ABOUT AN IGNOBLE COLUMBUS

A Dark Medallion Drawn of the Discoverer of America.

SCATHING REVIEW OF A DARING CAREER

A Man Without a Country and Without a Conscience-Cruel, Avaricious, Decettful and Bloodthirsty.

In the last number of the Arena A. P. Duniop presents to the American people an interesting compilation from historic data concerning the real character of the man whose fame r. sts upon the discovery of

During the coming celebration of the disthe race discovered will be present to partici-pate in the rejoicing. The swift destruction of the Carib race has no parallel in the world's history; and yet, according to Chris-topher Columbus' own letters and the docu-

ments left by numerous historians of that day, the islands were densely populated. Columbus, who was said to have been disposed to all kinds of agreeable impressions, writes that he "was delighted with the purity and suavity of the atmosphere, the crysta transparency of the sea, and the extraordi-nary beauty of vegetation"; and yet, within the incredibly snort tapse of twelve years, the Carib seems to have been exterminated, and in 1520 was made necessary an expedition, under De Avilon, to the Carolinas, "for slaves to work on the plantations and in the

mines of San Domingo."

To approximately estimate the number of this race that inhabited the West Indies when Christopher Columbus landed would be impossible; but San Domingo alone must have been thickly populated, for in a letter from Christopher Columbus to "Their High-nesses," he writes: "The town consisted of 1,000 bouses and more than 3,000 inhabitants. where * * the paths wide and commodious. Thus they are well fitted to be governed and set to work to till the land and do whatever is necessary. The do whatever is necessary. * • The houses and towns are very handsome, and the inhabitants live in each settlement under the rule of a sovereign. These magistrates are persons of excellent manners."

When Columbus returned to Spain and presented himself before the royal presence of Ferdinand and Isabella was accompanied by several of t native islanders, "arrayed in their simple barbaric costume, and decorated with collars and bracelets and other ornaments of gold rudely fashioned," showing at least that they had a partial knowledge of working the precious mineral, which, however, was never found in great abundance on any of the West Indian islands.

In researches made during the past twenty years on most of the islands for the discovery of a trace of this extinct race, absolutely nothing has been found; and tradi-tions, which on all of the islands are carebanded down, throwing sometimes a glimpse of several centuries back, fail even to whisper that the imported slave ever found the native slave. The avaricious, bloodthirsty but plous discoverers, in their greed for gold, enslaved this kind hearted people, and by the lash whipped millions of them from the face of the earth. How this was done is shown by the documents of the good Dominican friar Las Casas, who says that 40,000 of them perished on one group of islands in a on one group of islands "in a short time by the sword of the soldier or the lash of the driver."

How much Columbus has to do with this cold-blooded sud cowardly massacre and with the discovery of America, is well worthy of thought at a moment when his name and achievements are being wafted over the civilized world, and especially honored by the United States of America, with the discovery of which he had person-ally nothing to do, and with which his name should never be connected.

An honest wool carder, Dominic Colon, is made to stand in history as the father of Columbus, while Fernande, Columbus' son, writes that his father's family always "traded by the sea." In the fifth chapter of Fernando's history he writes: "A famous man of his name and family, called Colon, renowned upon the sea, insomuch that they made use of his name to frighten children in the younger." He further writes that his father sailed "for a long time" with this Colon, and describes an encounter between these pirates and some galleys from Flanders, in which Christopher barely escaped to Lisbon with his life.

He also writes that his father was a "light-haired man," and speaks of a physiological phenomenon, as "at 30 his hair was

At the time of the capture of the galleys, Columbus is, however, said to have been 50 years old; and in a letter written by him to the Spanish sovereigns he says: "Most Serene Princes: I went to sea very young and have continued to this day, now forty years.

Our Lord has made me very skilful in navigation; knowing enough in astrology, and so in geometry and arithmetic. God has given me genus," etc. Columbus also wrote that he made a voyage for the king of Naples to capture a ship, and the principal fact on which he dwells i

that he "changed the points of the compass, and deceived the men, "so at break of day we found ourselves near Cape Cartegua, al ard thinking we had certainly ing for Marseitle;" and this furnishes the clue to the character of "the discoverer, falsehood and deceit being its prominent

