are twenty-nine complete letters and manuscripts, many of them of several pages in length, written entirely with his own hand and carrying his mysterious signature.

"All of these autographs, except the Foscarella letter, were written during the last years of his life, and most of them while he was residing in the old monastery of Las Cuevas (Kieve?) on the outskirts of Seville, under the protection of the Carthusian Friars. All of the manuscripts are so well preserved as to be easily photographed. His penmanship is firm, clear, and regular, and in places even ornamental, although under the date of December 1, 1504, he tells Diego (his son), "my illness prevents me from writing except at night. In the daytime my hands have no strength." He was then about 60 years old.

"At the request of the Congress of the United States, expressed in a formal resolution and conveyed to him, the Duke (of Veragua) generously loaned the entire collection for an exhibition in the Convent of La Rabida, at the World's Columbian Exposition (at Chicago in 1893.) and they furnished the most interesting historical exhibit there.

"The Libro de Las Profecias is a volume of manuscripts containing 70 leaves of vellum, although there appear originally to have been 84. Fourteen seem to have been cut out of the center. It was prepared in the year 1504-5, and scarcely compiled at the time of the death of Columbus, its subject being to demonstrate that the discoveries were predicted by the Holy Scriptures. It is a collection of various papers and memoranda, often incoherent, including a collection of texts from both the Old and New Testaments, that in his opinion refer to the existence of the lands he discovered and their future conversion to Christianity.

"The first leaf begins with the usual pious invocation that precedes all of his manuscripts, and the Sign of the Cross. This is followed by a letter addressed by him from Grenada to his friend, Father Garicoe (Kalliso?) at the Convent of Las Cuevas (Kieve?) on the 13th of September, 1501, concerning the reference, by sacred and profane writers to the regions he had discovered. The answer of the monk, dated at the monastery (Asutuf?) of Las Cuevas (Kieve?) 23d of March, 1502, is also inserted.

"The signature, or rubric, of Columbus, which appears at the end of all his communications, as the Sign of the Cross appears at the beginning, has never been satisfactorily interpreted.

"The directions in his will for sending his signature, 'Don Diego, my son or any other, who may inherit this estate, on coming in possession of the inheritance, shall sign with the signature which I now make use of, which is an X with an S over it, and an M with a Roman A over it, and over that an S, and then a Greek Y with an S over it, with its lines and points, as is my custom, as may be seen by my signatures, of which there are many, and it will be seen by the present one.

"He shall only write 'The Admiral,' whatever other titles the King may have conferred on him. This is to be understood, as respects his signature, but not the enumeration of his titles, which he can make at full length if agreeable, only the signature to be 'The Admiral.'

"To look at the 'Mysterious Signature' the 'Rubric of Columbus'—one naturally asks: What is the Rubric of Columbus? Rubric means red. What has that got to do with Columbus? That's where the mystery is. By referring to Hakluyt's Voyages of the English Nation prior to 1600, Vol. 1, p. 17, Don Diego says: 'And because some peradventure may observe that he calleth himself Columbus de Tarra Rula, I say that in like manner I have seen some subscriptions of my Father Christopher Columbus.'

"So that originally at Genoa, Italy, where he hailed from, so to say, his name was Christopher Colon de Tarra Rubra. I again quote from Hakluyt, 'He whose dear native soil height stately Genoa.

"Even his whose name is Bartholomew Colon de Tarra de Rubra. In the year of Grace 1488, and in the 13th day of Feb. more in London published this work."

"As this 'de Tarra Rubra' part of the name, the surname has been omitted, to be noticed intentionally omitted, the above testimony will establish its truth and warrant my restoring it, if there was nothing more to warrant its restoration.

"We are interested in this because Spain's claims in the Western Hemisphere are founded exclusively on the discoveries made by Christopher Columbus." The Inter Ocean October 2d, 1897, says: "We paid Spain directly or indirectly for her claims as follows: Louisiana Purchase, 1803, \$27,262,621 Florida Purchase, 1818, 6,489,708 Mexico for N.M., Cal 1848 15,000,000 Gadsden Purchase, 1853, 10,000,000

\$58,752,329 "There is an immense quantity of 'Spanish Grants' in addition to all this; enough to make the amount \$60,000,000, which we have paid Spain or France or Mexico. This is a fair statement of the case. It is a national matter, and international, also.

"To the President of the Smithsonian Institution: I respectfully call this to your serious attention. All there is in this so-called signature is, it is an ancient formula for constructing

and operating an "Alkali Electric Battery; it dates back to the "Electric Light Ages," of the world; and was used in constructing the "Hyperborean Telegraph line," which, from electric implements from that age and purpose found here at Omaha, in the stratification of the geological formations in situ, make it from two to three periods of the procession of the Equinox ago; The present period commencing 3,040 B. C., as shown by the great Pyramid of Egypt, the base of whose sides give that number, 760 x 4 = 3,040. It is explained as follows: The Greek y is a v.

