The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1887. VOL. XVI. NO. 15

The Charlottetown Herald

—IS ISSUED—

EVERY WEDNESDAY

—BY—

The Herald Printing Company,

FROM THEIR OFFICE:

CORNER OF QUEEN & RICHMOND STREETS,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Subscription: One Year, in Advance, $1.00

ADVERTISING AT MODERATE RATES.

Contracts made for Monthly, Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Yearly Advertisements, on application.

Remittances may be made by Draft, P. O. Order, or Registered Letter.

All Correspondence should be addressed to

The Herald Printing Company, Charlottetown.

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY!

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1886, - - $29,371,980.79

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the past twenty-two years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.

Corner Queen and Water Streets, Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1887. } 1y

JOHN S. MACDONALD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE:

Newson's Building, Opposite New Post Office.

Charlottetown, Oct. 7, 1885—1y

CHARLOTTETOWN

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Hours—9.30 to 12 a.m.
2.00 to 4 p.m.
7.30 to 9.30 Evenings.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS:

BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches
BUSINESS PENMANSHIP.
TYPE WRITING.
SHORTHAND.
TELEGRAPHY.
NAVIGATION, &c.

Call or write for full information.

L. B. MILLER, Principal.

October 21, 1885—tf

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Farm of One Hundred Acres, situated on Sparrow's Road, three miles distant from Montague Bridge. Seventy acres of it are cleared, the remainder being covered with an excellent growth of Hard and Softwood. It is pleasantly situated, being only three miles from one of the best shipping ports on the Island, and at a convenient distance from Churches, Schools, etc. There is a good Dwelling House and two Barns on the premises, and a never-failing well of water at the door. The property is also well watered, a stream of fresh water running across the farm. This property will be sold for $1,500, part of the purchase money to be paid down, the balance to remain on the place, as will be agreed on.

For particulars apply to Edward Grant, Millview, Lot 49, who can give to the purchaser a sufficient title.

WILLIAM GRANT.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 17, 1886—tf

NEW PENS. NEW PENS.

GET THE BEST.

BOOK-KEEPERS, Accountants and Teachers pronounce the

Charlottetown Business College Pen

the MOST DURABLE, the SMOOTHEST RUNNING, and the MOST ELASTIC STEEL PEN ever placed in the market.

Be sure and ask your Stationer for the Charlottetown Business College Pen, and if he is sold out, write direct to the College, and a quarter gross will be mailed you upon receipt of letter containing 35 cents.

Try them and you will use no other.

Charlottetown, Dec. 8, 1886—tf

Credit Foncier Franco Canadien

LOANS on Mortgage for periods not exceeding 10 years without sinking fund, and from 10 to 50 years with sinking fund.

The borrower is privileged to pay off his loan in whole or in part at any time.

Circulars giving detailed information can be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. Sullivan & McNeill, Solicitors Charlottetown.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Agent for the Company.

Jan. 2 1885.

40,000 BUSHELS OATS WANTED.

WE will pay cash for the above quantity of Oats delivered at our warehouse.

MORSON & MORGAN.

Cardigan Bridge, Dec. 20, 1886. 2 mos.

READ!

ANYONE CAN ADVERTISE, BUT WE HAVE THE GOODS

GENTLEMEN wishing to dress in style will find our Stock one of the Largest and Best in the Provinces, consisting in part of—

Best Worsted Overcoatings,
Best Melton Overcoatings,
Best Nap Overcoatings,
Vicuna Nap Overcoatings,
Best Broad Cloths and Doeskins,
Best West of England Trowserings,
Best Scotch Trowserings,
Worsted Suitings,
Worsted Coatings,
Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, &c., &c.

Gentlemen favoring us with their orders will find our Clothing up their usual high standard in Style, Fit and Finish.

Also, Gents' Furnishings, 50 dozen Linders and Drawers, 75 dozen Ties, 30 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs, 30 dozen Hats, Fur Coats, Caps, &c., all at extremely low prices to clear.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Upper Queen Street, opposite Rogers' New Brick Block.

October 27, 1886.

No need to worry about where to buy Good Tea.

OUR NEW TEA

IS BOUND TO PLEASE.

We Sell at Prices to Suit the Times.

GOOD, 24 CENTS,

CHOICE, 30 CENTS,

EXTRA FINE, 36 CENTS.

