

Are You Sick or Ailing? Hood's Sarsaparilla has genuine curative powers, peculiarly adapted to restore health and strength in just such a condition as you are up against. It has been doing this for more than a third of a century. Its legions of benefited friends telling of health restored, sufferings ended, are found everywhere. Give it a chance to help you out by getting a bottle today.

Bad Taste

in your mouth removed while you wait—that's true. A Casca-ret taken when the tongue is thick-coated with the nasty squameous feeling in stomach, brings relief. It's easy, natural way to help nature help you.

GOT THE BEST OF THE ELDER

Apt Quotation of Brer Reuben Saved His Mule and at the Same Time Rebuked Sin.

Elder Harris was making another attempt to induce one of the members of his flock to trade horses with him. "Dat pony o' your'n, Brer Reuben," he said, "is jes' what I want, an' my big bay hos is jes' what you want. I kin git over de groun' faster wid de pony, an' you kin haul a bigger load wid de hoss. HED be a good trade fur hofe on us, 'ceptin' dat it'd be a losse better fuh you dan it would fur me. You take do bay and give me de ches'nut sor'l."

"De pony suits me well 'nough, elder," averred Brother Reuben, for the twentieth time. "I don' keer t' make no swap."

"But I jes' nattedly got t' have dat f'ny, Brer Reuben."

"Elder," spoke the other, after a period of profound thought. "I been wantin' t' ast' you a question for a long time."

"Well, what is it?"

"I know 't' one o' de 'postles says 'bout de law ben' done away with, but ain't we still livin' undah de ten commandments?"

"Brer Reuben," solemnly averred Elder Harris, "we ar'."

"Well, one o' dem commandments says we mustn' covet nyc'ars; 't' be long t' our neighbors, an' you're covetin' dat HT' ches'nut sor'l pony o' mine, Brer Harris!"

Then the elder gave it up. Clearly the tenth commandment was against him.—Chicago Tribune.

NOWADAYS.

Jenkins (humorously)—Well, do you or your wife run in the household? Benedict (dearly)—Neither. We live under a provisional government by the cook.

Breaking It Gently. Callahan was stopped on the street by Father Clancy. "Between the two, your reverence, I broke it gently, your reverence."—Lippincott's.

On the Dog. A small West Philadelphia boy may be an author some day. He has just finished his first essay. It is on a dog. "A dog is a animal with four legs, a tale and pants but he never changes them. He wags his tale when he is glad and sits on it when he is sorry. A dog is a useful animal because he bites burglars but he is more trouble than he is worth when he tracks mud on the carpet. A bull dog is the king of beasts."

Get Something Else, Too. "I liked my coffee strong and I drank it strong," says a Pennsylvania woman, telling a good story, "and although I had headaches nearly every day I just would not believe there was any connection between the two. I had weak and heavy spells and palpitation of the heart, too, and although husband told me he thought it was the coffee that made me so poorly, and did not drink it himself for he said it did not agree with him, yet I loved my coffee and thought I just couldn't do without it."

"One day a friend called at my home that was a year ago. I spoke about how well she was looking and she said: "Yes, and I feel well, too. It's because I am drinking Postum in place of ordinary coffee."

"I said, 'What is Postum?' "Then she told me how it was a food-drink and how much better she felt since using it in place of coffee or tea, so I sent to the store and bought a package and when it was made according to directions it was so good I have never bought a pound of coffee since. I began to improve immediately."

"I cannot begin to tell you how much better I feel since using Postum and leaving coffee alone. My health is better than it has been for years and I cannot say enough in praise of this delicious food drink."

Take away the destroyer and put a rebuilder to work and Nature will do the rest. That's what you do when Postum takes coffee's place in your diet. "There's a Reason."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new approach from a healthy tree. It's genuine, true, and full of human interest.

INVASION OF NICARAGUA BY AMERICAN CAPITALISTS

HON. WILLIAM L. MERRY

AMERICAN LEGATION AT MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

shooting, so to speak a few years ago, and being worth a few dozen millions today. They have tried rubber and made a failure, coconut plantations bring forth fruit slowly, pineapples grow large, as do grapefruit and oranges, but they ripen so quickly and the import duty is so heavy that exportation under present conditions is hardly to be considered. Rice does fairly well, while coffee on the west coast reaches a high grade of perfection. The coffee, diplomatic and other officials assert, is the finest in the world. The chief trouble on the east coast is finding a hillside level enough to stand on and cultivate the product.

