DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1901.



Brigham Young Academy Exploring Expedition in Nicaragua's Capital,

Prettjest of All the Southern Republics-Grand Mountain Ranges and Active Volcances-Its Great Lakes and Salubrious Climate-Boundless Agricultural Resources-Inducements to Settlers.

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which the boys were camped when Mr. Kienke and I met then on our return from Tegueigalpa is worthy of notice. It contains about 20,000 acres of land, two thousand head of milk

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HE haclenda San Bernardo at | cept to brush occasionally with her hands. The gnats bother us worse than the mosquitoes, for they make no noise in flying, and are so small that their presence is known only when they bite. Their bite, too, is more severe than that of the mosquito, and will often itch for a week.

cows, five thousand head of other stock, besides horses and mules. part He Its greatest product is cheese, of which it makes about three hundred pounds daily. Two kinds are made, whole

cheese from the cream and milk and skim milk cheese. The former of course brings the higher price. A great amount of salt is also manufactured from the ocean near by, and ready sale is found for it inland, and at the smaller hacien-

das near by, The yield of cheese and the number of milk cans are altogether out of proportion as measured by our standard. but the cows in this country give but little milk at best, and half of what they give must go to the calf. As a rule they are milked once a day, but some, we noticed, are milked both morning

and evening. From the Mexican line as far south as we have traveled, we have found in-terior stock, with few exceptions. But little is done to improve the breed, as the owners seem to be content with what they have. The stock has bla what they have. The stock has bir horns and small bodies. The cows look like steers. At home such stock would not pay for the keeping, but here where there is no winter and there is plenty of grass, the keeping is practically nothing. Occasionally we find a haclenda owner with modern ideas about stock, and invariably he has some im-

ported breeds, the short horn, and Here-fords being the usual choice. The owner of San Bernardo, Senor Tsaac Montelegre, is also owner of two other haciendas, both situated in Nic-aragua. He is a man of 50, sparsely built, with red hair and a decidedly homely face, but possessed of a business capacity that pleases one. Two of his haclendas came to him from his father, one he made. All are produc-ing cheese; one produces both butter and cheese. He was very kind to our party, giving us all we could use of the products of the ranch in cheese, milk and meat, and would not take any compensation when I am pleased to be in a posttion to aid you gentlemen in your great enterprise. I only wish that I could do I wish you a pleasant and a ful trip." His English was much successful trip." His English was much better than our Spanish, so with him

we used our native tongue. Saturday night we reached the hack-enda Salaja, still in Honduras, but near the Nicaraguan line, and pitched

It must be understood in speaking of pests that the flea is always with us. We have now come to regard him as a and portion of the expedition, bites only when he needs axe to grind to eat, and eats only three or four times a day. At first we spent much time in trying to get rid of him, but when the road-ticks, the gnats and the mosquitoes came, our opinion of the flea changed for the better.

NOW IN NICARAGUA.

On Monday, June 3rd, at 8:30 a. m. we crossed the line into Nicaragua and after traveling through a pleasant country for three hours came to a large hacienda called Las Mesas, where we nooned. It is owned by a family

named Balladares Carcache, and is the largest stock hacienda we have seen since we left Mrs. Hurst's Bavicoroa ranch in the Sierra Madres. Dr. Yulio Castro, a physician in Leon, and a member of the family by marriage, was at the hacienda on business, at the time of our visit, and in the absence of the other members, he kindly invited us to stay for dinner.

The house is situated on a hill and commands a view which for beauty is seldom equaled. To the east for tea miles is a beautiful rolling valley, where. North and west are the mounin the distance. To the south a level plane stretched out twenty miles to the range of volcances, of which Chinandega is the most prominent peak. There are green trees and grass everywhere. North and west are the moun-tains and hills of Honduras, over which ve have lately traveled. This haciendi has ten caserias or ranches, which milk six thousand head of cows, Butter and cheese are its main products, the butter finding a ready market in Leon at a dollar a pound. The butter we had for dinner was as good, though not so hard, as our ranch butter at home, while the cheese is equal to the best we have seen south of Mexico.

For three days we traveled over land owned or controlled by the owners or Las Mesas, and both for grazing or for agriculture the land is equal to the best. Their estate extends for forty miles in length and is almost as broad as long.