M. A. S. means to mix compounds as in medicines; this disposes of the center three letters. X. S. X. is an acid, and S. a soda; we have disposed of two letters to the left. V. S. V. is a metal and S a soda; that disposes of the two letters to the right. "Xpo Ferens," "Xpo" means expos, and "Ferens," a Cornish word for companions; the Xpo Ferens meaning the place in which this electric formula is exposed—the jars—'cheres,' or Leyden jars; when connected up, exhibit Christopher Columbus—the electric light.

"El Almirante" is Lord Admiral. A red cross in a white field was the flag of an English admiral. All the names I have mentioned, I believe, are Cornish words. Mr. President: Spain came in possession of Seville in 1248, taking it from the Moors. The ancient history of Seville and its seaport Cádiz (Cads), is given as previously belonging to Arab, Goth, Vandal, Roman, Phoenician, the latter implying a red man.

Mr. President: The word America is from Armoria. I have traced and proved that from the ancient art—electric arts. The word Kalls is from Alkali—the Kall referring to one of the systems of ancient electricity. Kall is seen in Kalifornia, Kalidonia and Kalcutta's Asia, Europe and America.

Mr. President: The ancient systems of electricity were: 1st. The mechanical water power generally; 2nd. The Alkali process; 3rd. The Terra Rubra process; or as more commonly known the "Christopher Colon de Tarra Rubra" process. The latter system is preserved, embryonically, by the American Red Men, in their dances, especially the "Snake" dances of the Zuni and Moquis, etc.

Mr. President: The electrically insulated pottery, we find in the strata here, belonging to that far-away time, is the same in character and in use as the oldest found all around the world. The Jave (non-conductor) axes found with this pottery, came from western China; found here and at Zuni and on the Gila river.

Mr. President: E. Hawkins says that the metallic money of Britain is older than the present era. Many of the emblems on these ancient British gold coins, are found on this ancient insulated electric jar pottery, found in New Mexico and Arizona; also among those people, British legends are still told; the rivers, lakes, mountains and people, have British names. Gila, is Gill in Cornish; Cassa Grande, or Chichilticale; kiki or keke and kalli; this is identical with kakau, the 11th King of Egypt, as shown on the Temples of Egypt; this again, is identical in meaning to "Christopher Colon, for Colon is Kall. Now keke is the word used by Elliott, the apostle to the Indians, to translate "light"—the great light—the electric light. Christopher Columbus—the appointed spirit—the electric light. Tim-tael, is the same as Tintagel. Astufa and kieve are alike. Tintagel and kieve are Cornish words. The Kall system of electricity was a Cornish system. There is no question but the people of Zuni, Moqui, Pregon and Mancoapa, etc., are of Scotch and Cornish descent; art, name and legend confirm it; perhaps some of your own relations.

Mr. President: Near Silsilis, on the Nile, in Egypt, is an ancient temple built like a Zuni Pueblo. In Scotland and Wales are round towers, built like those on the Rio Manco in Colorado. The origin of the electric light was expressed in Egypt as follows: The "Solar System" emblems were in Libya and the "Zodiac" emblems in "Arabia," the Nile flowing between represented the River of the Electric Light. At Omaha, on the Missouri, right here, in the remains of mounds and their form and location, we find expressed the same idea as in Egypt. In Ohio the ancient mounds and their system, expressed more amply the same—they taught the same story as the great Pyramid, openly not secretly. These Ohio temples at night were lit up by their mica electric light. The round towers of Scotland, Wales, Chichiltale, San Marcos are identical with the Labyrinth (The Byre-lath) of Egypt, which latter was built by King Sin-Cheres. (Electric Jars) and Abaris, lived there. Abaris means, father of the electric light. The Hyperboreans carried the arrow of Abaris around the world. He put a cable round about the earth in 40 minutes.—Puck.

Mr. President: Here are seven reasons why Christopher Columbus did not discover America as claimed by the Spaniards in 1492. It is simply like the story of Marquette, LaSalle and DeSoto, of the French, a fraudulent perversion of facts of literature; and the literature of those facts, connected with the laying and use of the ancient Hyperborean electric telegraph cable, laid around the world. GEO. W. BETTESWORTH.

P. S. Mr. President: I should be pleased to show you how easily it was for me to discover and restore the "Lost Arts" of the "Electric Light Ages" of our world, and its literature. That age claimed "there was nothing new under the sun." This discovery is what all peoples have been hoping and praying for. This work is published. It's price is \$5.00. In order to get means to carry on these investigations and apply them to hieroglyphics of Egyptian temples and tombs—which I suppose are diagrams of repair parts of the electric of the ancients; for instance, the Cartorb of the 11th King of Kalechos—Kakau—conforms to the 15th chapter of Genesis, which describes the origin of the electric light;—the seventy kings of Egypt are described from 1st Genesis to the Exodus of the children of Israel—Exodus chapter 15:19. Any

reader of the American remitting in care of the American, \$1.10. In the next 90 days, will receive a copy of this original American work, in paper cover. Can you assist in this "restoration," so as to enable it to be exclusively an American work? G. W. B.

