

**COLUMBUS**

Columbus, guiding star,  
Through trackless seas afar,  
To where there lay  
A continent unknown,  
Reserved for freedom's own,  
With darkness overthrown,  
The world's new day.

Through grand, triumphant arch  
He led the sea and march  
Of this new age;  
Here in this new found land,  
Which stores of wealth command,  
Inspired to purpose grand  
Beyond presage.

To commerce he gave wings,  
To realms of science swings  
An open door.  
He broke the old world's chains,  
And linked the new domains,  
With progress which remains  
Forevermore.

His faith such deeds hath wrought,  
As are with grandeur fraught,  
To men inspire:  
Cut loose from ages past,  
To future he held fast,  
Nailed Cross to topmost mast,  
To lift man higher.

Four hundred years have sped,  
Since he the vanguard led  
To our new coast;  
Illustrous his name,  
With still increasing fame,  
To whom, in glad acclaim,  
Join our great hosts.

—Rev. J. B. Smith, D. D., in Christian In-  
quirer.

**COLUMBUS AND THE COUNCIL.**

His Grand Enterprise Carried Through in the Face of Vigorous Opposition—Queen Isabella's Trust in the Navigator.

The great picture, "Columbus Before the Council of Salamanca," by Barabino, is in the Orsini palace at Genoa, the birthplace of its subject.

The scene is one of the most humanly interesting in the history of the long struggle which Columbus had to convince those in authority of his sanity. While he was following the court of Ferdinand and Isabella like a mendicant he was introduced to the notice of the great Cardinal Pedro Gonzalez de Mendoza at Salamanca. The cardinal, who was rather pleased with his idea, though he said it savored of heterodoxy, obtained for him an audience with the king. His majesty referred him to Fernando de Talavera, who summoned a junta of astronomers and cosmographers, mostly ecclesiastics.

They met his arguments with Biblical texts and quotations from the great theologians, and finally ridiculed him and walked away from him, after indicating their belief in no polite way that he was of unsound mind.

They reported that his project was foolish, and that it did not become the king and queen to have anything to do with it. The junta met him in the church of San Sebastian at Salamanca.

Their view of the prophet was sustained by the king, but Isabella, more gentle, of higher and more devout nature, regretted that she might not give to the church of God new converts from new races, which might be secured in Asia, which land Columbus was to reach by sea.

But, as it happened, she had no money at hand. Her war with Granada, just concluded, had cost a prodigious sum. She found herself in debt even to her own servants. But finally the means were raised by pawning her jewels and borrowing money, and at last the life-cherished dream of the discoverer was realized.

His fleet, the Santa Maria, the Nina and the Pinta, set sail on Friday, August 3, 1492. After a long and perilous voyage, not the least danger of which was the threatened mutiny of his sailors, as has since become historical, land was first sighted on the evening of October 11, 1492.

This date is according to the old style calendars; in the new it was the 12th of October, which latter date was chosen for the opening of the great exposition, to be held in his honor four hundred years later.

After a bewildering and enchanting voyage of three months, the great admiral, leaving a fort on the Bay of Carraoca, sailed January 4, 1493, for Spain, in the Nina, taking with him a number of natives and abundant products of the new land which he had found.

His royal reception in Spain, his triumphal march to court when he returned, weather-beaten and almost in rags, the thanksgiving of the good queen and the widespread wonder of all Europe have all become matters of history.

He made three other voyages to America, but he was doomed to suffering, disappointment, loss of royal favor and attacks by the envious.

To the eternal infamy of Bobadilla, a Spanish commissioner, Columbus was sent home in chains at the close of his third voyage. The king disclaimed this outrage and freed him; but the great navigator was wounded to the quick, and he preserved the chains, as he said, "as relics and memorials of the reward of his services." They were in his chamber in Seville when he died.

**COLUMBUS' VESSELS.**

The Flagship Santa Maria—How She Was Built and Equipped.

The Santa Maria was the largest of the three vessels in the little fleet of Columbus. A reproduction of this vessel was launched at Carraca, Spain, June 26, 1892, and her appearance at the time is shown in the accompanying cut.

