THE KENT NEWS:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD
OFFICE IN KENT NEWS BUILDING.

WM. B. USILTON. FRED. G. USILTON.
WM. B. USILTON & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION: $1 PER ANNUM
strictly in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50 may be charged.
SIX MONTHS, 60 CENTS; THREE MONTHS, 40 CENTS
LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

Vol. 53. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1892. No. 27.

ADVERTISING AND JOB-PRINTING.

Terms of Transient Advertising:
One square, three insertions or less - - $1.00
Each subsequent insertion - - - - 25
Six lines Nonpareil, or space equivalent thereto, constitute a square.

Advertisements inserted for three months or a longer period at low rates.

JOB-PRINTING:
—SUCH AS—
HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS,
BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, &c,
executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory prices.

--THE PLACE--
TO BUY HARNESS!
IN CHESTERTOWN is at
JNO. F. HOWARD'S
ON CROSS STREET.

WE HAVE A FULL LINE OF
NEW HARNESS,
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, WHIPS, Etc.

We have just received a new lot of ROBES, LAP BLANKETS and HORSE BLANKETS.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK
DONE AS NEAT and AS CHEAP as at any other place. Give me a call.
JOHN F. HOWARD,
Oct. 8-tf. Chestertown, Md.

No. 204.
A BOX OF CIGARS for 25 CENTS
CAN BE BOUGHT AT
WM. S. McDONNELL'S.
NEW LOT OF TOBACCO AT 25 CENTS.
CIGARS WITH MATCH ON END—Self lighters.
Opposite the Chestertown National Bank, where he also keeps a fresh line of
CONFECTIONERY.

The Greatest Leap Yet!
MAUD S. HAS BEEN BEATEN BUT
URIEVILLE MILLS
holds the lead in superior work. Giving better flour and more of it than any other mill in the County. Over 7,000 bushels of custom work alone booked in three months. How much better proof of our superior workmanship do you want?

CORN GOODS.
Our work in that line needs nothing more than a pleasant reminder that we are still keeping pace with the times.

SEED WHEAT.
Convince yourself that you will get your money back by looking over your field where you sowed wheat, CLEANED BY OUR IMPROVED PROCESS.

I am thankful for past patronage and ask for th same in the future.
I remain yours respectfully,
WM. W. McKNETT.

COURT ST.
Shoe and Grocery Store
THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL AT THE
OLD STAND
ON COURT STREET, CHESTERTOWN,
and examine the FRESH and NEW STOCK o GOODS just bought for cash by
{ JAMES A. SHAW }
which consists of Leather
BOOTS AND SHOES
TO SUIT ALL CLASSES.
Gum Boots and Shoes, Body Boots, Hip and Shor Boots, and Boots for Men, Women and Children.

GROCERIES.—Flour by the Barrel or Bag, Hominy, Beans, Sugar, Coffee, Baker's Chocolate, Tea, Soap, Soapine, Soda, Rumford's Yeast Powder, Lamp Chimneys and Burners, Coal Oil, Salt and many other things. All of which can be bought of me as cheap as at any place on the shore. Give us a cap and we will try to please you.
Also, TOBACCO and CIGARS.
JAMES A. SHAW,
j12. Court Street, Chesterto w

HEADQUARTERS!
HORSE-SHOEING!
General Blacksmithing,
WHEELWRIGHTING, &c.
SAMUEL HICKS,
NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,
gives Special attention to HORSE-SHOEING, and having enlarged his shops and procured a full supply of material and skilled workmen, is now prepared to do general Blacksmithing, Wheelwrighting, &c. My Wheelwright Lumber has been examined by good judges and pronounced to be of the very best and thoroughly seasoned.
NEW WORK kept on hand and made to order, and all kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice at the most reasonable rates.

New Store in Still Pond!
MR. A. LEVINE,
—HAS OPENED A—
Jewelry Store
AND WILL KEEP A NICE LINE OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc.,
A FINE LINE OF CLOCKS
always for sale. He also guarantees to give satisfaction in all kinds of REPAIRING. Give him a trial. apr30.

At Private Sale!
ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST PRODUCTIVE FARMS IN KENT COUNTY.
ALL that finely located farm, in the Second Election District, known as "BUCKINHAM," on Chester River, with steamboat landing on the place, in Morgan Creek Neck.
For particulars apply to
WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
a6-6m.* Chestertown, Md.

