to know something about what you consider the easiest and most practicable way by water from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific."

"All right; just follow me. You see, by the old line we used to take passengers, some times a thousand at a time, from the regular at Greytown. Now, mark our course We left Greytown in a sternwheel steamboat something like what you may see at Pitts burg, only smaller, and after twenty-five journey we reached the main river, the San Juan. The water highway from Greytown is simply an offshoot of a fine river. This branch of the San Juan is very shoal, but is entirely free from rocks. After we reached the main river we were obliged to work against the current to San Carlos Island thirty-five miles distant."

THE CHANNEL OF THE SAN JUAN. What was the nature of the channel in the

river for this distance?"

What was the nature of the channel in the river for this distance?"

"Well, I must confess it was generally very shoal and full of quickstand. After we left San Carlos Island we went up the river to the Rapids of Machuca. It was a little over two miles. Strange to say, in this stage of the journey there was no current. It was absolutely dead water. When we reached the foot of the Machuca rapids we found rocks or howlders in the stream all the way up to Castillo rapids, twelve miles further on."

"Then from the Gulf to Machuca rapids, sixty-two miles, you encountered nothing but sandbars as possible obstacles to navigation?"

"Nothing else; and they can easily be surmounted by a canal company. As for the rocks I speak of, they can either be removed as bowiders lying at the bottom of the river; or the rocky bed, being of the softest description of stone, can be easily drilled out. Why, I have drilled holes in this bed with the rudest instruments. It can be all removed to any depth required at small expense. On the way to Castillo we struck the Monkoy rapids, and found deep water in many places. From Castillo to the Toro, or Bull Rapids, the distance is about twelve miles. At Castillo, at the time I speak of, the passengers were transferred, with their baggage, to a large boat, still a sternwheeler, which, however, did not draw over sixteen inches of water. This boat took them to the Toro rapids, where the lake steamer met the party. The lake steamer went up the San Juan river to San Carlos, where the lake reached."

"How was the navigation from San Carlos to the lake?"

"How was the navigation from San Carlos to the lake?" to the lake?"
"Splendid. Notbing could be better for a canal. There is but one little reef on the course, and the rest is all deep water. From the point where the San Juan river joins the lake to Virgin bay, on the western side, is about sixty miles. The passengers landed at Virgin bay, and were conveyed across land to the Bay of San Juan de la Sud on the Pacific coast."
"How far was the distance of the late of

coast."
"How far was the distance by land?"
"Only ten miles. There were no mountains
to cross, but only a gentle declivity."
"Now, Captain, what is your opinion of ar
interoceanic ship canal by the Nicaragus
routs?"

"Now, Captain, what is your opinion of an interoceanic ship canal by the Nicaragua route?"

"Why, there is no doubt of its success. But it would be probably better to start from the mouth of the main river than from Greytown."

mouth of the main thrown."
"What do you mean by the mouth of the main river!"
"Well, you see that the San Juan runs into the gulf at a different point from Greytown. It is called the Colorado at its mouth, from some old Indian settlements which are probably there still."

THE ROUTE PRACTICABLE.

"Suppose a company was to start from the mouth of the San Juan for the purpose of building a canal, what, in your opinion, would be their chances of success?"

"There cannot be any doubt of their entire success. It is the only practicable and the cheapest route for a ship canal. You see, at the mouth of the river there is no trouble for a vessel to zet in. To be sure there is one bar of sand cutside, not wider than the width of this room, but inside of it there is water enough to float all the navies of the world. An ordinary breakwater would render the entrance to the San Juan river accessible even to the Great Eastern herself. Once in the river you may encounter snags, but they are easily removed. Why, my dear sir, Capt. Eads has accomplished more real work at the Southwest Pass, at the mouth of the Mississippi, than will ever be required from the bay and river of San Juan up to the Greytown Tributary."

"What is the average strength of the cur-

"What is the average strength of the cur-rent in the San Juan going up to the lake?"