He also professes to have made a voyage to "an hundred leagues beyond Thule," whose southern port is 73 degrees distant from the equinoctial. As he pretends then to have been a skilled mapmaker, it is difficult to understand why he did not "dis cover" a treatise there called the "Descrip-tion of the whole Earth," in existence in Iceland at the end of the thirteenth cen Columbus swam ashore with the aid of an

oar from the burning galleys, and went to Lisbon, where he married Dona Felipa Muniz de Perestrela. His wife's father leaving her some possessions in Madeira, the impecunious Columbus soon afterwards took up his abode in that country. About his history on island the following is an extract from Royal Commentaries of Peru," written in Spanish by the Inca Garculasso de la Vegi and translated into English by Sir Paul Rycaut in 1688: "About the year 1484, a cer tain priot, native of Helva in the county of Niebla, called Alonzo Sanchez, usually traded in a small vessel from Spain Canaries, and there commodities of that country called the Maderas, and thence freighted with sugar and other conserves, returned home to Spain; this was his constant course and traffick, when, in one of these vorages, meeting with a most violent tempest and not able to bear sail, he was forced to put before the wind for the space of twenty-eight or twenty-nine days, not knowing where or whither he went, for in all that time no was not able to take an observation of the height of the sun; and so grievous was the storm that the mariners could with no convenience long and tedious days, the wind abated, they found themselves near at island, which it was, not certainly known, but it is believed to have been San Domingo, because that Iyes just west of the Canaries, whence a storm at east had driven the ship, which is the more atrange, because the easterly winds seldoin blow hard in those seas, and rather make fair weather than tempestuous.

fair weather than tempestuous. The master, landing on the shore, of The master, landing on the shore, observed the height of the sun, and so noticed particularly in writing what he had seen and what had happened on this voyage out and home, and having supplied himself with fresh water and wood, he put to sea again; but having not well observed his course thither, way to return was more difficult, made a voyage so long that began to want both water and visions, which being added to their former sufferings, the people fell sick and died in that manner that of seventeen persons which came out of Spain there remained but five only alive when they arrived at Terceras, of ch the master was one. These come all to lodge at the house of that famous Geonese

called Christopher Colon, because they know him to be a great seaman and cosmegrapher, and one who made sea charts to sail by; and this reason h : received them with much kindness, and troated them with all things

pecessary, that so he might learn from them the particulars which occurred and the discoveries they had made in this laborious voyage. But in regard

they brought a languishing distemper with them, caused by their sufferings at sea, and of which they could not recover by the kind usage of Colon, they all happened to die in his nouse, leaving their labors for his in-neritance, the which he improved with such reasiness of mind that he underwent more and greater than they, in regard that they fasted ioner; and at length be so well succeeded in his enterprise that he bestowed the new world, with all its riches,

Fernando writes: "He (Columbus) had always proposed to himself to find land ac-cording to the place they were then in, as they well knew he had often told them he never expected to find land until he was 739 leagues to the westward of the Canaries."

In the journal of September 26, 1492, is written, "Martin Alonzo Pinzon conferred with the admiral on the chart in which lands were faid down, as the ships were in that neighborhood"; and on October 3, 1492, "The admiral considered the ships were to the

westward of the islands marked on the Knowing the specific spot, but without clentific date or argument, he showed him self as ignorant as he goes in his writing, for Andres Bernal, known as the good curate of Los Palacies, in whose house Christopher Columbus lived, writes that he was "A man of much mind, but with little learning," and it must be borne in mind that the Arabs had for centuries enlightened Spain, that the cities of Cordova and Salamanca possessed spheras, zollaes, etc., and that the learned of those schools had a correct idea of the antipodes and of the sphericity of the globe, while Columbus said that the world was

"pear-shape."
The story of the dead pilot might have brought conviction to these savants, but this Columbus refused to give, fearing he might be deprived of his reward; and just how shrewd this "noly" discoverer, who afterwards styled himself the "Christbearer," was can be gathered by the terms finally agreed upon by their Cath-

olic majesties April 17, 1493.

First—Their highnesses, as sovereign of the ocean, constitute Don Christopher Columbus their admiral in all those islands and continents that by his industry shall be discovered or conquered in the said occan dur-ing his own life and after his death to his heirs and successors, one by one, forever, with all the pre-eminences and prerogative to that office pertaining; and in the same manner as Don Alonzo Henriquez, their grand admiral of Castille, and his predeces-sors in said office had enjoyed the same within their districts." Then follows the terms which the discoverer demanded: "That he have and erjoy the tenth part of it for himself," etc.—not a bad bargain for a pious discoverer setting sail for "the conversion of savages to our holy faith." During the voyage Columbus gives himself

undue credit for deccit. He writes that he kept one log book for himself and a false one with which to deceive his crow. This could carcely have been true, for both the Pin-cons were skilled navigators, and on September 17, 1492, he contradicts his statement by writing that he ordered the pilot to make observations of the heavens. Neither is the mputation of mutiny evident, for Columbus own log book snows that Martin Alonzo Pin-zon and Vincent Yanez kept the vessels ahead during the entire voyage, baying often to wait for the approach of the Santa Maria, and this they certainly would not have done had there been any desire to turn back,

At 2 o'clock on the morning of October 12, the Pinta being far ahead, fired a gun, in signal of having sighted land, first seen by Juan Rodriques Bermejo. In order, how-ever, to get the 30 crowns a year, promised by "Their Highnesses," Columbus said he had seen light at 10 o'clock the night before. According to the log book, Columbus must have seen this spiritual light at a distance of fifty miles; that is, a torch in the hands of a savage upon the flat shore of the island of San Salvador, and through the globular form of the earth. Irving, who noticed this incon-sistency, writes: "Had Columbus seen a light ahead, four hours' swift sailing would have brought nim high and dry upon the shore." The fraucis, however, too plain to leave doubt as to the baseness in Columbus in defrauding Bermejo out of his just re-ward, which was afterwards paid yearly to Columbus at the shambles of Sevillo.

