

The Roll Call.

With profuse apologies to a certain patriotic poet who once wrote some striking verses under the same caption.

Quarter Back Green! and the captain cried "Here!" came a voice. "That is partially here I have lost three teeth and my dexter ear. And something like seventeen pounds of lute.

Half Back Brown! and there faintly arose the answer. "Here, from the depths of a cot. My backbone's tied in a stiff, hard knot. And my ribs are sticking right out through my clothes."

"Left End Price!" Then a silence came. At last one said: "There's a ton of it lying on all that remains of Price. I saw him fall at the start of the game."

Then they grouped in the twilight dim. Those earnest students of classical books. And the room they stood in had all of the looks of a first-class slaughter house—never a grin.

The cast-of sweaters were red with blood. And a mortarlike substance was sticking to each wadded trouser. Each knife, spiked shoe. A mortar of flesh, hair, brains and mud.

For the foe had come from the other side. In a vain attempt to amuse a goal. Had come with bodies approximately whole. But returned, as the starter would call it, "piled."

Center Bush Kline! At this call appeared a Two who had helped him to keep the line. Bearing between them this Herbert Kline. (Ladle-fractured and fractional-cared).

Right Guard Herr! And his ro-s-u-m-e came a sound. Of speech that was tangled, mixed and crushed. For Herr's jawbone had been horribly crushed. That this that they had battered his head in the ground.

Right Tackle Brown! And the right guard spoke. He carried the ball twenty yards, he said. "Till they jumped on his stomach and kicked in his head."

Moreover I think that his neck was broke. Out of the grillion he hurried his stiff. He joyously stifled as he rose up the ghost. I watched for the man who had injured him most.

And once in a scrimmage I caught him a buff. There was a victory, yes, that a one glorious fact. But it cost us dear, for of all the men. Who lined up heavily there came again. Only one substitute with frame intact.

—Chicago Record

A Dog's Broken Heart.

Few people who have closely studied the characteristics of animals can doubt that old age is a sorrowful thing to them, and that they are keenly conscious of its physical deficiencies; though whether they are aware that these deficiencies are due to old age may be a matter of much doubt.

Animals become aware of the failure of their powers through their inability to perform feats that have been usual with them, and after one humiliating failure, they are changed creatures, and usually accept an inferior position among their fellows, or with reference to their human protectors, with a kind of shame.

Cases are not rare in which old dogs have at least in appearance, welcomed death after some failure of the kind. A very old dog in Michigan, known to the writer of this, having failed to kill a woodchuck, and having been laughed at for the failure, ran away to the woods and never came back. His body was found some time afterward at the foot of a tree.

This happened many years ago, but a story of the same sort is told by the *Portland Oregonian* as of recent occurrence, at Bachelor's Island near that city.

A pointer which belonged to a resident of that locality had reached the age, venerable in a dog, fourteen years and had up to that time retained a knack in killing raccoons which was his peculiar accomplishment. He would seize the animal by the back of the neck, and with a quick shake would quickly end the creature's life.

One night not long ago the active old dog tired a coon, and his master, hearing the dog's summons, went out and shook the coon down from the tree. The old dog seized him as usual, but after a desperate struggle the coon got away, the dog's teeth would not hold the animal.

The dog plainly was overcome with chagrin on account of this failure. He moped about for a day or two, and then lay down in the sun and died, without anything in appearance being the matter with him. His master, who had of course known him well, is convinced that he "broke of a broken heart."

—Youth's Companion.

The world is a great system of work, the same duty is not laid upon every one, but upon every one is laid the duty to feel as the brother of his fellow men.

There is nothing in life so irrational that good sense and chance may not set it to rights, nothing so rational that folly and chance may not utterly confound it.

The Best Reference.

John was fifteen years old when he applied for a place in the office of a well known lawyer who had advertised for a boy, but he had no reference. "I am afraid I will stand a poor chance, he thought, 'but I'll try."

The lawyer glanced him over from head to foot.

"A good face, he thought, 'and pleasant way. Then he noted the suit—but other boys had appeared in new clothes—saw the well brushed hair and clean looking skin. Very well, but there had been others here quite as cleanly another glance showed the finger nails free from soil.

