THE CANYON OF NIAGARA.

More Mysterious than the Falls. Themselves-The Depth of the Water-,Ex-

The canyon of Niagara, says a corre-spondent of the Syracuse Standard, is far more mysterious than the falls them-selves. Within the era of civilization in America no one was able to success-fully pierce through the fierce and terri-ble undercurrent to the bottom until unble undercurrent to the bottom, until re-cently the government itself thought it necessary, in behalf of science, to undernecessary, in behall of science, to under-take the task. All the great schemes imagined to be strictly scientific were put in operation by bunglers to obtain the depth of water beneath the falls. Bars of railroad iron, pails of stones, and all unreasonable, bulky and awk-ward instruments were attached to long lines and east of from the railway bridge lines and cast off from the railway bridge and elsewhere, but positively refused to sink. The very buck of the instrument was sufficient, no matter what their weight, to give the powerful undercurrent a way to buoy them upon the sur-face, or near it. The United States Corps of Engineers, however, with a small lead of only twelve pounds weight attached to a slender rope, or sounding-cord, easily obtained the depths from the falls to the lower bridge. As your correspondent assisted in the hy-drographical operations, the facts may be

drographical operations, the facts may be given as they presented themselves. One day he haunched in a small boat not far below the falls and entered on a most exciting and perilous exploration of the canyon. The old guide, long in charge of the miniature ferry situated here, accompanied the party. With great difficulty we approached within a short distance of the American falls short distance of the American falls which darted great jets of water on us and far out into the stream. The roar was so terrible that no voice or human sound, however near we were to one an-other, could be heard. The leadsman cast the line, which passed rapidly down and told off eighty-three fect. This was quite near the shore. Passing out of the friendly eddy which had assisted us up so near the falls, we shot rapidly down stream. The next cast of the lead told of 100 feet, deepening to 192 feet at the inclined railway. The average depth to the Swift Drift, where the river suddenly becomes narrow, with a velocity too great to be measured, was 153 feet. Just under the lower bridge the whirlpool rapids set in, and so violently are the waters moved that they rise like ocean waves to the height of twenty feet. At this point our correspondent, at the time of the survey, computed the depth at 210 feet, which is accepted as approxi-

The terrors of the gorge below this point are known to but few. Indeed the foot of man scarcely ever treads this infernal region, where almost perpen-dicular walls rise on each side of the verge of the river from 270 to 360 feet in height. Here the continually crumbling of the rocks has formed a precipitous pathway in places on the river's edge; elsewhere one must cling to the crevices in the rock, to jutting crags, or other-wise to get along. A party of four of us made a survey of the interior of this can-