When Christopher Columbus, as Irving tells us, landed in "his scarlet dress" and the evidently false account of the crew's fawning and kissing the discoverer's feet, and the ceremony of receiving the oath of allegiance to him was over, he proceeded at once to converse with the "Indians and was directed Meeting a race totally different from his own, he on the same day writes "their highnesses" all the information about them, as if they were educated people perfectly able to converse intelligently with him and, before leaving, carried off seven of them, to act as interpreters.

Next he sails to St, Mary of the Concention, where he pens the amazing faisehoods to "their highnesses," that he enhaled the odor of rich spices of Asia," and that nightingales are so numerous as, in their flight, to darken the sky. The atter lack of truth of Columbus is

however, best seen in a letter to Santagel, now in the archives of Spain, in which be writes "one of the provinces is called Cavan. Men having tails are born there."
(Columbus' letter to the Escribano de Racion, February 15, 1493.) Mark his deceit and cunning duplicity when he made it appear that he was on the borders of Cathay, and despatched an empassy to the grand khan. That Columbus did not then imagine that he was in Asia, is proven by his son, who tells us that his "father did not give them that name (Indi ans) because he thought them to be the Indies, but because all men were sensible o the riches and wealth of India; and there fore by that name he thought to tempt their Catholic majesties, who were doubtful of his undertaking, teiling them he went to dis cover the Indies by way of the west ("His

oria del Almiraute," chapter VI). On December 7 Columbus discovered the manity and crime. The first capture was young woman with a small gold ornament in ner nose. This awakened the covetous greed of Columbus, and here he remained.

Peter Martyr thus described this island It is certain that the land among these peo ple is as common as the sun and water, and that 'mine and thine,' the seed of all misery have no place with them. They are contenwith so little that, in so large a country, they have rather a superfluity than scarceness so that they seem to live in the golden work without toil, living in open gardens, not in trenched with dikes, divided with hedges of defended with wails. They deal truly will one another, without laws, without books without judges. They take him for an evi and mischevious man who taketh pleasure in doing hurt to another; and, albeit, they delight not in saperfluities, yet taey make provisions for the increase of such roots whereof they make bread, content with such simple diet whereby health is preserved and decease avoided." (Peter Martyr, Decade I Book III.)

Yet, as soon as Columbus has stationed himself at this beautiful island, he immediately writes to Santangel that "La Navidad is convenietly situated for commerce with the grand khan and offers grand facilitie for the export of slaves." (Letter to the Escribano de Racion, February 15, 1493.) At the point Columbus again—as be

often atterwards did-shows himself as a navigator. His own words are as follows, always garbished with piety: "On the 24th of December, while lying off the coast of Hispaniola, it pleased the Lord seeing me go to bed, and we being in the dead call as a state of the land we have the lord seeing me go to bed, and we being the dead call as state or distance to the land was stated to the lan in the dead calm as still as water in a dish, all the men went to bed, leaving the heim to a grumete (boy). Then it came to pass that the current easily carried away the ship upon one of those shoals which, though it was night, made such a roaring noise, that they might be heard and discovered a league off."

This sheer carelessness of "the admiral of the scall thus made the St. Martha, the best and largest of his vessels, a total wreck; and but for the chief, Guacanagari, with all his canoes to their assistance, many lives would have been lost. But such carelessness is excused by the ristorians in a man who was constantly "deluding himself" (Irving) into the belief that he "naw three mermaids" (Herrera, West Indies, Decade I., 1500k II. chapter I.) and "two islands opposite each other, the one solely inhapited by women of warlise nature, the other solely by men." It would be better to believe that Columbus, instead of being the dejuded, was men with tails, dogs' heads and "one eye," are out from the same cloth as his statement that the smail, flat island of San calvador

*Washington irving frankly admits that the veracity of this document 'would destroy all his (Columbus'; merits as an original discoverer." (Irving appendix No. Xi.), but to give an extract from all the old writers who correborate his story of the dead pilot would alone fill a volume.

contained a harbor capable of holding all the ships of Christendom. Returning to Spain after his first voyage, lolumbus lands at the island of St. Mary, where the Commander Castanelda, who where the Commander Castantida was knew him in his former days of oi asy, ar-rested the entire party (A. B. Becher, Laud-fali of Columbus, page 268); but finding nim "leading a new life," he was released, and the great navigator, "by mistake," signts Lisbon, where he spread the report that the Nina was loaded down with gold. And then he started for Barcelona, where Fernando would have it believed that there was much

Mr. George Summer, the eminent antiquarian, however, gives the following in-formation:

