

Where is the Flag of England?

BY HAY. J. F. HUTCHINSON.

The following spirited poem, by an American writer, is a generous tribute to the British flag, and a prophecy of the much desired moral alliance of the English-speaking races...

Where is the flag of England? They ask on every hand. Some with a bitter hatred, Some with a loyal stand, Worshipped almost as a symbol, Then denounced as a rag, But somehow it still keeps waving on, Hasting the breeze till its work is done, That glorious English flag.

Where is the flag of England? It waves the throne above, Where a woman reigns by the grace of God, And a people's love flows true, Of all the rulers earth now owns, However the world may break, Not one so calm and so true is seen, As the woman, the mother, the gracious Queen, Enrobed by England's flag.

Where is the flag of England? It floats on every sea, Borne by the hands of the bravest men, And waving free, as free, It leads the way to the battle-field, And the armies never lag, For somehow or other they seem to know England has conquered every foe, Led on by that wondrous flag.

Where is the flag of England? The floating flag of the free, Protecting every Englishman Wherever he may be, The greatest power on earth may not The British subject drag Equally to a lowly state, Or it will lift the power flag Of England's mighty state.

Where is the flag of England? Not yet where yet will be, Conjoined with the "old glory" grand, The emblem of the free; One God, one Christ, one speech, one soul, The two shall be unfurled For progress, life, and light, And England's fame, Columbia's might, Shall help and bless the world, Ann Arbor, Mich.

An American Tribute to Great Britain.

Senator Frye, in a speech, hostile to Great Britain, in the American Senate, is yet compelled to pay the following tribute to its greatness:

I admit the greatness of Great Britain, I admit she is the greatest power on earth, and the most magnificent power ever seen in the history of the world on the ocean, but I do not admit she is a friend of the United States, or that she has ever exhibited the slightest sign of friendship for us.

The King of Abyssinia took a British subject named Campbell about twenty years ago, carried him up to the fortress of Magdala, on the heights of a rocky mountain, and put him into a dungeon, without cause assigned. It took six months for Great Britain to find that out. Then Great Britain demanded his immediate release. King Theobald refused that refusal was received, 10,000 English soldiers, including 5,000 Sepoys, were on board ships of war, and were sailing down the coast. When they reached the coast they disembarked, marched across that terrible country, a distance of 700 miles under a burning sun, up the mountain, up to the very heights in front of the frowning dungeon; then gave battle, battered down the iron gates and the stone walls, reached down into the dungeon and lifted out of it that one British subject, King Theobald killing himself with his own pistol. They then carried him down the mountain, across the land, put him on board a white-winged ship, and sped him to his home in safety. That cost Great Britain \$25,000,000, and made General Napier Lord Namer of Magdala. That was a great thing for a great country to do—a country that has an eye that can see all across the ocean, all across the land, away up to the mountain height and away down to the dark-omeo dungeon, one subject of hers out of her 35,000,000 of people, and then has an arm strong enough and long enough to stretch across the same ocean, across the same land, up the same mountain heights, down to the same dungeon, and then lift him out and carry him home to his own country and friends. In God's name, who would not die for a country that will do that?

American Jubilee Testimonial.

A movement is on foot to present Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, with a substantial testimonial of the good will of the American people on the occasion of her diamond jubilee in June. The projectors of the scheme expect to raise \$1,500,000.

William Massey, President of St. George's Society of New York, said, in regard to the movement: "Many influential Americans have for several weeks informally discussed a proposition to furnish some testimonial to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her coming jubilee."

"It will probably take the form of an American building to be put up with American money in London, and to bear an inscription telling why and by whom it was built."

"All over the world nations are making arrangements to testify their regard for Queen Victoria. America should not be behindhand. Congress should take action, and I can conceive of nothing more appropriate than the prompt ratification of the arbitration treaty."

"I agree with Samuel Plimssol, a former member of Parliament, that every effort should be made to establish amicable relations between the United States and Great Britain. Our children should be taught to love and not to distrust England. The nations speak the same tongue, and sprang from the same source, and each country will be materially benefited by an establishment of friendly relations."

Queen Victoria.

The heart of gold, the will of iron, the royal temper of steel, the pride, the patriotism, and the deceptivity of Victoria, have been enshrined in a small but vigorous frame, the mirror, aspect of which especially strikes those who behold her for the first time in these her "half-days."

It was reported how, when Prince Albert was dying, he rose a little, and from a period of wandering to turn with ineffable love to his spouse and sovereign, saying to her, with a kiss, "Good little wife!" And when the Prince Consort was actually passing away, after those twenty one years of wedded happiness, it was told how the Queen bent over him and whispered, "It is your little wife," at which last words the Angel of Death stayed his hand while once again the dear eyes opened and the dying lips smiled.

But though this be so, no one who has been honoured by near approach to her Majesty, or has ever tarried in her presence, will fail to testify to the extreme majesty of her bearing, mingled always with the most perfect grace and gentleness. Her voice has, moreover, always been pleasant and musical to hear, and is so now. The hand which holds the sceptre of the sea is the softest that can be touched; the eyes which have grown dim with labours of State for England, and with too frequent tears, are the kindest that can be seen.—Sir Edwin Arnold.

After the Accession.