This vessel was built at the expense of the Spanish government at the arsenal of Carraca, sixty-three days being taken for the construction of the vessel, under the direction of Engineer Leopoldo Ponce, of Wilke. Her length between perpendiculars is 22.60 meters; length over all, 29.10 meters; extreme beam, 9.80 meters. The hull weighs 127 tons; it has five decks and a mainmast, foremast, mizzenmast and bowsprit. The armament consists of six falconets and two lombards, the latter being on the main deck.

The Spanish committee having the matter in charge made careful examinations of all obtainable data to insure that the three vessels reproduced by them should be in every detail which could be definitely determined exact copies of the original Columbus vessels.

**In connection with this subject a Madrid periodical says:**

"A great deal of data of very varied character has been obtained, but nothing that would give the exact details sought, because, doubtless, the vessel of that time varied greatly, not only in the form of their hulls, but also in their rigging, as will be seen by an examination of the engravings and paintings of the fifteenth century, and as there was no ship that could bear the generic name of 'caravel,' great confusion was caused when the attempt was made to state, with a scientific certainty, what the caravels were."

The word "caravel" comes from the Italian car a bella; and with this etymology it is safe to suppose that the name was applied to those vessels on account of the grace and beauty of their form, and finally was applied to the light vessels which went ahead of the fleets as dispatch boats. Nevertheless we think we have very authentic data, perhaps all that is reliable, in the letter of Juan de la Casa, Columbus' pilot



THE SANTA MARIA.

From his drawings and the descriptions of the days' runs in the part marked "incidents of Columbus' log," it is ascertained that these vessels had two sets of sails, lateens for sailing with bowlines hauled, and with lines for sailing before the wind.

The same lateens serve for this double object, in bending the sails half way and hoisting them like yards by means of top ropes. Instead of having the points now used for reefing, these sails had bands of canvas called bowlines, which were unfastened when it was necessary to diminish the sails.

**EXPLORER BY INSTINCT.**

Some of the Earlier and Less Famous Journeys of Columbus.

Besides the mental labors of Columbus in early life in cartography, so favorable to an intellectual development of which the influences were brightly apparent everywhere around him, he repeatedly engaged in practical voyages, thereby gaining experience and training in the art and office of an accomplished navigator. Thus he sailed up to the extreme north and down to the southern limits of the lanes then known, visiting Guinea and Iceland.

The scientific purpose of all these voyages is found fully set forth in the notes written by Columbus himself, which tend to demonstrate the inhabitability of the various zones of the planet far beyond the bounds then assigned by popular superstition to the existence of human life.

"I sailed," he said, according to a writer in the Century, "in the year 1477, in the month of February, a hundred leagues beyond Thule island, whereof the austral part is distant seventy-three degrees from the equinoctial and not sixty-three, as some say, and it is not within the line which bounds the ocean, as Ptolemy says, but is much further to the westward; and to this island, which is as large as England, go the Englishmen with wares, especially those of Bristol; and at the time when I was there the sea was not congealed, but there were very great tides, so much so that in some places they rose twice in the day twenty-five fathoms in height and fell as much."

**Impromptu Speeches.**

James Russell Lowell is recorded as saying that he always liked to prepare his impromptu speeches. At a dinner given to Mr. Longfellow during a visit to London, it was agreed that no set speeches should be made. After the fruit and coffee had been discussed, Admiral Farragut arose and protested that they could not dream of parting without hearing from Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone began by assuring the company that he was of the mind of Lord Palmerston, who said: "Better a dinner of herbs where no speaking is, than whitebait and oratory therewith." His "remarks" developed into an eloquent oration. He had read the works of the American poet, and quoted passages from several of his poems, and concluded by paying a splendid tribute to Mr. Longfellow's attainments. The subject of this superb panegyric was deeply touched, and replied without rising in a few happy chosen phrases, prefaced with the remark that in his case the pen was mightier than the tongue, and that he could not make an extempore speech.—Youth's Companion.

