

### When Johnny Spends the Day.

ELIZABETH STANLEY, 19th CENTURY.

When Johnny spends the day with us, you never see the best of all the things that happen in this old house and street.

As she begins by locking up the pantry door and cellar, An' every place that's like as not to interest a fellow.

An' all her costly ornaments, a stickin' round the wall, She sets as high as she kin reach, for fear they'll get a fall.

An' then she gets the crutty an' ettekin-plaster out, An' says, "When Johnny's visitin' they're good to have about."

I tell you what, there's plenty fuss When Johnny spends the day with us!

When Johnny spends the day with us, he puts his boots away, An' says, "How long in thunder is that doosance gait to stay?"

He brings the new lawn mower up an' locks it in the shed, An' hides his strap an' razor 'tween the covers on the bed.

He says, "Keep out that liberty, whatever else you do, Er I will have a settlement with you, an' Johnny too."

Says he, "It makes a lot o' fuss To have him spend the day with us!"

When Johnny spends the day with us, the wain screech the street, An' he swears like anything, an' stamps with both his feet;

An' says he'll have us 'rested 'cause his winder-glass is broke, An' if he ever catches us it won't be any joke.

He never knows who done it, 'cause there's no one ever round, An' Johnny in particular ain't likely to be found.

I tell you what, there's plenty fuss When Johnny spends the day with us,

When Johnny spends the day with us, the cat gets up and goes, A-scootlin' 'cross a dozen lots to some ole place she knows;

The next-door children climb the fence an' bang around for hours, An' bust the hinges off the gate, an' trample down the flowers;

An' break the line with Bridget's wash, an' muddy up the clove, An' Bridget she gives warnin' then--an' that's the way it goes.

A plenty noise and plenty fuss When Johnny spends the day with us!

### Universal Language of Signs.

There is no reason why men should not understand each other without regard to their nationality or place of abode. Nature gives all men natural channels of communication. He should be taught to use them. It would mean the foundations of universal brotherhood.

The number of combinations that may be made with the human fingers, hands and arms is almost beyond computation. The power of the human countenance to mirror emotions is infinite. Why not educate the outward man to the exercise of his God-given faculties of expression?

Every muscle in the face and every nerve in the finger is quickened in the study of sign-language. If all children were taught the sign-language as well as the spoken, the race would in time be beautified. Expression is beauty.

A sign language would render expression not only easier and more pleasant, but it would also actually shorten the process of making known one's thoughts.

The sign-language is beautiful. The boys and girls I have posed to illustrate this idea need no pity. They feel deep sympathy for speaking persons who know nothing of the sign language. Their education is more thorough than that of many children who can hear and articulate. All children should be so educated. Volapuk was not a success because of the immense reversal of established systems it involved, and because of the insurmountable difficulties in the written forms of existing languages.

Nearly every idea conceivable may be expressed by signs. In the new language no hands should be used to express material objects and the face to express emotion and mental processes. The signs should be taught to children in all parts of the world. Education along this line would be a very quick process. In a few years it would be possible for a man to travel around the earth and make himself understood in every land.

Have the deaf-mute's conversation translated and you will find that he leaves out at least one-third of the words which would be necessary to express the same thought in spoken language. He never says "I would like to have a drink." He merely spells out the word "water" or indicates thirst by a single quick gesture. The new sign-language could be made a part of the regular kindergarten and public school training. By means of international co-operation it could be taught in the schools of every country.—James Hannerty, in St. Louis Dispatch.

### Bucephalus.

Bucephalus was the handsomest horse in the great stables of King Philip of Macedon. He was tall and beautifully formed. His mane was soft and thick. His jet-black tail swept the ground. He was as graceful as the sea-gulls that flit along the Macedonian coast, and as swift as the wind which bears them. This wonderful horse, unfortunately, was almost as famous for his ugly temper as for his beautiful body. Such a vicious, kicking, balking, rearing animal, I believe, never lived, before or since.

King Philip hired training-masters from all parts of his kingdom to "break" his splendid horse, for he thought that the animal ought to make a fine war charger. Bucephalus refused pointblank to make friends with any of them. He scorned bit and bridle, and hated the men who tried to coax him to wear them. Sometimes he would stand very still while the horse trainer walked up to him, watching for a chance to spring upon his back. Then, just as the hand was laid upon his neck, Bucephalus would toss his head, prance backward and wheel around in an instant, snorting defiance as he galloped away.

This was discouraging. Finally half the celebrated horsemen in Macedon had tried their luck and failed. "He is a wild beast and can never be tamed," they said. The king himself had been hurt by a bad fall when Bucephalus had pitched him into a ditch, so he was quite ready to agree with the trainers, and ordered that the horse should be fastened up in the stable and kept on exhibition.

One morning when the grooms were leading the other horses out for exercise, a boy suddenly sprang through the open stable door and ran up to the stall where Bucephalus was chained.