We Have Just Received
a Full Line of
FALL GOODS!
and will continue to replenish the stock throughout the season. We have now in stock the best line of
BLACK HENRIETTAS, BLACK QUAILS,
COLORED FLANNELS, DRESS FLANNELS,
AND CAMEL'S HAIR.
Canton Flannels cheaper and heavier than ever. Ginghams 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents. Cassimeres and Flannels. Complete line of Underwear of every kind. A complete line of
Boots and Shoes,
GUM BOOTS, Best Quality.
A more complete stock than ever of every kind and price. The largest line of CARPETS ever shown here. Hats and Groceries. We must not forget to mention our celebrated line of Douglas Shoes, they knock all others out in low prices and best quality.
Call and look over our stock, we will do everything to entertain you and guarantee you a bill as cheap as the cheapest.
WESTCOTT & DODD.

SCHOOL BOOKS!
—AND—
School Stationery
Largest Stock,
Lowest Prices.
All ready for the opening of the schools. Parents will find it to their advantage to make their purchases at our store for all they need in the school line. Grand opening Saturday morning Aug. 27.
COLIN F. STAM,
a27-tf. DRUGGIST.

Farm Implements!
ONCE MORE WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH THE FARMERS OF KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES WITH
PLOWS,
Rope and Chain Traces,
BACKBANDS, FARM BELLS,
GRUB HOES, VISES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
SPADES, GRINDSTONES, AXES,
FARM and GARDEN BARROWS,
WAGON HAMES, PLOW HAMES,
HATCHETS, GATE HINGES, &C.
ROOFING and SPOUTING a Specialty!
NORTHERN EARLY ROSE SEED POTATOES,
" BEAUTY OF HEBRON SEED POTATOES.
Don't buy FENCE WIRE until you get our prices.
J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.,
a12m. Chestertown, Md.

C. M. LUCAS
has a Beautiful Selection for the
HOLIDAY TRADE!
such as Waltham, Elgin and Waterbury Watches, Chains, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Collar Buttons, Breast Pins and Baby Pins. A nice assortment of Clocks. We still keep the old reliable 18K Wedding Rings. Those who have bought them with the W. as trade mark on the inside, can recommend them to be just what we said about them. Also, the famous
Rogers & Bro. Triple Plated Ware,
such as Tea, Table and After Dinner Coffee Spoons, Cake Basket, Breakfast and Dinner Castors, Cream Pitchers and other things in silver.
Will REMOVE the first of the year next door, the ame now occupied by W. H. Lambert. n21.

STIEFF PIANOS
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
Highest grade instruments manufactured. Endorsed and preferred by the best schools and musical authorities. Only Upright Piano on the market to be equal to the Grand. Reasonable terms. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos for rent. A large assortment of Organs constantly on hand. Send for Illustrated Piano and Organ Catalogue. Inducements on Second Hand Pianos. Tuning promptly attended to.
CHAS. M. STIEFF,
WAREROOMS { Baltimore, No. 9 N. Liberty St., Washington, 417 11th St., N. W., Chicago, 178 Wabash Avenue, Philadelphia, 1204 N. 5th St.

About Spectacles!
This Summer Weather Steel Spectacles Rust, Nickel is Heavy and is Easily Bent, and Gold is Expensive.
Aluminum Fills the Bill,
Looks Like Steel,
Wears Like Gold,
Is the Lightest Frame Made and Will Not Get Out of Shape Easily. Does Not Rust or Tarnish, and Costs But Little More Than Steel.
You can get these goods
at D. T. WILLIAMSON'S,
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,
j18-tf. Chestertown, Md

JERMAN & COSGRIFF,
(Successor to W. M. Bell)
MANUFACTURERS OF
Porous Drain Tile.
Egg-Shaped, 2 to 8 inches calibre. Round, with collar, 2, 2½ and 3 inches calibre.
Send for price-list and circular.
Address, JERMAN & COSGRIFF, SMYRNA, DELAWARE
or T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
fe20-y. Agents, Chestertown, Maryland.

