boat being crowded and manned in a

we got the crowd packed into the bow

and stern, then ten of us bent our back.

Thank heaven this will be our last night

the stern, with one knee doubled under

my breast, my head not six inches from

the paper, with a blanket for my desk, so

you must make all the allowance you can

-the spot chosen for our first encamp-

ment. As soon as we land all hands

proceed to pitch tents, which are coni-

cal and double, that is, one tent within

another, with a space of about 18 inches

were placed on guard for the night.

only one letter in the bag, but plenty

papers, of which I got the lion's share.

Some of the boats had a hard time of

ception-not the rule, for nearly every

gang managed right well. We are told

that this four mile stretch is the worst of

this cataract, and that it (the cataract) is

the worst on the Nile. If so, all I can

say is, hurrah for Canada! for we can

I won't "hallo till I'm out of the wood"

over my head half a dozen times, but the

hard tack is so buoyant that it is impossi-

ble for us to sink. Every boat was try-

ing to get up first. The work was done

without much noise; the strain on our

It was great fun to see the lads climb-

ing and scrambling over the rocks like so

many cats or squirrels, cheering each

other to the work-some dashing into

wild looking spots with a lead of rope,

with a view of making a short cut to get

by some other boat-others straining

nerve and muscle in some wild whirl of

waters. Some whirled for a moment

within a hand's breadth of destruction,

and then with one fierce pull for dear life

the danger is past without as much as a

puff in us to give an hurrah. To an on-

looker it must have been a sight to be re-

membered for a lifetime; to us, the actors

The English sailors are in camp at the

end of our four mile trip, and they say we

bring the boats up so fast that they can

In the afternoon we profited by the

knowledge and experience gained in our

first trip. The boat I belong to started

by a good use of our sails and good man-

agement of our skipper. Anderson, we

Our camp is on a sand flat and when

The desert here is covered in some

28th. - This morning the Caughnawagha

hardly snub them quick enough.

walk through them in good style.

-or water, whichever you please.

bellows being pretty heavy.

It was wild work the first trip.

and ward in turn until morning.

the trips flying.

to the oars and soon walked up.

reach Wady Halfa to-day.

#### Advertisement. NOTICE

A LL smelt nets found fishing without lic-ence, on the Miramichi river, or its tribu-taries, will at once be removed without further The Number of the license issued requiries to be plainly marked, Fand attached to the upper corner of the net. Without this number it is also The license plainly states that evergreens mus be placed around the fish holes to guard against accidents. If this is not immediately done a fine

Take warning, fishermen aud others, and save District, North and South of Miramichi River and Tribu-

Chatham, 16 Dec. '84.

(LATE METROPOLITAN.)

OF MONTREAL WELLINGTON ST, CHATHAM, N. B. This house has lately been rented and

#### REFURNISHED.

ON THE PREMISES.

TEAMS will be in attendance on the arriv R. B. ADAMS.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" s published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day

(t s sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Pub sher) at the following rates :-

Advertisements are placed under classified head Advertisements, other than yearly or by the sea on, are inserted at five cents per line nonpareil, (or nts per line (or twenty cents per inch) for each

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of \$6.75 an inch per year. The matte nespace secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

T "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circu lation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent orthumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New runswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inductments to advertisers. Address Editor Miramichi Advance," Chatham N B.