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Rome's Bill of Fare.

Archbishop Feehan has promulgated the following Lenten regulations to be observed in the archdiocese of Chicago:

During the approaching Lent, by special indulgence of the holy father, the following regulations will be observed in the archdiocese:

Flesh meat may be used at all the meals on Sunday, and once each day at the principal meal on the following days:

On all Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

On all Saturdays, except Saturday of Ember week and Holy Saturday.

Flesh and fish are not allowed at the same meal.

Custom, tolerated by the church, permits coffee, tea or chocolate, with a small piece of bread, to be taken in the morning.

Custom allows the use of eggs, butter milk, etc., at the evening collation.

The following persons are not obliged to fast, viz.: the sick and those in feeble health; women nursing children, all who are engaged in laborious and exhaustive occupations, the young who have not completed their twenty-first year, and those who have reached the sixtieth year of their age.

Those who are excused from fasting, on account of age or hard labor may use flesh meat more than once on the days on which it is allowed.

All who are exempt from the law of fasting should endeavor to perform during Lent some other acts of piety and charity.

By an indult of the 15th of March, 1895, the holy see has given, for ten years, to the bishops of the United States the faculty of dispensing in favor of working people, from the law of abstinence on certain days.

By virtue of this indult and dispensation of Lent, working people are permitted to use flesh meat once a day on all fast and abstinence days of the year except Fridays, Ash Wednesday, Wednesday and Saturday in holy week and the vigil of Christmas.

The above dispensation is granted not only to working men and women, but also to their entire families.

All persons so dispensed are advised to perform some other work of penance or self-denial.

The reverend pastors will, with their usual zeal, afford every opportunity and facility to their people of complying with their religious obligations during the holy season.

The time for fulfilling the paschal duty extends from the first Sunday of Lent to Trinity Sunday, both included.

The annual collection for the Indian and negro missions, will be made in all the churches of the archdiocese on the first Sunday of Lent. The proceeds will be forwarded as soon as possible to the chancellor.

Our father, the pope, has enjoined that a collection be made in the various churches on Good Friday, or some other convenient day, for the holy places in Palestine. The amount will be sent to the chancellor in due time.

On holy Thursday the chancellor will distribute the holy oils to the reverend clergy after the mass and ceremonies, which will commence at 10 o'clock. All the pastors of the city are expected to be present at the blessing of the holy oils.

Irish Politics.

Regarded from almost any point of view, it was a piece of grossly bad tactics to force the Catholic University debate on the address. It was perfectly well known that the Balfour brothers were committed to the idea of such a university and will loyally do their best to carry the scheme through. It was equally obvious that the amendment to the address, which they would have to oppose, could only exhibit them in the light of leaders who voted against their own personal sympathies because they had failed to induce their colleagues and followers to share those sympathies. Worse, still, it offered an irresistible temptation to a number of non-conformist radicals, still smarting over last week's Irish repudiation of the Liberal alliance, to at once take some revenge and play to a gallery of bigots in their own constituencies. The question of a Catholic-Irish University is delicate and difficult enough, in all conscience, without heaping all these new and gratuitous obstacles in its path. Why, then, was it done? Simply because in the chaos of Irish politics every faction leader seizes what he can reach to prevent his rivals from getting it, and Dillon snatched up the university question, rushed forward with it at a cruelly inopportune moment, merely to put Redmond and Healy at a disadvantage. I dare say they would have done the same by him if the opportunity offered. "Ninety-eight" seems to have got into their heads for the time being at least, and they are playing all their game wildly. Naturally, William O'Brien, who has been relegated to the background of late, would come foaming and prancing to the front at such a period of electrical disturbance. Anti-Irish papers reported his fool speech at St. James' Hall at sagacious length, taking special pains to emphasize his talk about Michael Davitt at Washington, being as formidable as Wolfe Tone was at Paris. If this means anything it means that Davitt can bring the American warships on a hostile errand into the Irish harbors. We all understand about Michael and Washington, but not all Englishmen do.—London Dispatch to New York Times.

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THE MARCH 4TH EDITION OF THE AMERICAN WILL CONTAIN A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE SALINA CLEWETT CASE AGAINST THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, of St. Paul, Minnesota. THE Daily Newspapers have not dared to publish the proceedings in this celebrated case, which has been on trial in the St. Paul Courts for some weeks, but THE AMERICAN will give its readers a full report made up from the Court Records. Everybody should read it. Owing to the large demand for extra copies of the March 4th edition of THE AMERICAN already booked we have decided to print many thousands of extra papers and will supply them at the following prices: 1,000 copies, \$10.00; 500 copies, \$7.50; 100 copies, \$2.00; 50 copies, \$1.25; 10 copies, 30 cents. Cash must accompany the order. AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, 1615 Howard Street, OMAHA, NEB.

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