Facts for Fall
Our preparation for Fall and Winter '92 has eclipsed our best previous efforts. Never before has there been such an immense stock of Clothing, Hats and Furnishings held under any one roof, and at such low prices that they will surprise you.
MASTERPIECES
of the Tailor's skill in the shape of Superb Suits for Men are stacked high on our counters, all newest and best fabrics represented. Beautiful line of Suits at $10 $12 and $15.
10,000 OVERCOATS
could not afford you a more ample assortment than our mammoth stock. Everything bright and new is represented. Prices $7, $10, $12, $15 and upward.
YOUR BOYS
are richly provided for in our grand gath'ring of Juvenile Wear. There's no excuse for keeping your boy in a shabby rig when so little money will dress him like a prince. Handsome Suits and Overcoats $2.50, $3.50, $5 and up.
INDIVIDUALITY IN DRESS.
finds graceful expression through the medium of our celebrated Order Annex which occupies the building 6 & 8 S. Charles St. Our $20 and $25 lines of Business Suits to Order are the exclusive tailors' $35 grade.
HANDSOME HEAD-DRESS.
When you come to our store you cannot afford to pass by our Hat department. At $1.98 you can get the regular $3 Derby or Soft Hat, pay nothing for the name or surroundings here. Large lines $1.24, $1.49, $1.69.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR
in enormous variety. Soft, cosy and comfortable Suits that won't scratch the skin at $1 for both garments. Our matchless laundred Dress Shirts 50 cents, matchless elsewhere under $1. Neckwear, Sox, and all other possible needs for stylish dressers in magnificent profusion at very moderate prices. Send for Samples, Price List and Self Measurements.
OEHM'S ACME HALL,
CLOTHIERS, HATTERS & FURNISHERS
5 & 7 West Baltimore Street,
Annex, 6 & 8 South Charles Street.

LOW GRAIN PRICES!
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
MATTINGS, &c.,
ARE NOW BEING OFFERED AT
R. F. PARKS'.

Full Line Hosiery,
GLOVES AT LOW PRICES,
COTTON DRESS GOODS.
Prices are leaning towards you most temptingly.
French Organdy Lawns
Black or Delicate Tinted Grounds, with handsome design, &c., &c.
Our Linen Department and White Goods are up to the best. Mattings of all kinds and at low prices. SHOES as cheap as the cheapest.
Call and examine my stock.
R. F. PARKS,
July 16, 1892. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

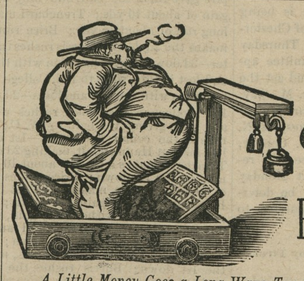
NOTICE:
The Board of County Commissioners for Kent County, give notice that no articles or supplies of any kind for Kent County, purchased by any County Officer, Supervisor or Agent will be recognized by the board unless such purchase or purchases have been made upon the written order of the County Commissioner of the district in which the party purchasing such supplies or goods may reside.
T. J. SHALLCROSS, Pres't.
ROBERT C. MORGAN,
GEO. W. RODENHISER,
JOHN A. GROVES,
HORACE WILLSON,
Commissioners.
Attest:—T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk. dec19-tf.

FULL line of UNDERWEAR for Men Women and Children, just received and as low as the lowest give me a call and I will convince you.
8 WM. R. ALDRIDGE.

FLIES TO PIECES!
The Making and Trimming of Clothing is a Very Important Feature.
Examine the Workmanship of our Goods and see the Difference. Then we sel these Honestly Made Goods at a less price than the Chinese Labor Made Clothing you have been buying. For the dealer who don't cut his expenses close is not in the boat with us at all. This is one of the Chief Considerations, or should be, with every consumer. We often hear the inquiry, "Why is there such a difference in the price of Clothing?" We explain in a few words: WE BUY CLOSE, LIVE CLOSE, consequently can and do SELL CLOSE. You have only to compare prices to couvince yourselves that
MOODY & PERKINS,
is the place to buy Clothing at Squre, Honest Prices. We have just reeeived direct from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia Manufacturers the Largest, Best Made and Trimmed, Best Fitting and Cheapest Line of Men's, Boys and Children's Clothing ever shown in the county. Don't go to the City. We have the assortment, and a saving of ten per cent. means $1 to $2 on a suit.
Full Line of HATS, NECKWEAR and UNDERWEAR.
Respectfully, MOODY & PERKINS,
Nov. 5, 1892. Old Stand W. E. Moody, few Doors Below Postoffice.