### Miramichi Advance.

#### The Trade Question.

As many of our readers are aware, the " conservatives" of St. John suffered a very serious reverse in connection with those Board of Trade discussions. We do not mean the reasonable wing of the conservative party, but the "jingoes" -the men who act as if the interests of Sir Leonard Tilley and the little clique who still cling to him were of more consequence than the destinies of the whole country. One of these gentlemen went to a Board of Trade meeting, with as many others of his way of thinking as he could find, and moved a series of whereases and resolutions calculated to show the contentment of St. John with and its confidence in our Ottawa rulers. After two days of interesting debate his resolution was defeated and one declaring the failure of Confederation to realise to the Province the benefits promised by its promoters was affirmed. And, now, the Tory papers of the Sun class are publishing absurd articles with a view of showing that the St. John business men are all wrong and the Ottawa protectionists all right. The Halifax Board of Trade has fallen into line with that of St. John in asking the Government to bestir itself in preventing the further loss of maritime trade, with the West Indies and United States and Charlottetown's business men will, no doubt, do the same. The Patriot'says,-

"The invitation of the St. John Board of Trade to our merchants, communicated once take steps to co-operate with their to be "settled: brethren of St. John and Halifax, urging upon the Dominion Government the necessity of securing reciprocity with the British and Spanish West Indies, and of re-opening negotiations with the United States on the question of a new treaty with that country. The Maritime Provinces are deeply interested in obtaining every possible opening for an exlying so near as those of the West Indies and the United States. We require a market for our fish and the natural productions of our soil, as also employment for our shipping. Though confederated with Quebec and Ontario, and the far Western Provinces and Territories, these divisions of our Dominion do not require much of our fish, and none of our agricultural produce, consequently if our paternal Government at Ottawa hopes to keep the Maritime Provinces contented members of the confederacy, it must bestir itself to give us free trade with our any rate, is one that will bear a great deal of discussion, and we trust that a meeting of our merchants will be called at an early day to give it the considera-

tion which its importance demands." It is an encouraging thing to those who have, for years warned the people against the wretched fiscal policy and management of Sir John A. Macdonald and his party to see the awakening of a healthful business sentiment among our merchants without regard to party lines and an evident determination to no longer allow the professional politicians to play "ducks and drakes" with the interests on which the prosperity of the country is founded. We observe that some of the conservative papers-samples of them are not far from us-ignore the subject altogether. They fear to let their readers know the truth, lest they may lose the favor of the party "jingoes," while they lack the courage to take the course of the Sun and make a show of sustaining a forlorn hope. The principal cry raised against the St. John Board of Trade's action by the protectionist organs is that it was the outcome of liberal partizanship, but the following from the Globe shows how well that is met .-

"The foolish course of the Sun in re-Trade meets with very little sympathy at home or abroad. Referring to some criticisms which appeared in that journal, the Montreal Herald says: -

To people at a distance there seems to be little in the Board of Trade's resolutions-which have been published here and elsewhere to complain of. If there is the bitter partyism here ada have not detected it. But whether there is

s Mr. Geo. Robertson, a mer mant, a prominent Conservative who by word or mouth and by his writings for the press did much to popularize the Government policy in the past and antagonize the views of the Opposition. It was to the support given by those gentlemen, who took a very prominent part in the proceedings, that the pas sage of the resolutions which have made so much talk, was due. It is manifestly injudicious as

well as improper, to charge such gentlemen with

being the tools of partyism, the abettors of the

"spirit of faction, etc., etc. "If the attempt to gag free speech had not been made, if an effort had not been made to pass a vote of censure on gentlemen who spoke out their views, the government party hacks in St. John would have been in a much better position than men in the conservative party in St. John who prefer the public interests to the ino but its personal advancement or gain.'

What a satisfaction it is to know that the "clique" referred to, and its sympathisers all over the country are losing their influence upon the people. Men of business—those who are devoting their energies and their means to development of our trade and industries—are beginning to understand how they have been misled in the past. The signs of the times indicate that the class who are busy only in the matter of at tending to other people's business, and whose positions have been gained more through their political "usefulness" than by merit or prominence as commercial or business men, have had their day and will find it harder to keep themselves afloat hereafter, than they have in the past. They and their organs must soon realise that a period of depression has set in for them-a period which will, we believe, be marked by a corresponding one of prosperity for of the ADVANCE. the more useful and honest classes whose interests have been so long over-\$1.50 looked.

