CANADIAN MUTE.

Published to teach Printing to some Pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.

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RITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB! BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO CANADA.



Inister of the Government in Charge: HON I B STRATION, TORONTO

Government Inspector i DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, TORONTO.

Officers of the Institution :

A R. ZOZUITA COCHRASE RAKINS, M. D ISABEL WALKER Superintendent Humar. Physicum

Teachers:

COLPHAN M. A. MRN J. G. TERNILL. (Heal Teicher) Minn B. TRNPLETON. (Mod Tolcher) Miss 8 Tantle:
Miss.
O Halis, P. Miss Mary Houle
Michitary.
Camprelli.
F. His wart.
Niss Grondina I.
Niss Ada James
M. J. Madden, (Monitor Leicher) Miss Many Bull, MRS. SYLVIA I. BALIS. Mins Grongina Linn MISS ADA JAMES

Teachers of Articulation. IDA M. JACK, MINN CAROLINE GIBSON Many Butt. Teacher of Fancy Work

L N METCALPE. JOHN T. BURNS. and Lypescriter Instructor of Printing

M. Dovazam, meper A laucuste. Mu Sunne, Supermor Master Bhoemaker

WM NURAE, CHAS J PETRIN.

k (f Krryn. Moor of Hoys, etc M DEMPTER.

Engineer John Downik.

bress, Superrisor Bills, etc

Master Carpenter D. CUNNINGITAM.

& McNixen. d Hospital Nurse

Master Baker

Juna Moone, Farmer and Carlener

object at the Province in founding and indication institute in to afford education makes to all the position of the Province, on account of deafness, either purificator mable to receive instruction in the common

mai mutes between the ages of seven and y, not being deficient in intellect, and free contagious diseases, who are hond fole at soft the Province of Ontatio, will be adapted as pupils. The regular term of instructionary years, with a vacation of nearly months during the summer of each year.

tests, guantians or friends who are able to fill be charged the sum of \$50 per year for Tuition, books and modical attendance of arnished free.

f mutes whose parents, guardians or friends manus as pay the amount chiaded for while he admitted fines which he parents or friends.

the present time the trades of Printing alering and bhormaking are taught to the female jupils are instructed in generomestic work. Tailoring, Pressmaking, a builting, the use of the bowled machine, ch ornamental and fancy work as may be the bie.

hoped that if having charge of deaf mute on will avail themselves of the literal effered by the thorroment for their edu-and improvement

The lie-ular innual school Term begins second Wednesday in September, and the third Wednesday in June of each year, eformation as to the terms of admission will, etc., will be given upon application to juster or otherwise.

R. MATHISON.

Superintendent BELLEVILLE, OST.

ITUTION POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

TTHE AND PAPILIES HE CEIVED AND distributed without delay to the parties to the are solvessed. Mail matter to go if put in loc in oiles deer will be sent to set office at near and \$45 pc in oil each suchays excepted. The measurements not all to post letters or parcels, or recrive matter at post office for delivery, for any mises the same is in the locked hag.



The Time is Now

Young friends, there's a truth I would fain in-

Ou your youthful to mit to day,
The a yetent fact y to win success
With those will its bints obey
In life there is many a height to attain
Many gives the years allow.
Which by faithful toil you alone can gate
tred the time to begin is now

No matter how much idlers may scott.
No matter what triflers say.
Non-t put any good resolution cit,
licgin it at once—to-day!
Dout fancy that lock will favor some
That fortune will stule, somehow
If you wait for an expectance time to come
The time to begin is now

Let dreamers linger and fully sigh
for the future a brighter ray.
But you, more wisely, shall conquer by
a reploying the present day
l'ersevered the diligent! Bond look tack
When you've put your hand to the plo
Time a fruitful belis it a along your track.
And the time to begin is now

Then list to these words of addice young friends, And over their import heed.
Lach triumph to extrest work depends the faitenean over succeed that you through courage success shall find that sistery crown your brow.
If at each resolve you will hear in mind that the time to begin is now ... D. Lowis firthe



Don't Worry.

From the firitish Deaf Monthly

Nothing in life is more remarkable than the unnecessary anxiety which we endure and generally occasion ourselves.

--Beaconsfield. There are people who are always anticipating trouble, and in this way they manage to enjoy many sorrows that never really happen to them.—H.

II. Share.
This is only another way of saying that almost everybody in the world is under the dominion of fear. Ho worries about something, the getting or lesing of money, the manner in which society or his friends have treated him, or may treat him, or how they may remain a manner in which society or his friends have treated him, or may treat him, or how they may remain a manner in which the manner in which the manner is manner to the manner in which the manner is manner in which i treat him, or how they may regard some act or word of his, the way business may turn, or love progress, or some other matter. Fears hold the whip of

worry over almost overy soul.

Sourcene told, in Dr. Johnson's presence, of a person who said:

"I have lived lifty-one years in this world, without having ten minutes of

บบตรงไปดาหา

Dr. Johnston shouted: "The man who says so, lies; he attempts to impose on human credulity."
Horaco says that "black care" goes

with us overywhere.

Princo Wolkonsky, during a visit to
this country, declared that "Business is the Alpha and Omega of English life. There is no pleasure, no joy, no satisfaction. There is no standard except that of profit. There is no other country where they speak of a man as worth so many lounds. In other countries the live to enjoy life; here they exist for

A London merchant corroborated this statement by saying he was auxious all day about making money, and worried all night for fear he should lose what he had made.

Emory Haynes told of looking about one day in a large restaurant on hundreds at dinner and being unable to find one face which seemed to denote that the person was enjoying the dipper.

