EROES OF (Written for the Descret News by Al bert Payson Terhune.)

PRINCE RUPERT-Original "Swashbuckler."

RINCE RUPERT of Bavaria-swashbuckler, "human sword blade," scientist, inventor, military genius and man of foolhardy, reckless heroism-was the original who served as model for half the romantic historical novels in existence. He was winning battles at an age when most boys are in high school. Inclientally, he is the brightest, most daring, most picturesque figure in one of the gloomiest pages of English history

To understand his career a short description of the affairs of England at that time is necessary. Queen Elizabeth had died unmarried in 1803 and had been succeeded by her cousin, King James VI of Scotland, who, under the litle of James L of England, united the English and Scotch crowns. He was a cold, scholarly, unsympathetic man who did little for his country. On his death his son. Charles I, became king. Charles was fickle, untruthful, selfish, unjust, and had scant thought for his subjects's welfare. Formerly this sort of king might have reigned in security, but now the English peois were beginning to think for themselves. They would no longer submit to yranny, and their representatives in parliament made this fact clear to charles. Charles believed in the divine right of kings to do as they chose, Partiament declared the divine right of the people to freedom and justice. Unjust taxes and ignoring of popular rights at last brought civil war. charles left London, set up his standard at Nottingham and declared war n parliament. It was-broadly speaking-a conflict between the nobility and the plain people. Charles' adherents were known as Royalists or Cavallers. Parllament's adherents (from their cropped hair and Puritan principles) were nicknamed "roundheads."

At first the better equipped Royalists were everywhere successful. Then puritan officer, Oliver Cromwell, raised a body of picked men known as "ronsides" and won with them battle after battle, until at last Charles was utterly crushed and was forced to fly for refuge to his father's people, the Scotch. The Scottish lords promptly sold him to parliament, and he was tried and beheaded. A "Commonwealth" then was formed, for people had had enough of kings. Cromwell soon forced his way to the head of the Commonwealth and became "Lord 'Protector" of England, ruling as absolutely as any monarch. Meantime the beheaded king's eldest son, Prince Charles, had fied to Ireland and Scotland, where he found many sympathizers and threatened to win back his father's throne. Cromwell invaded Ireland and Scotland, and in the former country committed barbarous cruelties by way of punishment for the Irish loyalty to the dead king's son. Yet in England itself his rule, if stern, was just.

prince Rupert of Bavaria was the nephew of Charles I. At 16 he was sircudy famous as a soldier and a student. His reckless bravery in battle, his charm of manner and his skill as a leader won for him a world-wide reputation in Continental wars. In 1642, when the war between Charles and parliament broke out, Rupert, who was only 22, hurrled to England and offered his services to his uncle. Charles made him a general of cavairy, and he at once turned the full force of his courage and bewilderingly rapid military tactics on the Roundheads. With his cavalry he was here, there and everywhere, striking lightning blows where they were least expected, hurling back an advancing parliamentary army by day and pursuing its retreating regiments by night. Tireless, relentless, dazzlingly reckless, this 22-year-old youth became the scourge and dread of the whole parliamentary host. He would fight or pursue for 24 hours on a stretch without weariness or even prudence, giving the foe no chance to recover from the first attack. And victory followed him almost everywhere.

Honors were showered upon him by the king. When only 24 he was made Duke of Cumberland and President of Wales. At the great battle of Marston Moor he drove parliament's Scotch regiments before him like chaff, and was only checked by the Ironsides themselves. Often he seemed hemmed in by a superior force, but always fought his way out to safety. In 1645, when he saw that the king's cause was hopeless, he wisely advised Charles to make a compromise with parliament. But Rupert's enemies at court persuaded the king to disregard the young hero's counsel (and thus to throw away the unlucky monarch's one chance of restoration). These enemies, envious of Rupert's fame, then took new steps to ruin him. He was sent to hold the town of Bristol. It was attacked by a large parliamentary army, and, after a heroic defense of three weeks, Rupert was forced to evacuate the place. Urged by the young man's enemics, the king wrote to Rupert from Oxford, depriving him of his rank and office, dismissing him from the army and ordering him to look for a living somewhere across the sea.