#### "Dalhousie" Shipments.

A correspondent at Campbellton directs our attention to the fact that more than one half of the lumber shipments credited to Dalhousie are from the out-port of Campbellton. The shipments from Dalhousie, for 1884 according to the Customs House re turns published in the ADVANCE of

w					
e-				Sawn lum-	
g,				ber, Deals,	
or	N	0.		Scantling.	Tons.
•			Tens.	Ends, &c.s.f.	t'ber
	George Moffat & Co,	.15	8,156	6,187,517	1,847
	R. A. & J. Stewart	8	7,018	5,991,465	505
	Henry O'Leary	6	3,336	2,634,869	516
- 1	John McNair,	6	2,198	1,835,939	16
	J. P. Mowat,	4	I,666	535,898	1,497
	J. D. Sowerby,	2	741	406,201	453
	George Dutch,	1	487		14
^	Arch'd McNair,	1	180	165,251	

Total......43 23'782 18,235,140 4,848 Of the above the out-port of Campbellton contributed 9,568,443 s. f. and 2,971 tons of timber, employing 20 vessels of 12,761 tons-thus doing over one half of the business. Campbellton, therefore, should receive due credit for the business she does.

#### Changing their Policy.

The protectionists, as a political party n the United States have become demoralisid since the election ef Mr. Cleveland, the Secretary of the Treasury -the highest fiscal authority in the government, the functions of whose office are similar to those of our minister of Finance, having came out squarly in favor of a tariff for revenue purposes only. The New York World says .-

He points out that our manufacturers are suffering because, pampered by extreme protection, they have grown and multiplied until they make more goods of every description than our home demand warrants, and are debarred from competition with England and other countries inforeign markets. He proposed a commission to thoroughly examine the question involved in the remedy and make recommendations based on their experience and judgment.

"The tariff," says the Secretary, will necessarily be involved." and he proceeded: "If the duties on raw material are an obstruction, those duties should be removed. If the duties on other articles are an obstruction, they should be modified. "To show how these [import] duties may be imposed and distributed so as to neither imperil our manufacturers not obstruct our foreign trade, while our treasury is kept in an easy condition, "says the Secreto A. McNeill, Esq., is well worthy of tary, "will be task of the Commission. their attention. We hope they will at The following points the report holds

> First-That the public revenues are not to be IN EXCESS OF WHAT MAY BE REQUIRED FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT and the gradual reduction of the public debt.

> Second-That our manufactures, which under the fostering care of the Government have attained such gigantic proportions and whose prosperity is essential to the welfare of all other interests, are not to be put in jeopardy by radical and sweeping changes in the tar f, and that all reductions of import duties should be made with a view to their ultimate advantage by opening to them markets from which they are now in a large degree excluded.

Marry, come up, but this is genuine Democratic doctrine. Not the trash and balderdash of fledgling "Free-Traders," but the sound principles of the Democracy as enunciated in the neighbors who have need of our fish and | platform of the party and maintained the products of our soil. The subject, at by its Presidential candiate Grover

Revenue Reform.

No taxation in excess of the money needed for the support of Government and public purposes.

Proper protection to American industries and labor. No radical and sweeping changes in the tariff that will put in jeopardy our manufacturing industries.

principles now adopted by the expiring flimsy envelopes. Republican party through its Secretary of the Treasury.

But what is this? The Republican Secretary declares "free trade "impossible because of "the necessity which exists for heavy import duties. which, although they may be levied for REV-ENUE ONLY, must be in a large degree protective."

The republican Secretary of the Treasury has taken the hint too late, for his party had been removed from power before he made up his mind to abandon the policy of protection for its own sake, as opposed to incidental protection for the sake of necessary revenue. The Conservative papers of Canada have been very emphatic in gard to the resolutions of the Board of their asseverations that the late presidential election had not the question of protection as against a revenue tariff as one of its main issues, but it seems that the republican Secretary of the Treasury recognises the drift of American public opinion and is trimming his sails accordingly. We wonder how ment, it must not be forgotten that representatives of both of the political parties voted for the sleep of the just until about three o'clock Queens, which has six giant figures stand- or soldiers. This Indian is to have contives of both of the political parties voted for the

partyism is simple nonsense. Another most influential supporter of the obnoxious resolutions vanced by the Secretary of the Treasury, are right ?