A GREAT DRIVE

In FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS
Notions, Underwear,
Boots, Shoes,
Hats and Clothing
Marked Down to the Very Lowest Cash Price!
We are doing practically a Cash business, consequently bad accounts have been eliminated from our book. We are giving our customers the benefit of this WASTED MONEY in a sharp reduction of profits. Remember our motto: "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
F. H. HARPER & SON,
Still Pond, Maryland.



HEAVY WEIGHT GOODS!
High Prices Smashed!
A Little Money Goes a Long Ways Towards Buying Your Fall Supply of
DARK CALICOES, OUTING CLOTHS, PANTS GOODS, BLANKETS,
BLUE, RED and CANTON FLANNELS, UNDERWEAR, &c.,
at R. S. CREW'S,
Pythian Hall, Yellow Front. Rock Hall, Md.

---THE GOSSIP OF TODAY IS---
WHAT KIND OF STOVES
ARE YOU GOING TO GET THIS FALL?
~~~LOOK OUT FOR~~~
J. L. McFEELY & CO.'S
Stove Advertisement of a Large Assortment and Prices from the Cheapest to the Highest!
SEXTON' "GRAND" FIRE-PLACE HEATER LEADS THE MARKETS.
Have your Old Fire-Place Heaters REPAIRED early, before the great rush,
at J. LLOYD McFEELY & CO.'S,
Sept. 17, 1892. HARDWARE AND STOVE STORE.

FURNITURE Bargains!
AT ALL TIMES.
EDWARD A. HARTMAN
NATHAN DUNBRACCO.
Hartman & Dunbracco
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Furniture!
222 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,
NEAR HOWARD ST. BALTIMORE, MD.
Full line of Furniture at Reduced Rates.

A NICE assortment of GLOVES for both Men and Ladies, just received and very low.
n8. WM. R. ALDRIDGE.
DOUBLE-BREASTED and Natural Wool Undershirt for 50 cents. WESTCOTT & DODD.
PERFECTION, Four best grades ask for our No. 9 Gent's white Shirts, 50 cents.
WESTCOTT & DODD.
BARGAINS in TABLE LINEN.
WESTCOTT & DODD.

OTHER CRIMES RECALLED.

Men who Have Been Hanged in Maryland in Years Gone By.

The conviction of the Hill murderers marks an important point in the history of criminal cases in Maryland. This is the greatest number of persons ever convicted at one time of murder in the first degree in Maryland, and, in fact, as far as generally known, in the United States, except in war cases. Seventeen of the Navassa rioters were convicted three years ago in the United States Court, but only three were convicted of murder in the first degree and their sentences were afterwards commuted.

Three men were hung on the same scaffold in 1859, when Cropps and Corrie suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of Policeman Rigdon, and a colored man named Bud Cephus was hanged for a crime he had never committed. A lame negro in that part of the city known as Scrabblertown afterward confessed that he had murdered the woman for causing whose death poor Cephas died.

Cropps and Corrie were know-Nothing thugs who murdered Policeman Rigdon, who had testified against one of their friends in a trial in the criminal Court. Rigdon was seated at his table in his house at the corner of Baltimore and Arch streets, when the men shot through the window at him, killing him instantly. Corrie was taken to the Western Police Station on Greene street, where Swann's place is now, and an infuriated mob of citizens tried to take him from the house and hang him to a lamp post, but were prevented. In his terror Corrie confessed his crime.

Another horrible murder was that committed by Adam Horn in 1844. Horn killed his wife and then burned the body in the fire place. The only clew that led to his conviction was the finding of the woman's teeth in the ashes. Horn was hanged on Gallows Hill, in the old jailyard.

In 1853 a young Irishman named O'Connor went down into the cabin of a vessel lying in the harbor, killed his captain, who was asleep there, and escaped with a quantity of plunder. He was found asleep in the old horse market on Plowman street and arrested. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The rope broke the fiirst time the trap was sprung on him. He fell to the ground below, got up and walked up the steps to the scaffold again and begged the sheriff to "hurry the job up."

The hanging of Hallahan and Nicholson in 1872 created a deal of excitment in Baltimore. They were convicted of one of the most brutal murders on record in slaying Mrs. Lampley, Nicholson's aunt. The clew to their conviction was a simple one. A package of cakes and candy was found on the table all wrapped up as if prepared for Nicholson's children, and it was supposed he had been there. It was found that the murder had been deliberately planned in order to secure the small hoard of money Mrs. Lampley had put aside. They were hanged in the jail yard and the hills all around were covered with people who saw the execution.

On the same day these two were hanged in Baltimore a colored man named Palmer met a singular fate in Towson for a criminal assault upon a young white woman. In the same month Jim West, a colored man, was hanged in the City jail yard for the murder of his mistress on Sarah Ann street.

