

The May Queen.

You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear; To-morrow will be the happiest time of all the glad New Year...

- Alfred Tennyson.

Make the Best of It.

Life is but a fleeting dream, Care destroys the rest of it; Swift it glideth like a stream - Mind you make the best of it...

If your friend has'er a heart, There is something five in him; Cast away his darker part, Cling to what's divine in him...

Happiness despises state, Tho' it's no disengagement; When the man that a wise and great Has both joy and torment...

Trusting in the Power above, Which sustains all of us, In one common bond of love, Hindereth great and small of us...

- C. J. Murphy.

A Clear Case.

A bright clergyman once worked upon a guilty conscience in his congregation in the following way:-

"Last Sunday," said the clergyman to his congregation, "some one put a button in the collection bag. I won't mention names. I will merely say that only one individual in the congregation could have done so, and I shall expect to replace the button with a coin of the realm."

After church, a well-to-do but close-fisted individual sought an interview with the clergyman in the vestry.

"I--er," he began, hesitatingly, "must apologize, sir, for the--er--button incident, which I can assure you was an accident. I happened to have the button in my waist-coat-pocket together with a shilling, and took out the former by mistake. However, sir, here is the shilling."

"Thank you," said the clergyman, taking the shilling and gravely handing him the button.

"By the by, sir," said the man, "I can not understand how you should know that it was I who--er--committed the--er--much-to-be-regretted mistake."

"I didn't know," replied the clergyman.

"Didn't know! But you said, sir, that only one individual in the congregation could have done so."

"Just so. You see, sir, it is scarcely possible that two individuals could have put one button in the bag; is it not?"

If the best man's faults were written on his forehead he would draw his hat over his eyes.-Gray.

Nothing is impossible; there are ways which lead to everything; and if we had sufficient will we should always have sufficient means.-Rochefoucauld.

Marriages of Deaf in America.

The first question of our inquiry, then, must be answered in the affirmative. Marriages of deaf persons, one or both of the partners in marriage being deaf (taken as a whole, without regard to the character of the deafness), are far more liable to result in deaf offspring than marriages in which both of the partners are hearing persons.

On the other hand, these records show that marriages of deaf persons, one or both of the partners being deaf (taken as a whole, without regard to the character of the deafness), are far more likely to result in hearing offspring than in deaf offspring. At least 75 per cent. of the children reported could hear, and since, (1) the hearing children are probably less fully reported than the deaf children, and (2) a large majority of the 10 per cent. "unreported whether deaf or hearing" could probably hear, the proportion of hearing children is doubtless considerably higher than 75 per cent.

The above conclusions, it may be remarked in passing, seem to be in accordance with the generally accepted law of heredity. It is one of these laws that a physical anomaly, or an unusual liability to certain diseases, existing in the parent tends to be transmitted to the offspring. Deafness, it is true, is neither a physical anomaly nor a disease, and such expressions as "transmitted deafness," "inherited deafness," etc., are inaccurate and misleading. When the deafness of the parent reappears in the offspring, what is really transmitted and inherited is not deafness, but some anomaly of the auditory organs or of the nervous system, or the tendency to some disease, of which deafness is but the result of the symptom. It would be strange, indeed, if the anomaly of the auditory organs or of the nervous system, or the disease, that caused the deafness of the parent were never transmitted to the offspring.

One the other hand, the fact that a large majority of the children born from deaf parents can hear seems to accord with the law of heredity that the offspring tend to revert to the normal type.-E. A. Fay, in Annals.

What Makes a Boy Popular.

Chief Justice Waite, in his boyhood, was very popular among his associates. He had no money, but had what was better than a golden purse, a heart that could feel. He sympathized with everybody, with even the beasts and birds. This sympathy with others grew. Once walking under the shades of the elm tree at Maumee, in company with some friends, he heard some birds crying, and found that a young bird had fallen from the nest. He stopped and replaced the bird in its nest. That instance of universal sympathy made him a popular boy and yet a more popular man. There are many Toledo lawyers who recall the warm words of advice he would cheerfully give to his client, and many troublesome cases submitted to him were amicably settled without a lawsuit.

Popularity is the recognition that the world gives to sympathy and unselfishness. It cannot be bought with money. Politeness makes a boy popular. A gentleman knows another gentleman by instinct, and nothing pleases a true gentleman more than to recognize a gentleman in the soul and manners of a boy. A popular boy is a lover of sports, or out-door exercise. That is right.

But he looks upon the play ground as a place for the pleasure of his fellows, and he goes there to the end that he may help them enjoy themselves. A kind boy is always popular. Affection is a manner of expressing sympathy with others. A generous boy is popular, while a spendthrift proves himself in time to be very unpopular. A boy whose high sense of honor is a regard for the rights of others, is always popular.

Manliness, in all its true meaning, makes a boy popular. The boy who is careful of his sister is popular. The boy who will never violate his word, and who will pledge his honor to his own hurt and change not, will have the confidence of his fellows. The boy who defends the weak will one day become a hero among the strong. A boy who loves, honors and obeys his parents will always be popular among all classes of men. All that tends to promote the good that is in our boys and to lift the ideas of our youth above the level of mere physical success and happiness contributes to their well being and the public welfare. The Pathfinder.

A Little Lame Boy.

About SIXTY years ago a lame boy, named Erastus, left a humble home in New England, and entered a hardware store in Troy, N. Y. Besides being lame, he was slender and sickly, and his prospects in life seemed anything but promising. He knew little of the sports and pastimes that his companions enjoyed in their childhood; his face, even in the freshest years of life, bore the marks of suffering and care, and his friends pitied him, and said that he was very unfortunate.