All's Well that Ends Well

The termination of the case of th Crown against Mr. Doucet, Sheriff Gloucester County, as reported by our Bathurst correspondent, is a satisfactory one in every respect. There was feeling of public exasperation at first over the fact that although such manifest breach of the law was committed by a high official acting under they are. There are hundreds of gentle- legal advice, a determined effort was made to shield the offending parties interests of the clique who cares for noth- from the punishment that was so necessary for public protection. There was a fear in the minds of the people that if such an offence could be passed over without the law being vindicated it would be an encouragement to others to do likewise and seriously impair a

most important public service. The ADVANCE-in view of the circumstances -realised the importance of the case and maintained strongly that the law should be vindicated. The Sheriff was, at the time, one of our best friends and our relationships-business and other wise-with him had been entirely of pleasant and agreeable character, so we had something to lose in that way by the course which a sense of public cuty made necessary. Writers in the Sheriff's interest claimed we were actuated by malice, while the young barris ter through whose unjustifiable advice the offence was committed entered ar action for libel against the proprietor

And, now, the Sheriff has done just what he ought to have done long ago Had he and his legal adviser publicly admitted their offence as soon as it was made known, and given the explanations now offered, there would not have been the amount of recrimination and unnecessary hard feeling that was engendered by their attempts to make right out of what was manifestly wrong. We have reason to believe that had Mr. Doucet been left to himself he would. long ago, have admitted his error At all events, good has come out of th case, and we have no doubt that it lessons will not be lost.

#### On the Nile.

their interest in the letters we have al-Review Nile correspondent that we make room for the following of late date. As the writer is one of the Canadian boatmen the great river his accounts of his experiences of the contingent are all the more interesting. Before reaching Wady Halfa he writes .-At about 10 o'clock we landed at the

camp of the Essex regiment, where a short railroad commences. All the eastern side of the river is lined for about two miles with the tents of different regiments. 3,000 men or thereabouts, being under canvas here since July.

As soon as we landed the commissary and transport corps emptied our barge of all its stores, camel saddles, ammunition, &c., &c. Then came our turn. We had to unload the other barge, which contained our own supplies. But there were so many willing helping hands that the job was soon over.

Then the foreman of each gang got

three pounds to divide among their

twenty six men, and each gang appointed a man to go to the city and get what trifles they were in need of. I was selected for that office by our men. Our landing was two miles below the city, and it was understood that the train should stop and let us off at our destination, but through some misunderstanding it did not do so. Six of us jumped off. One hart his knee, one cut his hand, another performed more acrobatic (involuntarily) feats than his wildest ambition in his juvenile circus days ever aspired to. But another and myself worked it like old railroad men and got away safe and sound. We had then between two and three miles to walk back to the city, passing through a very large gravevard en route. Over some of the graves are built stone. brick and concrete mounds, over others an arched dome on pillars of stone, and so place, you would fancy that few were the tears shed over their dead. Assouan, the ancient Syene, is about 600 miles from Cairo. Here are the ruins of ancient Roman baths, and the shattered columns of many temples. It is quite a large city, and as we walk through the bazaar we

alities besides. I have no doubt. Those who appear to be peculiarly native in this place do not seem so dark as the pure Egyptian. They wear their hair about a foot long, square at the bottom and matted like the tassels on a bit fringe. They are not bad looking, but both men and women would hardly be presentable at a levee of our Governor-General at home, as their court dress would only consist of a strip of cloth wound round the loins.

