

Fighting the Cataracts.

WHAT THE CANADIANS ARE DOING ON THE NILE.

(London Standard Correspondence.)

AMBIGOL (via Sarras), Nov. 5.—Major Durward, with five of his pioneer boats arrived here at noon, after a most arduous and difficult journey. After almost incessant labour they have only succeeded in making thirty miles since Sunday morning, and to day they took five hours in getting the boats two miles, although all hands were at work at oars and ropes. The three injured boats have been repaired, the holes in their sides being covered with tin or lead plates, and they are now ready to continue their journey. The Canadian voyagers have greatly modified their first views as to the difficulty of the task of navigating the Nile at this season of the year, and admit that the passage at Bahri-Hajar is a very serious and arduous undertaking, and very much harder than anything they expected to meet with. They think that it is hardly likely that the main body of troops can get up even thus far without serious accidents. The Royal Engineers all go through a course of rowing at Chatham, while the soldier of the line knows nothing whatever about boating. If, therefore, the former have had such immense difficulty in bringing up their boats, how vastly greater will be the task of men unable to handle an oar! Moreover the pioneer boats only carry six thousand six hundred pounds, and

THE CANADIANS SAY

that they are far too deeply laden for safety in such rapids, while the boats with the troops will carry eight thousand pounds. The Canadians are of opinion that the difficulty and danger will be best met by the army advancing in parties of ten boats at a time; there will then be sufficient voyagers to man the boats, and to bring them up through the difficult places. If more than ten boats were to come up at a time there would be grave risks of collision, as the stream often catches them and sweeps them across the river with great velocity, and a clear stream is necessary for safety. The Engineers say that the work coming up has been terrible. It began every day with daylight, and ended only when it became too dark to see what they were doing, and they were frequently breast deep in water. A ration of rum at night, when work is over, would go a long way to cheer them after their toil, but at present none is issued, and as the men regard this as the one luxury of their life of continued toil it is, I think, a mistake that they should be deprived of it. There is, however,

LITTLE OR NO GRUMBLING;

the men work most cheerfully and zealously, and the one prevailing idea is to push forward. Therefore, there are more jokes than groans over their severe work and privation. In slack water the boats sail well, but their sails are insignificant in size in comparison to those carried by the native craft, and are but of little use where the current runs strong. The public must expect to hear of many serious mishaps before the expedition arrives at its destination, and should understand that, although there may be no great risk from the action of the enemy, the men comprising it do run a considerable hazard of death by drowning, to say nothing of the effects of such tremendous work in such a climate. After having had experience in eight campaigns with British troops, I must pronounce this to be by far the most arduous undertaking that I have accompanied. The boats are about to commence the

ASCENT OF THE AMBIGOL CATARACT.

This is a very difficult undertaking, especially as the height of the river alters every day, and a line found comparatively easy one day may be impracticable on that following. Between Ambigol and Mangal, a distance of twelve miles, the river presents the appearance of a continuous rapid, now running smoothly, but with great rapidity, now foaming and breaking over the rocky bed. I shall ride along the bank and I watch their progress over the most difficult part.

5 p. m.—The boats passed up the rapids near Ambigol without accident. They were partially unladen. They were then taken up separately, two Canadians taking their places in the boat to steer her, and the united crews of fifty men laying on to the hawser, and so hauling them one by one up the rapids. The shores near Ambigol are strewn with the timbers of shipwrecked boats, showing how dangerous is the navigation of this part of the river, and the natives reckon that fully ten per cent. of their craft employed last month were wrecked on the passage. While the Engineer's boats were ascending the rapids Alleyn's boats came down, and shot the rapids with great velocity, to the immense astonishment of the native and Egyptian soldiers. Indeed, the sight of North American Indians thus navigating British troops up the cataracts of the Nile is one of the

MOST SINGULAR EVER WITNESSED

in a campaign. As Alleyn's boat shot past those of the engineers the voyagers shouted out to the upgoing Canadians that the river was extremely difficult above, and that unless with the aid of a strong wind they would find it impossible to get up. They told me that the river here is at least three feet lower than it was when they went up. The boats of their party are more manageable and make far better progress by the help of the wind than those of the Engineers, still more than the heavily-laden boats which follow, as they carry little more than half the load. The voyagers calculate that not more than sixty boats could possibly be passed up the Ambigol Cataract daily, even if all were manned by experienced men. As the north wind, which is even now precarious, ceases altogether in January, it is evident that the time available for the expedition to reach Bahri and Khartoum is very limited, for it will not be possible to drag or row the boats after the wind has ceased to help them on.