Reduction in 5 pound parcels, half-chests and other packages.

Our Five Pound, Screw Top, Airtight Tins the best yet.

☞ Bring your empties to be re-filled.

BEER & GOFF.

October 27, 1886.

THE ONLY

FUR STORE

IN P. E. ISLAND.

All kinds of FURS Made to Order and Manufactured on the Premises.

Ladies Fur Caps,
Ladies Fur Tippets,
Ladies Fur Sacques,
Ladies Fur Muffs,
Gents' Fur Caps,
Gents' Fur Coats,
Gents' Fur Mitts.

BUFFALO ROBES, GOAT SKIN ROBES.

Choose your own Skins and have your Caps made to order, and know what you get.

The Largest Stock of Furs ever kept in Charlottetown.

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK.

E. STUART.

Charlottetown, Sept. 29, 1886.

Contains Nothing Injurious.

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

MAYNARD BOWMAN,

DOMINION ANALYST,

Halifax, - - - - - N. S.

Dec. 8, 1886.

"The Highest Satisfaction."

PUTTNER EMULSION CO.

GENTLEMEN:—I have largely used Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil ever since its first introduction and have found it to be readily taken by patients, especially by children, pleasant and followed by no nausea, applicable to Lung and Scrofulous diseases, also of the nervous system and digestive organs. I am much pleased with the results and it is giving the highest satisfaction.

L. R. MORSE, M. D.

Lawrencetown, Annapolis, Co., Oct. 29th, 1886.—dec. 15.

BEST ON EARTH

SURPRISE SOAP

THE GREAT SELF WASHER TRY IT

A marvel of efficiency and economy. Quality never varies. The purest and best for all household purposes; washing and cleaning without injury to hands or fabric. No boiling, scalding or hard rubbing necessary. The saving of fuel alone pays for the soap. Makes white goods whiter, softens woolen goods and makes colored goods brighter. One soap for all purposes. Toilet, Bath, Laundry, Scrubbing, &c. Read the directions plainly given on each wrapper and learn the new "surprise" way of washing clothes, saving time, money, labor and worry of the old way. Wash day is made a pleasure by the use of SURPRISE SOAP and joy and smiles take the place of tired looks. Save 25 Surprise wrappers, send to the manufacturers with your address and get a handsome picture for them. Ask your grocer to show you the picture. SURPRISE SOAP is sold by all leading grocers. If not obtainable at your home send 5 cents in stamps to us for sample bar.

The St. Croix Soap M'f'g Co., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Simpson, Rogers Prairie, Texas.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold which settled on my Lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Meadville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. Those who knew me best considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

W. R. Watson, Charlottetown, Wholesale Agent.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

NATAL DAY.

Grand Opening of the Old London.

THE Subscriber, having fitted up the "Old London," with a view of making a specialty of the OYSTER TRADE, and having furnished one of the best

OYSTER SALOONS

in the Province, is prepared to supply the public with OYSTERS in any manner conceivable—Raw, Stewed or Fried—by the Barrel, Bushel or Pint.

ON the Oysters procured at the "OLD LONDON,"
YOU can bet your life and be sure to win.
SOLD at a very SMALL ADVANCE on Cost.
THEY must be handled, even at a loss.
EVERY HOUR of the Day and Night.
RELY on the "OLD LONDON" you might'
SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE,

☞ Remember the "OLD LONDON," three doors west of Osborne House, Water Street.

JOHN JOY.

Sept. 22, 1886—tf

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN HERALD is acknowledged to be the Best Paper published in the Province.

Corrupt Expenditure.

THE *Patriot* has, during the past week, made a great cry over the fact that $42,000 was spent by Sir Charles Tupper in buying and furnishing a house in London for the use of the High Commissioners. We fail to see any ground for complaint on the part of our contemporary on this point. This house and furniture is now bought and paid for; but it is not the property of Sir Charles Tupper, but of the Dominion of Canada, for the use of all future High Commissioners. Sir Charles Tupper is not now High Commissioner, but Minister of Finance in the Dominion Cabinet, and were the Grits to come into power now, some one of their number would, no doubt, be put in possession of this mansion. Would our contemporary then find any fault with its furniture and fittings? Again this property can be regarded as an asset of the Dominion Government, and were it to be sold to-morrow the money realized from its sale would be placed to the credit of the Government of Canada.