yon from Lewiston to Suspension Bridge. With great difficulty we clambcred along. It was a tearful yet exciting ex-ploration. At times the river would rise suddenly some ten and even fifteen feet as if a great dam above had broken, causing a hasty retreat of the parties up the side of the canyon. From points above, rocks and stones frequently fell. causing a hasty retreat of the parties up the side of the canyon. From points above, rocks and stones frequently fell. causing lively apprehension, and, to add to the catalogue of embarrassments, an occasional rattlesnake attempted to re-tard our progress, and one of them was killed and his rattles preserved in comkilled and his rattles preserved in commemoration of the event. Getting into to each other. She makes the over the canyon at Lewiston was comparatively easy, but making one's way out was another thing. Nearly a mile be-low Deveaux College, which is situated half a mile north of Suspension Bridge, the possibility of making our way along the river's edge ceased. Night was just approaching, and it was a day's hard had the alternative of remaining in this abode of terrors over night and return-ing to Lewiston the following documents of the unust of the culture of which we we ply whip and spur on the jaded brain as though it were a jibing horse. abode of terrors over night and return-ing to Lewiston the following day, or of fighting an almost impossible passage to the steps leading down from the colto the steps leading down from the col-lege. We determined to accept the After an hour's climb we made our night. way to within 100 feet of the top, where just a narrow ridge formed by the crumbled debris seemed to extend. We followed this perhaps half a rod, when it came to an abrupt termination. Sev. disregarded her warnings, forth she comes-drums beating, colors flyingeral rods beyond was a broad pathway leading up to the rocks but in the interim only the bare walls of rock, almost perpendicular from the top to the rushing water, 2 0 feet below, met the despairing gaze of our party. Just above our heads was a crevice in the rocks which cemed to cross the intervening space. With almost certain doom staring us directly in the face, we determined to directly in the face, we determined to try to cross by standing tiptoe in the cr-vice and eling to the jultings of the rocks. The various implements of the party were divided up, a heavy theodo-lite falling to your correspondent, which was strapped on his back. The talkest clambered up to the crevice first, the others assisting and following, and the writer getting up last. Then began a perilous struggle to reach the pathway beyond. All arrived there safely, when your correspondent, with the heavy burden on his back, was but midway across. Here a sharp rock just the height of the breast impeded the way. In at-tempting to get around this the boot failed to find a resting place. The heavy the road was built, and yet in a short time, even during the night, out of sight the whole would go. At last the road was ballasted and the track laid, and the rai road authorities were smiling at the thought of having their road in good working order by the first of September. failed to find a resting place. The heavy instrument was pulling me off my bal-ance. The tingers were loosening their ance. The ingers were loosening their slender hold; 100 feet above was the calm, safe world, 107 below the roaring stop, and having on a powerful head of steam, he opened the valve and went of the waters. One foot slipped off and was going down-down; a mist came over the eyes when my foot caught on rushing over the dangerous place, and at the same time felt the ground settling a slender gooseberry-bush and a hand suddenly grasped back and drew me under the train. In a moment they were over the morass, and upon check-ing the engine the men on the train around to a safe standing place. In a moment more the pathway was reached and the safely of all assured, but never looked back, and for a distance of over will the frightful scene leave the senses. One of the party saw the danger and rescued the participant, or else the gooseberry-bush was the saving means three hundred feet they saw the ground, the ties and the track in one vast body go down into the bottomless pit a dis-tance of fifty feet. we have never quite understood which

The Interoceanic Canal. The Interoceanic Canal. At the meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science in Saratoga, Commander E. P. Lull, U. S. N., read a paper on "The Interoceanic Canal Problem." giving an account of the ex-plorations for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in which he has been engaged with others. A commis-sion had examined all the reports, and tound only two practicable routes—one through Nicaragua and another by through Nicaragua and another by Panama. That through Nicaragua in-cludes as an essential feature the use of Lake Nicaragua, situated ten miles from the Pacific coast, but with a surface 107 feet above mean tide on each side. It is 119 miles from the Caribbean Sea to the teet above mean tide on each side. It is 119 miles from the Caribbean Sea to the i lake by the river San Juan, the outlet of the lake on this side. A canal from the lake to the Pacific Ocean would be 16 3-10 miles long, only seven miles of which would be difficult. The excava-tion would average fifty-four feet, and ten locks of trn feet lift each would be required, with a tide lock of seven teet at the seashore. An artificial harbor would be required on the Pacific side, with a breakwater, for which the ma-terials are easy to be obtained. There are fifty-two miles of navigation on Lake Nicaragua which will need little work, except at the south end, where are some six miles of swamp. The total length from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific is 180.7 miles—fifty-seven on the lake, 61.7 on the canal, and sixty-two shack water. The estimate makes the bottom of the canal seventy-two feet wide, and gives twenty-six feet depth of water. The locks are to be 472 feet long. the lady was not of age. Mr. Githens replied that he was not acquainted with replied that he was not acquisinted with the circumstances of the case; Captain Lennan, attended by a gentleman in good business standing, had requested his aid; the lady was attended by several highly respectable lady friends, was twenty-one years, and therefore over age, and to him everything was regular. water. The locks are to be 472 feet long. Estimated cost, \$66,000,000, and it may "But I don't recognize your laws," said the M. P. "While in the United States you must," said the minister. Seeing that the clergyman was not at fault— that he could not quarrel with the laws W. Brustethen and the bad come to \$100,000.000 as the outside cost The Panama route, near the line of the Panama railroad, would require a feeder near the summit, which can be had. The highest place would put the bottom of the canal seventy-eight feet above mean tide, and the surface of the water in the canal 124 feet above mean tide. Total distance, forty-one miles, Mr. Bunster blessed the young couple with a very bad grace. The following Wednesday Captain Lennan again sailed with twelve lift locks on each side of the summit. The heaviest cut would be 170 feet. The feeder would require 13,for Alaska, leaving his bride in a very 000 feet of tunnel and two aqueducts. comfortable home on Geary street. The breakwater and sea wall at Aspin wall, 1,800 feet; cost estimated at \$94, 000,000. Materials are more accessible It is related that Gen. Scott's famous in Nicaragua, and the country is more healthy. The Nicaragua line enters the ocean at a much less distance from the letter to Zachary Taylor, announcing the withdrawal of most of the regular troops from Taylor's command, to be

