

No. 29--HEROES OF HISTORY.

(Written for the Deseret News by Albert Payson Terhune.)

FRANCIS DRAKE--The Hero Who Turned "Legalized Pirate."

A YOUNG British sea captain received, in 1570, royal permission to become a pirate. The word "pirate" was not mentioned in the commission, nor perhaps did the captain, Francis Drake, confess even to himself that mere piracy was the object of his quest. But the ugly fact remains for all that. England was then under the rule of Queen Elizabeth. She was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. When Henry VIII died he was succeeded by his son, Edward VI, who lived but a few years, and was succeeded by his half-sister, Mary. Mary married Philip II of Spain (son of the great Emperor Charles V.) and between them they governed England in a decidedly unsatisfactory way until Mary's death. Then Elizabeth, her half-sister, became queen, and national prosperity revived. Philip wanted to marry Elizabeth but she refused. On account of her refusal as well as because of religious differences there were strained relations between England and Spain.

So when Francis Drake applied for leave to ravage the Spanish possessions in the West Indies and elsewhere in the new world and to plunder and otherwise discourage Spanish commerce Elizabeth willingly gave him a privateer's commission. Drake was only 25, yet had already lost all his little fortune in an expedition against the Spaniards in the Gulf of Mexico, and was eager to recoup his losses. With a squadron of three small ships he sailed for the Spanish main. There he burned and looted Spanish towns, held up and robbed Spanish merchantmen and treasure galleons, did incalculable damage to shipping in general and terrorized the whole coast. Had he done no more than this his name would long since have been forgotten. But he had the spirit of exploration as well as of robbery.

Having grown rich on plundered wealth, he and his men started to cross the Isthmus of Panama. While they were pushing their way through the trackless forests Drake one day climbed a tall tree, from whose summit he saw the glitter of a vast ocean. It was the Pacific. He vowed then and there that some day he would sail an English vessel on that unknown sea. The boast was considered absurd, but Drake never forgot it and always held to that sudden resolve.

He sailed back to England in 1572, his ships heavy with treasure. Instead of squandering his wealth he used it fitting out three frigates, with which he did gallant service in his country's wars. This act may have been prompted solely by patriotism, but it had the effect of winning him high favor with Queen Elizabeth, who inherited enough of the stinginess of her grandfather, Henry VIII, to rejoice at gaining ships and other possessions without cost. She listened, therefore, more kindly than was her royal habit to a new plan of Drake's for cruising in the south seas. By her aid he started for South America with five ships and 100 men. Storms and other mishaps cut down his fleet to one ship (the Golden Hind) and 37 men. He passed through the Straits of Magellan, being the first Englishman to make the perilous trip, and found himself in that same Pacific ocean on whose waters he had long ago sworn to float one day a British ship. Sailing northward, he ravaged the coasts of Chili and Peru, once more plundering and burning Spanish cities and looting Spanish ships.

Northward he continued along the shore, seeking a passage into the Atlantic. Finding none, he landed at last on what is now the California coast, just north of San Francisco. He named the country New Albion and took possession of it in the name of Queen Elizabeth. Sailing thence to the Moluccas, he crossed to Java, then rounded the Cape of Good Hope and back to England. He arrived at Plymouth, Nov. 3, 1580, having gone around the world in two years and 10 months and being the first English mariner to make the journey. He was honored by the whole country. The queen made him a knight and ordered his ship, the Golden Hind, preserved as a national trophy.

Drake was not long left to idleness and ease. In 1585 war broke out between Spain and England, and he once more saw active service. Philip II had long hated Elizabeth. The depredations of her privateersmen among his American possessions had not softened this hate. At last an excuse came for open war. Mary Queen of Scots--a very beautiful and, it is to be feared, an equally bad woman--claimed succession to the English throne through her grandmother, daughter of Henry VII. Queen Elizabeth, angered both by her beauty and her claims, beheaded her. For this the pope excommunicated Elizabeth, and Philip, in 1585, declared war on her. The Spanish king began to collect a mighty fleet, known as the "Invincible Armada," and prepared to overwhelm England.

