

THE DAILY EXAMINER. AUGUST 13, 1887.

Navigation of Hudson Bay.

CAPTAIN GORDON'S report disposes of the scheme by which it was proposed to carry the products of the great Northwest to the British markets by way of Hudson Bay. He considers that the opening of navigation to vessels suitable for the carrying trade will not be earlier than the first or tenth of July, and that the closing of the season would be about the first week in October. The tidal currents in Hudson Straits, adds considerably to the risks of navigation: and last but not most serious of all is the difficulty arising from faulty working of the compasses in that high latitude. Altogether the navigation of Hudson Strait even in the short season in which it is navigable—is in the opinion of the Captain—more than ordinarily difficult, the shore inhospitable and bleak, presenting such a picture of loneliness and desolation that it takes some time to get accustomed to it. Clearly, it will not do to risk the expense of a long and costly railway between Winnipeg and Hudson Bay.

Oddfellowship.

SEVERAL of the leading Oddfellows of New Brunswick, including C. N. Skinner, M. P., P. G. M., Andre Cushing, Esq., P. G. M., Dr. James Christie, P. G. M., Gilbert Murdoch, Esq., C. E., P. G. M., Samuel Watts, Esq., P. G. M., Collector of Customs at McAdam Junction, and J. L. Stewart, Esq., of the Chatham World, the present Grand Master paid a fraternal visit to their brethren in this city. The occasion was marked by a public meeting within the sacred precincts of Oddfellows Hall. Mr. B. Bremner, P. M., occupied the chair; but, owing to the unfavorable weather, too many missed the really eloquent and excellent address delivered by Past Master Skinner on the principles of Oddfellowship. According to Mr. Skinner, Oddfellows recognize the law of human selfishness (what else can they do?) but they endeavor to temper it by the higher law of human kindness. Sympathy is the Oddfellows watchword, and they try to put their sympathy into practice, and so alleviate present suffering, and elevate the standard of society to the level of real Christianity. This is the gist of the address which was emphasized and illustrated by references to ancient history—sacred and profane. Short addresses were afterwards delivered by Messrs. Cushing, Murdoch, Christie and Watts.

Notes at the Seaside.

THE Rev. W. R. Frame writes from the Sea Side Hotel: Our spirited team seemed as anxious as the party they conveyed to get away from the city, and had at times to be gently restrained by the skillful hand of our host, who himself held the reins on this occasion. Among our pleasant party were a gentleman and lady who had just arrived by the Pictou boat, and who gave unmistakable evidence by their marked devotion to each other, that they were on a wedding tour. The appearance of the country, as we journeyed on, gradually drew their attention from themselves, and they expressed wonder and delight at the charming scenes which met the eye on every hand—the like of which they had never before witnessed. So striking a resemblance exists between all the cultivated parts of the Island at this season, that little or nothing new can be said. Go where you will, rich fields of grain and potatoes abound,—the air is fragrant with the perfume of the clover,—and there is the appearance of quiet comfort on every hand. On Tuesday morning the storm was changed into a calm, and the blue water was again dotted with the sails of trim fishing craft. The high and healthy grounds around the "Seaside," are beautiful as ever, and the grove and shady walks charming as in years gone by. The visitor here need not lack for amusements. He can go fishing in some of the neighboring brooks, or if he has a taste for it, out on the gulf. In the season, there is abundance of game near at hand. There are several boats belonging to the hotel for the free use of the guests. The surf bathing is the great attraction—especially of the strangers from afar. Those competent to judge, and who have visited all the great watering places, say they have seen nothing equal to it. Of the management of this hotel, we need say but little. As is well known, it is conducted on strictly total abstinence principles,—and it is worthy of remark that nearly all the gentlemen we have met here are total abstainers in practice. The spacious dining room will seat nearly 100 persons. The tables are amply supplied—the cooking excellent—and the waiters polite and attentive. The reading room contains all the local and most of the leading Canadian papers, also American papers. The large parlor is elegantly furnished, and has an expensive piano, which, during the season, never lacks abundance of players. The bed rooms are all well ventilated and the linen is scrupulously clean and neat. Among the guests all the learned professions are represented. The wealthy New Yorker is also here, together with the care-worn bank cashier from Boston, and the polished Southerner, who has visited nearly all lands, and who unite in affirming that they have seen nothing superior in appearance to P. E. Island—and wonder and regret that, as a watering place, it is not more widely known in the United States. The intercourse among the guests is very pleasant, and learned debates take place daily, on such subjects as Protection, Free Trade, and also Commercial Union. There is a general agreement that it would be to the advantage of both countries, to have trade unrestricted as possible between Canada and the United States.