But he had a quick, active mind, full of right aspirations, and a heart full of generous impulses. His mind was at work, preparing for usefulness in the future, and fondly dreaming of bright days to come, even in the solitary hours of sickness and suffering. He did the best he could, though his lot was so circumscripted, and God had a life-work, full of honor, for the poor, little lame boy.

When he first applied for work in a store, he was so small that the proprietor looked into his earnest face with some surprise and said, "Why, my boy, what can you do?"

"I can do what I am bid," was the manly answer.

There was the right ring in this reply, and the proprietor recognized it.

"Well, my little fellow," said he, "that is the kind of a boy we want; you can have the place."

That boy was Erastus Corning, the millionaire. The neglected, solitary lame boy made himself so useful to his employers, by his willingness to do "what he was bid," as to secure for himself the highest positions of responsibility and trust. He became a bank president, a railroad president, a canal company president, was three times elected Mayor of Albany, was a member of the State Legislature, and for three terms a member of congress. In 1863 he retired from business with a fortune estimated at five millions.

The Bible says that "he that humbleth himself shall be exalted," and the boy who would become successful in life must, like this man, begin by showing a willingness to do anything that he is bid. A conceited, hesitating, over-nice clerk comes to nothing; but the lad who is earnest and resolute, whose aims and purpose are his motive power, who is not turned aside from an object in life by false pride; in short, who, in any honorable calling, "is willing to do as he is bid," is almost certain, other things being equal, to rise to reputation; and to be richly rewarded with success.-Youth's Companion.

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TORONTO DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.

DELICIOUS SERVICES are held as follows

1. Every Sunday, 11 a.m. to 12 noon, at the General Central Y. M. C. A., Corner Spadina Ave. and College Street, at 3 p.m. - Ladies' Messrs. Namath, Brighton and others. Last but not least, Parliament and Oak Street, service at 11 a.m. every Sunday. Daily Class - Every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, corner Spadina Ave. and College Street, and corner Queen Street and Dovercourt Road. Lectures, etc., may be arranged if desirable. Address, 271 Clinton Street.

HAMILTON DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION

MESSES GRANT AND DEFF conduct religious services every Sunday, at 11 a.m., in Trade 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. R. Byrne, Vice-President, Thos. Thompson, Secy. Treasurer, Wm. Bryce. Street-carfare, J. R. Meetings are open to all notes and friends interested.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRANS LEAVE BELLEVILLE STATION. West 10 a.m., 12 a.m., 12.30 a.m., 5 p.m. East 10.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 1.25 p.m., 6.15 p.m. Motor and Passenger Branch - 3.15 a.m., 10 a.m., 12.45 a.m., 5.15 p.m., 5.15 p.m.

Classes :

SCHOOL HOURS - From 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. DRAWING CLASS from 3.30 to 5 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons of each week. GOLF FANCY WORK CLASS on Monday and Wednesday afternoons of each week from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m. JUNIOR TEACHERS on the afternoons of Monday and Wednesday of each week from 3.15 to 6. EYE AND STUDY from 7 to 8.30 p.m. for single pupils and from 7 to 8 for junior pupils.

Articulation Classes :

From 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 to 4 p.m.

Religious Exercises :

EVERY SUNDAY - Primary pupils at 10 a.m., senior pupils at 11 a.m., General Lecture at 2.30 p.m., immediately after which the Bible Class will assemble. EACH SCHOOL DAY the pupils are to assemble in the Chapel at 8.45 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 before 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. LIST OF LADY VISITING GENTLEMEN: Rev. Canon Burke, Right Rev. Monsignor Farrell, Rev. T. J. Thompson, M.A., (Presbyterian), Rev. L. S. Baker, (Methodist), Rev. A. H. Cowart, (Baptist), Rev. M. W. Maclean, (Presbyterian), Rev. F. J. Carson. DINNER CLASS, Sunday afternoon at 1.15. International Series of Sunday School Lessons; Mrs. ANNIE MATHISON, Teacher.

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

Industrial Departments :

PRINTING OFFICE, SHOE AND CARPENTER SHOPS from 7.30 to 9.30 a.m., and from 1.30 to 5.30 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 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 so, on Saturday afternoons.

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

Permits are not to be extended to 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 any way 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 p.m. on Friday afternoons. The last time for a visit on ordinary school days is as soon after 12 in the afternoon as possible, as the classes are dismissed at 3.30 o'clock.

Admission of Children :

When pupils are admitted and parents are advised not to linger and prolong the taking with their children. It only adds discomfort for all concerned, particularly the parent. The child will be tenderly cared for, and if left in our charge without pay will be quite happy with the other inmates for days, in some cases in a few hours.

Visitation :

It is not beneficial to the pupils to frequently visit them frequently. If parents 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 lodgings for or entertain guests at the Institution. Accommodation may be had in the city at the Quinte Hotel, Hoffman House, Queen's Hotel, American and Dominion Hotels at moderate rates.

Clothing and Management :

Parents will be good enough to give attention concerning clothing and management of their children to the Superintendent. Correspondence will be allowed between parents and employees under any circumstances without special permission on each occasion.

Sickness and Correspondence :

In case of the serious illness of pupils, notice or telegram will be sent daily to parents or guardians. IN THE ABSENCE OF FRIENDS OF PUPILS MAY BE QUITE SEVERELY AND WELL.

All pupils who are capable of doing so, are required to write home every three weeks. Letters will be written by the teachers for ill-pupils who cannot write, to the best of their own wishes.

No medical preparations that have not been used at home, or prescribed by the physician, will be allowed to be taken, except with the consent and direction of the Physician of the Institution.

Parents and friends of Deaf children are advised against Quack Doctors who sell cheap and appliances for the cure of deafness. In 99 cases out of 100 they do not return money for what they sell. Practitioners in cases of a doubtful nature and be guided by their own best advice.

H. MATHISON, Superintendent.