

monize all our discordant emotions, rather than to crowd our heads with useless ideas and fancies, which neither please us for any length of time, nor benefit us in any degree whatever, but rather tends to give us a misapprehension of active life.

C. M. CAUGHEY.

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THE MITTEN.

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Sigh no more Will, sigh no more;  
Vain thy suit, why not give o'er?  
Oft you've sought this hand of mine,  
Often vowed it must be thine,  
If 'tis thus ordained, so be it;  
But, sweet Wm.—I don't see it!

Love, they say, sometimes grows cold  
Ere the honey-moon is old;  
Wedlock wearies fondest hearts,  
With possession love departs,  
And its dear delusions scatter;  
Wm. dear—*that's* what's the matter?

Can I leave, and not repine,  
All you ask me to resign?  
How can I, e'en as your bride,  
Bear to quit my mother's side,  
How forsake my father's house?  
Ah! sweet Will—*nix-kommerous!*

Sigh no more then, sigh no more;  
Deeply I thy pain deplore,  
Fain would I thy sorrow soothe,  
Willingly thy pathway smooth,  
Hate to leave you in the lurch;  
Wm. dear—*come off the perch!*

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WHERE COLUMBUS FIRST TOUCHED  
THE NEW WORLD.

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This is a disputed question among historians, and while it is of very little consequence to the world, considerable interest is attached to it at the present time; so much so that an expedition was made to the Bahamas in 1819 to discover if any facts could be learned from the confirmation and relation of the islands that would aid in establishing the point. The entries made in the journal or log book of Columbus constitutes the basis of all conjectures on the subject. Although he named the first island that he touched San Salvador, his description of it does not agree with the island now known as San Salvador, and does agree with a more

eastern and smaller island known by the name of Watling Island. In June 1889, the *Chicago Herald* sent Walter Wellman and Charles Lederer to the Bahamas to fix the spot with exactness. Having landed at Nassau all possible assistance was obtained through the courtesies of the Governor of the islands, after visiting several probable places, Watling Island was found to correspond with the description of Columbus, of the first island in the following particulars:—A large lagoon lies in the middle, a spacious harbor with a narrow entrance lies near, the island is almost surrounded with reefs and has a north and south coast, it is quite level and presents a point to the east where landing is easy. All the other islands mentioned in the log books lie with reference to Watling Island as Columbus had them located with reference to his San Salvador. Therefore this eastern point of Watling Island was fixed as the exact spot when a momentous event in the history of America occurred on the 12th of Oct., 1492. It was named Herald Point by the expedition and on it was raised a rude sort of monument of stones. The main shaft contained pieces of stones from various buildings in Chicago. The base was strengthened at the four corners by eight buttresses built out about six feet. The monument was faced with a marble tablet with this inscription, "On this spot Christopher Columbus first set foot upon the soil of the New World, erected by the *Chicago Herald* June 15, '89." The structure is about 120 ft. high and is capped with a block of granite. At ten o'clock p. m. of Oct. 11, 1492, Columbus was seated on his deck gazing over the great sea when he saw a light, he called others to witness it and no one slept that night, when morning dawned a wooded island was seen about two leagues distant, with crowds of natives, running along the beach at sunrise Columbus was rowed to the shores. He was first to step upon the beach. They all knelt down kissing the ground with tears and thanks to God. Then rising and drawing his sword Columbus took possession in the name the Crown of Castile, and named the island San Salvador.