HON. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Secretary of State, writing to a friend in Ottawa, says he has placed himself under the care of one of the most eminent physicians in Paris, and looks forward to a speedy recovery. It is understood that during his stay in Paris, he will complete the arrangements for the part Canada is to take in the world's exhibition to be held there in 1889.

THE cry in the neighboring republic now is that the saloon must go. The great question for all our citizens, who have the moral interests of this city at heart, is, will the saloon go quicker under the Scott Act than under a High License Law. All citizens who are interested in the subject are requested to meet in the Y. M. C. A. Parlor, down stairs, on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock sharp, when the

Varia.

Very few people who cry "Hip, Hip, Hurrah!" with such gusto know anything about the origin of the words. During the times of the Crusades the chivalry of Europe was roused to arms by the inflammatory appeals of Peter the Hermit, who always displayed a banner emblazoned with the letters H. E. P., the initials of the Latin words Hierosolyma est perdita, or Jerusalem is destroyed. The people who were not acquainted with Latin, pronounced the letters as a word—Hep, and whenever they chanced to meet a poor Jew they raised the cry, Hep, Hep, Hurra! and the chances were greatly in favor of the Jew's feeling the point of their swords.

A century ago, in July, 1887, the first boat made of iron was sent to Birmingham, via canal, loaded with iron. It was about the same dimensions as the other canal boats, viz.: 70 feet long and 6 feet 8 1/2 inches beam. It was made of plates 5-16 of an inch thick, riveted together, but the stern post was of wood and the gunwale was lined with, and the beams made of wood. When empty it drew eight or nine inches of water. This was the humble forerunner of all our ironclads and of the present merchant navy of the whole world.

The following incident of a century ago seems hardly to possess so old a flavor, it is too vivid and modern. It appeared in an English newspaper dated July 6th, 1787—"Cork. On the night of Friday the 15th inst., seven horses were cropped and their ears cut close to their heads, in and near Sarsfield's Court, within four miles of this city. And again, in the same column of the same paper—"Dublin. Yesterday morning at one o'clock, Mr. Justice Graham, accompanied by a troop of the Green Horse, surprised in his bed James McNally, of Kesh, who stands charged before that Justice with treason and murder; but eluded justice a considerable time, owing to the lawless neighborhood of Rush."

I have wondered that the advocates of what are called Women's Rights have never referred to the indisputable fact that ladies have sat in council with the Saxon Witas. In Wightred's great council at Beosfield A. D. 694, the Abbesses sat and deliberated, and five of them signed the decrees of that council along with the King, Bishops and nobles. In Henry the Third and Edward the First's time, four Abbesses were summoned to Parliament—viz.: of Shaftesbury, Barking, St. Mary of Winchester, and of Wilton. In the 35th year of Edward the Third, were summoned by writ to Parliament, to appear there by their proxies, Countess of Norfolk, Countess of Ormond, Countess of March, Countess of Pembroke, Countess of Oxford and Countess of Athole. These ladies were called "ad colloquium et tractatum," by their proxies.

It would be interesting to make a list of words meaning something very different from what they imply—real veritable misnomers—which are in ordinary use. I find the following in my common place book, but the list might be very largely extended:—

- Black Ness means the "White Headland," a corruption of Blanc Nez.
Galvanized iron is not galvanized. It is simply iron coated with zinc, and this is done by dipping it in a zinc bath containing muriatic acid.
Mosaic gold has no connection with Moses or with gold. It is an alloy of copper and zinc, used in the ancient musivum or tessellated work.
Rice paper is not made from rice, but from the pith of Tung-taw, or hollow plant, so called because it is hollow when the pith has been pushed out.
Sealing wax is not wax at all, nor does it contain a single particle of wax. It is made of shellac, Venice turpentine and cinnabar. Cinnabar gives it the deep red color and turpentine renders the shellac soft and less brittle.
Whale bone is no bone at all, nor does it possess any properties of bone. It is a substance attached to the upper jaw of the whale, and serves to strain the water which the creature takes up in large mouthfuls.
Lunar caustic is not a substance from the moon, but is simply nitrate of silver, and silver is the astrological symbol of the moon.
Kid gloves are not kid at all, but are made of lamb-skin or sheep-skin.
Cutgut is not the gut of cats but of sheep.
Pompey's Pillar, in Alexandria, was neither erected by Pompey nor yet to Pompey, but either to Septimus Severus, or one of the Caliphs.

