(Continued from Piret juige.) wishes "by the winged messengers of love," as she expressed it.

In his address before the National Academy, Dr. Bell called special atten-tion to the fact that Helen's marvelous command of language had been acquired to a great extent without instruction, by simply reading to her or allowing her to read from the best authors, regardless of whether she understood the words used or not. Gradually, by some unexpected process of the mind, Helen came to know what the new words meant, and her vocabulary increased with astonishing rapidity and apparently without effort. In other words, the child, had gained a mastery of language by reading books, thus reversing the ordinary method which makes children, especially deat children, study language by momorizing words and having grammatical points explained to them in order that they may bo able to read books. Dr. Bell thought that there was here an important lesson for teachers, who might do well to simply put good books in their pupils' hands and let nature do the rest.

#### HOW HELEN WAS TAUGHT.

Referring to this point. Miss Annie Sullivan, Helen's teacher, and the teacher is scarcely less wonderful than the pupil, gives the following explanation of the way she began talking to Helen, using the manual alphabet:—
"It became evident to me that it was

not wise to confine myself strictly to the use of words of which she knew the full meaning, and I began to give her many words in my sentences without any further explanation concerning them than was conveyed to her by their con-nection with those words that she did not know: I observed that sho adopted their use often without inquiry, and before I realized the importance to her of this practice also was the possessor of a vocabulary which astonished me.

Shortly before her visit to Washington this summer Helen was taken to Niagara Falls, experiencing perhaps the keenest enjoyment of her life, although she could neither see nor hear. Standing at the brink of the falls with her teacher, Helen-received with delight a description of the grand scene about them, and then stepping ferward to the edge of the torrent she cast some flowers into the plunging abyas, at the same time speak-ing aloud some of the beautiful thoughts which came crowding into her mind. That night she wrote the following description of Niagara:-

"Oh, —, you can nover imagine how I felt when I stood in the presence of Niagara until you have the same mysterious sensations yourself. I could hardly realize that it was water that I felt rushing and plunging with impetu-ous fury at my feet. It seemed as if it were a living thing rushing on to some terrible fate. same feeling once before when I stood by the great occan- and felt its waves beating against the shore. I suppose you feel so, too, when you gaze up to the stars in the stillness of night, do

Another specimen of Helen's style is given in a dream which she wrote near-

ly two years ago:"Last night I dreamt that long, long ago, when the birds and flowers and trees were first made, the great God who had created all things sat upon a beautiful cloud which looked like silver, and seemed to float in the midst of the blue sky like a throne, and he looked down upon the carth—the wonderful world He has made out of His own

thought. "Oh; how beautiful-the earth was, with her great mountains climbing up-wards to the sky, and her valleys filled with sweet smelling flowers and delicious with sweet smelling nowers and dencions fruit. The trees seemed alive with beautiful living things; the little birds' joyous songs made the air vibrate with music. I knell on the cool, green moss that crept down to the edge of the nerry little breaks, and I touched the water as little brooks, and I touched the water as it rippled past me. The broad, deep lakes were as quiet as little sleeping habes, and I felt the ground tremble under my foot when the river went rush. ing past to join the stormy ocean. Then In grast to join thostormy occan. Then I went to the shore and put my bare feet in the water, and feit the waves beating against the shore continually; and God smiled, and the world was filled with light, and there was no evil, no wrong in all'the world, only love and beauty and goodness. Just then I felt

blind. One day, while she was visiting an institution for the blind in Boston. her teacher found Helen scated in the center of a group of blind girls, telling them stories from memory and reading to them by means of raised letters from one of her favorito books. This child's great desire to acquire oral speech was chiefly prompted by her determination to make her lettle sister Mildred understand her. After her first success in this extraordinary effort she wrote to

hor teacher in a burst of gladucss:—
"My heart is full of joy this beautiful
morning because I have learned to speak many new words and can make a few sentences. How glad my mother will bo! I can hardly wait for Juno to come, I am so easer to speak to her and to my precious little sister. Mildred could not understand me when I spelled with my fingers, but now sho will sit in my lap and I will tell her many things to please her and we shall be so happy together." Really, as one talks with Helen or

reads her writings, one marvels at the constant joy which seems to illuminate this afflicted soul, perhaps less afflicted than one might think. Certain it is that had Helen Keller always enjoyed sight and hearing, like other girls, she would have a have becomes a less than the transfer of the seems of t nover have possessed her present marvelous memory or known that orquisite delicacy of feeling which is hers now. Nor-would she, at the age of cloven have written such thoughts as this, taken from one of her letters:

