THE DEAF AND DUMB.

to hard to node that At the chiefs to be eath life Midwill depoir and eaces and s The window for end should

For also per book a could be sees more the teres such disorder or the late one, no heavy some the last

passe beggs 1201 bear. How dock and dre us were the days. To their who walk in strikened was Of toll, of pain, and care.

And son a must brook the loss Of unth that mades the life that do a Must lost with patience year by year The wight of ame sadyro sa

On the catelood rate, Ill the cateloral vites that play On the 2-1 cristical day today Entracelorals notents.

For them, so loving votes. Can break the long, deep, shent hours Like sum or who sneighte flowers. Which makes the heart rejoice.

Inditiothes strangely realed Some light that additions exceed them well For what high persons who can tell* One day 'twill be retended

Und then we shall understand What encouth was prostery And all will be sweet barroony In that leight better, land

... Silent Worker.

Letters to the Editor

We shall be pleased to receive communications for inerticularder this besiling pertaining to matters relative to deaf nutre, but will not be held represented for assections made or opinions expressed. The writers signature must accompany each letter, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of goal faith Communications to be written on one side of the past rolly. the paper only.

Missionary for the Deaf.

Deat: Str. -- Unavertead Messrs, Boughton and Bayne's letters on this subject with interest, and send the following for consideration: In Toronto, Mr. J. D. Nasmith kindly conducts the Sunday services, and others help him. I would not prefer any change without their consent. The Y. M. C. A. gives them a room and they have a little capital from their Sunday collections. This shows their independence and self-help. In Berlin, Miss Dayy gives Bible bessens in Berlin, Miss Davy gives Biblo lessons in a chapel, and Messry Feast and Grant do the same in Hamilton. Roy. A. W. Mann, who is supported by "The Domostic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," has to travel over four states, and he is in Detroit only once a month. Would it be practicable for one to travel from Ottawa to Windsor? In England, all inlesionaries are supportod by voluntary yearly sub-criptions from the public, as well as churches. In Manchester there are three who get salaries of \$750 each per year, and one carries on a dry goods store. In Liver-pool there are two, but one, Mr. Healoy, a deal-mute missionary, has refused to take any salary for 18 years. Mr. Lloyd. of Brantford, gives rooms to the deafmutes for services and lectures; and llov. Ira Smith is interesting bimself with the London deaf. Will Mr. Nasmith write?

Sincerely yours, Francis G. Jerreison, 400 Michigan Avo., Detroit.

The Gallandet Home.

DEAR Sir, -- I write telling you of the mean sin, -- I write triing you of the reception of The Canadian Mure, which came in ductime after its embarkation to the "Gallaudet Home," and found a hearty reception, These dear silent ones are very much interested in all deaf nutes, and their undertakings. You may not know much of this good Home. It is not a public institution, but one supported entirely from gifts and by charity. There are now twenty-two members of the family, ten of each sex, four of whom are not only deprised of speech and hearing, but sad to tell, of sight also. Three of these are men, the fourth one a young Jewess. Of the blind inch, one is a type-writer, another was a tailor, and born in his blindness; he can do quite well in prossing men's clothes. The third man is really won-derful; he carves in wood beautifully, and some of the faces he has cut are really worth looking at. He has cut hands in all positions, made very nice letters and figures in wood, and is an adept in machinery. There are many aged ones here. One dear old man of eighty-seven years, an aged lady of eighty-five years, who has been motion in several deal mute Institutions, and one lady of eighty-two years. The other inmates are either old or infigu. some

only a beartiful Home, but one in which all are made confortable. The Home is about three tailes from the Hudson: River Rulroad, has a fine view of the day afternoon, a woman lay dying. A Commercial Rulbitic. Hudson River and the mountains, index man in love with her had proved his beyond. What I had intended as a letter of thanks has indeed proved one of dallaudet Home items, but so fond am I of all pertaining to the dear Home that I never tire of telling concerning it. I hope you will pardon the intrusion, and accept united thanks, from inmates and matron. Respectfully,
Mrs. Social Nicholson.



A Deaf Child's Mind.