Pen means a feather, (Latin, penna, a wing.) A steel pen is not a very accurate expression. Jerusalem Artichoke has no connection with Jerusalem, but with the sunflower girasole which it resembles. German Silver is not silver at all, nor was the metallic mixture invented by a German, but has been in use in China time out of mind. Indians (American.) A blunder of geography on the part of the early discoverers of the New World, who set their faces westward from Europe to find India, and believed they had done so when they discovered America. Seattle. This word is from the same root as our word shut or bolt (Saxton, seotlta, a lock, bolt or bar.) It was first applied to a hole in a roof with a door or lid, then to a hatchway in the deck of a ship with a lid, then to a hole in the bottom of a ship plugged up; then comes the verb to pull out the plug, and leave the hole for the admission of the water.

Many of the English papers have lately been filled with accounts of the Jubilee Naval Review and with descriptions of the various vessels engaged thereat. The occasion is appropriate for noticing the improvement which has taken place in the last fifty years, both in the construction and equipment of warships and the manufacture of naval ordnance. In 1837 the British navy consisted only of wooden unarmored sailing ships; two first rate carrying 120 thirty-two pounder guns, with two sixty-eight pounder carronades; four second rate ships of 96, 84 and 72 guns, and eleven third rate for line of battle; with frigates, brigs and sloops of war, and a few non-combatant steamers. In 1837, there was a first-class line-of-battle-ship, named the Trafalgar, building at Woolwich dockyard; and now, in 1887, there is another first-class ship, also to be named the Trafalgar, building at Portsmouth. The

long, 55 ft 7 1/2 inches broad, and would carry 120 guns, each of the average weight of 45 cwt., throwing projectiles of 16 1/2 lbs. weight on the average. She required a crew of 1000 men to work the sails and guns, all being done by manual labor, without the aid of machinery. The new Trafalgar, built entirely of steel and the hull sub-divided into 150 water-tight compartments, is 345 ft. long, 73 broad, and will have a displacement of 11940 tons. Her triple expansion engines will develop 12,000 horse power, which will drive the ship at a speed of nearly 17 knots an hour; and she will carry a sufficient coal supply to steam 2,000 knots at full speed or 7,700 knots at the speed of 10 knots an hour. This new warship, the Trafalgar of the present day, will be armored with steel faced plates from 14 to 20 inches thick; she will carry in her two revolving turrets, four 67 ton breech-loading rifled guns, which discharge projectiles weighing 1,250 lbs., with 520 lbs. powder charges; and she will also carry eight lesser guns, but of immensely greater power than any of 1837, nineteen quick firing guns, and apparatus for charging and launching torpedoes. It is considered that the new Trafalgar, with her defences and her powers of offence, "would alone be more than a match for the whole of the British navy in 1837, being absolutely invulnerable to their means of attack." As all the necessary operations for working the ship, steering and fighting, will be performed by steam, the crew will number but 520 men, only about half the crew of the old Trafalgar. Hydraulic machinery will be employed in working the turrets, the guns, the shot and ammunition hoists, and for all other purposes, while fifty or sixty auxiliary steam engines will be used on board. The ship will, in fact, be a huge floating war machine. Wonderful improvement! But the cost of the navy in 1837 was \$22,098,600, while for the present year it will amount to \$64,705,000, not to reckon the cost of ordnance. Do the English people, however, as a nation seem to be growing or neglecting the defence of the kingdom at sea?

I. O. O. F.

The Grand Lodge of Oddfellows closed their annual session at New Glasgow, N.S., early Friday morning, after spending a most pleasant and profitable meeting.

On Thursday evening, a visit was paid by the local Lodge and also Golden Link and Southern Cross Lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah. About 40 sisters were in the company. Appropriate addresses were delivered by D. C. Fraser, Esq., on behalf of the visitors, and by the Grand Master, C. N. Skinner, A. Cushing and others, on behalf of the Grand Lodge.

On Wednesday afternoon a grand excursion was had upon two large barges, down the gently winding and picturesque river. The procession, in which were three bands of music, was very large and imposing. The barges called at Trantou, allowing the visitors to enter the Nova Scotia Forge, the Glass Works and Steel Works, which gave great satisfaction. The sail terminated at Pictou Landing, the company returning to New Glasgow by special train.

- Following is a list of the Grand Lodge officers for the current year:—
Grand Master—J. L. Stewart, Chatham, N. B.
Deputy Master—W. H. Weatherpoon, Granville Ferry, N. S.
Grand Warden—Joseph Wilson, St. John, N. B.
Grand Secretary—J. C. P. Frazee, Halifax, N. S.
Grand Treasurer—H. A. Taylor, Halifax, N. S.
Grand Chaplain—Rev. F. M. Young, Dorchester, N. B.
Grand Marshal—Richard Rawlings, Portland, N. B.
Grand Conductor—J. Fred Richards, Fredericton, N. B.
Grand Guardian—C. B. Allan, Carleton, N. B.
Grand Herald—J. R. McKee, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Grand representatives to Sovereign Lodge, which meets next month at Denver, Colorado—Samuel Watts, Woodstock, N. B., and Andre Cushing, St. John, N. B.
District Deputy Grand Masters for P. E. I.—
Theo. L. Chappelle, Charlottetown.
Alex. A. Clay, Summerside.
The next session will be held at Windsor, N. S., on the second Wednesday in August, 1888.