Drake set off again for the Spanish Main, where he destroyed St. Augustine, Cartagena and others of the enemy's cities. Then, with 30 ships, in 1577, he dashed into Lisbon harbor, where part of the Armada was lying at anchor, burnt 32 of the Spanish war vessels and escaped without the loss of a man. He jeoculary referred to this audacious feat as "Singeing the king of Spain's beard."

When, in 1588, the Armada bore down on England, Drake, who had been promoted to the rank of vice admiral, did splendid service in the gallant little British fleet that met and beat back the stronger enemy. The sea battle raged up and down the coast, often within plain sight of shore. Finally the Spaniards drew off. Before they could plan another move a mighty wind scattered their fleet and practically destroyed it, saving England from all fear of invasion.

Drake went once more on a cruise to the West Indies in 1594, and died there, early the next year, on board his flagship. His life motto, as he himself had expressed it, was "To seek God's enemies and her majesty's wherever they may be found."

When those same enemies chanced to be "found" on board a richly laden treasure ship, so much the better.

United States supreme court died; born 1820.  
1839--George W. Julian, noted American statesman, died; born 1817.  
1908--The battleship fleet sailed from San Francisco, bound for the orient.  
JULY 8.  
1721--Ellihu Yale, founder of Yale college, died; born 1648.  
1765--Gen. Abercrombie attacked Fort Mifflin with 15,000 British and was repulsed with a loss of 2,000.  
1778--French fleet arrived in Delaware bay to aid the American Revolution.  
1790--Fitz-Greene Halleck, poet, born; died 1867.  
1792--Congress voted to make Washington the permanent seat of government.  
1837--Senator Isham G. Harris, noted Tennessean, died; born 1818.

JULY 9.  
1706--Pierre Lemoine, Sieur d'Iberville, founder of Louisiana, died in Cuba; born 1661.  
1755--Braddock's defeat; Gen. Braddock mortally wounded.  
1859--Zachary Taylor, twelfth president of the United States, died in office; born 1784.  
1908--Diplomatic relations severed between the United States and Venezuela.  
JULY 10.  
1447--Date sometimes assigned for the birth of Genoa of Christopher Columbus, discoverer of America.  
1780--French army and fleet under Rochambeau reached America to fight for the colonists.  
1832--President Jackson vetoed the bill rechartering the United States bank.  
1898--The long truce before Santiago broken; bombardment of the city by the guns of the American army and navy.

A MILLIONAIRE'S BABY.  
attended by the highest priced baby specialist could not be cured of stomach or bowel trouble any quicker or surer than your baby if you give it McGee's Baby Balm. Cures diarrhoea, dysentery and all derangements of the stomach or bowels. Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main St., Salt Lake City.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.  
Via Denver & Rio Grande.  
To Provo Canyon 7:50 a. m. \$1.25.  
To Ogden 10:25 a. m. 1:35 p. m. \$1.00.  
To Pharaoh's Glen 8:20 a. m. 50c.  
Provo Canyon tickets will be honored only on 7:50 a. m. train. Returning leaves Provo Canyon at 2:45 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Trout and chicken dinners at Canyon Resorts. Good fishing.

GLIA MONSTERS INCREASING.  
"Naturalists who recently visited the Mojave desert in Arizona say that there has been an increase in the number of glia monsters in that region," said Dr. A. B. Cooper of Fresno, Ariz. "These lizards are of great interest to naturalists, for in spite of investigations authorities still differ as to whether the bite of a glia monster is fatally poisonous. I have had several instances come under my observation where men have been bitten by glia monsters, but none ever died. In the case of a glia monster biting a guinea pig, however, the poison was fatal a few minutes after the guinea pig had been bitten. The natives of the southwest, particularly the Indians of Mexico, sincerely believe that the bite of a glia is fatal to a human being and the lizard is held in much awe by them. It is likely, however, that this fear is occasioned largely by the repulsive appearance of the reptile. The head is very prominent, comprising about one-fifth of the total length of the body, and like the back it is thickly covered with yellow and black lined tubercles. Its skin is very tough, and although the bones of the tail are fragile, this part of the reptile is very strong, it being possible for the monster to raise itself and balance the body on the tip of the tail, thus enabling it to climb rocks and steep ascents. There is no doubt that the teeth lead to glands containing poison. It is very slow in its movements, but it is not timid like other reptiles. If one attempts to strike the glia with a stick, it will grasp the weapon in its jaws like a dog does, and when angered it emits its breath in a succession of quick gasps. It is supposed that the breath of the glia has a drug-like effect on insects and as it can be detected at a considerable distance it is believed that this is the way it catches its food."--Washington Post.