The labor question in Nicaragua has the serious side issues in the United States beaten a nautical mile. One man will tell you he has no trouble in getting labor. If he means real work there is plenty to be done, but from the standpoint of the employer, the task is no easy one. Money means nothing to the average native. One plantation manager told a correspondent he had 60 men working for him and that he transacted business on 500 so-called monkey money, they call it—a year. This plantation conducts a store, as do the majority. The men are paid in the national currency, which just as steadily comes back into



the store, ranging of labor in Nicaragua is much like taking a dollar from one pocket and putting it into another. That's all right, so far as it goes, but when the laborer—generally an Indian or a Jamaican—thinks he has too much to do he quits. He can live without work, and works merely to please his foreman. The foreman who can get the good will of the Indian is the valuable man. The superintendent of a coffee plantation has been trying to get 300 men to work for the last two years. At one time he had 130—and he is a man the natives like, too.

The manager of a big banana plantation is having the same trouble. A month or two is frequently spent getting half a hundred men together. Indians stay close to their villages and the hope of the planter is the building of these conglomerations of huts. Give the workers a bamboo covered shed in which to live, build them a church of the same material and secure for them a preacher, even though their morals seem lax, and the natives will probably spend their lives on the plantation—working when they feel so inclined. Now and then they want to wander away and get all the bad whiskey they can buy, but they return in time to again take up the machete. Good treatment appears to be the only secret if there be any secret of getting labor in Nicaragua.

While the earnings of the various mines have proven satisfactory, yet it is in the banana business that the figures presented by American experts prove amazing; they show payment for land, cost of clearing, planting and harvesting at the end of the second year with an additional profit of 50 per cent on the investment. They are indeed startling, the men who make it seem point to the United Fruit company, having started business on a

of the coast claimed by Honduras, while to Nicaragua she agreed to surrender her protectorate and recognize the sovereignty of Nicaragua. Nicaragua in turn, agreed to grant complete local self-government to the Mosquito tribes, then of blood largely diluted with strains of white and Jamaica negro, and using English as their official language. Nicaragua also bound itself to make a free port of Greytown, at the mouth of the navigable river by which the great central lake of Nicaragua discharges into the Caribbean sea, and for ten years to pay annually to the Mosquito Indians a subsidy of \$5,000.

After 19 years less than half of the subsidy had been paid, while in violation of the treaty Nicaragua had imposed duties at Greytown under the pretext that they were to pay the subsidy, and had introduced a mercenary and garrison at Bluefields, the Mosquito king's capital, and was otherwise vexing the inhabitants so as to force them to abandon the English language and their local self-government. Finally, after most ineffectual treatment of the British consul at Greytown, who had been appointed the Mosquito agent to receive the arrears, England sent a warship to Greytown. Nicaragua protested that, as the British protectorate had been withdrawn and Nicaragua's sovereignty recognized over the coast, it was none of England's business whether Nicaragua fulfilled the treaty stipulations in favor of the Indians. But the captain of the warship was not moved by this, and after much parley the entire matter was submitted to the arbitration of the emperor of Austria.

On two points the Nicaraguan contentions were upheld, first, that the subsidy was of

the nature of a gift, and therefore that interest should not be added to the arrears; and second, that the vessels belonging to the Mosquito coast should hoist the Nicaraguan flag, though against Nicaragua's contention they were allowed to hoist their own alongside of it; but on every important point the decision was in favor of England.

Under this decision settlers began to come in, especially from Canada and Jamaica, and business began to pick up. Nicaragua failed in another attempt to induce the coast to vote in favor of full citizenship, and matters went on merrily till a few months after Zelaya's rise to the presidency, when, in January, 1914, a Nicaraguan army suddenly appeared at Bluefields, kidnaped and sent to the interior the chief justice and all the leading men of the coast, and in their absence ordered an election, with soldiers at every polling place, to determine finally the status of the coast.

In this election there could be only one result, and Nicaragua announced that the coast had accepted full citizenship in Nicaragua, and therefore, British interference was at an end.