In late years the three convictions which have been of most interest to Baltimoreans were those of Ernest Forbes, John Thomas Ross and William Blaney.

Forbes was the colored man who assaulted Miss Bertha Phipps in Anne Arundel county. He and his case had to be removed to Baltimore to escape the fury of the farmers who lived near the scene of the crime. He was taken to Annapolis to be hanged, however.

John Thomas Ross, the colored burker who, with Hawkins and Perry, murdered Emily Brown in Pig alley in 1886, paid the penalty of his crime in Baltimore. His case is too well remembered to be rehearsed, as is the execution of Blaney, who was hanged in June, 1891, for the murder of his aunt and grandmother.

Judge Wickes Defines Lynching.

The stand against lynching taken by Judge Wickes, of Maryland, should have a salutary effect upon those who place the law in disrepute by taking it into their own hands. From his position in what was once considered a border State he has the advantage of addressing all sections at once. The particular act which resulted in the lynching on May 17 last of Asbury Green in Kent county was a heinous one—a crime which arouses by its brutality the deepest passion as resentment, but, as the Judge pointed out, it did not justify the murder without law of the miscreant.

In charging the Grand Jury of Kent county the Judge announced that all who participated in the lynching were guilty of murder, and that it was for the jury to search them out and indict them for the crime they had committed. In conclusion he said: "Lynching is a reproach to any community. It impeaches the adequacy of our institutions for the punishment of crime, it brutalizes those who participate in it, and brings shame and disgrace upon our Christian civilization."

In this opinion, Judge Wickes will be upheld by all right-thinking persons. Lynching has not demonstrated its efficacy as a deterrent of the crime which it usually matches, and as that reason would seem to be the only one for practice, the weight of public opinion as voiced in the laws should prevail in every community.—*Washington Post Independent.*

Vote of Two Counties

NUMBER OF VOTERS IN QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY. Below will be found a table of the number of registered voters in Queen Anne's county, both white and colored, and the number in each district.

	White.	*Col'd.*	*Total.*
First District	420	190	710
Second "	448	189	632
Third "	716	407	1,123
Fourth "	320	233	553
Fifth "	593	282	875
Sixth "	258	139	388
Seventh "	312	125	437
Total	3,162	1,556	4,718

Kent County.

DISTRICTS.	*White.*	*Colored.*	*Total.*
First District	702	328	1,030
Second District	513	319	832
Third District	350	283	633
Fourth—1st Precinct	452	331	783
" 2d "	155	155	310
Fifth District	820	340	1,160
Total	2,992	1,756	4,748

The Pugilistic Championship.

A list of those who have at one time and another held the pugilistic championship of America will be of interest here:

Tom Hyer defeated Country McCloskey and Yankee Sullivan.

John Morrisey defeated Yankee Sullivan and John C. Heenan.

John C. Heenan became champion on Morrisey's refusal to fight a second battle.

Joe Coburn defeated Mike McBoole and fought a draw with Jem Mace.

Mike McCoole defeated Bill Davis and Sam Jones.

Charles Gallagher defeated Tom Allen.

Joe Gross defeated Tom Allen.

Paddy Ryan defeated Joe Goss.

John Sullivan defeated Paddy Ryan and Jake Kilrain; now matched to fight Jim Corbett for the championship.

Jim Corbett defeated John Sullivan.

A KANSAS CITY farming implement house intends sending out a young woman as a drummer next year.

Life and Achievements of Columbus.

BY L. R. SHEWELL.

Delivered at School House No. 2 Eastern Neck, Miss Belle Coleman, Teacher, on Friday, Oct. 21st, 1892.

MY FRIENDS:—On the 12th of Oct., 1892, 400 years ago Columbus revealed to the astonished gaze of Europe the secret of centuries, and gave not merely to Spain, but to mankind a new world and a new home. This event, the fourth centennial anniversary of which we are assembled to celebrate in memory of him who is its central and commanding figure, is unique in the world's history. Archdeacon Farrar has said: "The history of the world can be found in the history of a dozen names," and in this list no one can be more justly entitled to a place than Christopher Columbus, whose fame is so inseparably a part of the world's history. His exploit was without precedent, as it is without parallel. Nothing like it ever occurred before; nothing like it has occurred since, and nothing like it can ever occur again. This is the peculiar note of the glory of Columbus. There is no space on this planet; there is no opportunity in time for an exploit like this. The astronomer may sweep the heavens with the telescope and discover seas and continents on the surface of planets, and their satellites, and reveal new worlds within their stellar spaces, but no mariner