AN INVISIBLE PERIL.

The Daily News correspondent writes from Dongola:—One of the mounted infantry—Col. Colville's soldier-servant—was standing one morning up to his waist in water talking to a comrade when suddenly a horrid and despairing shriek rent the air, and the poor fellow was seen being gradually drawn underneath the water by an invisible power. That dire and dreadful reptile, the crocodile, had seized him and dragged him off. Nothing more was seen but a gurgling whirlpool and a widening circle—a late too horrid to contemplate!

Let it be strange the natives seem to have no fear whatever of these monsters. They plunge into the river at all times and places when it is required to push off the boat from a rock or sandbank or to take on shore a rope for towing purposes. As in the case of sharks, there is no doubt that the white, shining flesh of a European attracts far quicker than the swartly hide of an Ethiopian or Indian; yet I saw near Khartoum the stomach of a crocodile that had been killed by spears after taking a baited hook, that contained the bracelets, earrings, and rings of a young girl who had disappeared a month before.

A Mysterious Disease.

Information from Perryville, McDowell Co., Pennsylvania, near the Virginia border, gives a frightful account of the ravages of so-called cholera in the extreme southwestern counties of Virginia and the adjoining territory of Kentucky. Making every allowance for exaggeration, the loss of life has been appalling, while the condition of the survivors is terrible in the extreme. No rain has fallen in the infected districts for four months. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining water for stock as early as the middle of August in some localities, but no actual suffering occurred among the inhabitants until about the end of September, when the mountaineers were compelled, in order to sustain life, to obtain water from what was known as "poison" (mineral) springs in the mountains, or from the small amount remaining in deep holes in the beds of the creek. A persistent use of the water soon developed a peculiar disease as deadly as Asiatic cholera in its nature, which has since raged with terrible fatality over half a dozen countries in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky, the loss of life thus far being variously estimated at from 400 to 800. Among children and adults well up in years the mortality has been the greatest, but no class has been exempt. In a number of instances whole families have perished, while in many cases but one or two members of a household survive. From sixty to eighty per cent. of those attacked die. Pure water is still unobtainable and proper food and medical attendance cannot be had. The drying up of the streams has necessitated the stoppage of numerous small grist mills along mountain valleys and the population for the most part appears to be in most abject want and misery. The locality is almost inaccessible to the outside world, there being no railroad within 100 miles, and it is very difficult to obtain reliable news, but even if only half what is alleged to be true the calamity is one of the most serious nature and calls for action by the authorities of the public.

Canada Ahead.

As in many other respects, so also in the matter of telegraph communication, Canada takes a leading position among the nations of the world. There are in the Dominion 2,259 telegraph offices, or one to every 1,914 of our population. If we compare this with the number of offices to the population in other countries, we shall find gratifying proof of the position held by our own country. Switzerland has one office for every 2,500 people, the United States one for every 3,700, Germany one for every 4,300, France one for every 6,213 and Great Britain one for every 6,508 of her population. So that Canada leads the world in the telegraphic facilities possessed in proportion to population. Canada has 23,320 miles of telegraph line and 45,728 miles of wire, and in mileage in proportion to population leads England by 4 to 1. Our tariff also is one of the cheapest in the world. Canadians have no reason to be no other than proud of their country. The seventh railway power in the world, the fourth maritime and first in facilities for telegraphic communication, she occupies a proud position, too, in her post office and canal system, in her banking institutions and her trade enterprise. All hail to the land of the maple and the beaver.

Canada's Great Lake.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER INLAND SEA AS LARGE AS LAKE SUPERIOR.

