MORGAN, THE BUCCANEER WHO BECAME A KNIGHT

GREAT commander and a great criminal was Henry Morgan. He lifted piracy to height it never reached besince, and he became such a that an English king made him But knighthood did not his ambition. He dreamed planned to make himself emof the West Indies, to levy tell commerce of the Guif m break the power of Spain in the

charged against him more berris women and against deainst women and against amen than parhaps any other story. The men be led were pe and kind. No more law-rous, savage and debanuched could be found in the world, a the off accurrings of all names conscience was

to swell immigration to the and provide servants and la-or the rich factors, of shang-oung men in British scaports

at that time was one of the al stations of the buccaneers, any years before buccaneering at respectable. The original

beyest and soid it. Spanish, jealous of the number agish and French in the business, make to control or tax the in-r. do the usual staptd thing of es, bitter and vindictive b

neers contered their attention on Span-ish craft they any in the prates ac-tivity harassment for the common

tivity harassment for the common enemy.

All the world was against Spain just then. The nation that had been the most powerful and the richest on earth was crumbling. America was its treasure house and Spain was drawing on it to meet the heavy drain made by war, extravagance and folly at home. The wealth of the linus and the mines of Mexico were made to yield heavy tribute. Across the isthmus were brought the gold and silver that came from Peru and the whole Pacific coast of South America and loaded on galloons bound for Cadiz. From the mines of Mexico the practious metals were carried to Vera Cruz and there shipped to Spain. What did it matter to the buccaneers if the treasure ships were guarded by Spanish ships of war? If the odds were foo great the buccaneers might be loath to attack, but in case of storm or disaster the pirates were like sharks. Some of the captures made by the buccaneers in the 20 years of their ascendancy (1660-1686) are almost beyond belief. But what they guickly got rid of by riotous living drink and gambling being their passions. Had it not been for this they would have swept the Guif clean of Spanish craft. Naturally, with what was an open license to piracy, the inof Spanish craft, Naturally, with what was an open license to plracy, the islands of the Guif attracted hordes of desperate, adventurous spirits, who saw in this sub-tropical country a paradise. The climate was a joy and all a man had to do when he needed noney was to go to sea and reb a white.

TRAINING FOR LEADERSHIP.

When Henry Morgan reached Jamai When Henry Morgan reached Jamai-en the piracy business had developed to such an extent that it apread out from the sea to the land. Some of the pirate captains, when they or their crews got impatient waiting for a freezure ship would awoop down on a Spanish city and suck it. This sacking of cities seems to have appealed particularly to Morgan as the surest and most re-munerative branch of piracy.

of the could. When the land business wasn't good on the land went to sea and gradually the sheets developed into full-flodged as. Not only did the French and English authorities wink at this say, but they sanctioned it. France of his fellows. Then four or five of them joined him in buying a ship, of England were at war with Spain Sagland were at war with Spain Sagland were at war with Spain.

age and brought soveral prices in to Jamaica. His success was so pronounced that Manevelt, who at that particular time had great reputation as a pirate chief, and who was organizing an expedition, offered to make him vice admiral if he would join him. Morgan accepted, and with a feet of 15 vensels and 500 fighting men Mansvet swooped down on and captured St. Catherine, Costa Rice. It was Manavelt's plan to hold this place as a base from which he could ravage the Mexican and Caribbean coast and prey upon the rich freight that came across the Isthmos. Leaving a force to hold St Catherine, Manavelt returned to Jamaica and proposed to the British governor to send recruits to garrison the fort. The governor refused, but after Manavelt ist he secretly sent the troops When they got there, however, the Spanish had recaptured the fort Manavelt manawhile, had died suddenly and the whole expedition was a failure, the whole expedition was a failure. The scheme of Manavelt appealed strongly to Morgan, however, and he hald a plan before the merchants of Virinid a plan before the merchants of Virginia and New England to go back to St. Catherine, recapture the town and hold it if the merchants would equip several ships and supply several hundred men. The merchants requised.