"As far as I can recollect, about two miles and a half an hour. Yet with our stern-wheeler we have sometimes run over eleven wheeler we have sometimes run over eleven miles an hour right against the stream."
"Suppose, Captain, that the Nicaragua Canal Company should select this route, can they depend upon a constant supply of water?"

they depend upon a constant supply of water?"

"Certainly. The feeders of the San Juan and the lake are funumerable. I cannot recall how many tributaries the river has, but they are very numerous. Among them I may mention the Seripique, which comes from Costa Rica, and has its source in the mountains. I have known the water to rise ten feet during the night in this river. At the Toro or Buil rapids the River Saivo rushes into the San Juan with tremendous force. Why, the San Juan with tremendous force. Why, the San Juan with tremendous force, why, the San Juan with tremendous force, why, the San Juan has a feeder every hundred yards, and these feeders are inexhaustible, as they all come from the mountains."

"How about the lake?"

"Oh, it is constantly supplied with water, and no canal company need fear exhausting it. I will never forget one excursion I took up the River Frio, which falls into the lake, and which has its source 100 miles distant in the mountains. A party of us went up the 'Cold river' a long distance, but the Indians shot at us and we were obliged to return. I may say, confidently, that all the mountain streams for a vast distance run into this lake. Why, there is a smaller lake, about ten miles long, on the banks of which Monagua, the capital of Nicaragua, is situated, which empties its waters into Lake Nicaragua by the River Tipipati. Curious old river this Tipipati is. Quaint, old-fashioned Spanish bridges traverse it; and at times, especially during the night, the water rises in it to the height of twenty feet."

"What is the appearance of Lake Nica-

LAKE NICARAGUA.

"What is the appearance of Lake Nica-

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Some of the Natural Advantages of this Interoceanic Route.

The Channel of the San Juan River—
The Water Supply—The Greytown Harbor—Lake
Nicauragua.

[New York Herald.]

"Now, Captain," said the reporter, "I want to know something about what you consider the easlest and most practicable way by water that there will be little or no difficulty for the company to the pacific. I found eight feet of water in the Easter Limon. Let me sum up the advantages of this route. First, there is water communication from the guilt to within five miles of the pacific. I found eight feet of water in the Eaver Limon. Let me sum up the advantages of this route. First, there is water communication from the guilt to within five miles of the row will be little or no difficulty for the company to the pacific. I found eight feet of water in the Eaver Limon. Let me sum up the advantages of this route. First, there is water communication from the guilt to within five miles of the cimpany that there will be little or no difficulty for the company to the fact Limon. Let me sum up the advantages of this route. First, there is water Limon. Let me sum up the advantages of this route. First, there is water Limon. Let me sum up the advantages of this route. First, there is water Limon. Let me sum up the advantages of this route. First, there is water Limon. Let me sum up the advantages of this route. First, there is water Limon. Let me sum up the advantages of this route. First, the

THE COTTON CROP.

Views of a Distinguished Cotton Planter The Coming Crop-The Exodus

Question, Etc.

Unestion, Etc.

IN.Y. World.]

Col. E. Richardson, a large Mississippi planter, has been for several days in the city at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Col. Richardson is the most extensive grower of cotton in the South, sending to market this year over 3000 bales of the staple. He's a large seller as well, his house in New Orleans receiving and disposing of this season fully 150,000 bales. A reporter interrogated him as to the prospects of the growing erop. Col. Richardson in reply said he thought the crop estimates of the coming year had been exaggerated, the prospect being less favorable than reported. The drought in June and July and the rains in August had damaged the crop, to what extent he could not say, as a dry Saptember and a good picking season might yet retrieve to some extent the injury already wrought.

He was of opinion, however, that cotton would command a fair price through the season, owing to the revival in business and the diminished receipts at the ports. So far little or no cotton has got to market, and he thought the September supply would be very light. He was prepared to see a sharp advance for that month.