jostle a motley crowd, the stately Arab,

the lithe and active Nubian, the Jew, the

Gentile, and the Greek, and many nation

Everything is dear to excess. The Greeks, who are the principal storekeepof cheats. A Corporal O'Brien, of the Royal Engineers, kindly escorted myself and my assistant, and drove as hard bargains as he could for us. We had to pay a shilling for a piece of cheese not half the size of my hand, three pence a sheet for These are the cardinal Democratic writing paper, and a shilling for twenty

> for the station and climb upon a small car (not much bigger than a dump cart) loaded with cut camel food in bags and move off to Shellal, where the railroad stops. The main line begins where we landed and runs seven miles to Shellal and is built to avoid the first cataract, which is a little above Assouan. Two miles from the north end, our starting point, is a branch about a mile and a half to the city, and while coming out on this branch we had to stop the train for some men who were not posted as to the city station -one of them in his hurry rolled down a bank about 60 feet-such a tumble, I thought he was surely killed, but he was only shaken up a little. You could hear the hard tack he had for breakfast rattle in his abdominal pantry as he rolled

into our boats and be towed away by the so. Even had I the gift of doing so with Khedive's yacht which he had placed at efficacy, the wonders we beheld actually Indians were sent ahead to the end of the the disposal of our authorities.

alongside the shore, make tea on the bank, of the Kings we again took to our boats at their destination, they will be told off, roll ourselves in our blankets and sleep!the and dropped down to the cave of the one man to three boats manned by sailors tives of both of the political parties voted for the tresolutions. We have already pointed out that the 'Mr. Jones," here censured, is a supporter of Sir Leonard Tilley,—a gentleman who was tendered the Conservative nomination for St. John County at the last Dominion election.

St. John County at the last Dominion election.

The waste of both of the political parties voted for the twill be before Sir John, Sir Leonard and the other great lights of in the morning, when the cooks were roused up to get breakfast and we were still discover that the Liberals, whose off before daylight.

St. John County at the last Dominion election.

50 feet in length, fitted with oars, masts, sails and awnings. They were built by They are all painted white with a red been told again and again by those who picnic for a year and a day. stripe round the gunwale. They are numbered at the bow and are towed by the your humble correspondent can pretend to. prettiest steam yacht I ever saw. The account of the current and we wind after her like a huge white serpent.

The River above Assouan is not so wide as below, the shores are steep rugged rocky cliffs with small nooks at river bends where, clay lodging, the palm and other trees are found in fair numbers, and in some places narrow strips 80 to 100 feet are under cultivation.

The current here is very strong, but we are moving faster than we did below. It is 200 miles to Wady Halfa which we expect to make in four days.

The confinement in the small boats is for the many defects in my corresponvery irksome. We thought we were cramped on the barges when in tow of the Beherah, but this is a long way worse. Our food is not noted for its variety and is not pre-eminent for quality -sometimes. We have hard-tack -mind, hard-tack-beef, onions and potatoes, but fuel is scarce, very—we have to carry our wood with us, and there is not an axe in

We seldom land but at night, and the we are so hungry that it is purgatory, no worse than that, to wait three or four hours for our little fire of cornstalks wood to cook our pot of tea, coffee growley-this latter being made by mix ing all our edibles together and cooking them en masse; something like an Irish stew, but somehow it lacks something, no salt, no pepper, and one cup of tea to soften the hard-tack desert. The chief seasoning, I must confess, is grumbling, but I can't perceive that any of us are