Bishop-Elect Perry.

The following is taken from the living Church Annual and Clergy List Quarterly for 1886: "The Right Rev. William Stevens Perry, S. T. D., L. L. D., is the second bishop of Iowa. He was born in Providence, R. I., January 22nd, 1832. Graduated at Harvard, 1854. Ordained deacon March 29th, 1857. Ordained priest April 7th, 1858. He was assistant minister of St. Paul's, Boston, from May 1857 to October 1858, and was successively rector of St. Luke's, Nashua, New Hampshire, 1858-61, St. Stephen's, Portland, Me., 1861-63, St. Michael's, Litchfield, Conn., 1864-69, Trinity, Geneva, 1869-76, editor of the Church Monthly, Boston, 1864. He was president of Hobart, Geneva, from April 1876 until September 1876 at which time he was elevated to the episcopate. He received the collegiate degrees in regular course, master of arts ad eundem from Bishop's college, Lenoxville, Canada east, 1859, S. T. D. from Trinity, Hartford, 1869, and L. L. D. from the college of William and Mary, Virginia, 1876. He was deputy to the general convention from New Hampshire in 1859, and from the diocese of Maine 1862, at which convention he was elected assistant secretary. In 1868 he was elected secretary to the house of clerical and lay deputies in the general convention, which position he held in 1871 and also in 1874. He was made historiographer of the American church in 1868, and was professor of history in Hobart 1871-73. He was consecrated in Trinity, Geneva, diocese of Western New York, Sept. 10, 1875, by Bishop Stevens of Pennsylvania, (who is Bishop Perry's uncle), Cox of Western New York, Kerfoot of Pittsburgh, Bissel of Vermont and Oxenden of Montreal, and Bishop Medley, metropolitan of Canada. It is impossible to give here a complete list of Bishop Perry's many valuable works, particularly those bearing on the history of the American church, upon which subject he is the most able living authority. Bishop Perry is publishing the Centennial History of the American church, of which he is the editor, and to which he is the chief contributor, assisted by several eminent scholars in the church. The diocese of Iowa organized in 1854 con-

000. Squares miles 55,475. The first bishop was the Right Rev. Henry Washington Lee, who died 1874. In 1885 there were 52 clergymen, 110 parishes and missions; 8 consecrated churches; 30 lay readers; 3,253 families; 12,345 individuals, baptisms: infants 459, adults 167, total 626; confirmed 435; communicants 4,646; marriages 187, burials 248. Sunday schools; teachers 478, scholars 4,097, contributions, \$111,770.

An Eventful Night.

HOW TWO "DRUG" MEN WENT PROSPECTING AND GOT BITTEN.

LAST week two gentlemen from the city visited one of the flourishing settlements of King's County. One of them explained to an inquisitive individual who enquired as to the "drug" business and were looking up a site for the establishment of a store. They put up at one of the leading boarding houses, and were given a comfortable-looking room for the night. Being somewhat fatigued they retired early. Shortly after going to bed they began to experience uncomfortable sensations. These sensations were of an irritating nature, and were exceedingly annoying. After standing the ordeal as long as possible they arose from their couches, lighted the lamps, and began to look around for their tormenters. They soon found them, and big robust fellows they were. They were to be seen running hither and thither in confused masses, as though disappointed at being so soon cheated of their harvest. Several of them were soon put where they would not be in a position to annoy any one else, but the biggest and most ravenous-looking were considerably left to whet their appetites upon the next unfortunate. It is perhaps needless for us to state that the two visitors did not get much rest during the remainder of that eventful night. Next morning, after settling up, they took their departure. Before leaving, however, they related their adventure to some friends, who, while sympathizing with them in their affliction, could not refrain from laughing over the affair. Last evening one of the gentlemen received by mail a letter containing an illustration descriptive of a scene in a "Temperance Hotel," underneath which was printed the following suggestive dialogue:—

Boarder—"Say, landlord, that was a horrible bed I had last night."
Landlord—"That's strange. Why, I put all the big bugs that come to the hotel in that bed."
Boarder—"Yes, I have no doubt of it. They nearly bit the life out of me last night."
Both gentlemen are now in the city and are almost fully recovered.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