In regard to the negro exodus, Col. Richardson is of the opinion that the not ended, but would begin again after the crop was gathered. He said the planters intended to take steps toward instituting a counter-exodus from other regions, and that agents would be sent to various parts of the country to secure immigrants to take the places of those leaving, and that the railroads would be solicited to make favorable rates for transporting them. Col. Richardson remarked that its St. Louis the other day he was informed that there was a camp of over one hundred negroes who had returned from Kaosas. Naturally supposing they were making their way back to their old homes, he visited the camp, when, to his surprise, he was accosted by a white man, who told him he had these people in charge and was taking them to good and comfortable employment in Ohio, and that he was somewhat in advance of funds to t

THE SOUTH.

Some of the Texas farmers are planting forn a second time.

Bosque county, Tex., has a thriving Norwegian settlement. Savannah will celebrate her centennial on October 9.

The wolves are killing the stock in Baxter county, Ark.

It has not rained in Grimes county, Tex., for four months and two weeks.

The rice planters along the Georgia coast will make good crops this year.

The corn crop of East Tennessee will be abundant for home supply, with a clever sur-

Fred Douglass will be in Montgomery, Ala, on the twenty-sixth of November, to speak at the colored State fair.

The prospects are that the Florida orange erop will be large, notwithstanding some say this is the off year.

A fisch of lightning in Alamance county, N. C., ripped out the seat of an old darkey's pants and tore off one of his shoes.

"Old Sallie," long time the riding horse of the late Co. Gibson, of Hampshire, Va., died last week, aged 41 years.

A family of seven negroes in Nashville were poisoned Wednesday by strychnine in their tread. One of them has died.

A brass band at Austin, Texas, were so delighted at a recent rain that they went about the city in the shower and screnaded the citizens.

An artesian well at Fortress Monroe, Va., is 900 feet deep, and an appropriation of \$10,000 is recommended to make it 12,000 or 15,000 feet

The Eagle and Phonix mills at Augusta, Ga., employ 1500 hands, which, with their families, make 5000 people that get a living out of that one factory. The General Assembly of Virginia is stock-ing the waters of that State with game and food fish. A hatchery has been established in Wayne county.

A wayon train runs between Camilla, Ga, and the Brunswick and Albany Railroad de-pot, the trouble being that the Gulf Railroad froights are too high.

B. F. DeGraffenreid was almost choked to death in Decatur, Ala., the other day by a negro woman with whom he got into a fight about his washing. He died a few days after-ward, and the negro woman ran away.

Palatka (Fia) Herald: The moss and vanilla business is becoming quite extensive in this section. Boat loads of the former and wagon loads of the latter may be seen coming in at all times. We understand that it pays

in at all times. We understand that it pays well.

A dispatch from Atlanta to the Baltimore Gazetie says that a careful canvass of the General Assembly shows that about three-fifths favor the renomination of Tilden. The remainder favor Hendricks and Bayard. Senators Gordon and Hill are both understood to be warmly in favor of Tilden. After Tilden, Ewing is preferred, providing he wins in Ohio.

Marietta (Ga.) Journal. On last Saturday intense excitement prevailed at the little gold mill located on the premises of James L. Randell, and about two miles south of Acworth. The cause was the very sudden and unexpected exit of one Wm. H. Hill on the night preceding. He had charge of said mill, and his duty was to hire and pay off the hands. He left with the "pay bag."

Congressman Atkins, the Paris (Tenn.) Intelligencer says, is still quite sick, confined to his bed at home. There has been no improvement within the last several days. He appears to be suffering from the exhaustion caused by his overwork for years past at Washington, which has been very much aggravated by his recent canvass during the hot weather.

"What is the appearance of Lake Nicatarua?"

"Very beautiful. Mountains surround it on all sides. Its shores are heavily timbered. In the centre rise up two islands, Omatapi and Madiera, to the height of 7000 feet. They have been long ago settled by the Indians and have churches, villages and schools in abundance. Plenty of wood can be found around the lake—madrona, mahogany, roses wood and cedar, with lighter varieties. Then the cost for labor is very trifling, and a canal company can find good pilots and faithful laborers among the Indians. I was the first to introduce Indian firemen in the lake steamers, and they were eminently satisfactory."