"Judging from the brilliant reception give by Irving and Prescott on the arrival of Columbus at Barcelona, and of his reception by the Catholic sovereigns, it seemed to me probable that some contemporary account of their arrival and reception, as well as of the sojourn of Columbus, might be tound in Barcelona; and while there, in the spring of 1844, searched the admirably arranged archives o Aragon, and also those of Barcelona, for such notice, but without any success. I could not find so much as a mention of the name of Columbus. November 15, 1492 (in the Dietaria,) is the following entry:
"The king and queen and promogenito en-tered the city today and lodged in the palace

"1493, 4th of February, king and queen went to Alserat," "14th, king and queen returned to Barcelona," Not a word about Columbus. The naked and prosaic truth is that Colunbus was received by his sovernighs and allowed to tell the story of his voyages, the burden of which his historians write, was that he assured their majesties that those he had left behind him would collect a ton of

gold before his return; that he talked of being soon able to raise such an army as should re-lease the boly sepulchre from the infidels He declared that wealth could be gathered without cost of labor, and that the riches of Asia were at the command of Spain. He was equipped for a second voyage fter the buil of Pope Alexander VI, had deeded the lands to Spain 'solely on the testimony of Columbus," the inhabitants of which are 'numerous, live peacefully and, it is affirmed, go naked and teed not upon human flesh." No sooner had he, however, returned to the new world than he sees that the "ton of gold" he promised was not collected, that the spices of Asia could not

source of wealth. To establish slavery he must represent his victims as monsters, feeding upon human flesh, and thus make out that to enslave was to civilize them.
On the second return to the island he despatched a document to "their high nesses," in the seventh paragraph of which he boldly begins his proposal to enslave the Indians. He tells "their highnesses" that ne herewith sends some slaves, adding that their highnesses might fix duties on the

be found, and then his mind turned upon the rentle savage, and his reminiscences of

Guinea slave trade are brought to mind as a

slaves who might be taken over, upon their arrival in Spain." In one paragraph, after making the false charge of cannibalism against the natives, he goes into a systematic plan for his project. He shows that the island is in need of cattle and proposes that ships be sent to the col-ony laden with oxen, mules, etc., and returned to Spain with a cargo of human ive stock from the caunibal portion of the population. But in his eagerness to establish this slave trade on the grounds of can nibalism he stultifled himself by praising the intelligence of the unhabitants, losing sight of the fact that those who cat human flesh are always among the most depased races, and but one remove from the brute.

Yet in his first letter to his sov-ereigns be had written: "I did not find, as some of us expected, any cannibals among them, but on the contrary, men of great deference and kindness. Neither are they black like the Ethiopian; their hair is smooth and straight." Never was slavery more deliberately planned, and yet "the sweet queen" of "glorious mem ory" after being shocked, signed an order in 1503, whereby she compelled them to work as only slaves are compelled.

On his second voyage Columbus brough hundreds of young Spaniards, who left their luxurious home, tured by his tales of gold and to them his falsehoods soon became mani fest. With characteristic selfishness, Columbus first builds a house for himself (Herrera, Decade L., chapter XI.,) leaving the hardship they endured. Rebellion became ripe, and to quell it. Columbus sont 400 of the less sickly into the interior, with the instruc-tions that "the two-fold object" of the exposition was "overawing the natives and the men without drawing on the colony for supplies."

Don Pedro Margarite, at the head of this hungry band, marched through the island. Their avarice, licentiousness and brutality exceeded all bounds and caused such dismay to Bishop Boyle, appointed by the pop as apostolic vicar and head of the church is the western lands, that he desired to return to Spain. In his capacity he had before re with and excommunicated Columbus, whereupon "the hely navigator refused to furnish the pope's vicar with pro visions, and he was literally starved out of

Both Margarite and Boyle left for Spain on one of the sinps that had brought Bartholome's Columbus out, and after that Columbus is found battling with the Indians, "50) of them being taken prisoners and sent to Spain at one time," (Spotorno Historia Margarita is Si. After this cas talk a material sent to the spain at one time," (Spotorno Historia is Si. After this cas talk a material sent to the spain at one time," Memoria, p. 86.) After this no talk is made of enslaving cannibals only, as prisoners of war became more available.

