

THE BONES OF COLUMBUS.

Mystery Enshrouds the Final Resting Place of the Great Discoverer.

Mystery and secrecy surround the exhumation in Havana, Cuba, of the remains of Columbus, and this fact has given rise to grave rumors, which appear to have some foundation, as there has been no attempt at denial from any source. The removal of the remains was effected behind the closed doors of the Cathedral, which were guarded by an armed force. Few of the authorities were present, the names of those who were to attend being handed to the Chief of Police the night before in General Blanco's own handwriting.

No official account of the ceremony or statement regarding the condition of the remains has been made public, but it has leaked out from an authoritative source that they are not in the same condition as when they were placed in the niche.

When the remains were placed in the mausoleum a small casket was enclosed, containing coins, gold and silver medals, precious stones and rolls of parchment, as was then the custom upon the occasion of a burial. It appears that this casket had been tampered with and rifled of its contents, and further rumors say that only portions of the remains are left.

Gossip and speculation are rife, the exact truth of which the authorities make no effort to affirm or contradict. A quasi-official explanation, however, is to the effect that secrecy was given

great discoverer, but they assert that they already have them and are prepared to back up the assertion with all sorts of proof. There is a quartet of Columbian graves in different parts



LEAD CHEST CONTAINING THE BONES OF COLUMBUS.

of the world and each one is separately worshipped as the real article. One of these is in Havana, one is in Santo Domingo, one is in Genoa, Italy, and one is in Valladolid, Spain.

When Santo Domingo, where his body was interred after having been brought from its resting place in Seville, became a possession of France, the Spaniards removed what they supposed to be the bones of Columbus, with many of the other valuable and

The sepulchre which contained what passes among the Spanish inhabitants of Cuba for the bones of Columbus is extremely simple in character. The



SLAB OVER THE COLUMBUS TOMB AT HAVANA.

cathedral in which it is situated, however, is a very handsome structure. The bones were in a plain stone vault made of marble, placed to the right of and at the foot of the main altar. The stone vault surmounted by a bust supposed to resemble the explorer, but said to differ in every detail from his portraits. The bones of Columbus, the Spaniards say, were taken to Havana in 1795 and placed in a grave dug under the spot where the vault now stands. In 1822 the Spaniards in Cuba erected the present tomb and placed beneath the bust of Columbus the following inscription:

O, grand Columbus!
In this urn enshrined
A thousand centuries
Thy bones shall guard!
A thousand ages keep this image fresh,
In token of our nation's gratitude.

When the supposed bones of Columbus were removed from Santo Domingo, the ceremony was made the occasion for a display of Spanish grandeur such as had never before been seen in the Western Hemisphere.

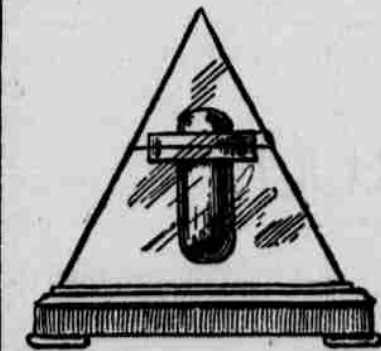
It is easy to concede that the lead chest found at San Domingo was not the one in which the bones of the Admiral were taken to San Domingo, for it is generally admitted that the name America, which appeared on the oak, was used before 1509, and the Gothic characters in the interior of the chest were not common until the seventeenth century.

The circumstance that the chest found at San Domingo is small, also confirms the suspicion that it was made to contain a skeleton. That sent to Havana, although of the same length and depth was wider, perhaps to give more room to the hip bones and the skull, besides the other bones corresponding to those found at San Domingo.

The San Domingo chest contained some fragments of lead which bear the unmistakable signs of age. This suggests the probability that the chest was cast from an older one.

After a distinguished career in Europe and Asia, Mgr. Roccocochia, the discoverer of the remains of Columbus at San Domingo, was made Bishop at Oropo, Vicar of San Domingo, and delegate to Hayti and Venezuela in 1874. The leaden chest was found on September 10, 1877. The work in the cathedral had just begun when a hidden tomb was discovered at the left of the altar. A leaden chest was found. It contained the remains of Don Pietro Colombo, the discoverer's grandson.