The accession of the young Queen worked a revolution in the popular British ideas of royalty, as well as in the duties of statesmen and the procedure of the court. Month by month public interest grew in connection with her appearance, her actions, her words, and everything she did, until it culminated during the wildly enthusiastic days of the Coronation. Old people wondered at her vast responsibilities and opportunities for good; the young dreamed of her reputed beauty and goodness and fairy-like surroundings of greatness. She stirred the hearts of statesmen and poets and the most practical of men into a feeling of almost romantic loyalty. Veteran soldiers, like Wellington, and bold men of the world like Lord Melbourne, were alike moved to sympathy and unselfish action. O'Connell declared that if the Duke of Cumberland should cause trouble, as was rumoured, "I can get 600,000 brave Irishmen to defend the life, the honour and the person of the beloved young lady, by whom England's throne is now filled." Charles Dickens thought so much of the fanciful and romantic nature of her position and dignity as to become almost monomaniac, and everywhere, in politics and at court, a sentiment of courtesy and chivalry developed to an extent hitherto unknown.—From Mr. Castell Hopkins' "Life and Reign of Queen Victoria."

Queen Victoria's Sabbath.

Our gracious Queen, whom my God long bless, has always obeyed the fourth commandment. A writer in The Methodist Magazine states that "in former years it was customary for her Majesty to rise quite early on the Sunday morning—as in fact she did every day in the week—of late years, however, she seldom leaves her room much before ten, at which hour breakfast is taken with any members of the Royal Family who may be there. After breakfast the Queen has a turn round the ground in her donkey carriage. By the time this ride has been taken, it is near-time this ride has been taken, it is near-time the hour for morning service, at which her Majesty makes a point of being present."

"The Queen enjoys a plain, practical discourse, selected from the lesson or Gospel of the day. Questions of the day, and, above all, politics, must be entirely excluded. A celebrated divine broke this rule on Sunday, and preached a political sermon; he, of course, could not be interrupted, and so had his say and way, but it was his last opportunity; the royal pulpits have never of them been filled by him again."

"During the life of the late Prince Consort, the Sundays seem to have been spent in much the same way as were those of the most humble of her Majesty's subjects; due attendance at the Kirk in the morning, and a quiet family walk during the afternoon. It was invariably the late Prince's custom to spend some of his time with his children, when they would read the Bible verse by verse in turn, the father expounding passages not clear to the children, while her Majesty would spend some of her time in holding a Bible class, which was attended by the young servants in the castle. This custom the Queen has kept up till quite recently, only breaking it by reason of her increasing age."

Unbounded courage and compassion joined proclaim him good and great, and make the hero and the man complete. Addison.

A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise shall give him no peace.—Emerson.

A French writer of some note recently wrote to a friend in this country that he was studying English, and making famous progress. "In small time," he concluded, "I can learn so many English as I think I will to come at the America and go on the scaffold to lecture." Now, if this had been written by a pupil in a combined school, what a flow of comment there would be by the wisacres running down the sign language.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE BELLEVILLE STATION. West—3:15 a.m.; 4:20 a.m.; 6:15 a.m.; 11:45 a.m. East—1:05 a.m.; 6:30 a.m.; 11:05 a.m.; 12:25 p.m.; 6:00 p.m. MADOC AND PETERBORO' BRANCH—4:45 a.m.; 11:45 a.m.; 6:10 p.m.; 5:30 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. A., 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 3 p.m. Leaders—Messrs. Nasmith, Irwin and others. East End meetings, Cor. Parliament and Oak Streets, service at 11 a.m. every Sunday. Night Classes—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 Clifton Street, Toronto.

HAMILTON DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION

MESSEURS GRANT AND DUFF conduct religious services every Sunday, at 3 p.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. Bryno; Vice-President, Thos. Thompson; Secy., Treasurer, Wm. Bryce; Sergt.-at-Arms, J. H. Mosher. Meetings are open to all trustees and friends interested.

GENERAL INFORMATION

SCHOOL HOURS:—From 9 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. from 1:30 to 3 p.m. DANCING CLASSES from 7:30 to 9 p.m. every day and Thursday afternoons of each week. FANCY WORK CLASSES on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week from 7:30 to 9 p.m. Non-Class for Junior Teachers on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, and 31st of each month from 7:30 to 9 p.m. for junior pupils.

Articulation Classes:—

From 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Religious Exercises:—

EVERY SUNDAY.—Primary pupils at 9 a.m. Senior pupils at 11 a.m. General Lecture at 2:30 p.m. immediately after which the Class will assemble. Each Sabbath Day the pupils are to assemble in the Chapel at 8:45 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 schools not later than 9 o'clock. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the pupils will again assemble for after prayer will be dismissed in a quiet orderly manner. BROTHER VISITING CLERGYMEN: Rev. C. H. Burke, High St.; Rev. J. A. (Presbyterian); Rev. T. J. Thompson, St. A. (Presbyterian); Rev. Chas. E. McIntyre, Methodist; Rev. A. H. Covert, Baptist; Rev. M. W. Mackay, Presbyterian; Rev. Father Connolly, Catholic. SUNDAY SCHOOLS: National Series of Sunday School Lessons, Miss ANNIE MATHISON, Teacher.

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

Industrial Departments:—

PRINTING OFFICE, SHOP AND CATERING SHOP from 7:30 to 4:30 a.m. and from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. for pupils who attend school, for those who do not attend school, and from 1:30 to 5:30 p.m. each working day except Saturdays, when the office and shops will be closed at noon. THE PRINTING OFFICE, SHOP AND CATERING SHOP from 7 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 Saturdays afternoons. THE PRINTING OFFICE, SHOP 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 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 2:30 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 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 Quinte Hotel, Hoffman 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 OR TELEGRAMS OF PUPILS MAY BE QUERIED ABOUT ANY TIME. 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 for the cure of deafness, and appliances for the ears which are useless, and only waste 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