however bold, skillful, and adventurous, can ever again find a continent on our globe. The deed of Columbus can never be rivaled. He is without a peer as he is without a prototype. He stands alone on an inaccessible height. Of all the great men that ever lived, of Columbus alone can this be affirmed. Even among the great navigators of his own era, so renowned for discovery, none can approach him in the originality of his conception, in his unwavering faith in it, and in the grandeur of his realization of it. It will be well for us at this point to consider the historical facts of the case in order that we may more clearly understand the full measure of the deed of Columbus and of the difficulties that lay in the way of its achievement. Though the American Continent may have been visited by adventurous Norsemen more than eight hundred years ago, no sure trace of their presence has been found here, and the true record of their voyage has probably perished, and was certainly unknown in Europe in the middle of the 15th century. At that time the most learned men of the old world were not only very ignorant about the geography of the earth, but held very ridiculous views. They thought that the sea, beyond the islands known to them has a wotery chaos, whose waves rose to the height of lofty mountains, and rolled in irresistible cataracts into bottomless abysses, which would swallow up any vessels daring enough to approach them. The spherical shape of the earth, then imagined, gave to the ocean a slope toward the antipodes, so steep that though vessels might sail down that slope, they would never be able to return. They knew that there was the great ocean, and believed, as we learn from a map made in the year A. D. 1492, that it separated Europe from Asia; in the centre of the map, on the line of the equator is placed a large sand-bank, and midway between that sand-bank, and the East Indies appears Japan, surrounded by many islands. It was the best map extant, and the best scientific guide Columbus could procure or construct before he undertook his voyage of discovery. He was the eldest son of a Genoese wool-carder, and had two brothers and a sister. Christopher was born in 1435 or 1436, and from a child showed great fondness for the sea. His father sent him to Persia, where he studied geometry, geography, astronomy, astrology and navigation, and learned the little the schools could teach him without much difficulty. In his 14th year he went to sea, and in consequence of a ship wreck, caused by his vessel taking fire in the roads of Lisbon, settled in that city. By that time he had long attained manhood, and his pluck and courage may be learned from the way he escape from the burning ship. He threw himself into the water, seized an oar, with which he supported himself, and swam ashore. He had been in the habit of drawing maps and charts before, and their sale afforded him a scanty support. At Lisbon he followed this occupation with considerable success, for his maps and globes were the best that could be had and the Portuguese mariners who prized them very highly, would constantly frequent his shop, and discourse with him of the sea, of adventurer and of discoveries. At Lisbon he fell in love with Felipa de Perestrelle, the daughter of an Italian nobleman in the Portuguese service, and married her; she was the mother of his son, Diego.

From the papers of his father-in-law, he gleaned much accurate information about the distant seas of India, which he embodied in his maps. He knew that the earth was round, but, under-rating its circumference by some thousands of miles, concluded that the passage to Asia across the Atlantic, of which he was fully convinced, was much shorter than the navigators usually thought. This supposed nearness of the Indies seemed to him to be confirmed by the testimony of the most experienced sailors and pilots. Some had seen floating off the Azores, branches of trees unknown in Europe; others had picked up pieces of wood, carved, but not with steel tools; they spoke of huge pine trees, hollowed into cones, with room for 80 rowers; and even of corpses of white or copper colored men whose features were unlike those of the known races of Europe, Africa and Asia. The solution of this great mystery of discovering the short passage to Asia, and to secure the means necessary to its accomplishment, became the purpose of his life, to which he devoted all his energies. Prejudice, envy, indifference, ridicule, the loss of his business, and of his beloved wife, obstacles and difficulties which beset his path for many long and weary years, could not break his courage, and make him abandon his projects. At last he found a powerful and enthusiastic friend in the person of Isabella the Queen of Castle, who, in the extremity of his disappointments, undertook to be at the charge of his proposed expedition, saying: "I will undertake the enterprise *alone*, for my crown of Castle—I