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BE A MAN

APOLLO WAS A PERFECT MAN. BEATIFY IN YOUR OWN MIND. BEATIFY YOURSELF BY BEING A MAN. BEATIFY YOURSELF BY BEING A MAN. BEATIFY YOURSELF BY BEING A MAN.

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AT WATLING'S ISLAND.

WALTER WELLMAN VISITS COLUMBUS' LANDING PLACE.

The People Who Live There Are Somewhat Behind the Times, but They Seem to Be Happy Nevertheless—Some Interesting Information Pleasantly Told.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A few weeks ago I had the pleasure of standing upon the very spot at which Christopher Columbus first landed on the shores of America. This spot is the northeastern coast of Watling's island, one of the Bahama group, 1,500 miles south of New York. To reach this island it is best to go first to Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas, from which you can in four days from the metropolis by a very good line

of steamers. But when you reach Nassau your troubles will only have begun, for there is no regular and satisfactory means of communication between the capital and this little isolated island.

Once in four or five weeks a mail schooner does set out with the intention of touching at Watling's before returning, but sometimes the winds are against her, and as the mail and commerce for Watling's are of little importance to any one save the residents of the island, the schooner often returns without having sighted the low shores of the historic isle.

Not infrequently five or six weeks pass together before the people of Watling's hear from the great outside world, but it does not much matter to them, for with two or three exceptions, they do not know what it is to get letters or read newspapers. There has not been much change in the island since Columbus was there 399 years ago. There is little more civilization than he saw when he rowed ashore and set up his banners and took possession in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella.

The natives live in huts almost as primitive as those occupied by the people whom the discoverer saw. There is a lighthouse on the island, one of the finest lighthouses in the world, by the way; a warehouse owned by the British board of trade, which has charge of all imperial lighthouses, and at Cockburn town, on the western side of the island, a few houses rather better than the huts of the aborigines. Saving only these marks of civilization and the monument which I erected as the representative of the Chicago Herald, the discoverer of America, were he to reappear in the flesh and pay a second visit to Watling's island, would find there nothing to tell him that four centuries of change and progress, the mightiest the world has ever known, have passed since he first set foot upon the spot.

The natives of Watling's are negroes, English speaking and very poor. They live on a very small quantity of corn, which they raise among the weeds which overrun the island, and on "conks" and fish. They have no floors in their huts, save the ground; no windows, excepting shutters; there are no wagons or carriages; there is not a store or place of business; there are neither doctors nor lawyers; few of the people wear shoes, even in their "Sunday best"; all go to church on the Sabbath, but such a thing as a collar is unknown among them; perhaps no more than a dozen of them can read. Yet with all their ignorance and primitiveness they are peaceable and honest. Their government consists of one man, Local Magistrate Nairn, who holds all the offices in the island and who is monarch of all he surveys. The only white man in the island, his will is law. For thirty years he has lived and reigned here, and here no doubt he will live and reign, isolated from the world and from the society of people of his own kind and color, till he dies.

I have often been asked how we know that Columbus landed on Watling's island, and how we, in a few days, settled a question which historians and geographers have quarreled about for many years. I will tell you. It was simply by going at the mystery in true American fashion. With one or two exceptions all the men who have written with more or less learning on this question have done so without visiting in person the island which they discussed.

In this way five islands have been put forward as the scene of the great discovery, and men sitting at home in their libraries, with books and charts in their hands, have written that one or other of these islands was the true San Salvador of Columbus. We did more than this. We took the books and the charts, embodying all that any one had learned or thought about the question hitherto, and with these in hand went to the places which seemed to have the greatest evidence in their favor. As Justin Winsor, the librarian of Harvard university, says in his "Critical History of America," the only evidence to be found in history or

libraries of the identity of the island at which Columbus landed is the journal of Columbus himself. All the early maps and charts, and all theories based on something beside this journal, are utterly worthless.

The question therefore became in reality a very simple one. It was to find an island which in all important respects agreed with the description which Columbus gave of his San Salvador, or first island, in his own words. Any island chosen to meet this requirement must meet it in two ways—first as to the physical features of the island itself, and second as to its relative position among the other islands which Columbus visited and described. It was by going to the Bahamas with Columbus' journal in hand and carefully studying the ground, that we were able to perceive, quickly and without a shadow of a doubt, that Watling's is the only island which fills the bill.

Everything which Columbus found at his San Salvador we found at Watling's—the level island, the large lagoon in the middle, the still harbor with the reefs running around it, the "piece of land like an island, though not one, yet which could easily be made an island," the bay in which in all probability he anchored, and from which he must have rowed in his boats "to the north northeast to see the other side of the island, which lay on the other side from the east." Columbus did not describe many of the features of the island at which he touched, but his description of what he did see must be accepted as approximately accurate. If we do not do that there is no evidence, and history is impossible. Columbus was an experienced navigator, and it must be admitted that when he said he saw a lagoon he saw one, and that when he said he rowed to the north northeast he must have rowed very nearly in that course.

How important this is will appear when I tell you that Watling's is the only island in the Bahamas which has a large lagoon in its middle. It is the only island of those now seriously considered as the possible scene of the discovery which has a coast along which Columbus could have rowed in a north northeast direction "to see the other side." Samana has no such coast, nor has Cat island, and Turk's island and Mariguana, though once proposed, are no longer considered, it having been conclusively shown that neither of them could have been San Salvador. On neither Samana nor Cat island is there a spot at which Columbus could have landed and rowed thence north northeasterly to see the other side. Neither of these islands has a lagoon, large or small, nor any sort of a lagoon, within its shores; neither in the middle, as Columbus says it was in San Salvador, nor anywhere else.