United States on each side than the Panplaced under his own in a projected movement from Vera Cruz toward the capital of Mexico, was received when Gen Taylor was at supper with his staff ama route. He criticised the plans of the French congress recently held, and did not re-gard a sea-level canal as practicable. In Gen Taylor was at supper with his staff near Monterey. The general asked Col. Bliss to read it to him. He had just re-plenished his coffee cup, and was en-gaged in cooling it with a spoon while the reading went on. This appeared to make no further impression upon him than that indicated by a contemptuous "sniff," but as the real import of the let-ter began to appear his whole manner changed, and he abstractedly dipped the spoon into a bowl of mustard, which sat one place the cost of the excavation of certain cuts on his plan would be \$10.-500,000, and for the French plan at the sea level, \$40,000,000. He did not believe this generation would ever see a sealevel canal.

Gen. Alvord, U. S. A., said, in the discussion, that the United States gov-ernment had had the matter under consideration for thirty years, and has sent its best officers to examine and survey routes.

The Use of Pain.

The power which rules the universe, this great, tender power, uses pain as a signal of danger. Just, generous, beautiful nature never strikes a foul blow; never attacks us behind our backs; never digs pitfalls or lays ambuscades: never wears a smile upon her face when there worked brain to wander from the sub-ject of its labors. She turns the overindulged body against the delights of yesterday. These are her caution sig-nals, "Go slow." She stands in the filthy courts and alleys that we pass daily, and beckons us to enter and realize with our senses what we allow to exist

Gaps made in the flesh by abscesses and ul-The Merry Maiden and the Tar. cers speedily disappear without leaving a scar when Henry's Carbolic Salve is the agent em-ployed to heal them. This standard article The San Francisco Call says: The latest local story of the difficulties that can and will be surmounted by true love is that in which Captain J. E. Lennan, pioyed to heat them. This standard attack curves the worst sores, eradicates cutaneous eruptions, relieves the psin of burns, banishes pimples and blotches from the skin and has proved to be eminently successful in remedy-ing rhoumatism and soreness of the throat and cheet. Sold by all druggists. is that in which Captain J. E. Lennan, a bold sea captain, well known in Alaska waters, and Miss Annie B. Bun-ster, daughter of A. Bunster, M. P., of Victoria, are the interested parties. The young lady, who is just out of her teens, was residing in this city with friends for the numers of securing the banefit Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. was restang in this city with mends, for the purpose of securing the benefit of the high class educational institu-tions of San Francisco, then she was met by the gallant captain. When the captain next saw the lady he proposed, was accepted, and then he sought the Why not make up your minds at present, what hote rou a e going to stop at when you arrive in New York? The Grand Central on Broanway is now kept on both the American plan at \$2.50 to \$3.00, and the European plan

at \$1.00 and upward, per day. THE MARKETS. was accepted, and then he sought the father. He saw him, but soon left the house, being reminded that he was noth-ing but a "common sailor," and should not aspire to an M. P.'s daughter. Such a rebuke did not, however, very long re-tard the lovers, but rather hastened the consummation of their affections. A