MEN PAST FIFTY IN DANGER.  
Men past middle life have found comfort and relief in Foley's Kidney Remedy, especially for enlarged prostate gland, which is very common among elderly men. L. E. Morris, Baxter, Ky., writes: "Up to a year ago my father suffered from kidney and bladder trouble and several physicians pronounced it enlargement of the prostate gland and advised an operation. On account of his age we were afraid he could not stand it and I recommended Foley's Kidney Remedy; and the bottle relieved him, and after taking the second bottle he was no longer troubled with this complaint."--F. J. Hill Drug Co., (The Never Substituted) Salt Lake City.

JULY FOURTH RATES.  
Via Oregon Short Line.  
Tickets on sale July 2, 3, 4 and 5; limit July 6th. City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.

A-Y EXPOSITION RATES.  
Via Oregon Short Line R. R.  
\$39.00 from Salt Lake to Seattle and return; on sale daily commencing June 1st. Ask agents for further particulars.

JULY OUTING NORTH.  
Via Oregon Short Line.  
Usual special low excursion rates to northern Utah and Idaho points, with long limits. City Ticket Office, 201 Main St.

EXCURSION TO ELY, NEV.,  
Via Oregon Short Line.  
July 2, 3 and 4. Return July 6th. Round trip \$18.45. City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.

TEACHERS AND SUMMER EXCURSIONS EAST.  
Chicago and return \$55.00. St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$52.00. Dates of sale June 4th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 26th, July 2nd, 3rd, 23rd, 24th, Aug. 13th, 14th, Sept. 10th and 11th, final return limit Oct. 31st. Diverse routes via the Chicago & Northwestern Ry. For particulars address  
C. A. WALKER, General Agent,  
38 West 2nd South, Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE LONGEST CONTINUOUS DOUBLE TRACK RAILWAY IN THE WORLD.  
under one management is the Grand Trunk Railway System from Chicago to Montreal and to Niagara Falls. The Grand Trunk-Long Valley double track route via Niagara Falls reached Chicago to New York.  
Descriptive literature, time tables, etc., will be mailed free on application to W. S. Cookson, A. G. P. A., Grand Trunk Railway System, 135 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

KEITH O'BRIEN Co.



Seventh Annual Round-Up

Sale started to-day. Come to the store this evening. Orchestra music. The Round-Up will resume Tuesday and run all week.

The Round-Up, a mighty clearance sale. Shrewd shoppers will enjoy a week of fruitful economy.

The discounts average 25% to 50%---one-fourth to one-half reduction.

In every section of the country one particular store occupies, in the minds of the people, first place in point of leadership.

Such a store MUST maintain a STRONG policy.

It's aims MUST be high.

It's methods MUST be popular.

It's merchandise MUST possess QUALITY, then STYLE.

It's prices MUST be reasonable.

It's special reductions MUST be honest ones.

It's sales MUST be absolutely on the square.

No misrepresentations are tolerated.

Our beautiful, first-class merchandise is offered you. When you make a purchase at Keith-O'Brien's you know what you are getting.

Nothing interior, nothing shoddy, no seconds.

They are the sort of goods you want, the choice of every department. Not undesirable goods, but the best, the newest which reflects the latest style tendencies. And so it means a sale extraordinary to-day and next Tuesday when we resume the Round-Up. We say you: Make selection from our splendid stocks, take advantage of the benefits.