**A Wonderful Experience.**

The awe with which the small boy looks upon a retired mariner is probably due to the marvelous experiences the mariner remembers to have had. An example of this extreme marvelousness came up recently in the course of a conversation between a lad of six and an ex-sea captain.

"Capt. Skaggs, did you ever get your leg bit off by a shark?" asked the boy.

"Did I, sonny?" he replied. "Did I? Well, rather. *Dozens of times!*"—Harper's Magazine.

**Columbus' Second Voyage.**

The oldest record of Columbus' second voyage to America, which occupied the time between September, 1493, and June, 1494, is a manuscript of the middle of the sixteenth century in the Academy of History at Madrid. It is the narrative of Dr. Chanca, the physician of the expedition.

Max wants the earth, but it is the house-keeper who gets the dust.—Rochester Post.

**PORTRAITS OF COLUMBUS.**

They Are Almost as Numerous as the Sands by the Seashore.

The numerous portraits of Columbus, presenting such wide extremes of appearance as to seem absurd, yet have enough features in common to provide good material for creating a mental picture of Columbus. In person he was tall and shapely, long-faced and aquiline, and had very pale gray eyes. In early life his complexion was very fine.



LOTTO'S COLUMBUS.

In the generally accepted historical pictures he is represented as possessed of mustache and pointed beard.

At thirty his hair was quite gray. He was temperate in eating, drinking and dress, and so strict in religious matters that for fasting and saying all divine offices he might be thought professor in some religious order.

Notwithstanding all he has done for this country some American writers



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

From a portrait in the Marine Museum, Madrid, have recently sought to prove that his moral conduct would not stand the high test of a comparison with that of a New England Sunday school teacher. He was really so devoutly religious that his signature is a eulogy, said to mean "Serrate-me, Kristus, Maria, Yosefus, Christofereus."

In his later years he suffered from gout, ophthalmia and other maladies which his many hardships brought on.



IDEAL PORTRAIT OF COLUMBUS.

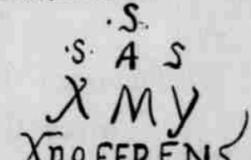
His sight and hearing were quick and his sense of smell extremely delicate, and he had a great fondness for perfumes. Even on his voyages he was fond of having his linen, which was very fine, and his gloves scented with essence, or more often with dried flowers. Otherwise he was moderate and simple in diet and apparel, from

COLUMBUS LYGVRENQV  
ORBIS REPIOR



OLDEST ENGRAVING OF COLUMBUS.

taste and on principle; he may be added to the list of great men who confined themselves as far as possible to vegetable diet and preferred water to wine. He was scrupulously careful of garb and person, even when he wore the garb of an associate of the order of St. Francis, as he did whenever circumstances permitted.



SIGNATURE OF COLUMBUS.

The oldest engraved likeness of Columbus appears in a Latin literary work by Paolo Giovio (Paulus Jovius, in Latin form), dated 1575. This woodcut is thought to have been copied from a picture which Giovio had placed in a gallery of notable people which he had ordered in his villa at Lake Como. The collection is now scattered, but the portrait is known to have figured in it.

**THE WIFE OF COLUMBUS.**

She Was a Member of a Noble Italo-Portuguese Family.

Columbus allied himself by marriage with an Italo-Portuguese family. She whom he was to choose and take to wife was named Felipa Muniz Peretello.

She belonged to a noble house associated with Dom Henry, of Ariz, in his explorations and discoveries as well because of their family station as by the grace of the infant.

Laws like those which in chemistry govern the affinity of combining atoms, in social intercourse produce personal affinities. The greatest of all discoverers was himself destined to wed the daughter of a discoverer.

Columbus often went to mass on Sundays and other obligatory days. His residence in Lisbon being near the convent of All Saints, he resorted thither to perform his devotions, and in his assiduous attendance there it was his fate to be attracted by Dona Felipa Muniz until he sought and obtained her in marriage.