The chest containing the bones of Columbus was at the right of the first. When the discovery was made, besides Mgr. Cocchia, the Italian Consul; Giobatta Cambiaso, his brother, Luigi, and the authorities of San Domingo, were present. The Consul,



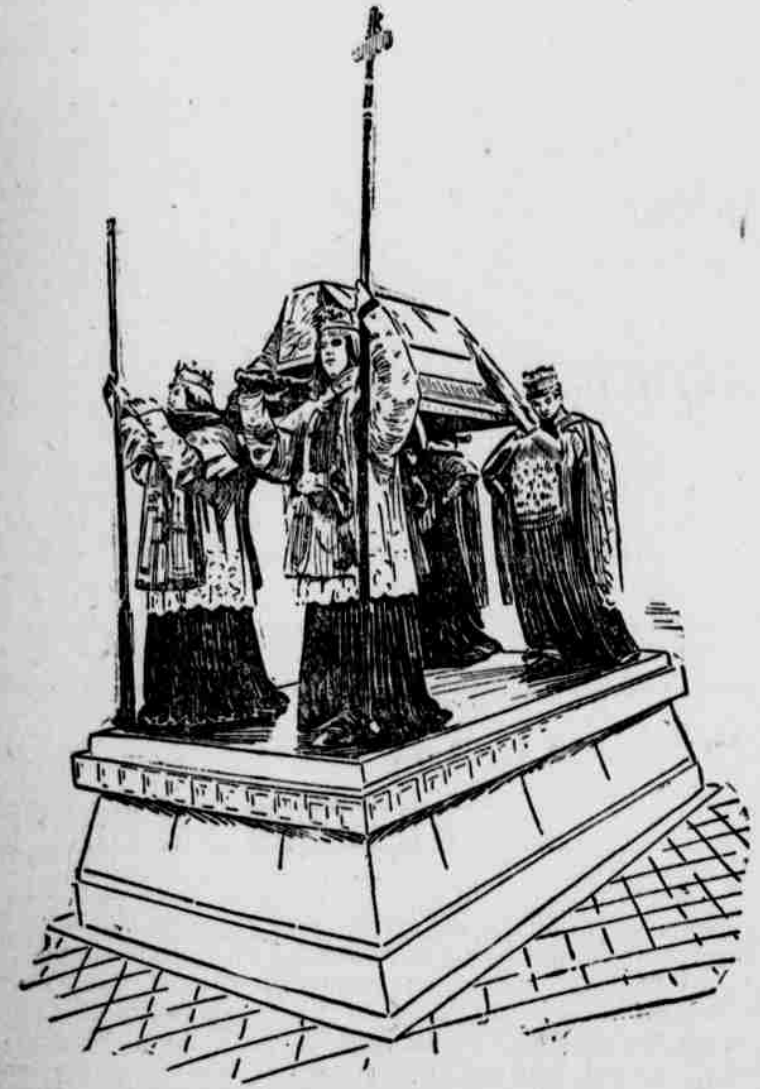
CRYSTAL CONTAINING THE ASHES OF COLUMBUS, AT PAVIA, ITALY.

who was a Genoese, seized a pinch of the ashes in the chest and placed them in a crystal vial. A ribbon was attached to the vial, bearing an inscription in Italian to this effect:

"Ashes of the immortal Christopher Columbus, discovered in the Cathedral of San Domingo the 10th of September, 1877. To the City of Genoa, from her affectionate sons, Giobatta and Luigi Cambiaso."

When the vial arrived at Genoa the municipality decided to preserve it in an urn of bronze. The urn was executed in 1886 by Paudiani, of Milan. It is in the style of the seventeenth century. Four sea horses sustain it at the corners, and graceful designs adorn the frame, which bears on each side the arms of Genoa. The whole is surmounted by a female figure representing Genoa, the Queen of the Mediterranean. The left hand rests upon an anchor, and with the right the figure holds aloft the wreath of victory.

Pavia received a similar honor, for at her university the discoverer of the New World completed his studies. The ashes were placed in a small pyramid of crystal, and that was deposited in a splendid receptacle.



