

The Seaview Gazette.

VOL. 11.

BELLEVILLE, MARCH, 1894.

NO. 17

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per Annum, in advance.....\$1.00.
Single Copies.....10cts.
Published the last Friday of each month

BANCROFT CLAN.

This is the genealogy of John Bancroft who in the year 1632 set sail in the ship "James" for one of the New England colonies where he arrived and settled in Lynn. John was the father of Thomas, who was the father of Ebenezer, who was the father of Timothy, who was the father of Jonathan, who was the father of Elizabeth Clement and Sarah Jones, who settled in Belleville, Ontario, Can., and multiplied, and became great and powerful in their influence for good; their descendants are called the Bancroft Clan. We read in S. A. Drake's "Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast," (page 180) "In 1635 the ship James, Captain Taylor, of British England, had a narrow escape from being wrecked here (the rocks of Smutty Nose and Appledon). After losing three anchors, she was with difficulty guided past the great rocks into the open sea. She had on board a hundred passengers for the Massachusetts colony." I wonder which date is correct, the one in our family chart or S. A. Drake's (?) There is no other mention of the James in this book; and we have always been told that we came out in the ship that followed the Mayflower. Is it possible for us to know the truth? Will one who knows, or thinks he knows, give us the desired information through the columns of the SEAVIEW.

BELLEVILLE ITEMS.

Mr. Thos. Ritchie having returned from England, tells of the roughest voyage he has ever experienced.

At an evening given by Mrs. C. P. Holton one of her guests, Miss Oronhyatekha, delighted the company with a vocal solo which was given in the Indian language.

At an entertainment given the other evening by Belleville local talent, Miss Edith Jones, with a friend, gave a violin duet, which was rendered in very artistic style.

Mr. L. W. Yeomans made a flying visit to New York.

Mr. J. E. Harrison is in New York on business. We hope his most sanguine expectation may be more than realized.

At a literary and musical evening given in aid of our Library Society, four of the Clan participated, in the persons of Miss Florence Jones, piano solo; Miss Belle Holton, vocal solo; and Mr. J. J. B. Flint and Mr. L. W. Yeomans, readings.

DETROIT.

The Holden family are quite happy and comfortable in their newly-papered, newly-painted home on Meadum Ave.

SCHOOL DAYS.

Continued from last issue.

was assisting President Johnson in his duties, but it seems it was in regard to this bust, and she seems to have succeeded very well in her object." Mrs. Ropes, authoress of Six months in Kansas, Miss Foley cameo cutter. Susie writes Sept. 16th, Mother enjoyed her visit in Lowell very much, she called on Mrs. Ben. Butler, who was very glad to see her, she is of course very anxious all the time for her husband but she must feel proud of him just now, for he has been so very successful. Apr. 26, Susie Dana is to live with her husband's mother, for the present, as Col. Green (Susie's father-in-law) is away at the war, and his brother is second officer on board the "Monitor" so of course he was not able to attend the wedding.

Susie Dana's father lived just opposite Bunker's Hill Monument. Charlestown; Mary and I spent from Saturday afternoon to Monday morn, at his house, a number of times. Susie writes June, 63—"Mother and I have been invited to Washington, the invitation is from Susie Dana's aunt, whose husband is one of McClellan's staff, so we should have a nice opportunity of seeing everything."

Through Mrs. Robinson we secured a single ticket to a series of parlor concerts, given in Cambridge, by the first people of the village (as they called it.) The programme was given by the Mendlessohn Quintette Club of Boston. Sept. '61,—Susie writes, Mr. Agassiz's School I fear will be very small this year, and they thought at one time would hardly pay expenses.

Nov. 61—, Wednesday, I went to one of the President's receptions; Mr. Felton was very pleasant, and I wish you could have seen Mr. Agassiz, he seemed so pleased to see any of his old scholars and greeted Lily with so much warmth and pleasure that I wished I had been one of his old pupils. May '62,—Mr. Agassiz closes the school at the end of this term, and I think all here will miss

it very much, but it has been so small this year it has hardly paid expenses.

