The Absent Minded Beggar.

DI BUDIARD KIPLING.

When you've shouted Rule Britannia—when you've song that raise the Queen.—When you've futched killing bruger with your mouth, .
Will you kindly drop a shilling in my fittle fatchourine.

tendourine, For a gentleman in khaki ordered bouth? How an absent minded beggar and his weak

nesses are great. But we said I' of must take him as we find blin. He is out on active service wiping something off A slate. And he's left a lot of little things behind blin

CHORUS: -

Pake's son Cook's son son of a hundred kings, Fifty thousand horse and foot going to Table

Pakes son

Fifty thousand horse and foot going

Estimation doing his country's work that who's

to look after the things?

Pass the hat for your credit's sake and Pay, Pay,

Pay.

There are gifts he married secret, asking no periodeston to.

For he knew he wouldn't get it if he did.

There is gas and coal and vittles, and the house rent failing due.

And it s more than rather likely there's a kid.

There are girls be walked with casual, they'll be sorry now he's gone.

For an absent minded begans they will find him. But it aim the time for sermons with the winter comin on.

comin' on. We must help the girl that Tommy's left behind hint

Спокея .

Conk's son 'Duke's son os a beltel l'arl,— son of a Lambeth Publican—it's sit the same to-day.

Fach of 'em doing his country's work thut who's to look after the girl?;

l'ass the hat for your credit's sake and—l'ay, l'ay, l'ay.

There are families by thousands, far too proud to beg or steak.—
And they'll just their sticks and bedding up the spout.

apout,
And they'll live on half o' nothing, paid 'empurctual once a week,
'Cause the man who carned the wage is ordered

out.

He's an absent minded locgar, but he heard his country's call.

And his regiment dein't need to send to find him; lie chucked his job and joined it—so the job before us all.

Is to help the bome that Tommy left behind him.

CHORUS:-

Duke's Job-cook's job-gardener, baronet groom, Mews or judger or judger shop-there's some one gene away.

Lich of 'en doing his country's work, thut who's to look after the room?

l'ass the hat for your credit's sake and -l'ay, l'ay l'ay.

Let us manage so as later, we can look him in

the face,
And tell him—what he'd very much prefer,—
That while he saved the Empire, his employer,
save, his place,
And his marce (that's you and me)fooked out for

her. He's an ab-ent minded i-sgar and he may forget

it all,
list we do not want his kiddies to remind him,
That we sent 'em to the work house, while their
daily hammered l'aul,
lowell help the house our Tommy's left behind
him

CHORUS:-

Cook's home-linke's home-home of a-mil-

ltonaire.—
lifty finusand horse and foot going to Table Hay.
lifty finusand horse and foot going to Table Hay.
lisch of 'em doing his country's work (and what
have you got to spare?)
l'arsthe hat for your crodit's sake and—Pay, l'ay,
l'av

Our Silent Friends.

"Into all lives some rain must fall "Into all lives some rain must fall,
into all eyes some tear drops start.
Whether they fall as a genite allower,
Or fall like fire from an aching heart.
Into all hearts some sorrow must creep,
into all souls some doubting come.
Lashing the waves of life's great deep,
From dimpling waves to seething foam,"

I have certain friends, so perhaps have you, who are strong and healthy, without defect of form. Their minds are active, their hearts are true, their eyes sparkle with as bright a lustre as yours or mine, and yet they are silent;

they cannot speak.
The early history of these children of silence is one shrouded in gloom and burdened with sadness. So deep the gloom, so heavy the burden, that living man he sitates now to lift the vail of obscurity and expose to view their treatment and their station in the ages of long ago.

Although there is no doubt but what deafness and its attending unpleasant. ness, the loss of speech, has existed cooval with humanity, no systematic efforts seem to have been made to help this part of the great human family until within the memory of living man-They were looked down upon, despined and classed with idiots and lunatics, fit for no station in life, denied all rights, and the general opinion maintained oven by philosophers and sages was:

"To instruct the deaf no art could reach No care improve them and no wisdom teach."

Parents allowed their children to grow up without education. They were abandoned to themselves, excluded from all society to such an extent that, in some countries the little innecent babes whose lips could not lisp the dear word, mother," even while his eyes shone with love, was put to death. Even the

heralded and respected Roman Code denied them all civil rights. In our own mother country, England, for agethey were considered as idiots, incapable of holding property, or entering into any contract whatever. How dark the picture, how dismal the past! In isolated cases their condition awoke within the heart of man a voice of sympathy and efforts more or less successful were attempted to arouse the sleeping mind within the mute. Gradually the understanding and knowledge of man widenest and deepened and he began to appreciato his responsibility to his less favored brother.

Schools for the Deaf were started in the last half of the eighteenth and first half of the nmeteenth century, and today schools for the mental advancement of the deaf are co extensive with the boundaries of the world.