TOMB OF COLUMBUS IN THE CATHEDRAL AT HAVANA.

to the ceremony because a cable dispatch received reported that General Toral had been murdered in Madrid the day before, and fears were entertained that disorders might occur if the public and military came together in great numbers.

Some of the more rabid Spaniards go to the length of saying that the whole ceremony was a farce, the Washington Government having objected to the removal of the remains and their Government going through the pantomime in order to make the public believe that the remains, which really are left there, were shipped to Spain.

Spain's pitiful appeal to be permit-

and sacred relics of Spanish rule, to Havana, where they have since remained. As a matter of fact historians are now agreed that the bones which the Spaniards conveyed to their only remaining possessions in the Western Hemisphere were not those of the great navigator, but of his son, Diego Columbus, a former Governor-General of Santo Domingo, who was buried in the same sepulchre with his father. The certainty that the Spaniards had made a blunder in removing the body was established through a very curious circumstance.

Just before his death, Columbus, greatly aggrieved by the injustice and cruelty with which he had been treated by the people for whom he had done so much, requested that the chains in which he had been brought back a prisoner from his last voyage to the West Indies, and which he always kept in his room as a memento of Spanish gratitude, might be buried in the coffin with him. His request was scrupulously regarded by the members of his family, and without the knowledge of the Spanish officers these relics were placed in his coffin before it was finally sealed.

A Frenchman who chanced upon some autograph letters written by the explorer found among other interesting documents the navigator's will. He was struck by the strange clause relating to the shackles, and made inquiries whether or not any such things were found when the coffin was removed from the tomb in Santo Domingo. As no one remembered to have heard of any such thing, an investigation was set on foot, with the result that the bones of Columbus were found to be still peacefully reposing in the new French colony. As a matter of course, the Spaniards have derided the notion that they could by any possibility have made a mistake, but subsequent discoveries have only tended to strengthen the idea that the Spaniards had merely given one more example to the world of the carelessness and superficiality with which they carry out all their official acts.



VIAL CONTAINING THE ASHES OF COLUMBUS AT GENOA, ITALY.

ted to remove the bones of Christopher Columbus from Havana to Madrid will likely be passed upon by the Paris peace commissioners, but before any discussion is reached four nations will become involved in the controversy. The four nations not only claim the right to possess the remains of the

THE REALM OF FASHION.

Ladies' Cape With Applied Yoke. Heavy black silk poplin is used for this stylish cape, the applied yoke being of rich guipure lace over white satin and the decoration of satin ribbon ruching. The cape is shaped on fashionable



A SEASONABLE CAPE.

lines which slope gradually to points in front and back.

Darts at each shoulder with a seam in centre back cause a snug adjustment at the top, graceful fullness in rippling folds below the shoulders to a comfortable and fashionable length. The circular yoke is applied after the darts are sewed and may be cut with or without a centre seam.

The high standing collar is shaped in four sections joined to fit the neck comfortably and flare becomingly at the top.

Such is the most patent fact about new autumn hats: That the largest number of them turn away from the face. Though a few with straight brims are for sale to those who cannot or will not abide these upturned effects.

A Woman Physician's Work.

Dr. Katherine Kollock, a medical inspector for the girls' high school in Philadelphia, during the last year examined more than 3000 pupils. As a result of her work it is said the standard of health among the girls has been better than that of any previous year.

Edison's Tribute to Woman.

Thomas A. Edison declares that women have more quickness and insight about machinery than men have, and he prefers to employ them in carrying out the details of his electrical inventions.

Child's French Dress.

This dainty dress of embroidered cashmere in pale blue, showed yoke and sleeves of dark blue velvet which were made adjustable so as to do for ordinary or party wear.

A short body lining supports the shirring that adjusts the fullness in front and back, the top being arranged to form frilled headings.

The sides are gathered to the lower edge of body lining, a band of the embroidered cashmere passing all around the short waist. Bands to match pass over the shoulders to foot of dress in front and back, pretty gathered bretelles standing out over the sleeves.



TYPE OF THE WINTER HAT.

A ruffe of net, lace or chiffon is placed inside the collar, a large bow of the same being tied over the closing in front.

The fronts are closed as far as the waist with coat hooks and eyes.