"I am always delighted when anyone writes me a beautiful thought which I can treasure in my memory forever. It is because my books are full of the riches of which Mr. Ruskin speaks that I love them so dearly. I did not realize until I began to write the sketch what precious companions books have been to me and how blessed even my life has been; and now I am happier than over, because I do realize the happiness that has come

Thus we see that the grand law of compensations applies even in the case of a child who is deaf and blind. There is a splendid lesson for others in the life of Helen Keller, a lesson that much may bo accomplished with little if one has but the will to do it, and that happiness or peace of mind, at least is possible in spite of the saddest affliction.—Cleveland Moffet, in Washington Post.

### Advice to Pupils.

Boys and girls, a now year is before -a year of hard, earnest work. Wo owo it to ourselves to make the best possible use of our-opportunities; here. At the best, if we get the most possible out-of-every advantage afforded, and perfect ourselves in overy task assigned, we can get none too good a preparation for the work of life. The forty short weeks of our school term\_will rush by us on lightning wings. The years follow one another with incredible speed. Almost before we know it, the youngest of us will be going forth into life's duties, well or illy prepared to meet them, according as we have used to the fullest or neglected the advantages afforded us. In these days of shearp competition in every avocation of life, only those who are best equipped can hope to succeed. Only those who can do the most work and the best work are sure of an opportuni-ty to successfully employ their talents. More work and better work can be done with a sharp tool than with a dull one. The carpenter who does not keep-hik tools sharp would be called foolish. Ho can neither do so much work, nor so good work, with a dull tool and uses up more strength in doing it? His work is a failure. So it is with us. "We are in school to sharpen our mental tools, and get them in order for our life work. The better education we get, the more thorough we are in every lesson, the sharper we make our intellect, the easier we make it for ourselves to win success in after life. Every lesson thoroughly measured—not half learned nor merely memorized but memorized bu mastered—not half learned nor merely memorized but mastered—sharpens some intellectual faculty, and better fits us for a useful place in the world. half-mastered lesson leaves the intellectral faculty like a half sharpened tool. But unlike the carpenter, we have only one opportunity to sharpen our tools, and that is our school. Unless we use to the best of our shility all our advantages, we will go through life like the carpenter with a dull, blunt plane, or too little set in his saw, making a botch of all we undertake. beauty and goodness. Just then I lett teacher kissing my hips and I awoke."

One of the most levely traits in Helen's character is her devotion to other little character is her devotion to other little children, particularly those who are children, particularly those who are

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CSERVICES EVERY SUNDAY at 3 p.m., at the 1. Oblid Room of the St. Paula Church, Olive Street, Los Angeles. Oblicta-1. The holding of ringious services in the sign language. 2 The social and intellectual improvement of designates. 3. Visiting and aiding them in sickness. 4. Giving information and advice where needed, OFFICERS:— Secretary-Treasurer and Missionary, Thos. Wild. The post office address of Mr. Thomas Wild is Station D, Lor Angeles, Cal. to whom all communications should be addressed.

## TORONTO DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION

PELIGIOUS SERVICES are held as follows:

DELIGIOUS SERVICES are held as follows: I. F. Frey Sunday morning at II. a. in: in the V. M. C. A. Building at corner Queen Street West and Bovercourt Road. Leaders: Messageraser, Houshton and Slater. In the afternoonal 3. prin. In the Y. M. C. A. Building, at corner of Spadina Avenue and College Street. Leaders: Messageraser. The Literary Society meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Y. M. C. A. Building, corner of Queen St. West and Divercourt Boad, at 8 p. m. President, C. J. Hone; Vicelives, A. W. Mason; Secretary, R. C. Slater; Treas, W. J. Terrell. The above officers, with P. Fraser, form the Executive Committee All resident and visiting deaf-inutes are cordially invited to attend the meetings. The Secretary's address is 19 Garden Avenue.