"Why don't you lead out Bucephalus?" he called to a passing groom. "The man stool gaping in amazement.

"My noble Prince, why do you ask so strange a question? You know how wild the beast is. He is no common horse. Some people believe that he is possessed by the soul of some departed king, and will be ruled by no spirit less lofty than his own."

The young Prince Alexander, for the boy was no other than the king's own son, laughed aloud. "Well, King Bucephalus," he said, "I love you for your proud will. My spirit is no less lofty than yours. I shall be king some day. If you are born to rule, why, so am I. Let us see who is to be master!"

A knot of servants had gathered about the boy. "Oh, Prince, do not go near the wild horse," they cried. "You will be bitten! You will be thrown down! Keep away! Keep away!"

But the Prince had already tossed aside the cape which hung about his shoulders and was walking straight up to the king of horses.

"Look out for his teeth! Hold him by the chain!" the frightened servants warned him.

Bucephalus stood with ears held back and eyes ablaze. "Touch me if you dare!" he seemed to say. He saw a hand stretched toward him and expected every moment to be struck. The hand slid along his forehead and rested upon his nose. The horse threw up his head to bite the strange hand, when his eyes were caught by another pair of eyes very close to his own. The eyes of Alexander were kind and gentle, but very determined. "To the surprise of Bucephalus they said: "I will not hurt you, but you must yield." He tried to turn his head away, but the eyes of the prince would not let him go.

"Come, friend Bucephalus, we will go out to exercise together," and before the gaze of the awestruck people, he led the horse out of the stable, and, mounting his proud back, rode up and down before the palace of his father.

Such is the story of Alexander and his horse. The name of Bucephalus has been famous for two thousand years, and the boy Alexander, having conquered the unconquerable horse, lived to conquer the whole of the Eastern world.—Colorado Index.

What our pupils think ten years hence about our teaching is much more important than what they think now. A bright pupil once said of a teacher who had gained some reputation, "We thought he was perfection until we found him out." The saddest part of "finding out" dishonesty or insincerity in those the pupil has revered and trusted, is the moral shock which may weaken his faith in humanity and his own purpose to be good and true.—The Teacher.

### Buttons.

"When I got a bright idea, I always want to pass it along," said a lady, as she sat watching a young girl sewing. "Do your buttons over come off, Lena?" "Ever? They're always doing it. They ironed off, washed off, and pulled off, until I despair. I seem to shed buttons at every step."

"Make use of these two hints when you are sewing them on, then you'll make any difference. When you begin, before you lay the button on the cloth, put the thread through, so that the knot will be on the right side. That leaves it under the button, and prevents it from being worn or frayed away, and thus beginning the loosening process. Then, before you commence sewing, lay a large pin across the button, so that all your thread will go over the pin. After you have finished filling the holes with thread, draw out the pin, and round your thread round and round beneath the button. That makes a compact stem, to sustain the possible pulling and wear of the buttonhole.

"It is no exaggeration to say that my buttons never come off, and I'm sure yours won't, if you use my method of sewing."

Why is the letter s like thunder? It makes our cream sour cream.

### Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE BELLEVILLE STATION:  
WEST—3:00 a.m., 4:10 a.m., 6:00 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 3:10 p.m.  
EAST—1:30 a.m., 11:40 a.m., 12:25 p.m., 3:55 p.m., 5:55 p.m.  
MADOC AND PETERSBORO BRANCH—3:45 a.m., 12:20 a.m., 3:55 p.m., 6:30 p.m.

### TORONTO DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.

DELICIOUS SERVICES are held as follows, every Sunday:—  
West End Y. M. C. A. Hall, Corner Queen Street and Dorcourt Road, at 11 a.m.  
Carlton Street Methodist Church, at 11 a.m.  
First Avenue Baptist Church, Corner of Bolton and First Avenue, at 11 a.m.  
Toronto Bible Training School, 110 College St., at 3 p.m.  
Bible Class every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in homes of the deaf.  
Dorcas Sewing Circle meets every second Thursday from 2:30 to 5 p.m.  
Maple Leaf Club meets every second Thursday at 101 Rose Avenue at 8 p.m.  
The Bridgton Club rooms on Adelaide St. open every evening for young men.  
Miss A. FRANK, Missionary to the deaf, 7 Glen Ballie, Toronto.

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### Uneducated Deaf Children.

I WOULD BE GLAD TO HAVE EVERY person who receives this paper send me the names and post-office addresses of the parents of deaf children not attending school, who are known to them, so that I may forward them particulars concerning the Institution and inform them where and by what means their children can be instructed and furnished with an education.  
R. MATHISON, Superintendent.