Furlous at this insult, Rupert mounted his fleetest horse and started at full speed for Oxford. An army of the enemy lay encamped between him and his destination. He fought his way through and rushed into Charles' presence, where he angrily rebuked his uncle's injustice and demanded a trial and a passport out of the country. A military council triumphantly acquitted him, and the king once more became reconciled to the bravest of his generals. But soon after Rupert was captured by the Roundheads and sent to France. There on high favor under the French king, who made him a marshal. He command of an English fleet and harried the British coast, crippling



"THE HALF MOON."

Replica of Henry Hudson's boat in which he sailed up the Hudson river 300 years ago. The Half Moon is about 74 feet long by 17 feet wide-a midget compared to present day occun liners.

trade, looting parliamentary cities and destroying parliamentary shipping. He was cornered by a powerful fleet in a Portuguese harbor, but fought his way out and continued to duplicate at sea the fame he had won on land. Returning to Paris, he devoted himself to science, improving gunpowder and, it is said, inventing the process of mezzotint engraving.

In 1660 he went back to England, and soon after he helped defeat a Dutch fleet which menaced that country. At the age of 50 he was known as the best tennis player in Great Britain, and in sports, in court and in war held preeminent sway over all competitors. The model of all adventurous youths, Rupert continued his meteoric career until 1682, when he died at the age of 63, leaving a name for brilliancy and daring achievement that has perhaps never been surpassed.

Some Odd Facts About The World's Drug Supply

ASCARA is made from the and large quantities are grown in bark of a tree. This tree grows

on the Pacific slope of North America, and of late years the medicine known as cascara sagrada has become so popular that it takes 1,000,000 pounds of bark to supply the yearly demand, and the tree itself will, before very many years have passed, become extinct-at least. in its wild state.

in its wild state, Seventeen years ago seed of this tree were planted in Kew Gardens, England, which is about the same character of climate as can be found in many parts of the United States and they are now fine young twenty-foot trees, flourishing in the open air

Why, then, should we not grow our own cascara? Since the bark can be found in many parts of the United States, the speculation ought to be a paying one. The business of medicine farmin-is a very big one, for it is calculated that the world at large swallows over

\$200,000,000 worth of medicine every Ask a doctor what are the most valuable drugs in existence. He will probably tell you opium and quinine. Opium, as we all know, is the juice of a poppy, and the growing of this poppy is one of the world's greatest industries. There is a tract on the Ganges, 600 miles by 200, of which the chief farming industry is the growth of opium. China produces 250,000,000 pounds of opium yearly

Turkey, Egypt and Persia. The seed vessel of the opium is as big as a hen's egg. In India the plant, is sown in November and the harves-is ready in March. The juice is got by scratching the seed heads. This is all done by hand labor and invariably in the afternoon. Some only pour pours a in the afternoon. Some opium popp still grown in England. The crop i year was twenty acres.

Still grown in England year was twenty acres. The cinchona tree is a native of South America, where it grows in the mountains at a height of from 5,000 feet to 5,000 feet. The first living seed-feet to show their appearance in Europe lings made their appearance in Europe only half a century ago, but already quinine is grown wherever the climate will suit it. There are big plantations will suit it. There are big plantations up in the Nilgiri hills, in Sikkim, in British Burma and in Ceylon. In the latter island there are dozens of planters who make from \$10,000 to \$25,000 a year out of the cinchona

trees. Third only in value after optum and quinine comes that good old fashion-ed remedy, castor oil. The castor bean is a native of India. The United State-produces most of the coarser kind of oil, while all the finest now comes from Italy.

from Italy. Common castor oll is of an ugly greenish tinge and has to be allowed to stand in the sun to bleach; but the Italian article is beautifully clear when first cold drawn. Cold drawn ioil is the best. It is got by crushing the fresh seeds between steel rollers. The castor oil plant can be grown in England, but there it is an annual In southern Italy it becomes a tree 20 feet high and strong enough for a child to climb up into it. About \$60 an acre is the profit from a well managed castor bean plantation. The rhubarb of medicine is a very different plant from that of which



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Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. B. Halstead Scott, of Chicago, Ills., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria often for infants during my practice, and find it very satisfactory." Dr. William Belmont, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place."

Dr. J. H. Taft, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent."

Dr. R. J. Hamlen, of Detroit, Mich., says: "I prescribe your Castoria extensively, as I have never found anything to equal it for children's troubles. I am aware that there are imitations in the field, but I alway: see that my patients get Fletcher's."

Dr. Wm. J McCrann, of Omaha, Neb., says: "As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine, and asido from my own family experience I have in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."