Byron, at Venice, durst not open The Quarterly liceten; and sent it away, after it had been several days in his house, ignorant even whether it contained any neitee of him.

upon his freedom from care. "I should ! be happy enough, but that black owo there is the plague of my life." was the shepherd's reply.

A neighbor said to a farmer who grew all manner of crops: Mr. M this rain will be very flue for your grass crops: "Yes, perhaps," replied Mr. M., "but it is very bad for corn. I don't think we'll have half a crop." A few days later, the neighbor met him again and said. "This is a flue sun for your corn, Mr. M." "Yes," said Mr. M. 'but it's awful for ryo; ryo wants cold weather." One cool morning soon after, he met the farmer, and said: "This is a capital day for rye." "Yes," replied Mr. M., "but it's the worst kind of weather for corn and grass; they want heat to bring them forward."

"Am I not," asks Suell, "latroducing you to an old acquaintance, when I remind you of a mother who is always troubled about many things, with all her nerves on the outside, constantly quivering and fidgoting lost her children should eatch some plague? Every time they go out she thinks of runaway horses; and while they are skating, her eyes see nothing but holes in the ico, and her children slipping through."

"This fear of any future difficulties or misfortune," says Addison, "Is so natural to the mind that were a man's sorrows and disquietudes summed up at the end of his life, it would generally be found that he had suffered more from the apprehension of such ovils as never happened to him, than from those evils which had really befallen him. To this we may add, that among those oxids which befall us, there are many which have been more painful to us in the prospect than by their actual presence.

A man, through fear of misfortune that did not come, became a lunatic, and died in a few mouths, though he had vigorous health before the anxiety possessed him.

Ambroso Parc, describing the comet of 1520, says. "This comet was so horrible and dreadful that it engendered great terror in the people, so that many died -some with fear, others with ill-11098.

Many people werry about their pastthe irrevocable, unchangeable past—as if they had not enough to bear in the present, or provide for in the future. They have forgotten their mother's cheering words up childhood: "Do not cry over spilt milk."

In short, it is the easiest thing in the world to prove that a very large majority of most civilised people are under the dominiou of fear, and therefore of worry.

dominiou of fear, and therefore of worry.

The great questions are:

Is this state of things helpful, wise, or necessary? If not, how is it to be done away with? Don't fret.

"There is no mental attitude more disastrous to personal achievement, personal happiness, and personal usufulness to others than that of despendency," says a wise man. "I will expect nothing. If that nothing comes, it is a spiritual suicide and intellectual negation."

is no virtue in it. Worry is a spiritual near-sightedness; a fambling way of looking at little things, and of magnifying their value. True spiritual vision sweeps the universe and sees things in their right proportion. Don't worry. Seen in their true relations, there is no experience of life over which one has

a right to worry."
"The truth is," says a third, "that worrying is a species of meanity. We would count a man meane who took a dose of poison every day to promote his health. He is no less montally sinct any notice of hun.

A rich man felicitated a shepherd the north pole. It is going into a cellar Kinley.

to look for rainbows It does not provent or modify the dreaded ill, but paralyzes the powers by which the evil thing may be averted. Moreover, in nine cases out of ten the evil does not come."

"Children" said the good man to the family gathered around his death-bed, "during my long life I have had a great many troubles, most of which never happened."

A business man once told me that his father worried for twenty five years over an anticipated misfortune which never arrived. A large share of what we regard as our present troubles are either purely imaginary or our imagination makes them appear vastly greater than

they are.
"I'm awfully worried this morning."
said a society girl. "What is the matter?" "Why, I thought of something to worry about last night, and now I can't remember what it is.'

The Moral of all which is: "Don't worry."

The Magic of Self-Confidence.

A man's success in life is usually in proportion to his confidence in himself and the energy and persistence with which he pursues his aim. In this comteting ago, there is little hope for the man who does not thoroughly believe in himself. The man who can be easily discouraged or turned saids from his purpose, the man who has no iron in his blood, will never win.

his blood, will never win.

Half the giant's strength is in the conviction that he is a giant. The strength of a muscle is substanced a hundredfold by the will power. The same muscle, when removed from the giant's arm, when diverced from the force of the mighty will, can sustain but a traction of the weight it did a moment before it was disconnected.

Oh, what miracles confidence has

Oh, what miracles confidence has wrought! What impossible deeds it has wrought! What impossible deeds it has helped to perform! It took Napoleon over the Alps in midwinter; it took Farragut and Dewey past the cannons, torpodoes and mines of the enemy; it led Nelson and Grant to victory; it has been the great tonic in the world of discovery, invention and art; it has been to win the tiquiand trimmibs in helped to win the thousand triumphs in war and science which were decined inpossible.

The man without self-confidence and au iron will is the plaything of chance, the puppet of his environment, the slave of circumstances. With these, he is king, over master of the situation.—
Orion Swett Marden.

Integrity and Industry.

Integrity and industry are the bost possessious which any man can have, and every man can have them. Nobody can give them to him or take them away from him. He cannot acquire them by inheritance; he cannot buy them nor beg nor borrow them. They belong to the individual and are his unquestionable property. He alone can part with them. They are a good thing to have an' keep. They make happy homes; gation."
"Only the serene soul is strong," them. They are a good thing to have declares another. "Every moment of worry weakens the soul for its daily they achieve success in every walk of life; they went the greatest triumphs of life; they are a good thing to have any life life. mankind. They will bring you a comfortable living, make you respect yourself and command the respect of your fellows. They are indispensable to success. They are invincible. The merchant requires the clork whom he employs to have them. The railroad corporation inquires whether the man socking omployment possesses them. Every avenue of human endeavor wel-comes them. They are the only keys to open with certainty the door of opportunity to struggling manhood. Employment waits on them; capital requires them; citizenship is not good