Man, that crowning glory of God's creation, was undoubtedly endowed with the sense of hearing that he might enjoy the pleasure of society, might appreciate the soothing charms of sweet music and train himself by imitating the sounds he heard, to speak and thus communicate his wants and desires to his fellow men. Yet if by accident, sickness, or birth he is deprived of this God given sense, is he less a man or less a human being? Does his misfortune deprive him of any rights or benefits which you and I, more fortunate and more wealthy in the gifts of Providence, have and enjoy?

The deaf are not dumb, neither are they mentally deficient. In the deaf child the germ of intelligence and knowledge exists as it does in all human beings. But the methods of developing beings. But the methods of developing are different and even new the art of educating the deaf is yet in its infancy. Speech is so natural, so cary to us that we forget that it is an acquired faculty. True we were born with voices and heralded our own cutranco upon this stage of life in no uncertain sounds. But the deaf cry and they can laugh as well. Even the babe can tell its wants, he stretches out his arms in mute appeal to be level and caressed. The natural avenue of communicating the rudiments of thought, which begin to bud in his tiny brain, is in gesture.

Deprived of one means of communi-cating to the deaf we find other methods of instruction and by patience and kind ness, step by siep we combine objects and ideas, motion and thought, until the first hard steps so difficult to take are accomplished and we lead on to higher paths of knowledge.

There are three methods of instruction used in educating the deaf, the Maurial, or that of signs and finger alphabet, the Oral, or that of hip roading and articulate sounds in response, and the Combinel, which is a use of both, as the capability of the pupil may suggest. Wons speak. ing people learn by associating objects or motions with ideas, the method of communication, or information is speech.

The deaf learn as we do, the means of communication alone is different. All the schools do not have the same

But the hands as well as the mind of the deaf are trained and you may meet them in all trades and professions not absolutely requiring the use of the voico.

In all walks of life-to-day we find them, true and law abiding citizens, with a smile for all who greet them, attending to their work and duty, respected and admired by those who know

them and thus learn to love them. As children they perhaps often err through ignorance where others gifted with speech and knewledge would err through wickedness. They are quick to respond to kindness and seem to appreciate even travial attention more than we do. When their lives are not dark-

wo do. When their lives are not dark-ened with enelty or neglect they are as happy and as lively as any one. They are not objects of charity, but persons deserving sympathy and assistance. They pay their proportion of the taxes and to the best of their ability carry the burdens of citizenship. They are as dear to their parents, they are es true friends as our speaking brother, They are entitled equally with him to

maintenance, protection and education.
While to them is lost "the concord of sweet sounds," the beauties of flowers and woods appeal to them as to us. Naturo speaks as kindly and as sincerely. They too are children of our Father above, they too are part of the brotherhood of man,

Each successive age has had some great advancement, and the crowning glory of this nineteenth century is that we oducate to the last of our ability our

Like a Cradie,

Like a radie, rocking, acching, when t poses fol, to opd fro like a mother wavest body dropping. On the little face falow flat, a the green earth awmening, turning, Jarless, nobeless, safe and slow, talls the light of that a face bending Down, and watching us—slow.

And as feeble bales that suffer,
Too and cry, and will not rest,
tre the ones the teader mether
Holds the closes, loves the last,
so when we are west and weary.
By our sine weigheddown, distressed,
Then it is that foll's greated patience
Holds in closest, loves us best

- BAKE HOLM

Gestlenlating Talkors

The further south one goes in Europe the more do the people gesticulate in conversation, asserts a traveler who is at present "doing" Italy.

A Neapolitan, he says, goes through an entire course of calisthenics before he has talked five minutes. Give a Neapolitan a pair of domb bells and ask him what he thinks of the weather, and before he finishes his answer he will have taken enough healthful exercise to

last him all day.

This traveler spent many an interesting hour in watching the Neapolitan talk. One day in a case he sat next to a couple of Italians, who were engaged in a most spirited conversation. The younger of the two men grow very excited. With las hands he made reaching and clinging motions, as if climbing. Then he reached right and left above his head, as one would do in picking cherries. Then, without slackening his remarkable flow of conversation, he put the thumb and first finger of his left hand together and held a few inches before his eyes and went through the careful movements of cuo threading a execut movements or cue threating a small needle. And all the time he talked. Next he made overland motions as of throwing. Then he gave an initation of some one swimming. After that described several rapid circles with health health had a thick gave the impression his left hand, which gave the impression of a revolving wheel. Then he leaned forward and, with his right hand lifted, acted as a person would act in trying to put a key into a keylole. The writer asked his friends, who understood Italian, what all the fuss was about.

"They're talking chiefly about the weather," was the reply. - London Mail.

"Fellow slaves," began an orator at a public meeting, and then stopped. "Go aliead!" cried a voice in the audience. Most of us are married.

What is the difference between the outer wall of a bridge and two mee young ladics? The one is a parapet, and the other is a pair-o'pets-of course.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE BELLEVILLE STATION:

Wrst -3 15a.m.; (2) a m.; (4u a m.; 11.15 a m.;



TO PATENT Good Ideas toay be secured by our aid. Address. THE PATENT RECORD

Uneducated Deaf Children.

WOULD BE GLAD TO HAVE EVERY person who recedure this paper send me the names, and too-toffice addresses of the larents of deaf children not attending action, 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 ar education.