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As a further vexation of foreigners, the Moravian missionaries and the Church of England rector at Bluefields, who, since the Catholic churches have been harried out of existence, are the only representatives of religion of any kind in all this region, had their schools closed because tuition was in English.

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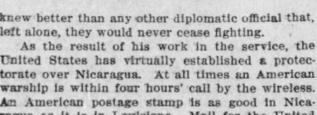
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DRYING COFFEE



know better than any other diplomatic official that, left alone, they would never cease fighting.

As the result of his work in the service, the United States has virtually established a protectorate over Nicaragua. At all times an American warship is within four hours' call by the wireless. An American postage stamp is as good in Nicaragua as it is in Louisiana. Mail for the United States goes through the American consulates and is carried in sealed sacks to New Orleans and Mobile, or to a port on the Pacific coast is another. It is not handled by natives. There is no opening of mail addressed to the subjects of the United States these days, as was common in the past.

That is one result of Minister Merry's work and today he is in the diplomatic service in Costa Rica, watching his labor bear fruit.

President Estrada is a good fellow as Nicaraguans go—but he couldn't last twenty minutes as the head of a people who love to fight, if the United States department at Washington wasn't holding his hand over the rough places. They are going to send a commission down there in a short time to straighten out affairs and conduct the first honest election the country ever had. Then J. P. Morgan & Co. will handle the refunding of the \$20,000,000 bonded debt. By that time the United States will be well in charge, probably with Consul Moffat as minister and real head of the government.

Just as rapidly as possible Nicaragua is being made a good place in which to live. American capital and investors are crowding into the country with rapidity. Now that the days of the revolution are ended—the machete made an implement of agriculture instead of war—the future of the little republic looks bright. Mines are being developed, forests cleared, lagoons drained and homes built. Men from the north and middle western states are causing the hustle. There are business

men from St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago and men from numerous smaller cities who are interested financially in agriculture and mining in Nicaragua. Many are already realizing on their investments.

Along the Rio Grande river there is a wide stretch of territory covered with bamboo, some of which is planted in bananas. Shipments of bananas were taken out of that section for the first time a few weeks ago by the Pan-American company, a Kansas City and St. Louis concern. There are half a dozen small companies beginning operations and within six months fully 200,000 or 300,000 acres of bananas will have been planted along that river, which is said to be the best for the culture of this particular fruit of any in the republic. The bananas—about 3,000 bunches—shipped lately were the finest taken into the port of New Orleans.

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COUNTRY OF CONTINUAL UNREST

"The beginnings of the troubles that wreck Nicaragua at frequent intervals lie back to its discovery by Columbus. A small remnant of Indians has recently been found living on an island near Bluefields, speaking the language of the Aztecs and having traditions of ruling in splendid cities over the subject tribes of the coast.

These cities, of which great ruins remain, at once attracted the Spaniards to the interior, so that from Panama to Yucatan an important Spanish settlement was formed on the Caribbean coast, and thus the coast tribes, freed from Aztec domination, remained almost unknown to the Spaniards, having no property worth looting.

Loot was plenty among the buccaners, but fresh food and women they lacked. These the Indians supplied. Commercial relations soon grew up, which speedily developed into an alliance against the Spaniards, by means of which the Indians maintained their independence, until their chief was carried, in 1688, with great pomp, to Jamaica, where he surrendered his authority to the duke of Albemarle, and was then crowned and received back his insignia as a vassal king, under a British protectorate, of all the coast from Chiquiv lagoons to Yucatan, along what is known as the Mosquito coast.

Subject to occasional clashes with the Spaniards, matters went on thus for a century, each successive Mosquito king going to Jamaica for investiture and to do homage. Finally, in 1783, by the peace of Paris, England specifically abandoned its protectorate over all of the Mosquito coast, except for the part

now known as Belize, or British Honduras, which then became and still remains a British colony.

However, it was only 14 years before the French revolutionary turmoil again brought war between Spain and England. In the course of this, the protectorate was revived, so that, in spite of Spain's becoming later the ally of England against Napoleon, the three succeeding Mosquito kings of the first half of the nineteenth century were crowned as of old in Jamaica or Belize, and did homage for their kingdom, the last in 1847.