will pawn my diamonds and jewels to meet the expenses of the expedition." A treaty between Ferdinand and Isabella and Columbus was signed in the plain of Granada, in virtue of which he was made hereditary admiral and viceroy of all the lands which his discoveries might secure to Spain, and promised the tenth part of all the profit that might accrue from them. Thus a Norman retrieved the situation, opened up the New World, and precipitated a movement that in the vastness of its sweep eclipses every other human movement with which history had made him acquainted. On this 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, Norman is entitled to the front rank. The expedition was fitted out, and sailed from Palos in Andalusia. It consisted of three ships, the Santa Maria, the Pinta, and the Nina. The first of these only was a fair sized and decked vessel, and had four masts; the others had only half decks, and only two masts, one with a square, the other with a triangular lateen sail. They carried provisions for a year, and their crews numbered only 120 men. After a quick run to the Canaries, where he spent three weeks to refit, he began the exploration of the unknown Atlantic. His sailors began to be afraid, and became utterly prostrate in body and mind; Columbus encouraged them with the glowing description of the beauty and wealth of the lands to which they were sailing. This seemed to cheer them up, but they were frightened at the great distance, and he was obliged to substract the record a certain number of miles, in order to make them believe that they had only gone half the distance they had really traversed. Thus they progressed for many a day amid hopes and fears. Columbus hardly slept, and nothing escaped his watchful eye; the appearance of a heron and a tropical bird was prophetic of land; the waves were laden with perfume; plants were floating on them still full of sap, and a little sailor, in the shape of a live crab, clung to a tuft of grass. The sea presently changed its color and its temperature, betokening a shallow an uneven bottom. They surely were nearing lands, and welcomed it every evening and every morning in the shifting clouds. They had been sailing before the trade wind, which wafted them they knew not whither, but a change of wind from the opposite quarter revived their hopes, to be followed by disappointment, and the murmurs of discontent and despair; they thought they were approaching the cataracts of the ocean, to be hurled into the bottomless abysses, and talked of compelling the pilots to put about, and of throwing Columbus over board. He remained calm and defied them by his firm and resolute bearing. On the 7th of October flocks of birds pursued their flight in a south westerly direction, and Columbus steered hopefully in the same course for two days, but when the third came round, and no land in sight, the despair of the crews changed into fury and they roundly refused to sail further. Columbus reasoned with them, but their clamor increasing, he resolutely told them that it was useless to murmur, as no matter what might happen, he was resolved to persevere. At sun rise of the second day the sailors picked up a plank hewn by an axe, a carved stick, a bough of thorn with berries, and a bird's nest built on a branch, full of eggs, on which the parent bird was setting. The mutineers took courage, implored the pardon of Columbus and sang the praises of God. On the night of that day Columbus saw a gleam of fire, coming and going on the level of the sea. Two of his friends identified it as a light on shore. Before day break a cannon shot fired by the Pinta which was sailing in advance, confirmed his expectations. It was the signal agreed upon of land in sight and the jubilant shout of land ho! arose from all the ships. The run rose and the delighted adventurers beheld a beautiful island smiling in his rays. The first impulse of all was to hasten ashore, but Columbus conscious of the importance of the discovery, and grateful for the providential fulfilment of his hopes, felt that the soil of the New World as yet untrodden by European foot, ought to be approached in a manner worthy of God, of Spain, and of himself, and therefore restrained himself and his crew from landing forthwith; he downed his admirals uniform, took the flag of Spain and to the strains of martial music led the boats to shore. He was the first to land; his first act was one of solemn and grateful devotion; he knelt down, kissed the ground and wept for joy. When he raised his head, he said: "Almighty and eternal God, who, by the energy of thy creative word, hast made the firmament, the earth, and the sea; blessed and glorified be thy name in all places! May thy majesty and dominion be exalted forever and ever as thou hast permitted thy holy name to be made known and spread by the most humble of thy servants in this hitherto unknown portion of thy Kingdom." He then baptized this