But what has the *Patriot* to say regarding the $39,670.04 spent by the Grit Minister of Agriculture and paid by the Government of which he was then a member, while enjoying himself at the Centennial Exhibition?

There is an expenditure almost as great as that for the residence of the High Commissioner, and what has the country to show for it? For the benefit of our readers we subjoin a list of this lavish expenditure:—

1876, May.
13 John McGoughran, oyster porter $3.76
13 Knickerbocker Ice Co., ice 2.18
13 H. Connell, groceries and bill 28.09
13 Chas. McBride, provisions and amt. bill 121.59
13 John Moore, dusters and brooms 1.39
13 J. Perrault, general expenses 7.56
27 do. servants' wages 40.00
27 C. N. C. Lewis, dinner, George House 50.00
27 J. Perrault, contribution to dinner 3.76
26 T. L. Burnett, do. 6.00
26 do. do. 10.00
26 C. W. Broadbent, sprinkling pot 75
27 Washerwoman, washing 10.00
27 Cook and maid, 1 month 40.00
27 J. Perrault, expenses 14.00
27 do. do. 7.04
27 do. servant maid 10.61
27 do. do. 10.00
27 do. maid's petty expenses 80
27 Charles Brintzenhoffer, parlor duster 2.05
27 Whital, Fatum & Co., 1 doz. salts 3.80
27 James P. Fennel, wine basket 4.12
27 Whital, Fatum & Co., 6½ gal. jars 1.70
27 do. 12 ½ gal. jars 1.26
27 do. 3 quart jars 1.26

June.
1 Henry Connoll, provisions, amt. bill 29.59

May.
30 W. E. Grigg, bread 8.56
30 Knickerbocker Ice Co., ice 1.90

June.
1 Chas. McBride, provistons, amt. bill 119.42
6 W. E. Wier, house rent to July 1, 1876 333.34
10 J. Lavinge, travelling expenses 15.25
10 R. H. Lewis, 2 green lounges 12.00
5 Chatman & Co., Graphic newspaper 7.80
6 E. E. Knock, berries 2.28
10 John Perrault, petty expenses 8.81
10 King & Brown, use of glass 9.00
10 Perrault, petty expenses 1.57
17 do. sundry expenses 6.25
17 John Gilmore & Co., 3 doz. Bass' Ale 6.75
17 do ½ doz. Urbann champagne 8.00
17 do 1 bottle Hennessey brandy 2.00
16 do 1 still catawby 60
12 Centennial Photo Co., 12 sterios 3.00
23 A. Winkle, cleaning rooms, St. George's square 48.00
24 Lafayette restaurant, 32 dinners 176.00
24 do 5 champagne extra 17.50
24 do 50 cigars 21.50
24 do 1 box cigarettes 2.50
24 do flowers 10.30
22 John Gilmore & Co., ½ doz claret 3.25
22 do 1 case Ubanna wines 16.00
22 do 1 doz. Bass' Ale 4.50
22 do 1 bottle Amber sherry 1.00
22 do 1 gallon B and G sherry 4.00
22 do 1 doz. Clarella claret 6.50
22 do 1 doz. Bass' ale 2.25
2 W. H. Hutkins, 50 bills of fare 6.00
22 do 60 invitations & envelopes 3.50
22 do 50 dinner cards 1.50
22 do 50 entrance cards 2.00
27 J. Perrault, salaries of maids 20.00
27 do car fare, petty expenses 31.90
27 Sarah Merrick, milk 7.00

July.
1 Chas McBride, provisions, amt. of bill 134.96

June.
10 W. E. Grigg, bread 9.45

July.
11 Henry Crowell, groceries, amt. of bill 44.96
8 J. Perrault, cook dismissed 15.00
8 do washing 5.00
12 W. B. Wier, rent of house to August 1, 1876 833.30
12 O'Sullivan & Bros., clothes lines 60
10 Knickerbocker, Ice Co., ice 5.30
8 E. E. Nock, provisions, amt. of bill 1.05
15 J. Perrault, tickets, cab hire, petty expenses 19.00
13 John Gilmore & Co., 3 cases Clarella Medoc 16.50
13 do ½ doz. Hennessey brandy 12.00
13 do 2 cases sparkling wine 32.00
13 do 1 case do pints 18.00
20 F. Scheneal, omnibus 28.00
20 do 6 glasses 75
20 do 1 picture 60