With no spoils from the Costa Rica expedition, the pirales were in a desperate position. They had to do something, and Morgan, as the new leader, was eager that it should be an undertaking that would bring to him not only profit, but fame. He got together a fleet of 12 vessels with 700 men. To his captains he proposed an attack upon Havana, but they protested that it was captains he proposed an attack upon Havana, but they protested that it was

foolbardy.

Havana at that time had 10,000 fam-lies and was strongly fortified. It was not only the largest city in the western not only the largest city in the hemisphere, but the richest.

FIRST BIG EXPEDITION.

Morgan was too insecure in his leader ship to overrule his captains, so be compromised by agreeing to attack Puerto del Principe. This town was some distance from the sea and had never been bothered by pirates, so it was reasonable to expect that it would be surprised without trouble. But there was a Spaniard among the pirate band, and when the fleet nearest the landing place he swam ashere in the night and surprising the city Morgan and his men had a four-hour battle before they overpowered the inhabitants. Once the victory was won, Morgan herded all the men had a four-hour battle before they overpowered the inhabitants. Once the victory was won, Morgan herded all the men, women and children and also all the negro slaves in the churches, while his men busied themselves locating the city. They did not get as much as they expected, for the residents had received the warning in time to hide most of their valuables. To make the people confess where their riches were secreted Morgan subjected them to all sorts of torments. Searching parties, too, were sent through the country about for plunder and provisions. No water or food was allowed to the suffering wreiches cooped up in the churches, Morgan swearing he would let them all die of starvation and thirst unless enough money was raised to ranson the city. When most of the people in the churches had perished Morgan heard a body of troops was en route from Santa Jago to relieve the city. His food being short and there being no prospect of more plunder, he agreed to leave the unhappy city if he revisived 500 bockes. These were furnished and he departed.

Morgan had a contempt for the Spaniaria as a soldier and on his next expedition, which was against Puerto Beilo, Costa Rica, the strongest place held by Spain in America except Hayans and Carthagens, he had only nine boats and 450 men. Two casties, almost impregnable and garrisoned by 300 men, commanded the entrance to the harber. To attack this place from the front would be folly, so Morgan effecting a landing some distance away, matched his room overland and make a night attack. So negligent were the Spanlards that the sentined san captured without the alarm being given. The castle was surrendered after a short struggle and then Morgan to terrorize the troops in the other castle, shut up all the officers and soldiers in one room and biew up the great building.

and soldiers in one the great building.

MONES AND NUNS AS SHIELDS. Paying no attention for the time being to the other coastle, into which the governor had gathered all the fighting torce of the city. Morgan turned loose a part of his men to pillage. Another force he sent to the monastery and convent. He herded all the nuns and moreks together and after all the planter had been gathered from the houses he formed the religious men and women into companies. He had been mad a women into companies. houses he formed the religious menand women into companies. He has
indices made and these he forced the
monks and suns to carry and place
sgainst the wails of the fort so the
pirates could climb them. With the
religious men and women leading the
way and setting as a shield the pirates
propared to attack the second castle.
The nums shricked to the governor,
logging him to surrender and save
their lives, and the ments affect their
appeals and Lamentations, but the
governor legging God's forgiveness
ordered his men to shoot. Many of the
nums and monks were killed, but seme,
presided in the back by the knives of the
pirates, reached the fort and put up pirates, reached the fort and put up their indeers. When the pirates gained the walls the defenders threw down their arms, all but the brave governor.

He died fighting.

