

THE CANADIAN MUTE.

Published to teach Printing to some Pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.

VOL. VII.

BELLEVILLE, FEBRUARY 15, 1899.

NO. 10.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO
CANADA.



Minister of the Government in Charge:
THE HON. R. J. DAVIN, TORONTO

Government Inspector:
MR. F. M. CHAMBERLAIN, TORONTO

Officers of the Institution:
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Superintendent.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Director.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Paymaster.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Matron.

Teachers:
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Head Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.

Teachers of Articulation:
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.

Teachers of Music:
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.

Teachers of Domestic Work:
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.

Teachers of English:
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.

Teachers of French:
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.
MR. W. H. MATHISON, M. A. Teacher.

INSTITUTION POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS
LETTERS AND PAPERS RECEIVED AND
distributed within the limits of the
Institution are addressed to the
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
Belleville, Ontario, Canada. Letters
sent to the office of the Superintendent
will be sent to the office of the
Superintendent. The names of the
pupils are printed on the letters, and
the letters are delivered to the
pupils in the locked bag.



To be Seen of Men.
BY J. SMILEY.

My work was finished, I had labored long
On what I thought would please the eye of all
And I, well pleased, heard the admirers call
It beautiful and perfect, yet the throng
Who praised admiring round me held not and face,
Which looked disapprobation in its gaze
I asked the question, What is wrong with it?
He touched it, and drew forth a silken thread
See, this is rotten, says the words he said,
And this is gilt, not gold, it is not fit
To stay in such a work, this thread will fade
That colors only should therein be laid
He pulled out all that were below the mark
Leaving a wreck of an it seemed to me
But now he caught the better pleased to be
The bright threads all pulled out the doll and
dash
Were all he suffered to remain,
Tears filled my eyes which I could not restrain
Nay do not weep, said he, begin again
This is your life work, if be so forth, you try
To work for the applause of the most high
And not, as erstwhile, in honors of men,
Your work will longer stand than yours can
And, when the Sphered He will say, Well
done.



Written for the Canadian Mute.
The Red Cross Society.

Henry Dunant, the father really of
the beneficent International Red Cross
Relief Organization, resides quietly retired
in the charming little health resort of
Heldon, Aargau, Switzerland.
This venerable man has done the
world a greater service than any dozen
great generals, and future generations
will render him greater homage than
will be accorded to many a sovereign of
the present age.
The average sovereign heretofore has
considered war as necessary as a rain-
ier shower, regardless of the dire
calamities it entailed upon his subjects.
One would think some enlightened sov-
erign would at least have devised a
practical way to mitigate the suffering
entailed upon those engaged in war.
Not so, it remained to be done by a
humble republican, a welder of the
pen, Henry Dunant, born in Geneva
in 1828, who, witnessing the dreadful
scenes presented to his view, after the
battle of Solferino, (June 24, 1859) used
his pen with such effect that it virtually
called a halt to much of the cruelty
ascribable to the sword. It was after
this battle in which the armies of
Austria, France, and Italy lost no less
than 92,511 men, that Dunant, who
personally inspected this slaughter, and
observed the appalling and utterly
neglected condition of the wounded,
was prompted to write his inspired little
volume, "Un Souvenir de Solferino," in
which he depicted, with loving for a
what he there had seen. It soon found
translations into every tongue, and so
aroused public opinion, and the better
element of humanity, that within five
years, (August 26th, 1864), it led to the
unique international compact at Geneva,
regulating the care of the sick and wound-
ed combatants, during and after battle,
and establishing the internationally re-
spected, and now lauded, magnitude of
relief, the red cross on a white field.
The blessings this organization has
brought to the world, in mitigating the
terrors of war, were forcibly illustrated
in the Franco Prussian contest, where
thousands of wounded blazoned again and
again the faithful corps of men and
women engaged in giving it effect.
It was Amos, however, who first
extended its scope beyond the limits of