August.
1 Knickerbocker Ice Co., ice 5.71
1 Chas. McBride, provisions 173.00
1 Sarah Merrick, cream and eggs 8.30

July.
31 W. E. Grigg, bread 10.31

August.
1 Henry Connell, groceries, amt. of bill 25.99

July.
3 Herbert M. Morse, 6 lbs. mixed cake 3.00
3 do 8 quarts ice cream 4.00

April.
26. W. E. Grigg, bread 5.40

August.
5. J. Perrault, petty expenses 9.47
7. W. B. Wier, house rent to Sept. 1, 1876 333.21

June.
26 M. R. Moore, ice 2.45
17 H. G. Hill, 2 pitchers 1.00
17 do 1 slop basin 40
17 do 4 wooden faucets 25
17 do car fare 18

August.
31 John Gilmore, 1 gal. sup. pale sherry, 4.00
31 do 1 case Clerella Medoc Claret 6.50
31 do 4 doz. E Ale 9.00
10 Knickerbocker Ice Co. ice 1.80

September.
4 Perrault, maid Serph 10.00
4 do washing extra 1.00
4 do petty expenses 14
4 C. McBride, provisions, bill 128.98
4 Knickerbocker Ice Co., ice 4.51

August.
31 E. F. Nock, 3¾ lbs. chickens 1.01
4 E. Grigg, bread 13.34

September.
1 Sarah Merrick, milk and eggs 4.62
1 Henry Connel, groceries, bill 25.51
16 John Gilmore, 1 gallon pale sherry 4.00
16 do 1 case p. valley
16 do sparkling 16.00
16 do 4 doz Bass' Ale 9.00

October.
2 Knickerbocker Ice Co., ice 4.15
1 Sarah Merrick, milk and eggs 5.93

September.
30 W. E. Grigg, bread 15.00
28 S. R. Morrison, 40 copies Bill of Fare 10.00

October.
1 C. McBride, provisions, bill 221.35
2 Henry Connell, groceries, do 50.08
6 W. B. Wier, house rent to Nov. 1, 1876 333.34
7 J. Perrault, telegraphing 7.55
7 do servants' wages 8.08
7 do washing 10.00
7 do cab hire, stamps and petty expenses 7.50
12 do extra newspapers and subscription 6.60

October.
14 Mrs. Penny, 1 box luggage 1.00
14 do 1 box lugrage 1.20
14 do 2 gals. mushrooms 1.25
14 do 2 lbs. grapes 1.40
14 do ½ dozen bananas 40
14 do 1 box figs 45
14 do 1 dozen pears 70
14 do 1 jar prunes 1.00
5 Herman W. Lentz, 1 dust brush 1.00
9 H. M. Morse, 2 lbs maccar'ns 1.50
9 do 2½ currant cake 1.38
9 do 1½ French cocoanut 63
11 E. F. Harvey, collection photographs 52.50
20 Wm. Akers, 1 buff cream 1.23
20 do 2 cake plates 2.50
20 do ½ dozen plates 2.50
20 do 1 doz dess'rt spoons 7.00
20 do use of chamber set 2.75
24 do C. W. Emerson, 1 copy (cloth) cent portfolio, 1 scratch rule 4.50
21 W. F. Johnson, 1 feather duster 65
14 Pennock Bros., basket flowers 4.00
14 do 12 buttonhole boquets 1.50
14 do Filling 8 glass dishes 4.00
1 Steele Bros. loan of fine cut English glass, amount, $96 4.80
14 do porterage 2.00
14 do loan E star claret glass 45
14 do 1 Bohm stock glass 54
14 do 1 English star wine 37
28 J. Perrault, expenses 25.95