Dr. J. R. Clausen, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "The name that your Ca:toria has made for itself in the tens of thousands of homes blessed by the presence of children, scarcely needs to be supplemented by the endorsament of the medical profession, but I, for one, most heartily endorse it and believe it an excellent remedy."

Dr. R. M. Ward, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Physicians generally do not prescribe proprietary preparations, but in the case of Castoria my experience, like that of many other physicians, has taught me to make an erception. I prescribe your Castoria in my practice because I have found it to be a thoroughly reliable remedy for children's complaints. Any physician who has raised a family, as I have, will join me in heartlest recommendation of Castoria."

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we are now eating the stalks in the form of rhubarb tart. It is smaller with round leaves and it is the root, with round leaves and it is the root, not the stalk, which is valuable. At one time most of the rhubarb root came from Asia Minor. Now it is being grown in other localities. Most of us who have passed the age of thirty have active recollections o; hideous hot doses of sena and salts— a whole cupful at a darft. Senna is supplied to the world by Egypt and India. It is the leaf of a sort of cassia which is easily grown. It is one of the which is easily grown. It is one of the least paying of medicines and is now rapidly falling out of favor.

URUGUAYAN TABLE FRUIT.

The Guayba Suggested for Growing on American Soil.

The Guayba Suggested for Growing on American Soil. Growing plentifully in all parts of Uruguay, Consul Frederick W. Goding, of Montevideo, says, is a plant locally valled "guayba" (Fredoa sellowiana), which he thinks might be grown in the United States and which he describes: In a general way the plant resembles a cactus. The bright red flowers form at the edge of the thick, fleshy leaves, at the base of which flowers the fruit is formed. The fruit resembles and is about the size of a fig, some bging round and others olive shaped, green, red, or blue in color, and covered with fine, sharp, igritating nettles which dis-appear under cultivation. The outer skin of the fruit is similar to that of the fig, but firmer. The interior is filed with a most iusclous red, white, or blue sweet pulp, the flavor resembling that of a fresh apple. The plant grows well, but must be pro-tected from violent winds. Plants three and one-half feet high sell for 73 gents each, the seeds about 35 cents per ounce, postage extra. Were this delicious fruit introduced into the United States it would be a valuable addition to the list of table fruit in question is now being tested near Loos Angeles, Cal. It is of a tropical nature, enduring only small degrees of frost, similar to the guaya, and could also probably be suc-cessfully grown in southern Florida, Porto Rico, Hawail and the Philippines).

cessfully grown in southern Florida, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines).

"SINGULAR INNOCENCE."

The New York World, in an editorial showing thorough knowledge of the evidence introduced at the trial of Patrick Calhoun, thus sums up its opinion of the case:

"Although the jury disagreed in the case of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads of San Francisco, a courageous attempt was made to reach one really responsible man. "There is not a shadow of doubt that

the supervisors were brided to vote a permit to the street railway company to substitute the trolley system for the cable lines after the 1906 carthquake. They have confessed their guilt and named the sums that each received. One after another they have sworn to One after another they have sworn to the facts, taken the witness-stand in several trolley trials and retold the details of the corrupt bargain over and over again. "The trial of President Calhoun, how-

ever, turned only on the offer of a bribe of \$4,000 to one supervisor, Fred P. Nicholas, who admits having ac-cepted it for his vote in favor of Calcepted it for his vote in favor of Cal-houn's company. The lump sum of money involved has been traced from New York to the San Francisco mint, from the mint in three installments on President Calhoun's signed orders to President Calhoun's attorney, from Ruef to the supervisors within a few days following the final passage of the trolley bermit. And curiously in his trolley permit. And, curiously, in his

attorney who the mint, or Ruef, from whom super visors received a similar sum for dis-tribution among themselves. "If President Calhoun was ignorant

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of the disposal of this large sum of money and of the reasons for the supervisors suddenly approving his company's plans he is a singularly in-nocent sort of a corporation manager."

CURED HAY FEVER AND SUM-MER COLD.

A. S. Nusbaum, Batesville, Indiana, writes: "Last year I suffered for three months with a summer cold so dis-tressing that it interfered with my business. I had many of the symp-toms of hay fever, and a doctor's pre-scription did not reach my case, and I took several medicines which seem-ed only to aggravate it. Fortunately



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