On leaving San Salvador, Columbus sailed southwest, and after going some distance "saw so many islands that he did not know which one to go to." This statement has puzzled many writers, but we can explain it very easily. We also sailed southwest from Watling's, and after going some distance eleven islands appeared to lie before us. Some were large and some small. We afterward learned, what Columbus may have never learned, that what appeared to be eleven islands was merely the eleven highest points of ground in two islands—namely, Rum Cay and Conception island. Columbus says he made for the larger one, which is Rum Cay. At this second island, he says, he saw another one appearing large in the west.

From Rum Cay a large island does appear in the west—Long island—and if you sail along the coast of Long island you will find that it is about seventy-five miles long, and that it lies north, northwest and south southeast. That is just what Columbus said of it, and he described its harbor—Clarence harbor—very accurately, and gave such other identification of this island as his third island. The identity of Long island with Columbus' third island being settled and almost universally conceded, what is proven? Simply that Rum Cay was the second island, because it is the only island from which Long island can be seen to the west, and Rum Cay being the second island, Watling's is clearly the first, because it is the only island lying northeast of Rum Cay.

Inquiry as to the order of association between months and stones reveals some lack of agreement among jewelers, but this appears to be the order generally accepted as orthodox:

January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, hyacinth; April, diamond; May, emerald; June, pearl; July, ruby; August, moonstone; September, sapphire; October, opal; November, topaz; December, turquoise.

In some arrangements these substitutions are made: March, bloodstone; June, agate; August, sardonyx. The true invariance of such changes perhaps lies in the manufacturer having on hand, or being able to procure more cheaply, certain other stones than those called for, and he may be conscientious—and possibly even correct—in saying they will do quite as well. If the expected virtue exists in the real stone, it is not readily apparent that effect may be expected from glass imitations and doublets, which contain not an atom of the gems they resemble in color and cut only. The erroneous supposition is commonly entertained that doublets are in part composed of slices of the real stones they represent, but in fact they are simply thin bits of rock crystal cemented on bases of tinted glass.

The hyacinth, pearl, moonstone, opal, turquoise, bloodstone, agate and sardonyx are finished flat or rounded, while all the others are cut to present facets which refract light. Moonstones, agates, garnets, topazes and small pearls are so cheap that one's chances for getting real ones are much better than in buying any of the others in the list. J. H. C.

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to look up, and there, but a few feet away, was a large and hideous iguana, shaking its forked tail and showing its teeth.

The visitor from the far north did not know anything about iguanas, and in a paroxysm of fright fell out of the tree, landing in a prickly pear bush fifteen feet below. Here the luckless man's body was pierced by many cruel thorns, and when he was finally extricated he was literally as full of pins as a pin-cushion; and though we laughed at him a great deal it really was no laughing matter, for during the next six hours probably thirty or forty thorns, varying in length from half an inch to an inch, were pulled out of his flesh with pinners.

Another adventure was in going through the very coral reefs of which Columbus said he was afraid when he took his boats and rowed along the coast "to see the other side." Columbus prudently steered outside the reefs, but our native boatmen, who know every rock and crag and are perfectly fearless, steered an inside course. Such a voyage I had never taken before and never want to take again. With sail up and a stiff breeze blowing our little craft shifted through a labyrinth of ragged and ugly rocks, some showing above the surface and others half hidden under the water. To strike any of these sharp and treacherous rocks meant a hole in the bottom of the boat big enough to drop a man through and a swim for life.

But with a succession of shouts from the pilot in the bow, ironically repeated by the man at the tiller: "Don't

luff, sir!" "Swing 'er!" "Draw 'er off!" "Stay so!" "Catch 'er!" "Away with 'er!" "Don't luff!" "Don't luff noddin'!" and "Don't luff noddin' tall!" each one of these and the manner which it was obeyed meaning perhaps life and death to us. We swung through the narrow passages, grated the bottom or side of the boat on the coral rocks with a suggestive sound that made us all shiver, and finally landed safe and sound on board our steamer in Graham harbor.

WALTER WELLMAN.

CONCERNING PRECIOUS STONES.

Superstitions Regarding Their Birthday Influence Explained. (Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, July 16.—From time immemorial the superstition has existed that every person's health, happiness, luck and love would be favorably influenced by the wearing of a precious stone having some sort of occult harmony or "correspondence" with the month of birth. There were even those to whom the fateful opal would bring good fortune if they were born in October. Until recently those notions could only be said to manifest themselves objectively in a sporadic way, but of late they have become epidemic. Manufacturing jewelers report an unprecedented demand for "birth-day rings." To meet the requirements of the retail trade, these are gotten up in dozens—one for each month—an attractive little box, neatly upholstered with white satin, holding each dozen. And they are of all values—cheap imitation stones, doublets and genuine gems, ranging in price from \$1.50 up to \$100, and even more, at retail. Not many of the more expensive ones are carried in stock, real stones being set to order in such rings as may be selected. As a rule, those furnished by the dozen do not rank higher than doublets, which the retailer can well afford to sell for \$2 or \$2.50.

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