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<t license was procured, the services of the Rev. W. L. Githens, of the Church of the Advent, were secured, and the twain were made one. Next day the Hon. A. White State. Rye. State. Barley. Two Howed State. Corn., Ungraded, Western Mixed. Southern Yellow. Oats. White State. Mircd Western. Bunster was in town, but he had come too late to arrest what he had feared He at once waited upon the reverend clergyman and demanded by what au-thority he performed the creemony, as

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FHILADELPHIA. Flour. Peun, choice and fancy..... Wheat. Penn, R.d. Amber..... -Mr. Bunster then regretted that he had ever let his daughter leave home. Yielding at last to the unalterable, it is said

Beef. Cattle, live weight..... Hozs. 043608 Flour, Wisconsin and Minn, Pat. 6 0. 66 Corn. Mixed and Yellow. 60 66 Oats. Extra White, 60 66 Ryc. State. 65 66 Wool, Washed, Combing & Delaine. 90 66 Uuwashed, 9 28 60

Hogs.....

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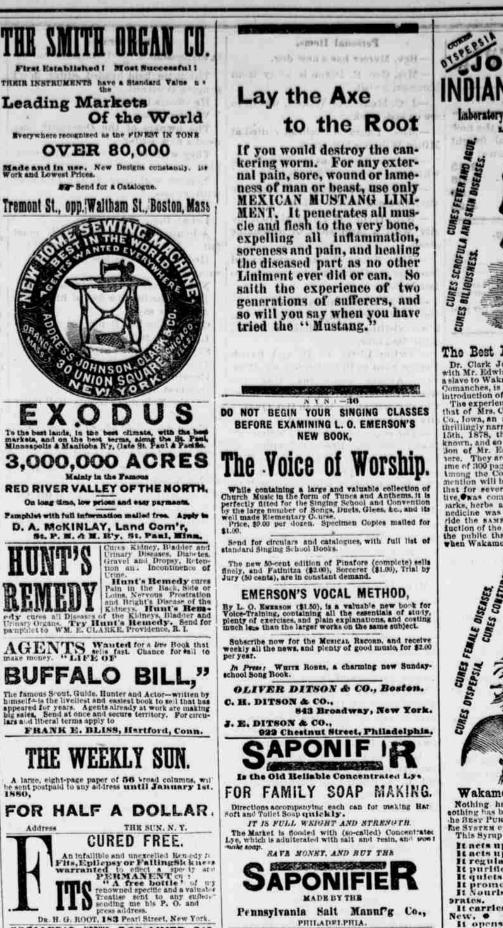
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The Best Remedy Known to Man I Dr. Clark Johnson having associated himself with Mr. Edwin Eastman, an escaped captive, long stave to Wakametkia, the medicine man Of the introduction of the wonderful remedy of that tribbe The experience of Mr. Eastman being similar 4 that of Mrs. Chas. Jones and son, of Washington Co., Jowa, an account of whose sufferings wore hithingly narrated in the New York Herald Of Dec. 15th, 1578, the facts of which are so widely known, and so nearly parallel, that but little men-hore of 300 pages, entitled, "Seven and Nine Years images and the commerciant of which are so widely have for the Commerciant of the sone of the sone work for the commerciant of the sone will be given be commerciant of the sone of the sone of the mark here be and betreen for . Suffice it to say, hat for several years, Mr. Eastman, while a cap-tive, here be and betreen for the motes further here have made, and he still prepared to pro-fuction of the medicine to the world; and assures when Wakametic compelled hin to make it.



Wakametkla, the Medicine Man Nothing has been added to the medicine and othing has been taken away. It is without doub he BEST PURIFIER of the BLOOD and RENEWER of he STATEM ever known to man.

This Syrup possesses varied properties.

This symp possesses when properties. It acts upon the Liver. It acts upon the Kidneys. It regulates the Bowels. It purities the Blood. It quiets the Nervous System. It pronotes Digestion. It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invig-prates.