An interlining of wadding or cotton flannel gives richness as well as warmth to capes of satin, silk or poplin, a silk lining of some becoming color adding elegance to its finish. Capes in this style can be worn at any age and are dressy enough for church or visiting. Velvet can be appropriately chosen with passementerie for the yoke and fur or any desired decoration may be adopted.

To make this cape for a lady of medium size will require one and five-eighths yards of material fifty-four inches wide.

The New Winter Hat.

My lady's new winter hat is shown in the large engraving. An extremely chic affair of no particular period reproduced. The knots and twists under the front brim and the high trimming at one side recall the sportive modes of 1830. But hats then were large in size, and the fashion this autumn calls for head coverings only medium in circumference, except in carriage hats, which are huge and heavy laden with plumes.

At a favorite shop where many women inspected fall hats, Madame, the milliner, said that there is no common name for this style in hats, nor, as a general thing, for any sort which is brought forth at that store.

"So far as possible," said Madame, "every hat we make is unlike every other, so we cannot give a general name which would be at the same time individual."

That hats are to be worn "off the face," as was predicted in the summer. It is only the exceptional headpiece which is fashioned for the woman without a pompadour. The roll of hair over the brow just fills in the space between brim and forehead. And many of the turbans are arranged to fit around the back hair, which should be done on the crown of the head.

Stylish puffs are mounted on fitted sleeves, which may be omitted as here shown and the dress may be finished without the yoke to wear with or without different gumpes. The front and back are shown of cashmere having embroidered edge, while the sides are completed with an embroidered frill of cashmere.

Cashmere, veiling, challie and all other soft wool or silken fabrics will develop prettily by the mode, lace and embroidered edging and insertion, ribbon or braid being suitable trimming.

While material of this kind is not always available, the design furnishes suggestions that may be carried out daintily in similar fabrics in one or a combination of material or coloring. It is also pretty for wash dresses of thin white stuffs that are worn by little girls over slips of silk or satin all winter.



FOR ORDINARY OR PARTY WEAR.

To make this dress for a child of four years of age will require two and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

Daisy Smith Murdered by the Man Whom She Had Jilted—Body Riddled With Bullets and Her Throat Cut.

The mystery surrounding the murder on last Monday at Shannock of 16-year-old Daisy Smith, whose body was found near her home at Bellins Grove by her father, a farmer, riddled with shot and with a gaping knife wound in her neck, was cleared the other day by the confession of Edward Krisinger, who was arrested on suspicion after the discovery of the body. Krisinger says the girl had jilted him and he laid in wait for her armed with a shotgun and knife. After shooting her he cut her throat three times. He then hid the knife and returned home and washed the blood from his clothes. Krisinger bears a bad reputation and is said to have served a term in jail.

The following pensions were issued last week: Joseph Osterhag, Allegheny, \$8; Robert Young, Uniontown, \$2 to \$8; Gustav Schanz, Monongahela, \$10 to \$12; William Gayton, Mt. Union, Huntingdon, \$17 to \$24; Lemuel Andrews, Sandy Lake, \$6 to \$8; Benna Statmiller, Onberg, Indiana, \$6 to \$8; W. F. Lutje, Erie, \$12.25; Rosa Scheinerr, Erie, \$5; Elizabeth Patton, Carnegie, \$8; George P. Derr, Mursburg, Center, \$8; Marshal E. Peck, Youngstown, Warren, \$6 to \$8; S. Belloc, Sunset, Washington, \$2 to \$8; Findley Hall, Ironva, Clearfield, \$6 to \$8; Henry Meintel, Hollidaysburg, \$12; Locern W. Kelly, Athens, \$6 to \$8; Elizabeth B. Doneho, Pittsburg, \$8; Samuel L. C. Steck, Oil City, \$12; Luther D. Williams, McDonald, \$6; Daniel L. Wonsetter, Washington, \$6 to \$8; Joel R. Gardner, Lander, Warren, \$6 to \$8; Andrew P. Cox, Big Run, \$1 to \$12; Katherine A. Schwartz, Titusville, \$3; Henrietta, Baumback, Pittsburg, \$8; Lucretia Miller, Kittanning, \$8; Amelia Cutler, Titusville, \$2; William E. Burcheild, Phillipsburg, \$10; Wm. H. Younkina, Fairchance, \$8; Russell Davis, New Castle, \$8; Jns. S. Harris, California, \$5; John McCurdy, DuBois, \$6 to \$8; Elizabeth Murphy, Scarp Levell, \$8.