The struggle over, the pirates gave themselves up to the most horrible demanderies. Next came the torturing of the prisoners to make thom reveal where things were hidden. For 15 days Morgan held the city prostrate. Then he determined to depart. The place was unhealthy and some of his men were down with faver. Before he would go be determined to demand a fitting ranson, so he sent two messengers over the mountains to Parama to demand.

brought back word that the governor of Panuma was sending an army to releave Puerto Bello. Instead of seeking safety in flight, Morgan set out at once to meet the advancing force. He struck the advance guard and defented it. Thereupon the guarders set word. it. Thereupon the governor sent word to him to evacuate Paerto Bello at once or he could expect no quarter. Morgan fold him the castles gould be held until the 100,000 pieces of eight were paid, and if the ranson was not paid promptly the city would be destroyed. The sendy strategies and the sendy strategies are sentenced. paid promptly the city would be de-stroyed. The sorely stricken people, de-spairing of getting rid of the monety in addition to the ramsom Morgan got 250,000 pieces of eight and silks and oth-or merchandise worth a great sum. The

governor of Panarua was my astorilehed at Morgan's success that he asked for a pattern of the arms the pirate used Morgan sent a nistol and a few bullets, and said if the governor would keep them one year Morgan would go to Panama and take them away.

ATTACK AT MABACAIBO.

Londed with booty the pirates re-urned to Jammica. For a few weeks here was a riot of dissipation there, and then their nundreds of thousands of dollars of plunder were gone and they had to consider new schemes. By big English ship of 26 guns in the fleet. There was another, a French one, of equal size. The French pirates were suspictous of the English, who made up the bulk of Morgan's force, and when Morgan taylied them to join they refused. Morgan expressed sorrow and invited the leaders of the French party aboard his vessel for a basquet. When he got them in his cabin he made all of them prisoners and then he seized the French craft. A few days later there was a terrific explosion. The hoat was blown to pieces and 350 English pirates, logether with the French prisoners in

the hold, were killed.

As luck would have it Morgan was not aboard. The disaster did not disturb him and be proceeded to push his plans for the campaign just as if nothing had happened. He expected to plans for the campaign just as it nothing had happened. He expected to start with 15 ships, but seven did not arrive in time, so he sailed with eight. His deathnation was Maracatho. The city is on a lake and there was a fort at the mouth of the harbor. Much to Morgan's surprise the Spaniards, after a brief engagement, abandoned this fort and he was able to take his fleet into the lake. He found the city deserted and little plunder left behind furious with anger, he ransacked the country round for fagitives. Thirty were brought in the first day. Some of these he crucilled to make them disclose the retreat of the people. Others were burned helwess the flag flaming pain leaves applied to their bodies. Matches were burned helwess the flag and took of others. These were but a few of the atrocities committed. Each day as new virilins were brought in new herrors were reserted to Othe day has new herrors were provided to the property in new herrors were reserted to Othe day has new herrors were provided to Othe day has new herrors were provided to Othe day here. of the atrocities committed. Each day as new virilins were brought in new horrors were resorted to. One day three weeks after his arrival a slave under torture offered to conduct Morgan to a river off the lake where the riches of Maracaibo were secreted and also to another point where the woman of Maracaibo and Gibraitar, an inland town, were hidden. Morgan sent 200 men after the plander and went himself with 250 to attack Gibraitar. He was gone 12 days on this trip and got a little plander but falled to capture any women or bring on an engagement with the people of Gibraitar, they then ing to the mountains for safety. Designed with the people of Gibraliar, they flee-ing to the mountains for safety. Des-gusted and enraged, he returned to Marneaibe and then was startled to find that three Spanish warships tad-arrived in his absence. They blocked the mouth of the lake, and the admiras, Den Alonso del Campo, had restored the fort and garrisoned it.

MORGAN'S STRATAGEM. Any other man than Morgan might have considered the game ended, but he did not. With magnificent effrontery he sent a persuptory demand to the admiral for a ranson for Maracatto. If it was not paid he threatened to burn every building in the city.

The admiral was so impressed by the audacity of Morgan that white he refused to agree to mason the city he offered it the pivales surrendered all their plunder and prisoners he would allow them to leave without molesta-

tion.