It carries of the old blood and makes

New, • It opens the pores of the skin, and induces Healthy Perspiration. It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofnia, Eryspelas, and ill manner of skin diseases and internal humore. There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate inhe, or by the seed and feeble, care only being required in stantion to directors.



spoon into a bowl of mustard, which sat upon the table, and stirred it in the coffee. This he repeated until by the time the reading of the letter was finished the contents of the mustard bowl were exhausted. Without saying a word, and to Bliss' astonishment and horror, he raised the cup to his lips and gulped down the whole abominable compound. He then broke into an excited and profane harangue, consigning to everlasting infamy every one concerned in the pro-posed depletion of his forces, and only ceasing when his speech was overtaken by a paroxism of stuttering, which, with him, usually followed a violent outbreak of temper. The colonel felt sure that from the amount of mustard he had swallowed, combined with the intelli-gence he had received, it would intalligenee he had received, it would infall-bly sicken him, but nothing uncommon came of it. "Ratsbane, at that mo-ment," said Bliss, "would, I am con vinced, have had no more effect upon him than upon the stomach of a Mith-ridates." Gen. Pleasanton, who com-manded the general's escort in Mexico, ears that when one thereauth accurate says that when once thoroughly aroused he was the maddest man he ever saw-

Mad Clear Through.

mad from the crown of his hat to the soles of his boots.

A Thief in a Chest.

Humors of the Paris Exposition.

Among the humors of the late Pari Exposition, says a Washington cor respondent, are the errors committed in the awards of diplomas to a number of American exhibitors, growing out of the unfamiliarity of the commission of awards with the American vernacular. In looking over the diplomas which have been received at the office of the commissioner general the following have been casually noted : The diploma in-tended for the Providence Tool Company is addressed to the Providence Fool Comis addressed to the Providence Fool Com-pany; that for the Gardner Gun Com-pany is granted for a Fusil pour la Jar-diniere or Gun for a Gardener; that for the Wamsutta Mills is grapted to Mous Wamsutta. The Waterbury Button Company receives its diploma in the name of Waterbury, Button & Company. The commissioner general, understand-The commissioner general, understand-ing for whom the ciplomas were in-tended, forwarded them to their destination. The parties, however, expressed great disappointment, especially the "Providence Fool Company," who are anxious for a revision of the award in so far as the designation is concerned, as they are hardly willing to make a public Mrs. Edizabeth Thompson is cricture ing a tract which shows that the people of the United States pay over \$700,000,-000 a year for spirituous and fermented liquors, and only \$95,500,000 for educa-tion and \$48,000,000 for religion. exhibition of their laurels under any such colors as those indicated.

Parker county, Tevas, boasts of cu-cumbers thirty-six inches ong.

A young girl named Katie De Roy, who was arrested in Philadelphia on susthe original and think we have escaped picion of robbing a house some time bethe danger, and are very festive before night. We turn aside, as the Pharisce fore, told a most extraordinary story. She entered the cellar of the house, did of old, and pass on the other side with our handkerchief to our nose. At where she left her shoes, and went up to the girl's room. The servant saw her crawling beneath a bed and caused an alarm. The room was searched, but the last, having broken nature's laws, and comes-drums beating, colors flying-right in front! to punish us. Then we go down on our knees and whimper about it having pleased God Almighty to send this affliction upon us, and we intruder could not be found. There was an old chest in the room, but no one thought of looking into it. Yet the strange thief was there, and there she remained without food or water for pray Him to work a miracle in order to thirty hours. There was sickness in the everse the natural consequences of our house, and everybody in the house was awake all night. The next night, how-ever, everybody slept soundly, and the young thier ransacked the whole house isobedience, or save us from the trouble of doing our duty. In other words, we put our fingers in the fire and beg that t may not hurt.-Temple Bar.

A Narrow Escape.