"Ah! that looks like thoroughness," thought the lawyer.

Then he asked a few direct, rapid questions which John answered as directly.

"Prompt," was the lawyer's thought. "he can speak up when necessary. Let me see your writing," he added aloud.

John took the pen and wrote his name. "Very well, easy to read, and no flourishes. Now, what reference have you?"

The dreaded question at last. John's face fell. He began to feel some hope of success, but this dashed it.

"I have not any," he said slowly. "I'm almost a stranger in the city."

Can't take a boy without references, was the business rejoinder, and as he spoke a sudden thought sent a flush to John's cheek.

"I have no reference," he said, with hesitation, "but here is a letter from mother I just received."

The lawyer took it. It was a short letter.

My Dear John I want to remind you that whenever you get work you must consider that work your own. Don't go into it, as some boys do, with the feeling that you will do as little as you can, and get something better soon, but make up your mind you will do as much as possible, and make yourself so necessary to your employer that he will never let you go! You have been a good son to me. Be as good in business and I am sure God will bless your efforts.

"Hum," said the lawyer, reading it over a second time. "That is pretty good advice, John, excellent advice; I rather think I'll try you, even without references."

John has been with him six years, and last spring was admitted to the bar.

"Do you intend to take that young man into partnership?" asked a friend lately.

"Yes, I do, I couldn't get along without John."

And John always says the best reference he ever had was a mother's good advice and honest praise.

A Good Cat-Story.

A clergyman had a cat which was a great favorite in the family, and endowed with some qualities not usually credited to her humble species. First at one time had a very interesting family of little kittens. They were all bright and active, but one of them was observed to have a greater resemblance to its mother than the rest, and was indeed the prettiest kitten of the whole, and the mother showed a peculiar attachment to it. A neighbor begged one of them, and being allowed her choice selected the favorite and carried it home. All this occurred in the absence of the feline mother, who, on her return, evidently observed, with concern, the absence of her pet. She immediately commenced searching the house and outbuildings, insisted on having the doors opened for her admission to all the rooms in the house, and when satisfied that it was not on the premises, she instituted a similar search throughout the neighborhood. Occasionally she would return to her remaining little ones for the purpose of meeting their demands on her for nourishment, and then would again renew the search for her lost favorite. Having explored the premises of all the near neighbors, she at length entered the last house in the village, where she finally found the object of her long and persevering pursuit. She caressed it with every manifestation of maternal fondness and delight, fed it, and then, much to the surprise of the lady of the house, took her departure, leaving the kitten behind. She was not, however, long absent in a few hours she returned, bringing one of her other kittens in her mouth, which she placed on the floor be-

side the newly-found "Ah!" thought the lady, "so I am to have the mother and all her progeny quartered upon me. This, however, was not the intention of the cat, for after caressing the kitten she had brought for a few moments she took the other in her mouth, and carried it to its former home, and never after wards visited the one she had given in exchange for it. —*Band of Hope Review.*

Presence of Mind.

A young woman in a Western State who lives near to a railway crossing, looking out of the window the other day, saw a labourer jump from one track to the other to escape an approaching freight train. He was apparently dazed by terror, and stood still, not seeing that behind an express train was rushing down upon him.

The girl saw that before she could make him understand his danger it would be too late. She therefore threw up her arms, shrieking wildly "Help! help! help!" trusting to the impulse which sends a man on the instant to the relief of a woman in distress.

"I'm coming!" shouted the fireman, springing toward her in time to escape the engine as it rushed past. He stared back at it, and then at the woman crying and laughing in the window, and taking off his hat with shaking hands, said: "I owe you something, Miss," and walked away.

His intentions, probably were as friendly as hers, but the wit was slower.