Morgan did not believe in giving up anything. Putting his eight ships in order for departure he prenared to fight his way out. But he soon saw it was impossible to get through the narrow channel so long as the fort's guns commanded the harhor. Unable to cope with the fort from the wateraids he resorted to a stratagem. In the daylight he disembarked most of his men and arranged there as if to attack the fort at night in the rear. Admiral Dri Campe promptly shifted the fort's guns from the harbor side to the land side.

100,000 pieces of eight (the Spanish dol-lar) or he would burn the city. Punama tack that night, but just at dawn he was deeply concerned in Puerto Bello's started down the channel with a fireboat leading the way. The Spanish vessels were at anchor. Before the realized the danger the great ship o the admiral was ablaze. The second ship was sunk by its commander to prevent it from being captured. The hird had no opportunity to escape one so surrendered. In the ship that was sunk there was a great amount of plats and 40,000 pleces@r eight. Morgan go he would burn the city, he said. residents, hopeless, and knowing other way to get rid of the terrible mand his savage band, paid the money.

THE PIRATE ARMADA.

After this exploit nothing seemed to big for Morgan. When his men, after a frightful orgy in Jamulca, were eager for another expedition, he promised them the greatest one the gulf ever had known. He sent word to all the pirate centers in the West Indies for the buccaneers to gather, and in response to his summons the higgest fleel of pirate craft that ever assembled under one captain was placed under his command. When he sailed a way it was at the head of \$7 vessels and with \$2.000 fighting men, exclusive of sailors and boys. The pirate was too important a person by that time to do common sailor work. It was on Dec. 18, 1650, that Morgan left the west shore of Cuba with his armada. Within a week he was at St. Catherine, the place he After this exploit nothing seemed to he was at St. Catherine, the place he had visited with Mansveit years before. It was plain to his subordinates then what the master pirate had in view. He planned to put into execution the great scheme of the man be had served under, and incidentally to suck Panama. But Morgan found that he had more on his hands than he harming. ma But Morgan found that is more on his hands than he barguined for. The Spaniards had improved the fortifications of St. Catherine decidedly fortifications of St. Catherine decidedly. since Morgan's previous visit. There now were nine forts and the garrison was ample, even if many of the defenders were convicts from Spain's

various colonies.

Morgan attacked vigorously, but made little progress, and in fact, was in a desperate way until he resorted to his old game of bluff. Sending a flag of truce into the principal fort, he demanded its surrender. Much to his surprise the ogvernor agreed, but stipulated that in order to save his face it would be necessary for the pirates of the progress of the process of the pro to renew the attack, but without bul-lets. He sent some of his lieutenants to be held as hostages to insure good faith on his part. Morgan carried out his part of the compact, and all nine forts were surrendered, together with

30,000 pounds of powder and an im-mense number of guns.

Morgan at once sent his vice ad-Morgan at once sent his vice ad-miral, Brodely, to attack the fort at the mouth of the Chagres river, and so clear the way to Panama. But again the pirates had more on their hands than they expected. The Chagres fort was defended so validantly that it might never have been generated but it had was defended so valiantly that it might never have been deplured had it not been for pirates' luck. One of the backness had been weunded in the back by an arrow, the dart coming out of his side. He pulled the arrow out, and then, wrapping a bit of cotton around it, he put if in his musiet and shot it back to the fort. The extens was ignited by the powder, and the arrow, falling on the pain-thatched roof of one of the buildings within the fort, set it after. The bluze arrow had not got to one of the was an explosion that wrecked a part was in explosion that wrecked a part of the fort. Even after that the defenders fought heroladly. When the pirates finally captured the fort only 30 of the garrison of 31s were living. The pirates lost 170 killed and wounded.

ON TO PANAMA.

ON TO PANAMA.