The affection of Columbus for the young Lusitanian doubtless possessed practical features also in view of the sailor's desire to live for the realization in his riper age of the work al-



THE WIFE OF COLUMBUS.

ready fully planned in the latter years of his exuberant youth. Moreover, crediting his contemporaries as we should, the incomparable pilot did played two traits capable of turning the head I will not say of Dona Felipa but of every woman—eloquence and personal attractiveness.

His many graces captivated her senses, his eloquence her mind. Felipa Muniz, daughter of Phillipone Peretello, and Christopher Columbus were made one, in conformity with religion and law, in holy indissoluble wedlock, in the year 1471. The year following their union a son was born to them who was baptized in Lisbon and named Diego.

**COLUMBUS' DEATH.**

He Expired Robed in the Somber Habit of a Franciscan.

The great world-finder, to whose memory much honor is due and given, was in his time variously known as Christopher Columbus, Cristobal Colon and Christophoro Colombo. Colon is the one which appears on the inner lid of the small leaden case which contains all that now is left of the mortal part of the great navigator.

He, worn out with age, hard work and bad treatment, died on May 20, 1506, at the age of seventy, and was buried at Valladolid, in Spain.

The Feast of the Ascension was the day of his death; and he died robed in a Franciscan habit, as his beloved queen and protector had done.

The cold and heartless Ferdinand gave Columbus a grand funeral, thinking to do himself honor by it, and seven years afterwards he reared to Columbus a marble tomb, whose inscription has since become famous, both for itself and the memory of him who lay beneath.

His remains were afterwards taken to Seville and placed with the body of



COLUMBUS' BONES.

his son Diego in the monastery of Las Cuevas.

In 1536 they were exhumed—those of father and son—and transported across the Atlantic to the island of San Domingo, which had been named by Columbus Hispaniola and was the principal settlement of his own discoveries in his own time.

In 1795, after the cession of San Domingo to the French, they were again dug up and placed in the cathedral of Havana. There they now repose under a peculiar monument. There is a claim that the real remains were not removed.

There would be poetic justice in placing the tomb of Columbus in San Domingo, the island with which his greatest activity as a discoverer is associated, and the place where with the timbers of his wrecked flagship he built the first European habitation in America. The chains placed on him by Bobadilla during his imprisonment, and which he declared should be removed by no less authority than that of his royal master and mistress, he kept in his study afterwards as a memorial and ordered that they should be buried with him.

**Would Be Worth a Fortune.**

During a severe storm on Columbus return journey from the new land he had found he, feeling that his frail ship must go down, committed a narrative of his discovery to the sea. What a rich treasure it would be if it could be fished up in its oil and tar envelope to day and given to the world.

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SOME women go to church to study the texts and some to study the textures.



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**Patrick Gilmore.**

Patrick Gilmore, the world renowned musician, band leader and manager, died last week at the Lindell Hotel in St. Louis of heart failure due to indigestion. He had for several days been feeling unwell and consulted a physician. No one thought that he was seriously ill until his disease assumed an aggravated character and he passed away at the age of 63 years, just at a time when he was in full possession of his fame and apparently had many years of active life before him. It shows us how careful we ought to be to resist the first attack of indigestion. Whenever this malady assails us we should take the Laxative Gum Drops the best remedy for indigestion and dyspepsia in the market. These Gum Drops are mild and agreeable, and certain in their action. The small box costs 10 cents, the large 25 cents. Get them of any dealer.

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**Soak In Soak Out**

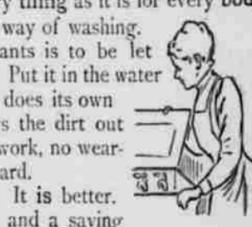
is Pearlina's way of washing. All it wants is to be let alone. Put it in the water and it does its own work—yours, too. It brings the dirt out easily and quickly—no hard work, no wearing rub, rub, rub, no washboard. Doesn't that seem better? It is better. There's a saving of strength and a saving of clothes. And, what some women can't believe, it's absolutely safe. It's just as much so as any good soap.

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JAMES PYLE, New York.

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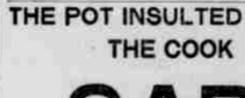
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