Oct. 23.—We did not start quite so would have to land. We made the port early this morning-it was after daylight. in four days, 12 hours. As we passed We were served out with cholera belts this morning. They are made of fine it and its surroundings. The hospital apflannel, two ply thick, thirteen inches peared to be the principal building and wide and fastened in front by tape strings | some long, low, flat looking, buildings used The men amused themselves by running as ordnance stores and officers quarters. additional plaits in them to make them | The edge of the river is lined with countfit, and as I am handy with the needle, I less Nile boats and the shores are black have lots of orders for sewing on hand, with natives busy loading the pack camand have serious notions of hiring two els from the vessels, and here and there or three girls at the next place we stop back from the water front are to be seen So many of our friends have expressed at and open out in the dress making line the white tents of the troops. Our steamon second thought, as my trade would er does not stop here but tows us about ready republished from the Peterborough | be entirely confined to the contingent, it | four miles further up. There we land and wouldn't pay. The natives don't go in unhitch our boats, load them from for anything heavier or more extensive steamer and are towed three miles further than something in the bandage line, so by a small tug to tho foot of the cataract engaged in the actual work of ascending I'll give it up—the trade would be too

> I must stop writing for to-day, as I am making the lid of the camp kettle sore -by sitting on it.

This afternoon Walter Ingram, the sketching artist of the London Illustrated News, overtook us with his little steam yacht. He intends to follow the expedition. His boat is about 20 feet longfitted with sail, steam and oars-it is a complete affair. He has also a felding canvas boat with him. He had just run out of coal and we have to take him in

October 24. - Saw our first crocodileone man saw seven. I got a glimpse of one about six feet long. We reach Korosko, the last station in Egypt proper, and here the Soudan begins. We stop here for half an hour. There is a small outpost of Egyptian soldiers station. ed here. Our course since two o'clock has been due north and the sun has been on the same side of the boat all day and those who did not notice the turn we took seemed sorely puzzled to see the sun set in the east, and the arguments advanced by many to account for this extraordinary appearance were laughable beyond description. We here camped in the largest palm grove I have ever seen since we left Assouan. The natives are quite friendly and not so greedy as those

October, 25 .- Got an early start, breakast at 3.35 a. m., and we are now run ning south again, We have passed a bank this morning that makes me cling to the theory I advanced in a previous letter more strongly, it was fully 30 feet high, its sides perpendicular, it has all the marks of rock strata, and is just tween rock and clay, not hard enough for the one nor soft enough for the other. As I write we are passing the ruins of a town situated on the top of a cliff about 300 feet high. The cliff itself is perforated with innumerable holes and caves with well defined entrances.

Korsko is 110 miles from Wady Halfa which place we hope to reach to morrow about noon. The country this few days is studded with hills from one to three hunderd feet high mostly cone shaped, scorched black with the heat of the sun and devoid of the faintest sign of vegeta. tion. As the suu goes down we land about a mile above the great rocky temples or tombs of Ipsamboul on the opposite bank of the river, where the camel corps is encamped. When we passed the tombs we thought | in the wild drama, it is life or death. we were close to the shore, but the distance was deceptive and led us to think the salient features smaller by far than they really were. After tea we unloosed one or our boats and pulled over to see the wonders. We landed at the largest tomb ers outside of the bazaar, are the greatest and you may guess our astonishment when we gazed on the stupendous figures last, fully twenty minutes from below, and cut out of the solid face of the sandstone cliff. They were fully from 40 to 60 feet in height, and remarkably well cut and

got to the top first, passing all others on standing beside the knee of one figure was the way, and only took to the water twice. We have some very hard pulling another one was placed between its knees. but we will soon get used to it. We are all so soft after our long holiday that the These were figures of kings and were all After finishing our shopping (?) we start | in a sitting posture with their hands restwork tells on the hands and some of us are badly blistered. After landing our boats ing on their knees. You may form an idea of their size when I tell you I got at the end of our trip we have to walk twenty men to stand on the palm of one back to our starting point. The rock of their hands. The entrance to this here is black and quite polished; it is as relief, and after going through the cave we came upon the main room or hall ; it | the wind blows it isn't "the gradle that had a row of pillars with figures 18 or 20 rocks," but our frames in every shape and feet cut out of the side of each. The position to shelter ourselves from the terceilings were all frescoed and the colors | rible sand. Our food is rather better than clear and very well preserved. The walls | what we have been getting lately. were covered with representations of get an allowance of soft bread daily, which chariets, some on horseback, and others strain on them while trying to masticate on foot. Some giant figures grasping as the "tack." A man has been selected as many as ten smaller ones by the hair with | cook, and he gets up as good a meal as one hand, and the other uplifted as if to his supplies will allow. decapitate all at one sweep.