November.
11 Thos A. Chandennet, paper, envelopes, stamp, catalogues 5.25
3 Herbert M. Morse, 1 lb. dates 12
3 do 2 qrts, ice cream 1.00
3 do 1 lb. cake 50
3 do 2 quarts ice cream 1.00
3 do 1 lb. cake 25
3 do ½ water and cream 50
3 do 1 lb. candy 40
7 Wm. Mann, binding four vols. invoices 4.00
7 E. Helmbold, oysters, from Oct. 6th to Nov. 3rd 11.08
21 C. McBride. provisions, bill 221.98
21 W. B. Wier, house rent in full according to contract 333.31
22 Sarah Merrick, milk 6.00
23 E. Helmbold, oysters 11.88
29 P. M. McKean, cleaning out ashes 7.50
27 Knickerbocker Ice Co. ice 2.50

December.
1 J. Perrault, cook 16.00
1 do maid 20.00
1 do Pd M. A. Rasch for meals 6.00
1 do do do 2.50
1 do Pd M. A. Rasch for breaking plates, goblets, wine glasses, gilt china and cut glasses 5.25
10 do Petty expenses 3.82

November.
28 do washing 4.00
28 do cook 10.00
28 do express wagon 5.00
28 do Telegrams 10.00
25 A. Lavinge, street car tickets 85
27 John Gilmore, 1 case Rodener Champagne 28.50
27 do 1 case Chateau claret 28.00
27 do 1 gallon pale sherry 4.00
27 do ½ doz. superior port wine 15.00
27 do ½ doz. Lanne lanche sauterne 7.50
27 do 1 doz. pale sherry 4.00
27 Samuel Richardson, cartage of baggage 19.50
23 Lewis & Bros., cab hire 216.50

December.
1 Joseph Lavinge, cartage for house 1.50

November.
27 John Gilmore, 1 gal. pale sherry 4.00
29 do 3 do do 12.00
27 do 2 bottles Hennessy's brandy. 1.50
25 do 1 gal. pale sherry 4.00
27 do 2 doz. Bass' ale 4.50
27 do 1 case Plan't Valley wine 19.00
27 do 2 doz en Bass' Ale 4.50
27 do 1 gallon pale sherry 4.00
27 do 2 do do 8.00
27 do 4 doz. Bass' ale 9.00
27 do 1 case Plan't Valley wine 16.00
27 do 2 btls. Hennessy's brandy 4.00

December.
1 J. Perrault, telegraphing 7.50
1 do tickets and stamps 4.50
1 do washing 8.50
1 do petty expenses 5.00
1 do small accounts 10.18
2 do 26.41
15 do 11.33

AND SO ON AD INFINITUM!

In the Isle of Rhodes.

As a specimen of a mediæval fortress, the city of Rhodes is almost unrivalled; and the objects that remain there, notwithstanding the ravages of time, illustrate in an impressive manner the organization of the order of the Knights of St. John. The enormous moat, wide and deep, and faced on both sides with stone; solid walls and towers at intervals forming sometimes a double, and, at the highest point a triple line of defence, and drawn in a horse-shoe form over the sloping heights from either side of the central harbor itself, and the fortifications by which the moles themselves were protected—all remain unchanged, to attest the strength of this bulwark on which for centuries the attacks to the various gates, and their figures sculptured in relief above them; the priories which formed the headquarters of each nationality or tongue, as they were called, while the affairs of the order at large were discussed on their common place of meeting, bear witness to the religious character of the institution, and to the principle, according to which the independent position of each people was recognized. An account of a walk which we took one day through the city may serve better than any detailed description, to illustrate the characteristics of the place. Starting from our Christian suburb on the northern side, we have on our left the first harbor, that of the galleys, which was outside the *enceinte* of walls, but was defended by a strong round tower at the extremity of the mole, called the tower of St. Nicholas, which was erected by the Spanish grand-master, Zacosta. It has been conjectured that this fort occupies the site of the famous Colossus, but Mr. Torr inclines to the view that the statue stood on the low ground at the south-west corner of this harbor. The notion that it bestrode the harbor is purely fabulous. We next pass through the Gate of St. Paul, over which stands a figure of the saint, holding in one hand a sword, in the other the volume of the Gospel. Like all these figures and escutcheons, it is carved in low relief on a slab of bluish gray marble. This gate leads, not into the city itself, but into the circuit of walls which encloses the great harbor, or harbor of commerce. Of the moles that defended this, the nearer formerly bore the tower of Naillac (ruined by an earthquake in 1863), while from the further, on the eastern side, rises the tower of St. John. Through the wall which borders this harbor the city is entered by the finest of all the gates, that of St. Catherine, which is surmounted by a figure of that saint standing between St. Peter and St. John the Baptist; it is flanked by two round towers, and has fine machicolations and a place for the portcullis. Immediately within this, on the right hand as we enter, is the cross wall, which separated off the northern portion of the city, or Castello, which was reserved for the knights, and occupied about one third of the entire area, from that part which was inhabited by the citizens. Not far off, on the left, was the Chancery, or Palais de Justice, part of the facade of which remains. It is approached by a flight of steps. The architecture of this, as of all the other buildings, is Gothic and forms a strong contrast to the Byzantine style of the ecclesiastical structures and the Saracenic military architecture, which prevail elsewhere in Turkey. Throughout the city pointed and ogive arches, cable mouldings, and ornamental finials and carved heads of doorways in that style are found.