When Columbus supposed he had secured ranquility, he sailed on further expeditions, April 24, 1494, discovering Jamaica. On this voyage, though he knew he was not in Asia and was unwilling to trust to further dis coveries, he sent a public notary, Fernand Perez de Luna, to each of his vessels, deevery land maading formally of eve person an affirmation that the land be-fore him was a continent, the beginning and the cud of the Indies, by which any one might return by land to Spain." (Irving.) "Lest they should subequently, out of malie or caprice, contradict the opinion thus solemnly avowed, it was proclaimed, by the notary, that whose ever should offend in such a manner, if an officer, should pay the penalty of 10,000 maravedis; if a ship boy or a person of the like rank, he should receive 100 lashes and have his tongue cut out!" (irving.) It goes without saying that the document igned, and that the "saintly admiral of th ocean sea" became guilty, not alone of a gross falsehood, but of supernation of per

jury, and thus the "aumane Columbus" de-termined the latitude of Cuba. When the ships, with 500 Indians to be sold in Spain as slaves, had left the new Haytian settlement, although the natives are not said to have molested the Spaniards Columbus sallied out to attack them. "He had with him," says Irving, "twenty bloodhounds, fearless and feroclous; when once they seized their prey nothing could compel them to relinguish their hold. The horses, arged on by their cruel riders, bore down striking them to the earth and trampung upon them. The horsemen dealt blows on all sides, with spear or lance, and the blows were not returned; none of these butchered and terrified Indians made the least resistance, while the bloodhounds, scarce more savage than their musters, sprang upon the naked bodies of the prestrate and fleeling, drazging them to the earth and tearing but their bawels; those who escaped the slaughter were sold to slavery worse than death? (Washington slavery worse than death." (Washington Irving's Columbus Book VIII., chapter VI.) After this, began the real plunder by the "great man." Always "greedy for gold, he required every person above 14 to pay the amount of that metal which would fill a Fiemish hawk belt" (filteen dollars) every three months. In vain did they offer to till the fields, which Las Casas said would "feed Spain with broad for ten years'; in van did they run to the mountains, only to be brought back to the most abject slavery the world has ever known. They dared neither hunt air fish, and, famished and fainthearted, they sank by the wayside, or died in the mines under the lash of the "Christbearer." Yet this is the man whom America eulogizes to its school books, and holds up as an example for imitation. On July 11, 1496, Columbus made his sec-

ond return to Spain, but the confidence in *Peter Martyr, a contemporary, and one of the most pro-dic writers of his time, thus re-lates the affair to Fernando de Talawora. February 1, 180; "The biar and queen on the return of Columbius to Bartelsian from his honoratic enterprise, appointed him as-miral of the ocean set, and caused him on account of his finistrious needs, to be seated in their presence." This is aliend about the wondorful reception which Fernando, Her-rera and Mr. Irving writes was the talk of every tongue—the admiration of the word.

him was shaken. In vain did he announce that he had found "that land of Ophir whence Solomon procured his gold"—his faisehood and fraud but turqui, to plague the inventor. For a year and a haif he begged for ships; and finally on May 30, 1498, ships were granted him, and the prous explorer sailed on his third veryage in the name of the Holy Trinity; and on the lat of August. sailed on his third voyage in the name of the Holy Trinity; and, on the 1st of August, 140s, for the first tipe beheld the continent of America, which America Vespace had visited the preceding year, coasting from Honduras to Chesapsake pay, and which Scoastian Cabot reached June 24, 1407, coasting the shores from Labrador to Forida. Vanhagen Analysa Critican page 34. Ban-(Vanhagen Analyse Critique, page 94, Bandini Vita di Amerigo Vespucci, chapter III.

On his arrival at San Domingo, this man,

On his arrival at San Domingo, this man, whom his onthus astic advocate, M. de Lorgues, wished to canoniza, reached the summit of his crimes. It is one of the most disgraceful pages of a disgraceful history, and illustrates the treachery, cowardice, inability, and gross tyranny of Christopher Columbus. On all sides were murmurs of dissatisfac-tion. Columbus was held in bitter detesta-tion, Adrian de Moxica was one of many who fearlessly accused Columbus of his orimes that had brought misecy to the islands. In an outburst of passion, the saintiv Columbus kicked the prisoner from the high wails of the fortress into the fosse

below. (See Minoz, West Indies, decade I., book IV., chapter I.)
Irving wrote that Columbus, losing all patience, ordered "the dastard wretch to be flung headlong from the battlements." The murder of Moxica was, however, but the beginning. Whenever they came upon a dissatisfied Spaniard he was selzed the priest confessed him, and he was hung forthwith, in order that the "admiral's enemies might give over

But his barbarous rule was soon at an end his enterprise, which he had promised should enrich Spain, had cost much and paid nothing. Hundreds of returned adventur shouting, "behold the son of the admiral of Mosquito land, the discoverer of false and deceitful countries to be the ruin and burial place of Spanish hidalgos." Columbus wa-herefore relieved by Francisco de Bobadilla. by an order from Madrid, May 21, 1499. Columbus refused to obey the royal com-mand when presented. An investigation was held and Columbus was imprisoned, "his own cook riveting the fotters with as much readiness and alacrity," writes Las Casas, "as though he was serving him with the choicest viands."

The ship which bore the "sainted" discov erer from his scenes of crime reached Cadiz in 1500, when he was immediately released, Isabella not wisning to publicly denounce the man by whose perjury sne hoped to have obtained a continent.