Counterfeit Eggs.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson is circulat-

vertiser.

and carried off some change from the gentleman's pocket. She let a confed-erate into the house, but as she refused to let him carry off the silver he lett without much booty. She was neatly A California railway engineer had a narrow escape from a bottomless pit a fortnight ago. He had charge of a condressed and a pretty figure, though without much intelligence in her face. struction train and was hauling gravel. A short distance out of Benicia, and be-She was from Reading, and had only been two months in the city. Her comyond Government Point, is a piece of tule land. Thousands and thousands of mittal to prison followed to answer for the robbery. yards of dirt were thrown upon it when The forest near Dillon, Kansas, has an

uncommon hermit in the person of a young and not ugly women, who lodges in a rude hut, eats vegetables and game of her own getting, and will not say a word to persons who intrude upon her. It is conjectured that she is insane; but, aside from her lonely mode of life, there is nothing in her conduct to sustain that belief. Dr. E. B. Foote's Health Monthly avers

that "it is now possible to reproduce the voice and the handwriting at a great distance by means of an electric wiro and suitable apparatus, and an instru-ment is being perfected which will make a photograph in Boston of a person sit-ting before a camera in New York."

The Products of Indigestion. Inability of the stomach to act upon the lood is productive of serious and speedy mischiet to the entire bodily economy. The circulation languishes and grows poor: leanness, pallor, and a loss of muscular and organic power su-pervene; but, worse than this, the functions corrected with and demediant upon direction Several most staid and dignified British journals have recently been most richly sold by a ridiculous story in the San Francisco *Post* last winter about the pervene; but, worse than this, the functions associated with and dependent upon digestion, such as evacuation and the secretion of bile, grow irregular, and the organs whose business it is to discharge those functions become badly disordered. This disastrous state of things is more readily and thoroughly rectified with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than any known medicinal agent. The stomach being invigo-rated, the life-giving principles of the blood are increased, the system properly nourished, leanness and debility overcome, and the bowels and liver thoroughly and promptly manufacture of artificial eggs in Cali-fornia for transportation. The pleasant squib was much enjoyed by newspaper exchange editors on this side of the water, but produced a very different effect water, but broduced a very different effect on the other side, forming the text of grave and even indignant articles in the Pa Ma Gazette, the Mark Lane Ez-press, the Melbourne Austra ian, and even in the leading Prussian paper, the Kreuzzeitung. The latter, indeed, re-views the article in great length and concludes that the importers should be bowels and liver thoroughly and promptl regulated.

A cough, cold or sore throat requires immeconcludes that the importers should be wary in the matter of American pro-ducts, because a chemical study of the diate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable lung disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will almost invariably give redet. Twenty-flve cents a box.

new egg, based upon the Post descrip-tion, shows it to be rank poison. "The SI,375.87 Profits in 30 Days. What \$10 has done in Wall street by legiti-mate stock speculations. Pamphlets contain-ing two unerring rules for success mailed free wooden hams and nutmegs sent from New England," says the angry Kreuz-zeitung, "are still fresh in memory, and now the Americans boldy impose upon the world a counterfeit egg.—Boston Adany person upon application, Address, A. SIMPSON & CO., 49 Exchange Place, New York.

If you are satisfied to have a poor organ, or If you are satisfied to have a poor one, take any organ that is offered you. But if you desire to be sure of having the very best, insist on hav-ing a Mason & Hamlin, and do not be per-suaded to take any other. Insist on having C. Gilbert's Starches.

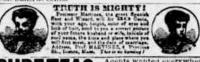
Dr. J. P. Miller's signature, Phila, \$1 a botts, Schi by all druggists. Sont by mall by J. P. MILLER, M. D. Propr., S. W. cor, Tenth and Arch Sta, Philada, Pa HOMES IN THE WEST Excursions to Lincoln, Nebraska, Leave New York and New England the Third Tuesday in every Month until De-cember. Excursion No. 27 leaves N. Y. Tuesday, Sept. 16, 750. Fare about balf recutar rates. Fast trains and first-class accommodations guaran-test. For descriptive Land Circulars. Information about Tekets, etc., send address on Pstal Carl to CHAS. F. BAILLET, 317 Broadway, New York.

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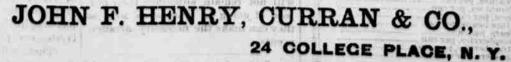
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