Constable Ed Hughes, of Rochester, has made an information before Squire Young, of Beaver, charging E. S. J. R. and David Food and James Landerman, of Monaca, with assault and battery and obstructing the execution of a legal process. Mr. Hughes claims that he went to the defendants' store in Monaca to serve some papers in connection with the collection of a claim held by James Friel & Co., of Pittsburg, and was ejected.

Tramps who robbed a freight car in Old Forge township the other night were carrying away their booty on a section truck on the Austin branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, when a coal train engine bringing in some cars ran upon them. The tramps jumped and escaped. In the wreck that followed Richard Howell, of Pittston, a brakeman, was crushed to death, and John Carroll, also a brakeman, was badly injured.

Eight persons were hurt at DuBois in a sham battle between Companies E and L of the Fifth regiment and the veterans of '61. Giant crackers were used to represent heavy artillery. One exploded in the grasp of Sergt. Logan of Company B, and his hand was nearly torn to pieces. Ex-County Commissioner Ross had a finger torn off and his hand badly mangled in a like manner. Others were only slightly injured.

Miss Feale Vogan, aged 17, residing near the line between Venango and Mercer counties, died Thursday of typhoid fever. Miss Vogan was a daughter of J. T. Vogan. Seventeen young people attended a party near Raymont, where ice cream was served, and those who partook of the delicacy were stricken with typhoid fever. Fred Vogan died two weeks ago. Several patients are reported at the point of death.

Bessie Garman, aged 14, was burned to death in the home of Brady Finkenbinder, at Mont Alto Junction near Chambersburg. She upset a lamp from a table, and the kerosene, igniting, enveloped her in flames from head to foot, literally roasting parts of her body. Mr. Finkenbinder, in trying to save her, was dreadfully burned about the arms and hands.

When Miss Mary Myser, of Lancaster, sat down to the supper table the other night she told her parents that she had taken a dose of Paris green. As she did not complain of pain they treated the matter rather lightly. A few hours later her father heard her moaning, and he then summoned a physician, but it was too late to save her life.

By the caving in of the hill at Mine No. 2 at Belle Vernon last week Albert Dow Bates, bookkeeper for the company, was killed and his brother, William P. Bates, superintendent of the mine, was seriously injured. Robert Ross, a negro, had his neck broken and was injured internally, and George Minney, also colored, had his arm broken.

Dr. M. M. Denlinger and wife were held up on the highway at Lancaster while driving to their home, by three men, who demanded their valuables. Instead of complying the doctor put the whip to his horse and succeeded in getting away. The robbers were armed with heavy clubs, and struck at them as they sped away.

Frank Kolley, while returning from Pittsburg to Mount Pleasant a few days ago, left the cars at the wrong station, and in attempting to board the train again was thrown under a passing freight on an adjoining track and ground to pieces.

The body of an unknown young man was found near Meadville frightfully mangled in the Erie railroad yards. He was well dressed and had money in his pockets. Various articles found on the body seemed to denote that he belonged in Bradford.

A 70-year-old farmer named Shepherd was seriously injured at Leechburg by the team he was driving running away and overturning the wagon down a steep hill, with Mr. Shepherd underneath.

A trolley car at Ashley, Luzerne County, struck Edward Fenner, who was driving across the track, killing him instantly.

Willie, aged 4, son of Walter Goodwin, Smithfield, fell 22 feet into a well and was rescued only slightly injured.

Thieves broke into a carload of grapes at Fayette station, Fayette county, and stole over one thousand baskets, which they hauled away in wagons.

Joseph March of Latrobe has entered suit against the Latrobe Coal Company for \$20,000 damages for alleged injuries received while working in a mine.

William A. Stone of Hopwood, has purchased for \$2,000 a timber tract of the Ewing Brownfield estate, and will get out the timber. The tract includes 1,000 acres.

David M. Loop, of Normalville, dropped dead while conversing with a neighbor.