land in the name of Christ—the island of San Salvador—raised his sword, took solemn possession of it in the name and under the flag of Spain. Then all of his men in the exuberance of their joy and gratitude, and profoundly penitent, fell at his feet, kissed his hands, sounded his praises. The inhabitants of the island in their native costume of copper colored skin marked with bright pigments, stood by in wonder and admiration and deemed that the Spaniards and their ships had come from Heaven. They called their island, "Guanaham," which is one of the Bahama group, and was discovered on Oct. 12th, 1492. The Indians had adorned their persons with ornaments of pure gold, which excited the cupidites of the Spaniards. They cheerfully exchanged them for the merest trifles, and when the Spaniards asked them by signs whence that metal came, they pointed to the South, and in that direction they sailed in quest of their imaginary land of gold, and discovered first, Cuba, and soon afterwards Hayti, to which Columbus gave the name of Hispaniola. Having lost through the carelessness of his pilot one of his vessels and believing that he was in sight of the gold country, he built a fort, in which he placed a garrison of 40 men under the command of Pedro de Arana, and after instructing them to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, set out on his return to Europe to announce his triumph.

The voyage was very tempestuous and Columbus was not only in peril of life from the sea but from his mutinous and superstitious crew, who talked of throwing him overboard in order to pacify the angry element. Meanwhile the good man, indifferent about their moods, thought only of their safety, and how, if they must perish in the storm, the record of his discovery might not be wholly lost. So he wrote brief accounts of his voyage on strips of parchment, closed them up, some in rolls of wax, others in cedar cases, and threw them into the sea, hoping that after his death they might be carried to shore.

Fortunately the water-logged vessel survived the storms, and Columbus covered with glory and honor, was permitted to tell the grand story of his discovery to the sovereigns of Portugal and Spain, to the great and learned, and to the delighted people who with one accord, thought that "none could compare with him!" What became of those cases with strips of parchment is not known, but not very long ago a European sailor while getting ballast on the coast of Africa, opposite Gibraltar, picked up a petrified cocoanut and gave it to his captain. Curious as to the internal condition of the nut, he opened it, and found in the shell a piece of parchment with some writing in it in the Gothic character. A Spanish scholar deciphered it and read: "We cannot survive the storm one day longer. We are between Spain and the newly discovered Eastern Isles. If the caravel founders, may some one pick up this testimony! Chistopher Columbus. Should Columbus fears have been confirmed, and the vessel lost, then unless some of the other strips of parchment had been found, the discovery of America might not have been divulged until 1851 or 358 years after that great event.

The honors awarded to Columbus roused the envy and jealousy of not a few. One day when he was driving with Ferdinand and Isabella, a courtier taunted him with the question if he thought that no one else would have discovered the New World, if he had not been born. Columbus did not answer it but taking an egg in his hand, held it up, and asked the whole company present if any one could make it stand upright. All were perplexed and gave it up. Columbus cracked the shell at one end and of course made it stand upright. A better, a more noble, and a more modest reply he could not have made. Columbus spent about six months in Spain prior to his second expedition, which consisted of three large ships and fourteen caravels, numbered 1500 men, of whom some were priests but most, unprincipled adventurers. The fleet left Cadiz, and steering on a more southerly course discovered the island of Guadsloupe, passed through the group of the Caribbees and soon made Hispaniola; it was night when he reached the gulf in which he had planted his colony, and he fired a salute to announce his return. It remained unanswered, and at daybreak he beheld with sorrow the ruins of his fort, and the bones of the Spaniards bleaching on the shore. He wept over their crimes, which the natives had avenged in their death, and founded another settlement in a different part of the island, which he thought was a continent and discovered Jamaica. The natives of the West Indies as Columbus found them were a good and noble race. "There is nowhere in the universe," he said: "A better nation, or a better country. They love their neighbors as themselves; their language is always soft and gracious, and the smile of kindness is ever on their lips."

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