Wednesday evening we met a nev The principal volcano is still active, Mometombo, and sends forth a volume obstacle. On account of the recent heavy rains one of the small streams which forms the Negro river was far of smoke that can be seen for a long distance, like a cloud constantly rising beyond the fording point, and from a large creek was swollen to a rushing from its summit. river. We could not cross, so in a deserted house near by we made camp for the night, and discussed the situa-tion. We knew that during the wetter months of the rainy season all travel along this road was suspended on ac-count of high water. We were told, too, that at times the rivers overflow their banks and form one continuous stream ten miles wide, and wo be to strain ten innes whee, and wo de to any belated traveler who happens to get in the flood. We were surprised, too, to see water coming from some-where, we did not know where at the time, and flooding the road a mile or two back, but we did not suspect for a two back, but we did not suspect for a moment that already the rising of the waters had begun. As it was late, noth-ing could be done that night, so we de-cided to await developments. The flood might be past by morning, or some one might come with a canoe and thus our troubles be ended. But when morning came the river had risen rather than fallen, and as it had rained again in the night all hope of a speedy fall was abandoned. We determined to make a raft, but could find no timber suitable. finally in our search we found where large trees on either bank leaned out-ward, and on the lower limbs of these we could lay poles, thus forming a bridge. This was decided upon, and bridge. soon all were at work getting poles. clearing brush and unnecessary limbs away. By ten o'clock the bridge was finished. No one but an expert or a tight-rope dancer could walk it, and ence we had considerable trouble getting our things across, but by 11 'clock all were across, including the horses, which swam across the ford be-And luckily we met with no worse OW. accident than the loss of a saddle pad: though the silp of a foot, or the break

WE'RE TO MAKE WILLIAM A YACHT.



VALUABLE WOODS.

of all the Central American republics. The valuable woods are abundant in A look at the map shows that Nicara-gua is shaped like a triangle with Its the extensive forests of the Atlantic coast, though considerable work is bebase on the Caribbean sea. It contains about 70,000 square miles of land, and ing done in gathering them. Among the most valuable trees are the mahogany, had at the last census, 369,000 inhabithe cedar, the ceiba, or wild cotton tree, and the guanacaste. These are all imtants. It is easily seen that much of the land is uninhabited. Two ranges of mense trees, and form the giants of the forest. The celba and guanacaste are wide spreading and are much used for mountains extend through the republic from northwest to southeast, thus forming a basin in which is located the thus shade. It is not unfrequent that we see great lakes. The rivers on the Pacific slope are short and inconsiderable with the guanacaste shading a half acre of land with its wide spreading branches. But the list of good lumber trees is althe exception of the Rio Negro, which most endless, and no doubt, when rail-roads penetrate these great forests, the drains a larger country and empties into the Gulf of Fonseen. The rivers on the Atlantic coast are somewhat larger, and some of them, especially the Rio lumber business will be among the principal industries. Grande, is navigable for some distance. San Juan del Sur is the most important

INDUCEMENTS TO SETTLERS.

There is much good public land in this republic, especially on the Atlan-tic side, much that is good for agriculcause it will be utilized as a part of the ture is well as for stock raising, and to bona fide settlers these lands can be had for little or nothing. The govern-ment offers free of charge over two hundred acres to all who will make Nicaragua their home. There are also large tracts of land that can be pur-Utah lake, being 32 miles long by 16 miles wide. These are beautiful

GETS THE BEARS DRUNK. And Then the Wily Doctor Calmly

Saunters Out and Shoots Them.

A few days ago Otis Harper of Menminee, told the Sentinel a story of two

are a little salt. The waters of some are said to be medicinal, especially for all kinds of skin diseases. trappers. One of the finest bass fishing grounds in Wisconsin is found in Post Lake. This fact was one of the reasons that nduced an old physician to pull down his deaconship and settle on the west-ern bank of the lake. But, ardent fisherman though he may be, the old doctor finds still greater delight in trapping It is a beautiful cone bears, of which there are plenty in that





world. It is a perfect place of refuge, quite out of reach of inquisitive and bothersome reporters and people with an

the river, and getting out would have 1 on the investment made. The cattle | chased cheap. The American consult

city, we came in two and a half days to Managua, the capital. The latter is located on lake Managua. Here we met the American consul, Mr. Donaldson, and with him called on the minister of foreign affairs, from whom we obtained thorities of the republic, requesting them to render us such aid as we may need to prosecute our studies and re-

but will stop over a day by invitation of the consel at his summer resort near Santa Caterina, where Prof. Fairbanks will make sketches of scenes on the lakes.

Salt Rheum show impure blood.

our tents in an open place near the house. The mandador, the person in charge under the owner, was not at home when we arrived, but on returning next morning, he came direct to our tents, having heard already who we were, and asked us if he could do any-thing for us. "We have plenty of milk, and the men are now killing a beef, and welcome to all you wish of you are welco both," he said.

GNATS AND MOSQUITOS.