There is not much use in my trying to places with curious pebbles of every size THE A. B. LIME AND CEMENT CO'Y give a description of these wonders of the and color, and among them we find some We got to Shellal just in time to jump | ages long past. I am not capable of doing | very handsome ones. stupefied me with astonishment. I felt railroad which runs south about forty A run of a couple of hours and we moor as if spell bound. When we left the cave | miles, starting from Wady Halfa. There

trol and command of the three. Colonel Dennison ordered our foreman that previously visited in the nature of to select four of his steadiest men to man To charge Mr. Jones with being blinded by tariff policy is precisely that now ad- The boats we are to navigate are strong the figures. These all represented women a boat to go to Wady Halfa for some sup-

clapboard, or lapstreaked ones, from 20 to and women's work. There were very plies. Being one of the four detailed for many rooms in this latter cave, but, as that duty, I thought we were going to our candles were nearly burning out, we have a picnic-and so we had, but it was Pierce Bros., of Dundee. We have 40 of had to make a hurried examination. The slightly different from the last I had at names of a number of visitors, as far Idyl Wild, when the Free Masons went It must be a pretty sight from the shore back as 1806, are cut on the walls and no down the river, and I am not going to to see them stretched out over 100 yards doubt the story of all these things has take the anxious seat for another such have had more time and more ability than

We had a head wind going down and seven miles in a 50 foot boat was hard The current here is very strong and our | work for four, especially as we had six passengers. While going down I had hurry we had quite a time of it getting | quite a pleasant chat with Col. Kennedy back to our camp. We lost ground until about Peterborough and the good folks thereof. He is a pleasant unassuming gentleman and is universally liked respected by all the contingent. He is always ready and willing to give us all for a while in the small boats. We will information compatable with his office and all necessary wants are cheerfully sup-\* \* \* I am now lying on my side in | plied by him.

all the money they asked for. After we landed at Halfa we loaded our boat with 1,800 lbs. of necessaries and then were given half an hour to attend to our own little wants.

We bought a few little things, but the prices were exorbitant, two and six pence present. I could give you more news if I for 1 lb. of candles, one and eight pence could put any faith in the many reports for a small bottle of ink and a pen, three I hear of our future mevements, etc., but shillings for two small packages of envel-I have been deceived so often that I conopes and other things pro rata. The only clude not to give you the benefit (?) cheap thing was ginger beer, which could any of them, but send you only that the be bought for one piastre or two pence accuracy of which I am quite sure of. half-penny.

Oct.27.—Seven miles above Wad After loading our boat we again made Halfa, at the foot of the worst cataract of a start. Luckily we had an additional the Nile, at least that is what is said, Rece hand to help. Peter Phelan had mad ived papers dated the 25th October. but his trip in the morning and then walked no letter as yet. All hands are delighted down nine miles to get a tooth pulled, at the prospects of a good day's read. Our and he worked his passage back. We had dreams will be of home to-night. I hav a real hard pull all the day. Dr. Nelson, not another minute to spare, so good-bye Col. Kennedy, and other officers, took turn along with us. But when we sighted camp you may rest assured the sight was Oct. 29 .- My last letter described the a welcome one. My hands had six large trip from Assouan to within a few miles of blisters as large as five cent pieces, and ruptly, for we were approaching Wady

it was a painful job pulling fourteen miles Halfa and did not know the moment we with such hands. eaching our camp to find all tents struck and gone except six, and some trifles we the town we endeavored to take stock of had left in ours had vanished with the tents. All the men except one hundred, that is, four gangs, had left for the head of the first trip to take the boats still farther on. We were left to take the remaining six hundred up the cataracts to them, so we may have to remain here two or three weeks. But of course that will depend on how fast the steamers will bring the boats up to us. To-day, 29th, we are idle, no boats and nothing to do, so pour passer le temps 1

I will now close, as I hear the foreman say the smoke of a steamer is to be seen. most likely she has a tow of boats for us, and we may not get a rest for two or [To be continued next week.]