With the garrisoning of St. Catherine and Chagres and the loss by death, wounds and disease, Morgan's force was reduced to 1.700 when he set out from Chagres, early to January, 1871, for Panama. That march across the latimus was one of the most remarks able in history. The path the pirates had to follow had been stripped by the Spaniards and the Indians of everything in the way of foodstuff. Day after day the pirates toiled along maddened by hunger, but unable to find grain or meal, Several times the men were on the point of mutiny. They became so reduced that they are leather hags they found in a storehouse in the mountain side. For six days they were without any food whetever. After height of such suffering as they never had known before and after being so reduced in bodly strength that a comparatively small holy of froops might have overcome them, they came within sight of the Pacific. What was more important to them they also came in eight of a valle; where tattle were graving. They never to satisfy their heage.

It their them they advanced.

It took them two days to recruit their strength. Then they advanced toward Panama. The penyie had ample warning of their approach, and it was Campo promptly shifted the fort's gins | warning of their approach, and it was from the harbor side to the land side supposed the garrison of 400 cavalry.

This was something unique in war-fure. Morgan arranged his cutthreats in regular battle formation, and taking position near the city awaited the at-tack of the Spaniards. The bulls provd to be like becmerangs. From the milets of the pirates they turned and lashed into the ranks of the Spanisrd scattering cavairy and infantry alike. The pirates followed up this advantage but it was only after three hours fighting that the Syaniards retired defeated, leaving 600 dead and wounded on the field. The pirate loss was heavy.

Puranta at that time had 5,000 fine residences, seven monasteries, two cartinedrais, one convent, one hospital. 200 warehouses and a lot of handsome public buildings. To introduce the pecule Morgan at once set fire to the larger buildings. The tire burned for four weeks. Immediately after setting the principal buildings after he sent looting parties through the city. Had these men paid strict attention to the duties to which they were assigned a rich treasure would have fallen into their hands, but they gave themselves us to debaucheries, and before they up to debaucheries, and before the turned their attention to looting again the king's plate and the sewels are wealth of the richest men in Panama together with a vast amount of gold legats and the gold and valuable ormaloaded on a galleon, in which also sailed the women of the convent.

For three weeks Morgan practised on the unfortunate people of Pannana all the inhumanities, all the recrible crimes he had visited before upon the people of the other cities he had sacked; then, when some of his men threatened to multipy and sail the Pacific in search of the transfer. ific in search of the treasure ship gathered up all his plunder and, with about 600 prisoners, mostly women, he left what had been Pansma and started back for Chagres. The only way to recover the prisoners was hy ranson. Some were ransoned, but not many

KNIGHTEGO.

there were open charges that the mass-ter pirate had robbed his fellows. Acording to the plrate code there is no higher crime. So grave did the situa-tion become that when Morgan reached Chagres he did not tarry long, of the acmada straggled back neroes the gulf within the next few months, come of the vessels halting at unpretected towns along the seaconst to

ous blow to Spain. For a time it par-sized Spanish trade and commerce along the Pacific coast. Morgan, who went from Jamaica to London, was re-ceived as a hero and was knighted by King Charles. He did not remain in England long, but was back in the England long, but was back in the guif soon again. His wonderful suc-cess had filled him with ambition to climb to a height never before reached by a picate. He dreamed of winning by a picate. He dreamed of winning Cuba from the Spaniards and commanding the whole of the gulf and of making himself emperor of the West Indies. For his old man would not trust him after the division of the bot of Panama, and when, finding that piracy was waning, owing to peace between England and Spain, he became deputy governor of Jamasica, he took a fiendish delight in hanging, hastinatoing and visiting the most exercicating punishments upon such pirates as came before him for trial. Terrible some before him for trial. land. One has him bound to a rock in the Carribean sea and his eyes plucked out by vultures while the tide rose to engulf him.

Another and probably a better authority has him dying at a good old.

age peacefully in bed.
RICHARD SPILLANE.

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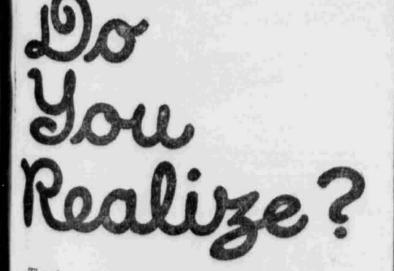
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