I quote from my letter, April, 60—"First thing after our arrival in town we walked up Beacon street, to call on Miss Parkman, Mrs. Cordiner's sister"

April, 60—"Sunday we went to hear Emerson lecture in the Music Hall and in the evening to the Warren street chapel, to some kind of a meeting where Holmes presided; altogether it was a queer kind of a Sunday, the Bible not being opened at all, at either place. Emerson gave out the 310th hymn "Tell me not in mournful numbers." Poor mother and Aunt Jane would have been horrified at the proceedings.

How lovingly we linger over pleasant memories, finding it difficult to imagine that any would tire listening to them, but they do tire so I will just add that I am very proud of the year I spent at Mr. Agassiz's school, and breathed the air with the great and the good, of that centre of literary refinement and culture.

ELIZA J. HOLTON FLINT.

HOW CHURCH ORGANS ARE BUILT.

Nearly every one knows that the organ is called the "King of Instruments" and well named it is, for what instrument has such power? such expression? and such a variety of quality of tones? None.

The component parts of the organ are; Bellows, Windchests, Windtrunks, Conductors, Pipes, Stop Action, Key Action, etc.

In an ordinary size organ there are two Manual Chests, Great and Swell, which are connected with the Manuals (Key boards,) and a Pedal Chest connected with the Pedals (Pedal Key Boards.)

Three separate organs, which can be connected by couplers. The Swell organ chest is enclosed in a Swell Box, which is made with folds or shutters, in the front, which open and shut, like the slats of a window shutter. Sometimes the folds are set in a horizontal position, sometimes vertical, whichever way is

desired. These folds are attached to a rod, and all open at the same time, if the swell rod is connected with the swell pedal, at the front of the organ, by means of Levers, Rods and Elbows. The swell is used to give expression, opening it for a crescendo, and closing it for a soft passage.

As to the construction of the different parts of the organ, take first the Bellows, they are made of wood and leather, the upper part which is called the Reservoir is made with folds, or ribs, like the folds of an Accordion, hinged together with leather, to allow it to expand, when the air is forced into it, by the feeders. There are valves on the lower part of the reservoir, to let in the air from the feeder.

When the feeder rises, the valves open allowing the air to pass into the reservoir and close tightly when the feeder lowers, so preventing the wind escaping back into the feeder.

The lower part of the bellows are the Feeders, of which there are generally two. These also have valves in the lower part, which open as the feeder lowers, allowing the air to pass in, then close as the feeder rises, thus forcing the wind into the reservoir. The reservoir has a safety valve in the top to prevent its bursting. On top of the Bellows are placed weights, to give the pressure, to force the wind up into the chests and pipes. The wind reaches the chests through the windtrunks, which connect the bellows and chests.

The great and swell windchests are from 8 to 10 feet in length, they vary in width, according to the number of stops they are arranged for.

The bottom of the chest is an air box, always being full of wind, when the Bellows is working. The central section of the chest longitudinally is partitioned off into as many sections as there are notes on a key board, which is generally 58. Each section has a valve for the wind to pass through into the upper part of the chest. On top of this central section, is glued the sound board, in which is bored as many holes, as there are pipes on the chest. On top of the

sound board are the slides, bored as is the sound board. These slides run length ways of the chest. Over these are the top boards similarly bored. On these set the pipes, set in rows lengthways of the chest, which are held in position by rack-boards. The front (ornamented) pipe set on a pneumatic chest connected with the great chest by means of conductors. Pneumatic chest has collapsing valves connected with top board of the great chest by tubing. The wind passes through the tubing into the collapsing valve opening it, this draws up an arm inside the chest, which opens a valve allowing the wind to pass up into the pipe which is over it. These pneumatic chests are used in order that the pipes in the front may speak more promptly, than they otherwise would.