F. H. Bignell of Quebec, who left in June last in command of the transport expedition to Lake Mistassini, has returned. The party with great difficulty reached the province's northern boundary. They had crossed into Rupert's Land, and at a distance of 300 miles from Lake St. John, they reached the south-western extremity of the great lake Mistassini. The general trend of the lake is from the southwest to the southeast, stretching away from Foam Bay and a height of land in the south-west to an unknown distance toward eastern Maine and Labrador. The waters of the lake swarm with fish of all kinds, and fur-bearing animals are abundant. The climate is agreeable, and the region is suitable for agricultural purposes. It is said that the Hudson Bay company have had an agency there for upward of one hundred years, but have kept the fact secret that a lake of such dimensions ever existed in that part of the country. It is supposed to be as large as that of Lake Superior.

CUSTOMS SEIZURE.—J. D. Shatford, agent of the Standard Oil Company, imported by the schooner Sabrosa 1,000 barrels of paraffine oil. A large quantity was in transit, 569 barrels being entered for Charlottetown, 89 for St. John's and 60 for Summerside, and on 500 barrels duty was to be paid here. On Tuesday afternoon J. D. Shatford sold ten barrels to Andrew Myles, Jr., of Portland, and gave him an order on the customs authorities to deliver that amount to him. The order was taken to the vessel, and the mate, in the presence of a customs official, delivered over to Mr. Myles' man five barrels. By a mistake the barrels that were handed over were taken from those intended for Moncton and not from the 200 barrels on which duty was to be paid here, and which had been duly marked by the customs authorities. On learning that the goods had been taken on which duty had not been paid, the customs authorities seized the oil at Mr. Myles' store.—St. John Sun.

EPULISTIC. The New York Sun says:—There is a giant coming east who promises to astonish the people and paralyze pagodas. John L. Sullivan discovered him in the far west and is going to make a man of him. The giant's name is Dan Murphy, and he lives in Oregon. He has never learned to fight scientifically, but promises to make a great man. He is 6 feet 8 inches high, and built in proportion. He weighs 294 pounds.

Sir John Macdonald, G. C. B.

The Toronto World has the following good humored skit on Sir John's last promotion:

Chorus of Ministers:
Over the bright blue sea
Comes Sir John Macdonald, G. C. B.,
Wherever he may go—
Of course the Globe is certain sure to know—
Shout o'er the bright blue sea,
For now Sir John is made a G. C. B.

Sir John Macdonald, G. C. B., sings:
When I was a lad I served a term
As junior clerk to an attorney's firm.
I kept the books and I read some law,
And was just about as sharp a clerk as e'er you saw.
I made my name and the great N. P.,
And Her Majesty has made me now a G. C. B.

Chorus of Ministers:
He's made his name, but wouldn't we
Like to tinkle up our surnames with a G. C. B.?

Sir John:
When a very young man into Parliament
For the Limestone City I was duly sent,
I work'd like the dickens in my country's cause,
And I had a deal to say about the different laws;
So I very soon climbed to the top of the tree,
And now I'm decorated with the G. C. B.

Chorus of Ministers:
And we'd like to climb to the top of the tree,
And we might be decorated with the G. C. B.

Sir John:
At the risk of being thought to be an awful bore,
I'd state that in the order there are twenty-four;
Lord Dufferin is one of the twenty-three
Who are holders of the G. C. B. as well as me.
But of these who hold it you will all agree
The greatest is Sir John Macdonald, G. C. B.

Chorus of Ministers:
Of all who hold it? Yes, we all agree
The greatest is Sir John Macdonald,
G. C. B.

CURRENT NOTES.

Spain is the last country to make a grab at Africa.

There is a heavy fall of snow in New York State.

Canada has shown up well at the Chicago Fat Stock Show.

An inmate of a New York asylum for 46 years is said to be an heirless.

Sir John Macdonald is to be banqueted by the Empire Club in London.

Le Paris says France will only disarm upon evacuation of Tonquin by the Chinese.

The Gaiety theatre at Southampton was burned a few days ago. No person was in the building.

Chinese blockade runners are causing trouble to the French squadron on the Formosa coast.

The lowness of the water in the Nile renders it impossible to take large boats up the cataracts.

A bill to extend the provisions of the Irish land act to country towns and villages has been defeated.