For four years Columbus remained Spain, again begging for vessels with which to discover a "strait between the lands' which he was aware existed. The cupidity of the queen was again excited, and at length the 9th of May, 1502, he under his fourth voyage, express! took his fourth voyage, expressly forbidden to touch at Hispaniola on his outward voyage, and if necessary, only for a short stay on returning. (Navar rette, Colece, Dip. Vol. I, p. 425.)

This order he disobeyed, immediately landing on the island; and Ovando, then in command, refused to admit him to the harbor of San Domingo. Ho set sail for the Mosquit coast, after which be visited Jamaica. On the 28th of June, one year after hi landing at Jamaica, he embarked for His paniola, leaving thence for Spain, where h langed November 7, 1504, at San Lucar de la Barcameda, "bedrodden, and had himself arried to Seville."

The court was weary of the "pauper pilot," promiser of realins. He had failed in every promise; he had not futilled one. He had not visited the grand khan, he had no brought tons of gold to Spain, he had not opened the commerce to the east, he had not discovered the strait.

Finally he proceeded to the court, then held in Segovia, where he was kindly re-

ceived in May, 1505, Perdinand recommend ing him "to rest and nurse his infirmities," and May 20, 1506, Columbus died at Val-The faisehood Columbus began did -ot end

at his death. Mr. Charles Summer writes "Throughout all Spain I know of no inscrip-tion to the memory of Columbus, and it is no-tice able that the government of Spain has ever abstained from any spontaneous recogni-tion of Columbus; and when Hispaniola was ceded to France in 1536, no reservation was made of his ashes." It is only on the brazon door of the national capitol that congress deemed it proper to import a bronze to symbolize fiction-the fabled entry into celona, which never took place; it is to eulogize this man that Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceanica will be invited-a man who robbed the dead, faisely cailed himself a discoverer, and destroyed a peaceable race,

triking them out of existence. Irving writes that he was not willing to leave Spain; a tie of a tender nature still held him to that country. Like his whole being, his name, his parentage, his birthplace, his life, this incident is wrapt in obscurity. The ideas on science of this bearer of the gospel to the heathen natives may be summed un as follows: "I affirm that the globe is not spherical The world is but small. Out of seven divis

ions the dry part occupies six, and the seventh is entirely covered with water. Ex perience has shown it, and I have written i with quotations from the holy scriptures. Letter to his sovereigns, July 7, 1503.) Las Casas calls him "an unlettered ad-miral;" Humbolat writes, "He was but lit-tle familiar with mathematics and in absoute want of knowledge of natural history. white M. de Lorgues, who would make him a saint, is "astonished with the ignorance of

What did Columbus then originate but fic tion! Gain was his great object and love of gold his motive power. Gold was his god, and he sought it as a pirate, as an Afri god, and he sought as a West Indian slave can slave dealer, and as a West Indian slave stealer. Gold, he thought and wrote, could purchase his entrance into heaven. "Gold is purchase his entrance into heaven. the most precious of all commodities; gold con-stitutes treasure, and he who possesses it has all hemceds in this world, and also the means of rescuing souls from purgatory and restor

ng them to the enjoyment of paradise. Some years ago a monument was to be erected at Genea to the memory of Coluous, although the following towns claimed him: Monferrat, Bogliasco, Chievara, Oneg lin, Quinto, Albisola, Nervi, Pradello, Cogo-leto, Savona, Ferrara, Piaceuza, Genoa and within the last year Corsica. Fernando is Salinero, that any one who would deny Genoa that henor "would be a monster." An accurate birth register was kept in Genoa, however, but the name is not to be found in it. If his however. name was Nicolo Griego, "sometimes called folumbus," he was probably a Greek Columbus, no was product.
There are numerous portraits
Columbus, but on examination looked like another. Prof. Mar-sand, on examing them, said they were all false, and Spotorna claimed that "Spain could not produce a true picture of Columbus." Fernando does not mention that his father sat for a portrait, though the art of portrait paintling, in that day, was at its height, and copies of every important per-sonage are extant; but in his "Historia del Amirante," chapter III., Fernando says "his visage was long, his eyes were white, he had a hawk nose." Others say that he had red a hawk nose." Others say that he had red hair and that he had pimples on his face. De Bry claims that ha possessed a portrait seen in the council of the Indies, from whence it was stolen and sent to the Netherlands for sale, and, finally bought by him. That he was not arrested and the portrait conficcated by the Spanish government is proof enough against his claim. ment, is proof enough against his claim This picture has been assed by Marquis Durazzo in his "Eulogical of Columbus," and by Bry in his "America," but as it is not positively known if Columbus ashes rest on the island of San Doubingo or on Cuba, so no one can now tell if any of the myriads of spurious likenesses have the faintest resem-blance to the living Columbus. The inventors of his glory have also invented his

But no true picture of Columbus has been ieft behind for admiring posterity, neither has the historian furnished us with his true name.