In regard to a deaf child's mind and his acquisition of language. Principal Wyckoff, of the Iown Schoolin his report to the loand of trustees, says: "The special problem in the instruction of the deaf, distinguishing this educational effort, lies in the mental condition of the child when received at the school. In the mind of most people, who have not fully considered the subject, the instruction of the deaf differs from that of the normal child only in the means employed No greater educational mistako than this could be made. In the scholastic training of the hearing child a certain amount of previous mental development and familiarity with language and facts immediately surrounding us is taken for granted. Upon this assumption the skilful teacher builds upon a structure of information and mental strength. With the deaf, the fountain must be sought much deeper. Even a skilful trainer of animals will not undertake to secure results until he shall have given to the subject of his labors some understanding of language. A deaf child who has heard no spoken word is as though no word had ver been spoken. Ho has no language. Before he can take up the ordinary studfee of the schools he must receive this great gift from God to man. The child at its mather's knee hears constantly repeated the commands which, by dint of connection with visible objects it finally comes to comprehend; so with all other forms of speech. It is only by many repetitions that a simple amount connection that a simple amount connection that is the form on the mind of a child. Little by little the language of the home and freside is acquired, until at the age of six or seven, when the little one enters upon its first term in a public school, it has already absorbed all the essential elements of its native tengue. Mentally, the effort of language possessed has been vividly marked. The reflex as well as the direct influence upon his mentality has caused a tremendous quickening of powers. Ho is possessed of a momentum that can carry him to any height. The deat child, on the other hand, has lacked all this powerful sthmelus. Close shut within himself, he has remained an infant intaind while becom-ing a youth in stature. The skill and methods sufficient for his hearing brother and sister can accomplish nothing for him. He requires the service of a specialist, an expert—one who can open to him the world of thought heretofore closed by his dulled ears. He who would teach him must indeed be in the best sense of the word a teacher."

A=Little Sliver Cro∞.

"The best protection a young woman can have in this city," said a big policeman on the Browlway squad, New York, "is one of those little silver crosses that the King's Daughters wear. I've noticed that nowadays the professional masher will look first at the boson of a woman's dress and if that little cross is danuling from a buttonhole he passes her by without oven a stare. It's the same way on street cars as on the street. The young woman who wears one of those budges has got the whole carload of men to take care of her and jump on the fellow that dares to annoyher. Thocrossis getting to be looked on with the same respect and deference as a nun's garb. As a safeguard it beats the average policeman all

Mr. Gillespie, of the Neuraska School for the deaf, has promised one cent to each pupil that kills a mouse, and two cents for a rat.

When Martha Ray, a beautiful and paralyzed; not confined to the house, by lovely mute lady of New York died, her reason of their weakiness, but they all last words were, "I hear, I hear themusic seem happy, and truly they have not lof heaven, I go, I go,"

Second by Signs.

devotion by striking her on the head with a batchet in a fit of jealous rage.

Just before adding ht a detective walked | in with a coroner to take the woman's antemorten statement. The prisoner was brought close up to the bed.

of a this the man who struck you on the head?" asked the coroner.

Shedidnotanswer. Several attempts failed to make her speak. The cornier. who happened, strangely enough, to know something about anatomy, found that the inner she had sustained made it impos sible for her to talk, although from her eyes it was evident that she was conscious and intelligent.

The girl's mother, an old woman in black, sat by the bedstead.

"She can't talk," said the mother, "but she can see. Her brother is deaf and dumb and both of ne know the sign langange. She will speak with her largers, may be, if her mind still endures."

The dying girl was propped up with

"Ask her," said the coroner, "whether she recognizes this man."

The old woman thattered her bands aloft, beckoned to the prostrate girl and tried as lest she might to win back her falling attention. The girl's eyes became fixed upon her mother's ingers, which traced this message:

"Do you know this man?"

Shedrewher wasted arms from beneath the covers and wrote in the air the words that saved her lover's life:
"What does sho save neked the coroner,

slowly.

"She says," replied the woman, "that she does not know him."