But for two things our stay would have been pleasant. These two things have been the pest of our life and the lives of our animals for the last two weeks. I refer to mosquitoes and gnats. Up to the rainy season we had ticks with an occasional scorpion or centipede thrown in; but from the rainy season, until we reached the dry lands of Nicaragua, the mosquitoes and gnats have shown us how miserable life can be made. Before we reached Hon-duras from El Salvador they began their work, and with the advance of the season they grew alike in numbers and boldness. Unlike the civilized mosquitoes of the north, these do not retire when day comes; and neither do the gnats retire when night comes. In the gnats retire when high comes. In traveling through some of the dense forests, our horses would be almost covered, so that they became unman-ageable, desiring to lie down and roll, or rush into a thick brush to scratch them off. The natives do not seem to be bothered nearly so much as we are. In the midst of one of these forests when it was a question with us whether we could go along or not, we met a native woman with a basket of eggs on her head and a naked child in her

6,100 feet above the surrounding coun-try, with one side washed by the lake Managua. A cut of this volcano is seen on all the stamps. El Viejo, the highest of all, is now extinct. Its altitude is 6,256 feet. Conseguina on the gulf of Fonseca, the first of the Fine of vol-cances, is 300 feet high. This is an important mountain, as forming a land mark for ships at sea. There are several small cones rising directly out of the lakes, forming beautiful little isl-ands. Some of these are inhabited,

GRAND AND BEAUTIFUL

COUNTRY

And now we are fairly in Nicaragua.

n some respects the most interesting

of all the rivers, not alone because it is

the outlet of the great lakes, but be

great ship canal when that passageway

or vessels is made. But the most in-

teresting part is the basin, which com-

which, Nicaragua, is about the size

prises the two great lakes," the larger

of Salt Lake, 90 miles long and 35 wide, while the smaller is a little larger than

sheets of water surrounded by a beautiful country. There are many other

lakes as well, but they are much small-

tinct volcanoes having filled with water

Some of them, it is claimed, have con-

AN ACTIVE VOLCANO.

and many of them are merely ex-

RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES.

The chief industries are agriculture, stock raising and the gathering of precious woods. There is some mining, but as yet this industry is not devel-oped. Coffee is raised in abundance on the higher lands and on the sides of the volcanoes, and there is an Amerl-can colony at Matagalpa engaged exclusively in the coffee business. I learn that they are doing well, and that they like their new home even better than the old. Just now coffee is low in price. It is going through hard times. But the government offers a bounty on all new trees set out and the increase in the area cultivated is steadily going on Bananas are much grown also, for export, and there is no better land for this important industry in Central America than we found on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, Corn and tobacco are also important crops, but not much of these products is exported. cord crop is raised during the wet season and a tobacco crop on the same land during the dry. Sugar from cane is manufactured in abundance, and there are a couple of large plantations equipped with modern machinery. But all of these industries are capable of arms, going along without concern ex- I ing of a pole might have theown us into I great enlargement, and would pay well

locality No one will deny that his method is original.

Despite the fact that he is a tectotaler, from choice and conviction, every now and then the doctor comes to the railroad station near by and pays freight on a few kegs of whisky and molasses. Of what quality, deponent sayeth not. For many miles around he knows every bear runway and dur-ing the season he makes regular visits to them and chuckles to himself he finds a fresh track. That night Master Bruin will suddenly come across a gallon jar half full of molasses, an ill-boding prescription from the doctor Of course, he is too cautious an animal to tackle the foreign substance in the jar at once. He shuffs at it for a while, but finally he tastes and pretty soon the contents of the jar have found a safe lodging place within the innermost re-cesses of his huge carcass. With a deep grunt and a loud smack of satisfaction, Bruin trots cheerfully off, but soon he longs for a safe place in which to lie down and take a nap. The fact of the matter is that he has a little "jag." But he doesn't know it. The next night, to his surprise, he again finds a keg with molasses in it. This time he does not hesitate so long, but drinks down the sweet mixture. The third night gen-erally finishes the business. There is more whisky than molasses in the keg that night and Bruin finds it convenient to lie down on the spot and take a nap Shortly after sunrise the next morn-

ing the doctor wanders down that way and claims his prey. While yet uncon-scious from the effect of the liquor, a rifle ball crashes through Bruin's brains. A few muscular contortions, and all is over so far as he is concerned. His skin will be exchanged by the wily doctor for a \$25 draft, and more than one of them, perchance, may at this moment add charm to some cozy rooms in this city.

A well known sawmill owner, residing near Waukesha, pursues a different method to get his bear meat. In a degree, it tallies with that of "Bill" Os-trader's. This man takes a small beer keg, knocks out one end of it and then drives spikes through the rim, inward,

and pointing toward the center. This constitutes his trap. Filled part. ly with molasses or honey, he places the keg on a runway and the result is in-evitable. The bear scents the bait, forces his head down to the very bot-tom of the keg and licks up the sweet stuff. In doing so the nails do not in-convenience him, but when he has had his fill and attempts to pull his head back, he finds himself in a sorry predicament. As soon as he feels prick of a nail in his neck or behind his ears, he lifts one of his powerful paws and gives the keg a push so as to shove it away and off his head. That very act, however, settles his case. He has only succeeded in driving the nails deeper into his neck and now, almost insane with pain and fright and blinded by the blood that runs into his eyes, he dashes around a circle, vainly trying to get away. Here he will collide with a tree and there he will stumble and fall over a stump, and before long his strength gives away and he sinks down exhausted., Another paroxism of anger and fright follows when he hears the footsteps of the man who has thus trapped him, but the relenitess rifle, swift messenger of death, speedily ends his undeserved or death. his undeserved agony.

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