It has now transpired that a Montreal man was the cause of the fatal panic in the Star Theatre Glasgow.

The republican national committee is said to be nearly \$200,000 in debt, with no money in the treasury.

The value of imports into Newfoundland during 1883 was \$9,131,464, of which \$2,340,138 was from Canada.

Belva Lockwood threatens to make trouble if the vote cast for her at the presidential election is not reported.

Considerable business was done on the New York cotton market on Tuesday, large amounts being taken for export.

It is reported that Mr. Lowell intends to reside at Oxford when relieved from his duties as United States minister.

Prof. Stuart (Liberal and Free Trader) has been elected to the vacancy in the Commons caused by the death of Mr. Fawcett by 6,000 majority.

The United States Secret Service last year seized \$684,000 counterfeit money, and it is said that \$300,000 more is known to be in the hands of counterfeiters.

Germany has officially recognized the African International Association, Germany and England, it is said, have come to an understanding regarding trade on the Niger.

The German Bundesrath estimates for the next fiscal year an expenditure of 621,000,000 marks and a revenue of the same amount, including 44,000,000 to be raised by loan.

Admiral Porter, in his annual report, denies the charge of extravagance in the finances of the navy, wants its strength increased, and says no small navy can be an efficient one.

The Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone company of New York are to make an experiment with the Brooks system of laying underground telegraph wires to the number of about 400.

At Baltimore, on Tuesday, the Irish Catholic colonization society was reported to be in a flourishing condition, and their colonies in the west very successful. Some of the bishops lamented the poverty of the Irish people in the cities, and urged that efforts be made to colonize them in the west.

Young Men—Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young and old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscriber has to call public Attention to the sale by Auction, on THURSDAY next, 27th, at the Law Courts Building, at 12 o'clock, of the following valuable properties:—

No. 1. The large, three-story Building and Land on the corner of Queen and Water streets, known as "Hyndman's Corner."

No. 2. Large, three-story, brick Building and Land, corner of Pownall and Water streets, directly opposite Rankin House.

No. 3. All that tract of Land situated on the St. Peter's Road, and Buildings thereon, known as the "Morpeth House."

No. 4. All that piece of Land in the Common of Charlottetown, together with the two large Buildings thereon, known as "Higg's Hay Press."

No. 5. Two Building Lots, Nos. 36 and 37 on the Mount Edward Road.

No. 6. All that piece of Land on the Common, on Clark street, near to Benj. Rooper's.

Full particulars of the above to be seen in large bills and at the sale.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Nov. 24, 1884.

Apples, Grapes, Raisins.

ON Wednesday next, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, at my room—

1 Car-load Winter APPLES,
10 Kegs GRAPES,
Boxes RAISINS and DIGBY HERRING.

This will be the last sale of the season.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Nov. 24, 1884.

SLEIGHS FOR SALE.

A T McNEILL'S Auction Room—

1 double-seated Box Sleigh,

1 stylish, round-back,

Family Driving Sleigh,

Upholstered, well-finished—both nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain.

Ch'town, Nov. 24, 1884.

GRAIN BAGS.

20,000 BAGS (assorted sizes)

FOR SALE BY

HORACE HAZARD.

Ch'town, Nov. 22, 1884.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC meeting will be held at Belle Creek School House,

On Friday, the 28th inst.,

AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

For the purpose of discussing the general and local wants of the district, to which the Dominion and local representatives are respectfully invited to attend.

SIMON COMPTON,
WILLIAM SANDERS,
JOSEPH BEERS.

Belle Creek, Nov. 20th, 1884. [nov22 21]

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given under section 37, subsection 5 of "The Canadian Civil Service Act, 1882," that the date for holding the Examination for Promotion in the Inside and Outside Divisions of the Civil Service, is fixed for Thursday, the 18th December, 1884, and that the number of promotions expected in each class in each Division is as follows:

INSIDE DIVISION.
Chief Clerks..... 2
First Class Clerks..... 3
Second Class Clerks..... 12

OUTSIDE DIVISION.
Chief Clerks..... 2
First Class Clerks..... 4
Second Class Clerks..... 20

J. A. CHAPLAIN,
Secretary of State.

Department of Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 14th Nov., 1884.