"Lucky for him." observed the coroner. "but I think you are both trying to protect

The dying girl was writing again with her fingers in the air. This was the

message: "Jack is forgiven." The mother whispered something into

the prisoner's car.
"What did she say? 'asked the coroner. The old woman replied: "I couldn't make it out." The girl was dead .- N.Y. Sun.

Curtallment of Expenses.

Thereis opportunity for saving by every body in the instalment of daily expenses. We are all creatures of habit, and before we are aware of it, we have contracted a good many little leaks that cat into the year's business amazingly.

There is many a man who throws away ten cents a day on mere trifles - things that absolutely do hier no good, a mere habit of buying something without knowing exactly why it is done. When winter comes and a supply of coal lasto be pur-chased, you think it a band-hip to pay the bill, yet in your ten cents a day thrown away during the year you have paid for your season's coal.

It is when comparisons like these are reade that the importance of curtailing little bills is seen. But ten cents a day is too small. The average person throw away twenty cents a day, and while that is nothing for a great many people it is a positive burden to the average man, although he docanot realize it. He only spends a nickel or dime at a time, but if he were asked to spend a year's sum at once, his spirit of economy would come to the rescue and he would save it.

Why not arouse this spirit of economy to the little leaks. A small polowill allow the contents of a rat to escape after a while. It was the little leak that kept growing in sizo and finally broke the imge dam above Johnstown. It is the habit of throwing away little sums that finally makes the man shiftless and wasteful.

This is a matter that could be considered with profit by torny merchants in the running of their business. Trimming down here and the remeans money. will sell a yard of goods and make two cents. It has hardly said you for your trouble, yet you will do it to help swell the year's profit. If you go to this trouble, why not hold the little benefit you get from it, and not squander and waste twice the amount of that. Five-centrailway fareamount to hundreds of thousample of dollars to street railway companies. Why shouldn't they amount to

dollars to the average person?

The curtailment does not mean to be come niggarily. That should be avoided as much as wastefulness, for of the two the niggardly man is the most to be dospised. Do not allow yourself to bestingy, for that means that you will not be ablo to treat your help fairly and make the busi-

I ness progress you should. Curtail: . of expenses means simply to stop of In a New York hospital, on last Thur . | waste leak -nothing else - Mirror;

---Stick to fi

Learn a trade, or get into busine and go at it with a dearmination to define failures, and you will succeed bon't leave it because hard blows and bo struck, or disagreeable work to kept formed. Those who have worked that way up to wealth and usefulness do no belong to the shiftless unstable ites, and if you do not work while a your man, as an old man you will be nothing Work with a will, and conquer your prejudices against labor, and manfully lear the heat and burden of the day. It may be hard the first week, but and that I assure you that it will become a pleasure, and you will feel enough be use satisfied with yourself to pay for all the trials of beginning. Let preseverano and industry be your motto and with a steady application to business you need have no fear for the future. Don't is ashamed of your plain clothes, provide you have earned them. They are for more beautiful in the estimation of all honest men and women than the costs gengans sported by some people at the expense of the confiding ballor. The people who respect you only when well clad, will be the first to run from your, the hour of adversity. ~ Scl.

What Makes a Boy Popular.

What makes a boy popular? Manlines During the nar, howschools and college followed popular boys. These young leaders were thomanly boy whose hears could be trusted. The boy who respects his mother has leadership in him. The boy who is careful of his sister is a knight. The boy who will never violate his work and who will plege his honor to his own hurt and change not will have the confdence of his fellows. The boy who defends the weak will one day become a here among the strong. The boy who will never hurt the feeling of any one will one day find himself in the atmosphere of universal sympathy. Shall I tell you how to become a popular boy? I will be too manly and generous and unselfish to seek to be popular; be the send of honer. and love others better than yourself, and people will give you their hearts, and delight to make you happy. That is what makes a boy popular.—Hezekia! Butterworth, in Ladies' Home Journal.

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I WOULD BE GLAD TO-HAVE EVENT person who receives this paper send me the names and post-offer addresses of the parent of deal children not attending school, who are known to them, so that I may forward them per ficulars concerning this healthviou and information where and by what means their children shere and by what means their children instructed and furnished with an education.

R.MATHISON, Superintendent

The Los Angeles Association of the Deal-

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