A Cholera Scare. A reported outbreak of choices at Hel-metia, N. J., created much excitement in that vicinity. Investigation showed that the disease was not emplera but a violent dysen-tery, which is almost as severe and danger-ous as cholera. Mr. Walter Willard, a ous as cholera. Mr. Watter Willard, a prominent inerchant of Jamesburg, two miles from Helmetla, says Chamberlain's Coic, Cholera and Districta Remedy has given great satisfaction in the most severe cases of dysentery. It is certainly one of the best things ever made. For sale by

The appearance of Ciara Moreis at Boyd's theater on October 24 and 25 is an event in theatrical affairs at once notable and attractive. Miss Morris is unquestionably the greatest emotional actress. In the peculiar lines of dramatic characterization which she essays she has no equal on the English speaking stage. Unlike many of the stage favorites of the day, her success has bee won by inherent genius combined with years of study and observation. She has the facuity of entering into the character portraved so completely that her realism seldom fails to command the tribute of tears. There is no shamming in her acting; no simulation of teeling. Her toars are as genuine as ever fell from the eyes of a sorrowing woman. It is this that so endears her to woman, and her audiences are always largely made up of her own sex. On Monday nigh "Camille" will be given, and on Tuesday nigh

"Camille" will be given, and on Tuesday night for the first time on any stage a play from the German, adapted by Miss Morris, entitled, "Claire." The following is the cast for "Camille" for Monday evening:

Armand Daval J. M. Colville Mons Davai J. W. Carver Count De Varville Walter U. Kelley Gaston Hardle Kirkiand Gustave Charles Vining Messenzer John C. Elliott Mile. Olympe Miss Harriet Ford Madame Pradence Mrs Fred Hooker Natine Miss Katherine Ersking Nicketto Miss Mamie Ryan Clara Morris as Farnam Street Theater-"The Operator.

introducing the only twin stars in the world, Willard and William Newell, which makes its appearance at Farnam Street theater next Thursday evening, is a cleverly written play of the modera melodramatic school abounding in stirring dramatic situation and replete with hampr, patnos and comed The Messrs, Newell are so exactly alike the friends guessing which is which. The plot of the play is based to a very large extent upon the perfect resemblance between the two leading parts, and it will certainly prove striking novelty. The Newell Twins have staged the play both as regards scenery and wonderful mechanical effects in a most mag nificent and realistic manner. Of the man effects to be produced, one will consist of a full-rigged steamship, perfect in detail, which, owing to the break ing of a shaft, becomes unmanage able, and being caught in a ter rific storm, is cast upon the rocks, where st breaks to pieces and sinks in full view of th be the perfect presentation of the railroad telegraph office, showing the operator at work, as well as the working of the switches and the block signal system. During this scene the fast express is seen to cross the stage at a lightning speed. After this scene follows one of the most realistic effects ever attempted on the American stage. In this scene is shown a trestle bridge standing system. scene is shown a trestle bridge standing seventeen feet high from the stage, and upo which dashes an engine and tender twenty-two feet long and nine feet and ten inches high, capable of carrying four or five people in the cab without the slightest crowding This engine goes through the bridge, and after striking, the boiler explodes, making one of the most sensational and realistic scenes that has ever been attempted. In spite of the many extraordinary effects and dramatic situations and climaxes of the piece, there is still room left for a large amount of bright conedy and pleasing and laughable situations.

"Romeo and Juliet," a picture of love and its pitiable fate, in a world whose atmos-phere is too rough for this tenderest blossom of human life. Two beings created for each ther feel mutual love at first glance, every consideration disappears before the invisi ble influence, they join themselves secretly, under hostile circumstances to the union, relying merely on the protection of an invisible power. By unfriendly events the heroic constancy is exposed to many trials, till, forcibly separated from each other, they are united in the grave to meet again in another world. Such is a brief consideration of that wenderful love tragedy of Shakespeare's which Miss Marlowe will produce at the Boyd theater on Tuesday night of next week. Her eastern reputation in the characte of Juliet is one that in the present day is no equaled. The other productions of the en gement will be: Monday, "As You Lik s You Like It" will be repeated at the Wednesday matinee.

Patti Rosa, endowed with an abundance of he gifts and graces of nature, comes to the Boyd theater next Friday, Saturday and Sunday, producing her bright and merry con-edies, "Dolly Varden" and "Miss Dixie. They are described as appropriate vehicles for the display of Miss Rosa's stage work, and at the same time afford scope for the use of the abitities of an excellent company Time-nonored traditions in the writing of plays for soubrette comediennes have not been wholly discarded by the author. plot may be never so slight, the incidents may be of every day order and the characters may be such as have been seen in simi ar plays from time immemorial, but all his is lost sight of when once only Patti Rosa has beamed upon the audience. Her spirits are infectious, her gayety is catching and the witcherv of her ar ces criticism at a disadvantage. She has the happy faculty of placing herself at once in exact touch with her audience. Her com pany includes Joe Cawthorn, Maurice Darcy, Gerald Griffin, Edgar S. Haistead, David R. Young, Edgar Weir, Carrie Fran-cis, Florence Ashbrooke, Fannie E. Jacobs and others. "Dolly Varden" will be played Friday night.