war and massacre among men, and
added thereto, also an organized form
of relief, a great national calamity
resulting from the war of the elements,
air, water, fire, and earth, tornadoes,
floods, droughts, conflagrations, and
earthquakes.
No wonder that Henri Dunant is
gratefully thought of in his retirement
by thousands upon thousands, who have
temped the blessings inspired by his pen.
Truly "the pen is mightier than the
sword."
This brings us to the organization of
the Red Cross Society which has been
in existence in Europe for 29 years, and
in the United States for 11. One
realizes in beginning to write of it, that
even to day, its objects must be explain-
ed. So quiet and modest has our
American branch been in its ways and
in its management, little is known by
our people at large of its character and
workings, although it is to day one
of the most important philanthropic
organizations in the world. It is, then,
a confederation of relief societies in dif-
ferent countries, the aim of which is to
ameliorate the condition of the sick and
wounded soldiers in time of war.
But to understand its spirit, one must
glance back into history for a moment—
time forbids me more—in order to
appreciate the conditions that made it
necessary and finally led to its formation.
And now we come to the immediate
events which led to the organization of
the Society of the Red Cross, under
whose banner every State in Europe is
to day enrolled. Someone has uttered
this beautiful and most suggestive say-
ing: "St. Francis was himself God's
remembrance of the poor." God's
remembrance was the Swiss gentle man
of whom I spoke a few moments ago.
The President of the Swiss Society,
M. Gustav Moynier devoted all his
time and large wealth to its interests.
He welcomed M. Dunant warmly, and
presented him to the Society of Social
Science. This body appointed a com-
mittee, the General in Chief of Switzer-
land at its head, to take charge of the
movement, and to endeavor to interest
other countries.
An International conference at Gen-
eva, in October, 1863 was the result.
Sixteen nations were represented. A
code of nine articles was adopted—the
1st. That hospitals containing sick
and wounded soldiers, shall be held
neutral by belligerents so long as they
occupied.

The Secretary of State, Hon James G
Blaine, wrote a warm letter of approval,
and the President recommended it in his
receive assurances of sympathy from
the Government. The laudable Sec-
retary Windom laid the subject before
the Cabinet. The President and his
Secretaries were at once interested.
This was 27 years after the first pro-
sentation of the subject to our govern-
ment. The Society of 1877 reorganized
and became incorporated, as the Ameri-
can Society of the Red Cross.
President Garfield was denied the
happiness of signing the Geneva Treaty.
This was reserved for his successor,
President Chester A. Arthur—who nobly
took up the work, and pleaded for it in
his first message to Congress.
The accession of the United States to
the Geneva Convention was agreed upon
by Congress, and the treaty signed by
President Arthur March 1st, 1882.
The Red Cross Society being an in-
ternational organization, according to
treaty stipulations, was originally in-
tended to confine itself during hostilities,
to the relief of the sick and wounded
soldiers. When Miss Barton undertook
to enlist the Government of the United
States, she realized that war was so
remote a contingency that insufficient
interest to preserve the organization
would exist, and therefore conceived the
idea to apply its principles to national
calamities of an extent beyond those
which can be adequately relieved by
temporarily organized philanthropists;
she therefore proposed what is now
known as the American amendment,
which was discussed, and approved of by
the conference but deemed of a charac-
ter which should be left to the discretion
of each individual national society. Rus-
sia has incorporated the same in her
work; and so has Germany.
It is this feature, which during times
of peace, has brought the organization
with its efficient methods, so prominently
before the public and secured it the
confidence of the charitable, and of the
Government, rendering it the recognized
medium of the distribution of contribu-
tions, and their wise application in
alleviating distress.
The Red Cross Society never appears
before the public as a mendicant in the
half of distress but solely as a recog-
nized and trusted almoner of the generous
gifts of the people and the government.
This is well understood by the more
prominent boards of trade, and other
organizations of financial ability, and
there is no hesitancy on their part, in
depositing the funds they receive, in
custody of the officers of the American
Red Cross, on the occasion of any
great calamity.
We have had twelve great national
calamities, to claim the services of the
Red Cross Society. The Michigan fire;
the Ohio and Mississippi floods, 1852;
the cyclone in the latter State, again
the floods, 1881, the Virginia epidemic,
the Texas drought, the Charleston
earthquake, the St. Vernon, Illinois,
cyclone, the Johnston flood, the
horrors of Armenia, and lately the sad
and terrible batcheries under the pain
of war carried on by that hated nation
of floods in human shape, in that fair
island of Cuba.
The vital idea of the Red Cross Soci-
ety is not charity—it is not the word
but friendliness, helpfulness, it is a
principle and a privilege to do for those
in sickness, trouble and helplessness;
they are neighbors in the good Samar-
itan sense, in a word, human brother-
hood is their creed, and nothing less
than the true law of love, as given us
by our dear Lord and Saviour, Jesus
Christ.
H. A. H.