### Institution for the Blind.

THE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTION FOR THE Education and Instruction of blind children is located at Brantford, Ontario. For particulars address  
A. H. DYMOND Principal.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Classes:—  
SCHOOL Hours:—From 9 a. m. to 12 noon, at. from 1:30 to 3 p. m. Drawing from 3 to 4 p. m. on Tuesday and Thursday of each week.  
GIRLS' FANCY WORK CLASS on Monday afternoon of each week from 2:30 to 5.  
EVENING STUDY from 7 to 8:30 p. m. for senior pupils and from 7 to 8 for junior pupils.

### Articulation Classes:

From 9 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 1:30 to 3 p. m.

### Religious Exercises:

EVERY MONDAY.—Primary pupils at 9:30 a. m. senior pupils at 11 a. m. General Lecture at 2:30 p. m. immediately after which the Bible class will assemble. Roman Catholic pupils go to the church in the city, in charge of officers, every Sunday and at other times when the rules of the church require their attendance—weather permitting.  
SACRED SCHOOLS.—The pupils are to assemble in the Chapel at 8:15 a. m. and the Teacher in charge for the week, will open by prayer and afterwards dismiss them so that they may reach their respective school rooms not later than 9 o'clock. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the pupils will again assemble and after prayer will be dismissed in a quiet and orderly manner.

ROULAN VISITING CLERGYMEN.—Rev. Canon Burke, Light Rev. Monsignor Farrelly, V. O. Rev. T. J. Thompson, M. A. (Presbyterian) Rev. J. W. Crothers, M. A., D. D. (Methodist) Rev. O. O. Elliott, (Baptist), Rev. M. W. Maclean, (Presbyterian); The Rev. Father O'Brien, Rev. J. H. Keef, Rev. M. J. Bates, Rev. Jos. H. Locke.

HOME CLASSES, Sunday afternoon at 3:15; International Series of Sunday School Lessons. Miss ANNIE MAXIMSON, Teacher.

Clergymen of all Denominations are cordially invited to visit us at any time.

### Industrial Departments:

SEWING ROOM—Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 3:15 to 5:15 o'clock.

PRINTING OFFICE, SHOE AND CARPENTER SHOPS from 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and from 2:30 to 3:30 p. m. for pupils who attend school, for those who do not from 7:30 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. each working day except Saturday, when the office and shops will be closed at noon.

THE SEWING CLASS HOURS are from 9 a. m. to 12 o'clock, noon, and from 1:30 to 3 p. m. for those who do not attend school, and from 3:30 to 5 p. m. for those who do. No sewing on Saturday afternoons.

The Printing Office, Shops and Sewing Room to be left each day when work ceases in a clean and tidy condition.

PUPILS are not to be excused from the various Classes or Industrial Departments, except on account of sickness, without permission of the Superintendent.

Teachers, Officers and others are not to allow matters foreign to the work in hand to interfere with the performance of their several duties.

### Visitors:

Persons who are interested, desirous of visiting the Institution, will be made welcome on any school day. No visitors are allowed on Saturdays, Sundays or Holidays except to the regular chapel exercises at 8:30 on Sunday afternoons. The best time for visitors on ordinary school days is as soon after 1:30 in the afternoon as possible, as the classes are dismissed at 3:00 o'clock.

### Admission of Children:

When pupils are admitted and parents come with them to the Institution, they are kindly advised not to linger and prolong leaving-taking with their children. It only makes discomfort for all concerned, particularly for the parent. The child will be tenderly cared for, and if left in our charge without delay will be quite happy with the others in a few days, in some cases in a few hours.

### Visitation:

It is not beneficial to the pupils for friends to visit them frequently. If parents must come, however, they will be made welcome to the class-rooms and allowed every opportunity of seeing the general work of the school. We cannot furnish lodging or meals, or entertain guests at the Institution. Good accommodation may be had in the city at the Quinte Hotel, Hudson House, Queen's, Anglo-American and Dominion Hotels at moderate rates.

### Clothing and Management:

Parents will be good enough to give all directions concerning clothing and management of their children to the Superintendent. No correspondence will be allowed between parents and employees under any circumstances without special permission upon each occasion.

### Sickness and Correspondence:

In case of the serious illness of pupils, letters or telegrams will be sent daily to parents or guardians. IN THE ADVANCE OF LETTERS FRIENDS OF PUPILS MAY BE QUITE SURE THEY ARE WELL.

All pupils who are capable of doing so, will be required to write home every three weeks; letters will be written by the teachers for the little ones who cannot write, stating, as nearly as possible, their wishes.

No medical preparations that have been used at home, or prescribed by family physicians will be allowed to be taken by pupils except with the consent and direction of the Physician of the Institution.

Parents and friends of deaf children are warned against Quack Doctors who advertise medicines and appliances for the cure of deafness. In 999 cases out of 1000 they are frauds and only want money for which they give no return. Consult well known medical practitioners in cases of adventurous deafness and be guided by their counsel and advice.

R. MATHISON, Superintendent