The closing performance of "Dangers of a Great City" at Boyd's will be given tonight.

Nine people out of ten want "A Barrel of Money;" we cannot all have one, but we are to be given an opportunity of beholding the advantages and disadvantages of such a possession today at the Parnam street theater. American stage has had nearly every kind of reality imaginable, from a steam fire engine to an actual horse race, and one would suppose that the stage mechanic's skill had been tested to its utmost. But the announce ment that in E. D. Starr's American chara-ter comedy, "A Barrel of Money," there is fully equipped and actually working station ary steam engine used in a scene depictin the machinery room of an iron mill in ful operation, with real shafting, wheels whirling, belts buzzing and steam escaping, de notes that in this age of "bustlingology there is no limit to the stage mechanic genuity or the scenic artist's skill. In scene the heroine (Miss Grace Emmett) is actually bound to a huge beit, the monstro engine is set in motion by the villain, t machinery starts, the belt moves and the immense revolving drive wheel promises certain death to the horror-stricken victim, who is being carried onward. Of the opportune rescue and the stop ping of the machinery just in the nick of time. But the thrill of the effect lasts for some time, and the amazed auditor exclaims: "Well, what will they do next!"

Another great bill has been prepared for next week at the Bijou. Commencing Monday an entire change of program will take place. The Mackey Dramatic company has been secured and will present the thrilling four-act drama, with prologue, entitled "The Danites, or the Destroyage Angles western on the Destroying Angels," a play written on the stirring incidents connected with the Mountain Meadow massacre. It is full of statting situations and lively chmaxes. New scenery has been painted, and it will be elegantly staged and beautifully costumed. Besides the drama the usual olio of specialties will be presented. The artists engaged are without equals on the vaudeville stage, among them being the great Fen-ton brothers, eccentric Irish comedians, Millie Cerito, the female equilibrist, and her dancing table and barrel, the Nichols Bros. marvelous and daring acrobats, Herworth & Ripley, vocalists and daucers, and the Ferguson sisters, disciples of Terpsichore, program is over three hours in length. the efforts of the new management to please are appreciated is attested by the large audiences that gather every evening. Hersafter a special feature will be made of ladies' day. Priday, on which occasion every lady will receive a souvenir of value and a useful article. Saturday will continue to be children's matinco day.

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nacks to civilization may be logically oiled up on account of bad wagon road s. A forcible movement is being pressed for a comprehensive exhibit at Chicago of everything which enters into road-making and maintenance, and the persons who are contributing to the effort have gathered together some remarkable men the importance of improving our internal highways. The movement is called "an uprising against the boudage which is upon the people that are ham pered by poor means of communicationprotest against a tax indirectly placed upon every article of consump-tion." The tendency of population toward the cities, the abandonment of farms, and even the modern development of "slums," are largely ascribed to bad roads, which are said to be worse and more numerous here than in any other civilized country. Bad roads, it is argued, cause schools and churchs to be neglected, prevent social intercourse in the country, and make life in the rural districts cheerless, isolated, and narrow.

The movement now under way is aimed toward utilizing a part of the exposition ground at Chicago for a complete exhibit which shall show the peo nle how to build and how to keep good roads, as well as teach them the almost vital need there is that we should all of us possess them. Very many of the implements and materials in use in road building are included in the original classification of exhibits for the fair and all are to be displayed there. But the movers for good roads say that the force of the display is greatly diluted, if not destroyed, by the manner in which it is to be made. It is to be senttered about in five buildings. In the agricultural section will be shown methods of construction, machines and apparatus for road making, samples of wood paving and the methods of treating wood to cause it to resist decay. In the mining building will be collected the stones and stone mixtures or compounds and the rock crushers. Systems of drainage are classified for exhibition in the transpor tation building, while conduits, drains, sewers, bridges, working plans for paying and drainage, and the construction of roads and their maintenance, all be long to the department which exhibits in the manufactures and liberal art

It would seem that the exhibitions in the agricultural and liberal arts buildings either conflict with or parallel one another, but this is not the case, as one deals with roads from the farmer's and the other from the engineer's point of view. Either might be elaborated to comprehend the entire scheme, but the exposition officials, while asserting that they fully recognize the importance of the subject, declare that this is not prac-Those who are combining for ticable. an effective display insist that the should have a building especially de-voted to it, but the reply to this is that there is an room for such a building to beston part. It will be a great play if this best of all opportunities to educate the public in this airection ex anot be fully embraced. We may feel su e that if it is not, it will not be due to any lack of energy and arder on the part of the present reformers. In that case we shall not be surprised to see road-making and mala-tenance made the subject of a subsequent and especial exposition. knowledge of what is lost by the neglect our wagon ways is daily extending. and with its spread is certain to come a more and more pressing demand for acthat shall remove what is not merely a hinderance to progress, but a blot upon our national character.

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