BRIGHT "ZARA" will sail for Liverpool direct, about WEDNESDAY next, 17th inst., and will carry starch, Lobsters, &c., &c. PEAKE BROS. & CO., Owners. Ch'town, Aug. 13, 1887.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

TO arrive, per Bark GEORGE PEAKE, now due, 4,600 Bags of Liverpool SALT, and will be sold low from vessel. PEAKE BROS. & CO. Ch'town, Aug. 13, 1887.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will have, between the present time and first week of October, about forty young Pigs for sale, of a good breed and easily fed. BENJ. E. WRIGHT. Ch'town, Aug. 13, 1886.—21 1/2 wky

WILLOW GROVE

AT AUCTION.

I AM instructed by J. W. Morrison, Esq., to sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 20th AUGUST, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, his well known property, Willow Grove, comprising Town Lots No. 18, and part of Town Lots Nos. 19 and 68 in third hundred, fronting on Grafton Streets with back entrance from Rochfort Street. On the well arranged premises are the handsome, complete, well-finished Residence, Stable, Coach House, Wood House, &c., &c., with pump in yard, tank in cellar and underground drainage to the harbor. This property is beautifully situated, tastefully ornamented by trees, &c., making it one of the most desirable private residences in the city, within five minutes walk of Queen Square. A large portion of the purchase money may remain at interest. Property may be viewed at any time on application to owner or A. H. B. MAGGOWAN, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Aug. 13, 1887, ts

COMING!

A GRAND DOUBLE SHOW—TWO SHOWS IN ONE!

WILSON'S

ALL STAR

MINSTRELS,

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Prof. J. H. Burton's \$10,000 Dog Circus (Direct from Her Royal Majesty's Theatre, London.)

Introducing the Finest Kennel of Acting Dogs in the world—Irish and English Grey Hounds, French and German Poodles, Pointers, Esquimaux, Common Blacks and numerous breeds. Three Funny Clown Dogs, and the longest and highest Leaping Dogs on earth. The surprise of a life-time.

LYCEUM,

Thursday & Friday Evgs, 18 & 19 Inst

The Company consists of Fifteen Persons, Fine Brass Band and Orchestra. Grand Street Parade Daily. Ch'town, Aug. 13.—5

FOR SALE—The household interest, with right to purchase, of that four-story tenement on Queen Street, next door (north) to Hermans Sons, used as a refreshment saloon and hotel.

OUR Fancy Goods Department IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

CUSHIONS, Slippers, Banners, Brackets, Ties, Cosies, Fender Stools, Foot-stools, Ostriches, Filosele, Crewel Silks, Embroidery Silks, Washing Silks, Flannel Silks, Marking Cottons, Silk Pompons and Tassels, Chenille and Tinsel Cords, Novelties in Brass Pendants and Crescents, Bannerette Stands, Tidy Pins, Appliques, Brigg's Transfer Patterns, Tinsel Cords, a large variety Berlin Wools—all colors, Shetland, Andalusan and Crewel Wool.

KNITTING YARNS, KNITTING YARNS, KNITTING YARNS. The Very Best Makes.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, August 11, 1887.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS

About to furnish, should see our Magnificent Stock. WE SHOW THE Largest and Most Varied Stock of CARPETS and OILCLOTHS in the Province.

Our facilities for getting all classes of merchandise, at the closest prices, enables us to give customers the Best Value.

An inspection will convince that our prices, quality considered, are below others who are everlastingly advertizing reduced prices, and even then cannot get clear of the goods.

Mr. Paton is now buying large stocks in England to fill up again for Fall and Winter.

JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, August 8, 1887.—dy & wky

LONDON HOUSE.

MIDSUMMER SALE

SUMMER GOODS,

PRINTS,

DRESS MUSLINS &

STRAW HATS,

at Low Prices to Clear now going on.

HARRIS & STEWART,

SUCCESSORS TO

CEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, July 11, 1887.—wky

Bankrupt Clothing.

Wonderful Bargains for All!

402 SUITS, bought at a sacrifice, will be cleared out at prices that will astonish all.

The natives have got to be surprised, and the only way to do it is to show them our C othing and tell the price.

All-wool Suits, worth \$10.00 (just think of it) now only \$6.50.

Extra good Worsted Suits, worth \$14.00, now \$10.00. Coat, Pants and Vest, separate, at tremendous low prices.

Try us, we can do it, and the goods must go.

L. E. PROWSE,

SIGN OF THE GREAT BIG HAT, 74 QUEEN STREET. Ch'town, August 5, 1887.—wd & wky