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## INFORMATION. GENERAL

#### Classes :--

School House-Froncha in to 12 free, 124
from 120 to 5 p. in
Drawick Class from 20 to 5 p. i. on feel
day and Thursday afternoise-of-sack seek.
Onic' Facer Work Class on Wesley and
Weslewalay afternoous of each week free
30 to 5.
Sins Class for Junior Teachers on the afternoous of Monday and Wesleys of each
week from 310 to 4.
Eventual Study from 7 to 8 for joiner pupils.

## Articulation Classes : . .

Prom 9 a. in. to 12 noon, and from 1-heto 3 has

## Religious Exercises :-

EVERT SUNDAY.—Primary pupils a 9a.m.; senior pupils at 11 a m.; senior pupils are to assemble.

Each School. Day the pupils are to assemble in the Chapel at 8.5 a m. and the Teater in-charge for the week, will open by payer and afterwards dismiss them so that bey may reach their respective select recome from so lister than 9 o'clock. In the aftermonat 3 o'clock the pupils will askin assemble as after prayer will be dismissed in a quartast orderly manner.

Bruthan Visition Clybonyners, seven services, sight sev. M. onsensor farmier, V. G., slow, s. J. G. George, threshytenas, sev. M. N. slaker, (Methodisti, Rev. M. Marlean, slyes byterian); sev. Father O'Brien.

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

#### Industrial Departments :--

Privation Office, blook and Carpental bloom from 7 80 to 8,30 a in, and from 3 30 a 5,30 p in for pupils who attend school; for those who do not from 7 30 s.in. to 15 now and from 1,30 to 3,30 j.m. each working day except flaturday, when the office and shop will be closed at noon.

will be closed at noon.

THE SEWING CLASS HOURS are from \$2 in. 8 18 o'clock, noon, and from 13) to \$1 in. 6 in those who do not attend school, and from 5.20 to \$1, in. for those who do. No sests on Saturday afternoons.

Let The Printing Office, Shope and with Ricom to be left each day when workstake in a clean and tidy condition.

A. Purita are not to be excused from the various Classes or Industrial Department except on account of sickness, without per mission of the Superintendent.

allow matters foreign to the work is hand a more more interfere with the performance of the soveral duties.

#### Visitors :—

l'arsons who are interested, desirous of tiding the institution, will be made welcome a my school day. No visitors are allowed saturdays, Sandays or Holidays everyt is the regular chapel exercises at 231 on 22 day; afternoons. The best time-for siste on ordinary school days is an accurated in the afternoon as possible, as the class are dismissed at 340 o'clock.

#### Admission of Children :---

When pupils are admitted and parens on with them to the Institution, they are hist advised not to linger and prolong leave taking with their children. It only nate the parent. The child will be tenkely care for, and if left in our charge without did will be quite happy with the others in a few hours.

#### Visitation :- -

It is not beneficial to the pupils for freely visit them frequently. If parents are come, however, they will be made welca to the class-rooms and allowed every eye tunity of seeing the general work of the school. We cannot furnish loaking or measurementalinguests at the institution. General model on the city the Huffman House, Queen's Augle-duerts and Dominion Hotels at moleraterate.

#### Clothing and Management 🕾

Parents will be good enough to give all dividence oncerning clothing and management of their children to the huperintendent overrespondence will be allowed betwee parents and employees under autocreastances without appetal permission and cach occasion.

## Sickness and Correspondence

In case of the serious illness of pupils left or telegrams will be sent daily to sarsite guardians. In the assence of latter paterine for the sarsing paterine for the sarsing paterine for the sarsing paterine sarsing sarsing sarsing paterine to write home every three we letters will be written by the teachers for little ones who cannot write, station, a sacting page sarsing possibile, their walnes.

as mosallile, their wishes.

as possine, treir warre.

See No incideal preparations that have be used at home, or prescribed by family fall clans will be allowed to be taken by 140 except with the coment and direction of Physician of the Institution.

Physician of the Institution.

Parenta and friends of Boat children are not against Quack Boctors who advettise mediants of the cure of Dinesa. In 177 cases out of lubithey are fit and only want money for which they no return. Consult well known medianticoners in cases of adventioners and be guided by their consultations.

The MATHISON.

R. MATHISON. Seperateals