The Jews are allowed to reside within the walls because the Turks regard them as too timid to be dangerous, and also to some degree as being their allies, from their traditional animosity to the christians.

Ascending gradually we reach the walls, and pass through them by the southernmost of the two gates on the land side, the gate of St. John, close to which a number of stone shot, such as was used in the seige, are ranged in a line against the wall. After crossing the moat, we find ourselves at the portion of the wall which was defended by the English, met that which was allotted to the "Tongue" of Provence; for the latter and that of Italy extended from this gate to the sea on the further side of the great harbor, where the third harbor, that of Acandia, lies, while the English reached from St. John's gate to the tower of St. Mary's. The defence in this part are especially strong, the second or outer line, and the bastions, being of very solid construction. Outside the moat is an old Turkish cemetery, where lie the bones of the besiegers who fell during the seige. Traversing this and striking the moat, we pass first St. Mary's tower, which is distinguished by a relief of the Virgin and Christ built into the solid masonry; then the Spanish tower and that of St. George; and finally reach the Amboise gate, which received its name from the grand master, Ennery d' Amboise, who erected it. The intermediate space was defended successively by Spain, Auvergne and Germany, while the French were responsible for the long line which reached to the sea at St. Paul's gate, and Portugal undertook the defense of the harbor and the adjacent towers. Re-entering the city by the Amboise gate, and passing through successive lines of fortification by winding ways intended to protract the defense, we find ourselves in the upper part of the Castello, or city of the knights, where stood the knights of St. John, the palace of the grand masters, and, between them, the lodge of St. John in which was the common hall of council, the last-named building faced directly down the street of the knights. This famous street is disappointing in the effect which it produces on the eye, owing to the rough brown stone of which the buildings were composed, and to the projecting latticed frames of wood which have been thrown out by the Turkish families who dwell there. But, from a historical point of view, it is the centre of interest in the place, since it contains the priories, which were the headquarters and places of meeting of the different nationalities, and their escutcheons and those of their most distinguished men can in many cases be seen on the facades. By far the handsomest is that of France, which occupies a central position on the northern side of the street, and is adorned with the arms and cardinal's insignia of d' Aubusson, who successfully defended the city against the attacks of Mahomet II., and with those of the not less heroic, though less fortunate l'Isle Adam.

Lion Hunting.

A SPORTMAN'S THRILLING ADVENTURE IN INDIA.

An Indian correspondent writes: "Our experienced and successful shikaree, Captain L. L. Fenton, Superintendent of Surveys under the Rajasthan Court, had some rather exciting sport in the Ghir during the last hot weather, and finished up with an exceedingly narrow escape for his life. A lion had been discovered lying down under a banyan tree. Captain Fenton commenced to creep up to within shot under cover of the jungle. He had reached to within some fifty yards, when a couple of sambar broke cover close to him and started the lion, giving Captain Fenton only snap shots as it broke away, half-concealed by the underwood. The shots, as was subsequently discovered, took effect high up on the shoulder. The lioness, for such she proved to be, ran into a lot of sepoys some distance to the right, where several shots were fired at her, one taking effect in the stomach. On Captain Fenton running up very much out of breath, the wounded lioness was pointed out to him, under a tree some sixty paces off, and, without waiting, he went forwrd at once to finish her, keeping his putty wallah with a second gun behind him. The lioness was growling ominously, and he knew that if he missed her she would come for him. He was considerably blown with hard running and heat, and so his aim was not so true as usual, and instead of hitting her in the chest as he intended, the bullet struck her in the fore-arm, the effect of which was to increase her rage to attacking point, and with a roar she came straight for her tormentor. At this point in the tamasha the putty-wallah vanished, taking the second gun with him, and in the instant Captain Fenton felt that his life depended on the remaining barrel. As the beast approached within twenty paces he fired at her head. Then without waiting to see if she were stopped or not, he turned and ran for his second gun, when the puggie who had bolted to one side during the charge, came up to say the animal was dead. The shot was true enough this time."