Confederation Life Association

CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont

Security and Profit Results unsurpassed by any Company in Canada.

Polices Nonforfeitable after two years, and Indisputable after three years.

J. MACEACHERN,
Agent.

Office: McEachern's Building, Queen Street
Ch'town, Nov. 21, 1884.

JUST OPENED,

—AT—

THE BIBLE DEPOSITORY,

NEW and beautiful Books for Christmas—N Charterbox, Boys Own, Girls Own, Sunday, Our Darlings, Bible Stories, Toy Books Children's Magazines, Pictorial Xmas Cards with suitable texts of Scripture, Miss Haverall's Xmas Cards, Sunday School Books and Cards, Hymn Books, Tune Books, Bibles and Testaments—very, very cheap.

M. F. ELLIS,
Corner Queen and Fitzroy Street
Ch'town, Nov. 18—eod.

LADIES'

NEW FELT HATS,

—AND—

NEW PLUSHES

Opening to-day at MRS. YOUNG'S, up-stairs at Messrs W. & A. Brown & Co's. Charlottetown, Nov. 21—1w eod wkly 11

WE SELL

Potatoes,

Spilling, Bark,

R. R. Ties,

Lumber,

Laths, Canned Lobsters, Mac-

kerel, Berries, Eggs,

Fish Etc.

Best Prices for all Shipments. Write fully for Quotations,

HATHEWAY & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.

Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanics Exchange.
Ch'town, Nov. 19, 1884.

GET READY FOR WINTER!

WEEKS & CO.

OFFER LARGE SUPPLIES OF

NEW CLOTHING,

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Fall and Winter,

AT EXTRA LOW PRICES.

GOOD OVERCOATS!

AT LOW PRICES.

See Weeks & Co.'s stock of

New Ulsters and Storm-

coats—well made, from

good material.

OVERCOATS

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REEFERS

TO SUIT ALL.

Worsted and Tweed Suits,

VERY CHEAP.

SHIRTS

—AND—

DRAWERS

AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

Men's Wool Scarfs and Mut-

ters, Fur Caps, Knitted

Shirts, Collars, Braces, &c

Call and see us before buy-

ing elsewhere.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Ch'town Nov. 4, 1884.

New Watches,

New Clocks,

New Barometers,

New Thermometers,

New Spectacles.

Just Received and

Offered Cheap.

Old Stock Cheaper than

ever, to Clear.

E. W. TAYLOR,

NEXT TO WATSONS,
[eod wkly.]

OUR PACIFIC PROVINCE

THE first Lecture of the Winter course, before the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered by the

REV. B. CHAPPELL, A. M.,

On TUESDAY evening next, the 25th inst., in the Y. M. C. A. Hall.
Subject: "British Columbia." Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
Admission 10 Cents.

HENRY SMITH,
Secretary.

Ch'town, Nov 21—3in

DWELLING-HOUSE & LAND.

TO be Sold by Auction, on THURSDAY next, 27th inst., at the Law Courts Building, at 12 o'clock, noon,

A PLOT OF LAND,

Directly opposite Pope's Brewery, on the St. Peter's Road, measuring 60 feet front and 150 feet back, with a double tenement Building thereon.

WILLIAM DODD,
Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Nov. 20, 1884.

SACRED CONCERT.

THERE will be a Concert of Sacred Music, in ZION CHURCH,
On Thursday, November 27th,
AT 8 P. M.

The choir will be assisted by several ladies and gentlemen; including a select chorus directed by Prof. Fries.
Admission 25 Cents.
November 20, 1884.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE

THE House and premises in the thriving village of Eldon, Belfast, formerly occupied by Dr. McSwain. The house is new and well finished with offices, outhouses, &c., and about an acre of land; is well suited for a professional man or a mechanic, and is convenient to stores, schools and churches, and one mile from Halliday's Wharf.

Apply on the premises or in Charlottetown to

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Nov. 17—2w 3w wkly 5w pres

Herald! Herald!

A CAR-LOAD of Flour, brand "Herald," equal "Kent Mills," at Steam Navigation Wharf. For sale low by

J. A. CHIPMAN.