A Notable Dinner Party.

between them to keep them cool; they A Toronto special despatch of Friday are well ventilated and hold 16 men. After ast to the St. John Globe says, - "Rossin tea the provisions and wood are placed to House last night was the scene of one of gether and Phalen, Mowry and myself the most notable banquets ever held in Toronto. It was notable for the numbers made a bed on some boxes and kept watch who were there, for their distinguished character, for the high sentiments ex-Through the night a Maltese interpreter pressed, and for the tribute of respect reached camp with the mail. There was paid to His Grace Archbishop Lynch, who had gathered round him the leading prelates of his church in Canada and the When the morn of the 27th broke the United States, and the leading men of the boys had to brace up for the work. Eight city and province to celebrate the twentymen were appointed to each boat : six to fifth anniversary of his election to the row, with one at the bow and one at the Episcopacy. Soon after 7 o'clock the stern. The boats are 32 feet and 50 feet lobbies of the hotel were crowded with long. We tackled the cataract, and, by priests, bishops and citizens. The numrowing, sailing and towing, made our first ber of bishops, the courtly way in which trip of four miles twice before nightfall. they bore themselves and were greeted by The rapids are pretty hard, but we made all, made the scene quite out of the ordinary. The dining room was handsomely decorated. The tables were set in three -were swept hack repeatedly and occarows and were divided every here and sionally dashed with considerable violence there to enable a Bishop to sit at the head against the rocks. But this was an ex-

and represent the host. The Bishops were all in their robes of purple, had on gold chains and crosses, and were a fine lot of men in appearance. Some of them were almost youthful, especially Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, and Arch. bishop Ryan, of Philadelphia; others were extremely venerable, but all enjoyed themselves. Archbishop Lynch wore a Roman cloak over his robe and his train was borne by a number of little boys dressed in black velvet, with bright right were Governor Robinson and Archbishop Taschereau, and on his left Archbishop Ryan and Mayor Boswell. Sir John Macdonald wrote he was unable to attend and he spoke of the Archbishop as one of his best friends. Four members of the Ontario government were there. Hon. John Costigan represented the Federal government. The bench and bar, the universities, legislature, and civic authorities were all represented. There were only two toasts, that of His Grace proposed by Governor Robinson, that of his guests proposed by Dr. Lynch. The main characteristics of the speeches were three: First, the esteem in which the Archbishop is held by all; second, the expressions that were uttered by everyone that we ought to live peacefully together. be charitable and allow the utmost liberty of conscience to our neighbours, whatever their religious belief; third, that in the Domlnion of Canada, more than any other country in the world, were religious equality and personalliberty well guaranteed and liberty not distorted into license. Loyalty to Canada and respect for the neighboring republic which sent such distinguished representatives were also two other prominent features. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, was of course the orator, though the speaker of the evening was Bishop Cleary, of Kingston. The former dwelt on the great good that would flow from Catholicity of social intercourse and of the practice of charity to all. Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, made a witty and patriotic speech. Dr. Lynch, in his speech of thanks to the toast of his health, spoke of the honor that the citizens had done him and themselves in the way they had received him

and their guests. Archbishop Taschereau

expressed the warm feelings in which

Bishop Laughlin, of Brooklyn, Mayor

Boswell, Hon, Oliver Mowat, Bishops

Ryan, of Buffalo, Walsh, of London, and

O'Mahoney, of Toronto, also delivered

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