R. MATHINON,
Superintendent.

TURUNTU DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.

PELIGIOUS SERVICES are held as follows.

West End Y. M. C. A., Corner Queen Street and Dovercourt Read, at 11 a.m.
And Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yongo and McGill Streets, at 10a.m.
Heberal Central, up stairs at Broadway Hall. Spadina Ave. 10 or 12 doors south of College Street, at 3 p. m. Leaders—Mesars. Nasmith. Brighen and others.
Histay Class—Every Wolnesday evening at 8 oclock, corner Spadina Ave. and College Street, and cor. Queen Street and Dovercourt Road.
Lectures, etc., may be arranged if desirable.
Miss A. Fraser, Missionary to the Reaf in Toronto, 1 Major Street.

Institution for the Blind.

THE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTION FOR THE Education and Instruction of Dind children is located at Brantford, Ontario. For particular address

A. H. DYMOND, Principal,

GENERAL INFORMATION

Classes :--

School Hottes From Facing to 1. from Lao to Jean Dakelou for p. in. on Tuesday and Thur week.

there, faret Mous Crees on A Evening Stupy from 7 to x mp pupils and from 7 to x for journer;

Articulation Classes:

From 2 a. m. to 12 noon, and from t

Religious Exercises :

EVERY SUNDAY.—Primary pupils at it is in; deceased aculty after which class will assumble.

Class will assemble.

Extit School Day the pupils are to in the Chapel at a 15 a m, and the incharge for the work, will open a and afterwards dismiss them are and afterwards dismiss them are inter than 9 o'clock. In the after 3 o'clock the pupils will again a catter prayer with bodiemissed in a gorderly manner.

Orderly manner.

Requirate Visitivo Cle Roymes | 1.00 |

Burke, light flow Monselguor large |

Burke, light flow Monselguor large |

Boy. T. J. Fhompson, M. A. dire |

Loy. Chas. E. McIntyre, (Methodic |

Loy. Chas. E. McIntyre, (Methodic |

Breabyteram); Boy Father Control of C. W. Watch, Roy. J. J. Rice, Jee N. H. Bible Chass Sunday afternoon at a national Berice of Sunday believed to Misa Annia Matinson, Teacher

k. Cler dy men of all Denominations are cordially invited to visit usat any time.

Industrial Departments:

Printing Office, Shok and famours Shore from 7.20 to 8.30 and and from 7.00 to 8.30 and and from 7.00 5.30 pm. for pupils who attend a limit of those who do not from 7.20 and from 1.30 to 3.30 pm each works are from the closed at moon.

First Shawing Class Hours are from the metal to clock, neon, and from 1.30 to 7 pm for those who do not attend school, and from 3.20 to 5 pm in for those who do no walk on Saturday afternoons.

Let The Printing Office, Shope and benefit from the left each day when work cased in a clean and tidy condition.

i.s. Pupils are not to be excused for the various Classes or industrial Department except on account of sickness, without per mission of the Superintendent

As Teachers Officers and others are uset allow matters foreign to the work in hand to interfere, with the performance of the several luties.

Visitors:

l'ersons who are interested, desirous of sissing the Institution, will be made welcon co any school day. No sisitors are allowed on naturalays, Bundays or Hollings except the regular chaptel exercises at 2.5 m has fay afternoons. The best time for sister on ordinary school days is an assourance to in the afternoon as possible, as the classe are dismissed at 3.00 o'clock.

Admission of Children:

When pupils are admitted and perceit some with them to the institution, they are holly advised not to linger and prolong leave taking with their children. It only unkeed of comfort for all concerned, perticularly for the parent. The child will be tenderly caref for, and if left in our charge without sidery 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 sust come, however, they will be made welcome to the class rooms and allowed every operaturity of seeing the general work of the school. We cannot furnish folding or meals, or entertain guests at the institution. Good accommodation may be had in the city at the Quinte flotel, Huffman House, Queen's, the lower cannot and Dominion Hotels at nesterate rates.

Clothing and Management:

Parenta will be good enough to give all directions concerning clothing and management of their children to the Superintendent to the Superintendent to correspondence will be allowed between parenta and employees under any circumstances without special permission upon each occasion.

Sickness und-Correspondence: !

In case of the serious illness of pupils, letters if or tolograms will imsent, daily to parent or guardista. IN THE ABSENCE OF LETTERS FINANCE TO THE MAY BE QUITE SURE THAT ARE WELL.

All jupils who are capable of doing so, will be required to write home avery three weeks, lotters will be written by the feathers for the sittle ones who cannot write, stating, anneally as possible, their wishes.

As No melical preparations that have feed used at home, or prescribed by family physicians will be allowed to be taken by populs except with the coment and direction of the Physician of the Institution.

l'arenta sud frienda of foat children are warred. against Quack bectors who advertise medicine and appliances for the cure of l'admess. In 99 cases out of 1000 they are frache and only want money for which they are no return. Consult well known to chief iractitioners in cases of alventitious dealmoss and be guided by their counsel and advice.

R. MATHISON,

Superintendent.