Now for the Key Action: On the key being pressed down, the back end raises a piece of wood called a sticker, which in turn lifts one end of an elbow, or square. The other end pulls forward a thin strip of wood called a tracker, which draws forward one end of another elbow. (These elbows are placed on rails, an elbow for each note.) The other end of this last elbow pulls down another tracker, which is attached to an arm on the roller-board, (This is a board provided with rollers to carry the trackers action to the valves.) From the roller-board a tracker connected with a valve, by a wire (called pull wire) passing from the valve, down through the bottom of the chest. On the valve opening, the wind pass up through whichever slide is drawn, into the pipes above it.

The pedals are connected to the pedal chest in the same way, excepting that the sticker in front pushes downward.

The pedal chest varies in size and shape, according to the manner in which the pipes are set thereon. This chest is made as the others except, generally speaking, there are no slides, there being a valve in the wind trunk, which is connected with the draw stop (or register) at the front of the organ. When the stop is drawn, the valve is opened, that is lifted, allowing the wind to pass into

the chest, and vice-versa.

The slides of the chests are connected to the draw stops, or registers by rods, levers and elbows. On drawing out a stop, the slide is pulled out, so that the holes in it are directly over the holes in the sound board, thereby allowing the wind to pass into the pipes above it, on the valves being opened by depressing the notes on the key board.

When the stop is pushed in, the solid part of the slide covers the holes in the sound board, so preventing the wind passing through. There are also combination pedals, attached to the levers or rods working the slides, so arranged that a number of stops may be drawn at one time by pressing down a pedal in the front of the organ with the foot. There is the forte pedal, mezzo forte, piano, etc.

The pipes are made of both wood and metal. Such stops as the Bourdon, Stopped Diapason, Melodia, etc., are wood pipes, the others are metal. The ornamental front pipes are made of zinc, the others of a mixture of lead and tin. The pipes in length are from a few inches up to 30 and 40 feet. This is a description of an organ with ordinary action. There are also the electric and tubular pneumatic organs, which are far different in construction.

C. H. NUTTER.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

This great temperance gathering was held in Toronto, Tuesday, Feb. 6th, in the pavilion at the horticultural grounds. It was opened at 9:30, and at that hour a large number had assembled from all parts of the province. The full number of delegates reached 1500. All temperance organizations were represented, religious bodies, Protestant and Catholic reformers, Conservatives and Third Party politicians, all uniting to bring about the prohibition of the liquor traffic. "Harmony," said the Toronto Globe, was the word that characterized the proceedings. It was decided to ask the Government at Toronto and the

Government at Ottawa, each to introduce prohibition legislation for the Province of Ontario to the full extent of its power. A large deputation waited on the Ontario Government during the afternoon session of the convention. In the evening a number of these addressed the immense audience which filled the pavilion. The reply of Sir Oliver Mowat was received with great enthusiasm and considered most satisfactory in every respect. The Premier said the recent plebiscite taken was of great importance in the matter. No government ought to disregard it. The vote was remarkable, the majority for prohibition being almost as large as the total vote against it. He promised (in writing) that if the courts decide that the Provincial Government has the power to pass a prohibitory liquor law, he will introduce such a bill the following session. Excellent addresses were given by prominent workers, and the large convention closed by singing "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow."

M. HOLDEN,

Delegate from the Belleville W.C.T.U.

MARRIED

At the residence of the bride's father, 15 Isabella street, Toronto, on the 14th February, by the Rev. Dr. McTavish, assisted by the Rev. Professor Gregg, D.D., of Knox College, the Rev. R. W. Ross, M.A., Glencoe, to Esther M., daughter of G. Ferrier Burns, Esq.

HALIFAX.

Robt. H. Burns, who is in the employ of the C.P.R., was in our city a week ago on business.

Rev. Alfred Gandier, M.A., Rev. Dr. Burns' successor in Fort Massey Church, is doing good work in the congregation and is well liked.

TORONTO.

Mrs. B. Nutter has been very poorly in health for some time.