"How much do you calculate the distance to be by the route you have described, from Greytown to the Pacific?"

"I should say about 190 miles. There is no obstacle worth speaking of on the route, especially from the C. Jorade mouth of the San Juan, for a ship canal company."

"How do you get over the ten miles of land on the Pacific side?"

"How do you get over the ten miles of land on the Pacific side?"

"Easily. You see, about three miles above Virgin bay on the west ideof the lake, you strike the River Limon, which runs westward about five miles, leaving only five miles of land between the river and the ocean. This

while he knows that it adds much to his reputation if he owns many shares in ships.

A COLLECTOR OF RELIGIONS.

Strange Oareer of a Man Who Joined

Every Known Church.

(London Telegraph)

In his annualing periodical their Lond and Sea Karl Franzes publishes a brief longraph who died the other day at Czernowitz. This who died the other day at Czernowitz. This who died the other day at Czernowitz. This wenterable original, on whom Franzes bestows the quaint title of "A Collector of Religious," was born of Jowish parenta, his father being a wealthy spirit merchant in Gallein, who gave him an ecodient education, and died hardsome fortane. Young Resenbin, who had been an assiduous worshiper in the synangogue, begun shortly after his fathers death to display free thinking proclivities, and was for some time regarded by his acquaintances as an atheist. All of a sudden the rumor spread abroad that because an atheist. All of a sudden the rumor spread abroad that because an atheist. All of a sudden the rumor spread abroad that the rumor spread abroad that he rumor spread abroad that he

A Noble Government Work.

IWilmington Every Evening 1

In the absence of any other concelvable use for the iron pier which the United States is building at Cape Henlopen, and which has already cost the government over \$500,000, it has been suggested that it is intended for the convenience of the government in landing the necessary supplies for the ene old man and his wife who keep the light-house there. As the pler is at the terminus of no reliroad, or at the head of no highway of transportation, this explanation of the purpose of its construction is worthy consideration, until some better one is offered. ----

one is oriered.

Of medical novelties there is no end. One Dr. Christian, not satisfied with any existing Pathles, has proposed in the principal German and Swiss journals something which he regards as better than water-cure, milk-cure, whoy-cure or grape-cure, viz: Night-Air-Cure, "Open your windows," says Dr. Christian, "and allow the cool splitts of the night to enter your chamber and to sweeten and calmyour dreams." Some time ago Miss Nightingale advanced the theory that night air was absolutely harmless to the sick; but Dr. Christian goes further, and declares that it will make them well. He must be a doctor in small practice.

Some time last winter a gentieman in the northern part of Smith county, Texas, on the Sabine river, was riding a pony, and on approaching the river a racecon ran up and bit the horse on the leg. The raceon repeated or continued its attack until the gentieman put the pony into a gallop and ran off. A few days ago the gentieman was leading the pony out of a pasture. While he was letting down the fence the pony suddenly commenced biting the rails furiously, had a fit, fell down, and in a few moments was dead.

Prussla has eighteen prisons for tramps and vagrants. In 1874 there were 4600 commitments to these institutions, but the number has increased every year, and for 1878 was 9000. Of these, 8000 were men and 1900 women. They cost the country \$650,000, but earned while in durance \$275,000. Many of the arrests were of capable artisans, who were really desirous of finding work. The increase in tramping in Germany is due, as in the United States, to the business depression.

The King and Queen of Greece are greatly liked for their simple and unaffected manners, their accessibility, and the republican economy with which they live. A royal dimer is a simple affair, consisting merely of soup, fish, two entrements and a roast. The Queen is not pretty, but is a charming talker. The heir to the throne, Constantine, Duke of Sparta, is now eleven years old.

After three medical celebrities had gone from the bedside of the French Gen. X., the General rang for his man servant: "Well, Jacques, you showed those gentlemen out; what did they say?" "Ah, General, they seemed to differ with each other; the big fat one said that they must have a little patience, and at the autopsy—whatever that may bethey will find out what the matter was."