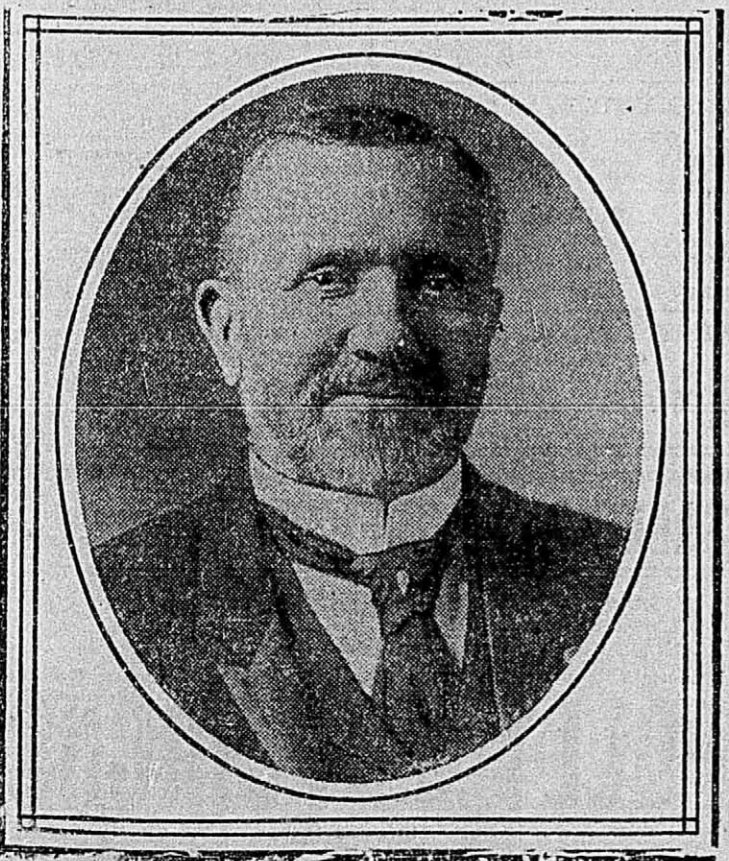
For it is a week of minimizing stocks, closing out many lines. It means tremendous business for the goods will be sold NEAR COST, COST AND UNDER COST.

The season wanes. The stocks have done their tulle duty. We have had a big season and now propose to sell goods mighty cheap for one week--indeed we MUST reduce stocks. Another season approaches. The call will be for fresh goods. And it never pays to carry over merchandise. Better sell them at a loss, if you please, than run the risk of their accumulating and getting shop-worn.

A great week. The values obtained will be long remembered. Last year's Round-Up saved customers nearly \$20,000. This year will be a larger saving.

NEXT WEEK IN HISTORY.

JULY 4.  
1776--Declaration of the independence of the American colonies signed and promulgated at Philadelphia.  
1804--Nathaniel Hawthorne, American author, born; died 1864.  
1825--John Adams, second president of the United States, died; born 1735.  
Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States, died; born 1743.  
1827--James Monroe, fifth president, died; born 1758.  
1858--Truce between the American and Spanish armies at Santiago.  
1905--Joel Chandler Harris, author of "Uncle Remus" and other stories of southern life, died at Atlanta; born 1845.  
hero, born near Knoxville; died 1870.  
1810--Phineas Taylor Barnum, showman, born at Bethel, Conn.; died 1891.  
1900--Prof. Henry Barhad, famous educator, died; born 1811.  
JULY 6.  
1747--John Paul Jones (John Paul), distinguished American naval commander, born in Kirkbean, Scotland; died in Paris July 18, 1792.  
1835--John Marshall, noted chief justice of the United States, died; born 1755.  
1856--Paul H. Hayne, southern poet, died; born 1830.  
1905--The remains of Paul Jones formally delivered to the United States government by France.  
JULY 7.  
1893--Justice Samuel Blatchford of the



JOSEPH A. GOULDEN.

Representative from New York and one of the main movers in the proposed plans for a monument to the dead of the battleship Maine.