Another example of presence of mind was that of a woman who, being left alone in the house one night, heard a noise in the dining room, and knew that burglars were removing the plate. She was too far from any other house to summon assistance. Seizing a large paper bag which lay on a table, she inflated it and broke it on the wall of the stairs with a loud report. The thieves, mistaking it for a pistol, dropped their plunder and fled. —*Youth's Companion.*

The only liberty that a man, worthy of the name, ought to ask for, is to have all restrictions, inward or outward, removed that prevent his doing what he ought. —*F. W. Robertson.*

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom, that he who thinks himself the happiest man, really is so; but he who thinks himself the wisest, is generally the greatest fool. —*Colton.*

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE BELLEVILLE STATION.
WEST—3:15 a.m., 4:30 a.m., 6:00 a.m., 11:35 a.m., 3:05 p.m.
EAST—1:05 a.m., 6:00 a.m., 10:17 a.m., 12:15 p.m., 6:40 p.m.
MADON AND PETERBORO BRANCH—5:40 a.m., 11:25 a.m., 5:00 p.m., 3:15 p.m.

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 this Institution and inform them where and by what means their children can be instructed and furnished with an education.
R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.

TORONTO DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES are held as follows, every Sunday—
West End Y. M. C. Y., Corner Queen Street and Dovercourt Road, at 11 a.m.
General Central, up stairs at Broadway Hall Spadina Ave. 10 or 12 doors south of College Street at 11 a.m. Lecturers Messrs. Samuith, Bridgen and others.
East End meetings, Cor. Parliament and Oak Streets. Services at 11 a.m. every Sunday.
Bible Class—Every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock corner Spadina Ave. and College Street, and Cor. Queen Street and Dovercourt Road.
Lectures, etc., may be arranged if desirable.
Address, 273 Clinton Street.
Miss A. Fraser, Missionary to the Deaf in Toronto.

HAMILTON DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.

MESSRS. GRANT AND BEEF conduct an English service every Sunday at 11 a.m. in Tremble Hall, John St. north near King.
The Literary and Debating Society meets every Friday evening at 7.30 in the Y. M. C. A. Building, corner Jackson and James Sts. President, J. H. Byrne, Vice-President, Thom Thompson, Secy. Treasurer, Wm. Bryce, berg's-at-arms, J. H. Mosher.
Meetings are open to all mutes and friends interested.

Institution for the Blind.

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

GENERAL INFORMATION.

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Classes:—

SCHOOL HOURS. From 9 a.m. to 12 noon from 1.30 to 3 p.m.
DRAWING CLASSES from 3.30 to 5 p.m. on Monday and Thursday afternoons of each week.
GIRLS' FANCY WORK CLASS on Monday, Wednesday afternoons of each week from 3.30 to 5.
SIGN CLASS for Junior Teachers on the same days of Monday and Wednesday of each week from 3.10 to 5.
EVENING STUDY from 7 to 8.30 p.m. for 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 SUNDAY Primary pupils at 10 a.m. senior pupils at 11 a.m. General Assembly, 2.30 p.m., immediately after which the Bible Class will assemble.
Each School DAY 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 3 o'clock the pupils will again assemble, after prayer will be dismissed in a quiet and orderly manner.
REGULAR VISITING CLERGYMEN: Rev. Canon Burke, Right Rev. Monsignor Farrelley, V. Rev. J. J. Thompson, M. A. (Protestant); Rev. Chas. E. McIntyre, Methodist; Rev. H. Cowart, Baptist; Rev. W. W. Malcom, Presbyterian; Rev. Walter Connolly, Anglican.
BIBLE CLASS, Sunday afternoon at 3.15. International Series of Sunday School Lesson. Miss ANNIE MATHISON, Teacher.

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

Industrial Departments:—

PRINTING OFFICE, SHOPS AND CAREEN. SHOPS from 7.30 to 8.30 a.m. and from 1.30 to 3 p.m. for pupils who attend school. Those who do not from 7.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 to 3.30 p.m. each working day except Saturday, when the office and shops will be closed at noon.
THE SEWING CLASSES HOURS are from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock, noon, and from 1.30 to 5 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 bewing 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 2.30 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 leave-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 classrooms 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 Quatre 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 ABSENCE 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 99 cases out of 100 they are frauds and only want money for which they give no return. Consult well known medical practitioners in case of adventurous deafness and be guided by their counsel and advice.
R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.