In 1821, after a long struggle, all Central American broke away from Spain, and offered to join the United States as five states, an offer which was at once refused, as the population was not considered sufficient in number to justify ten seats in our senate, nor sufficiently advanced otherwise to be a desirable element. The refusal stirred up bad blood against the English-speaking peoples and a dispute with England over the protectorate.

By the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, both England and the United States bound themselves not to seek exclusive rights in any part of Central America. Again the protectorate made trouble, and London and Washington agreed on a treaty by which the Mosquito coast was to be protected by treaty with the Central American states interested, but these refused the suggested terms, and, finally, in 1860, Great Britain concluded separate treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua, by which to the first she surrendered absolutely all authority over the almost uninhabitable portion

of the coast claimed by Honduras, while to Nicaragua she agreed to surrender her protectorate and recognize the sovereignty of Nicaragua.

Nicaragua in turn, agreed to grant complete local self-government to the Mosquito tribes, then of blood largely diluted with strains of white and Jamaica negro, and using English as their official language. Nicaragua also bound itself to make a free port of Greytown, at the mouth of the navigable river by which the great central lake of Nicaragua discharges into the Caribbean sea, and for ten years to pay annually to the Mosquito Indians a subsidy of \$5,000.

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Lobster Worsts an Eagle

Fierce Old Shellfish Fights His Cap-er in the Air and Regains His Liberty.

"The disappearing lobster," as fish commissioners have termed it, might not only remain but would flourish and increase if it always resisted capture like one in Newfoundland.

A New York man and his guide were sitting on the rocks by the sea-

shore watching a big white-headed eagle soaring around in circles, when suddenly they saw it dash down into a pool of water close by them on the beach and reappear, holding an enormous lobster in its talons. It was an old lobster, with a huge claw white with barnacles, but the eagle hid it clutched firmly around the back, and at first the onlookers could see the claw hanging helplessly down, the

burnacles shining white in the sunlight. Only for a second, though, the ripples on the pool had not yet died away, the large drops of water had not ceased to fall upon its surface from the soaring eagle's feathers, when the lobster suddenly woke to the seriousness of the situation, and to think with that apparently helpless creature was to act. Up came the white barnacled claw and seized the eagle around the neck.

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The men rushed forward thinking that they could, perhaps, in some way obtain both combatants, as the splashing of the conflict continued in the shallow water. But they had hardly time to pick up a stone apiece to throw at the eagle before the lobster, feeling itself sufficiently at home again, let go its hold.

The shells are looked upon as waste, except as they rot and become fertilizer, or when used on the large estates for road making. An effort was made a few years ago to utilize the shells as a marketable product, but the effort proved unsuccessful, probably because it was not carried out on the right lines.

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Coconut trees are planted about 150 to the acre, and fifteen to eighteen feet apart. Unskilled labor, coolie labor chiefly, is paid 30 to 50 cents a day, while the pickers get 90 cents a thousand, and a higher wage if the trees are very tall. In some sections the trees are being affected with bud rot, but every effort known to science is being used to limit the spread of the disease. It is not, however, generally prevalent, but works most injury in sections where there is too much moisture. Insect pests

have also to be contended with, but these thus far have not caused much alarm among the producers. The natural annual death rate of the trees, as stated by a leading horticulturist, does not exceed five thousand, and if the trees are very tall, and if the sections where the bud rot prevails.

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900 DROPS

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.*

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Drops, 35 Cents.

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Young Age Pensions.

Young-age pensions! Why not? Titles, honors, riches, pensions and most other good things are, as a rule, postponed to a period of life when the capacity for enjoying them has been blunted. Australia was one of the first countries to adopt old-age pensions, and now a Labor member of the commonwealth parliament proposes a complementary scheme of young-age pensions. He would start by pensioning the fourth child at birth. The fact that three had previously been born showed that the parents were doing their duty and deserving well of the state. The young-age pension would reward industry and encourage the birth rate.—London Chronicle.

The Kind. "I think that chauffeur had great nerve to make love to his employer's daughter." "So he had—motor nerve."

It would be easier to see good in others if we didn't have so many faults of our own.

No one can measure the fortune of the man who leaves many friends.

Green—Does he figure much in politics?

Wise—No; he's one of those politicians who use five-syllable words to express one-syllable ideas.