The Catholic Clergy on the Issues of the Day.

(*From the Halifax Herald, Feb. 1st.*)

His Grace Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, is a prelate who is thoroughly acquainted with the history of the Metis troubles in the Northwest, and one who from personal experience has had an intelligent understanding of the political somersault which Mr. Blake made since 1873. In his letter commending Mr. Montplaisir for supporting the government on the Riel issue, His Grace sends a deadly shot into the Blake ranks:—

"You will readily understand the effect produced amongst the French Canadian members by the Landry motion. How unfortunate it is that party spirit should dominate every other sentiment. Here are persons who, to my knowledge, have no sympathy for the Metis, yet who are exhibiting a show of zeal that but imperfectly conceals their real motive. They are playing the very opposite of the part they played in connection with the Northwest affairs in 1870-3, professing friendship now, because it suits their purpose, for the unfortunate victims against whom they then vowed vengeance."

With respect to the political history of the period of grit rule after the government was overthrown in 1878, His Grace proceeds:—

"As you may suppose, everybody is asking me for an opinion. I have but one thought and desire in the matter, namely, the happiness of the people to whom I have devoted my life. What is to be done to secure that end? Here lies the difficulty. Several members of my acquaintance have asked, shall we overthrow the ministry? After mature reflection, I have been driven to answer, 'No, such is not the course I approve.' The overthrow of a ministry is not always a remedy for the evils from which we suffer, or for the mistakes that have been committed. *In 1873 the government was overthrown mainly on the amnesty question. And what happened? Why, simply that a policy of weakness gave place to a policy of harshness. The new ruler decreed and took pains to ensure outlawry, imprisonment, sentence of death and banishment for the Metis chiefs;* for the rank and file, an amnesty, or rather a partial amnesty, such as we had been offered before and had declined. *Are the men who acted thus the only friends of the Metis? Are we to sacrifice everything in order to place our fortunes in their keeping?*"

Bishop LaFleche, of Three Rivers, also writes:—

"In the press, even in that portion of it which is most attached to religion, the issue has degenerated into a violent strife in painful contrast with that moderation so often recommended to Catholic journalists in dealing with political questions by our provincial councils and by the sovereign pontiff himself. In view of those grave circumstances, I am compelled to put aside reserve, and to give an answer to the numerous questions put to me concerning the line of action I deem most conducive to the interests of the Metis as well as those of the people of this province. This duty is made comparatively easy for owing to your having obtained permission for the publication of the letter in which *Mgr. Tache states so clearly his opinion on the Northwest question. Let me say then that I fully share his views, which are also those of Mgr. Grandin. Everyone must admit that those distinguished prelates are the most competent judges of the case.* Besides, it is very obvious that the agitation is becoming more and more dangerous. Whilst deeply lamenting the loss and injury suffered by the Metis, I am convinced that the remedy for those ills lies not in the overthrow of the ministry, at the risk of making the situation still worse, but in reminding them of their duty to justice and equity, and of the respect they owe to the civil and religious rights of all without distinction of race or language. *The reparation already made, the justice rendered to the Metis during the past year, and the restoration of peace and confidence in that region demonstrate the efficaciousness of the method here suggested.* This policy is in conformity with the principle of Leo the Thirteenth, that it is necessary to tolerate evils where it would be impossible to set about obtaining redress without exposing oneself to troubles and calamities yet more dangerous. In this kind of questions the bishops are the safest judges. The history of our country is there to show that the French-Canadian people had never yet had cause to repent having followed the advice of the hierarchy in difficult circumstances. But the country has suffered grieviously when the people have set aside their wise counsel."

The views above presented are worthy of the careful consideration of Catholics and Protestants alike.

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