London Truth: "Turkey, in the political signification of the word, consists of a horde of greedy, hungry pashas and bloodsuckers, who want Europe to provide them with the means to indulge in the foul debaucheries in which they delight, and whose financial morality is about on a par with that of professional swindlers in a gambling hell."

Red snow, which is usually found only in Arctic latitudes, is seen on a lofty summitteer Mount Stanford, in the Sierra Nevadas. For several acres the large drifts are of a beautiful pinkish that to the depth of three or four inches. It is a beautiful spectacle. One explanation of it is that myriads of minute organisms cover the surface.

Prof. Brun, of Geneva, has described a curious case of poisoning in a child of 2 years of age. It was caused by eating a combination of cabbage and figs. The cabbage, he says, must have produced agreat abundance of lactic acid, which in the presence of the figs, developed enough of butyric acid to cause the death of the child.

Prof. Wilder says: "If you are choked, get down on all fours and cough." Oh, yes, Prof. Wilder, that is all well enough; but suppose you have just stolen a horse, and you are being choked by a party of Texas regulators?—

Mr. Carlyle, it is reported, has small hope of recovery, though he may linger on for weeks. He has expressed a wish that he should be buried as quietly as possible in the choir of the old cathedral at Haddington, where he laid his wife tweve years ago.

Among the ex-Confederate generals at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., are Gilmer, Porter, Alexander, Dabney Maucy, Beverly Robertson, W. C. Wickham, Joseph R. Anderson and Toombs.

The London Saturday Review speaks of "M. Victor Hugo, who lived for twenty years in an English dependency without learning a word of the language, or understanding the simplest of the national institutions."

Representative Heliman, of Indiana, thinks the majority of the Republicans in that State are for Mr. Sherman for the presidency. He predicts a Republican victory there in 1880.

The fotal of the subscriptions collected in England for the widows and orphans of those who died in Zululand amounts to \$60,000—not a large amount, certainly.

No. 76 Magazine St.

THE SINGING WATERMELON.

The Strange Noises That Watermelons Make During the Night.

The Pungolo, of Naples, published a somewhat minute account of a conspiracy to assassinate the King in Genoa. Ten men, mostly foreigners, were in the plot, and their pian was to conceal a gim in the staff of a banner and to place the apparatus outside a window in a street in Genoa with the tri-colored flag displayed. When the King passed the flag was to be waved, the standard pointed at his Majesty, and the gun discharged. The questura, according to the Pungolo, got due nelice of the conspiracy and took measures to insure the safety of King Humbert. That newspaper alieges that the conspirators, finding their plot discovered, effected their escape. But the whole story is dealed by the official journals and is supposed to be an invention. The King was received everywhere on his route from Rome to Monza with acclamations and applause. One of the chiefs of this alleged conspiracy was a German of bad character, well known to the police, and two others were Frenchmen, of Marseilles, but some time freshears in Leghorn.

A poet in the Atlantic Monthly sings: "Why do I grieve with summer her? I want the old drops of the dew, and my old love, sir—and not you." She may have her old love for all we care—if she can get him; but we shouldn't think he would want her. She is a little flighty in the mansard roof. She can't get the flower that died hast year; and as for the old drops of dew they are due no more forever. New drops of dew and the flower that was born this year ought to satisfy any reasonable poet. They are just as good as the old ones. But we can understand why she should grieve with summer here. Her father's finances would not permit of a trip to the seaside this season. [Norristown Herald.]

The name "eagle" was a happy designation for our gold coin, considering that riches are prone to take unto themselves wings and fly away. [Boston Transcript.

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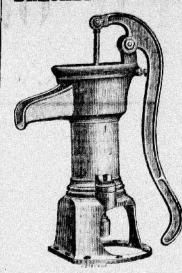
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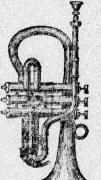
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