

THE CANADIAN MUTE.

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

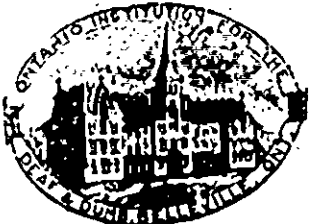
VOL. III.

BELLEVILLE, JUNE 1, 1894.

NO. 5.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB

BELLEVILLE ONTARIO
CANADA.



Minister of the Government in Charge:
HON. J. M. GIBSON

Government Inspector:
DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN

Officers of the Institution:

M. H. SIMON, M. A. Superintendent
M. H. SIMON, B. A. Deputy
J. F. SIMON, M. D. Physician
MRS. S. WALKER, Matron

Teachers:

M. H. SIMON, M. A. Head Teacher
D. S. SMITH, B. A. Deputy Head Teacher
J. F. SMITH, M. D. Physician
MRS. S. WALKER, Matron
Miss MARGERY C. BLETTS, Teacher of Attention
Miss MARY HULL, Teacher of Fancy Work
JOHN F. BURNS, Instructor of Printing
FRANK FLYNN, Master Carpenter
WM. NURSE, Master Shoemaker
D. CUNNINGHAM, Master Baker
THOMAS WILLS, Carpenter
MICHAEL O'MEARA, Farmer

The object of the Province in founding and maintaining this Institute is to afford educational advantages to all the youth of the Province who, on account of deafness, either partial or total, are unable to receive instruction in the common schools.

All deaf mutes between the ages of seven and twenty not being deficient in intellect, and free from contagious diseases, who are less than sixteen of the Province of Ontario, will be admitted as pupils. The regular term of instruction is seven years, with a vacation of nearly three months during the summer of each year.

Parents, guardians or friends who are able to pay, will be charged the sum of \$50 per year for board, tuition, books and medical attendance. All be furnished free.

Deaf mutes whose parents, guardians or friends are unable to pay the amount charged for board will be admitted free. Clothing must be furnished by parents or friends.

At the present time the trades of printing, bookbinding and shoemaking are taught to the female pupils. They are instructed in general domestic work, tailoring, dressmaking, sewing, knitting, the use of the sewing machine and all ornamental and fancy work as may be desirable.

It is hoped that all having charge of deaf mute children will avail themselves of the liberal provisions offered by the Government for their education and improvement.

The Regular Annual School Term begins on the second Wednesday in September, and closes the third Wednesday in June of each year. Any information as to the terms of admission of pupils, etc. will be given upon application to the Superintendent.

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.

INSTITUTION POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

LETTERS AND PAPERS RECEIVED AND DISTRIBUTED WITHOUT DELAY to the parties to whom they are addressed. Mail matter to go by post put in box in office door will be sent to post office at noon and 2:45 p.m. of each day (Sundays excepted). The messenger is not allowed to post letters or parcels, or receive any matter at post office for delivery, for pupils.



A Hundred Years to Come.

Where, where will be the birds that sing,
A hundred years to come?
The flowers that now in beauty spring,
A hundred years to come?
The rose lips, the lofty brow,
The heart that beats so gaily now,
O where will be love's beaming eye,
Joy's pleasant smile and sorrow's sigh,
A hundred years to come?
Who'll press for gold yon crowded street,
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread this church with willing feet,
A hundred years to come?
Pale, trembling age, and fiery youth,
And childhood with its heart of truth,
The rich, the poor, on land and sea,
Where will the mighty millions be,
A hundred years to come?
We all within our graves shall sleep,
A hundred years to come?
No living soul for us will weep,
A hundred years to come?
But other men our lands will till,
And other men our streets will fill,
While other birds will sing as gay
And bright the sun shine as to-day,
A hundred years to come?



Told his Distress in Signs.

A night assignment two or three years ago, writes a *New York Mail and Express* reporter, took me to an uptown police station. It was cold and before I was beside the big iron stove in the back room I was chilled through and my hands and feet were numb.

It took but a few minutes to find out that the sergeant behind the desk knew little of the case I was "on," and as I reluctantly turned my collar up preparatory to facing the storm, two policemen came in with a prisoner.

The man was well dressed and looked like a prosperous business man. He was evidently on the shady side of 40. Glad of even a trivial excuse for delaying my departure, I remained. The policemen took their prisoner to the desk and I noticed that the man walked straight, and did not appear to be intoxicated. When the sergeant asked his name the man remained silent, but waved his arms in a peculiar manner.

"Off his base," laconically remarked the doorman, who, as is customary, stood near the trio.

"Where'd you get this?" said the sergeant.

"Ty-ninth street and Seventh ave nue."

"What's he doin'?"

"Was wanderin' around and couldn't or wouldn't give any account of himself."

The sergeant again spoke to the man. Again there was no response save the gesticulations as before. It suddenly occurred to me:

"Perhaps the man is a deaf-mute," I suggested. "Let me talk to him."

I then asked him his name, using the sign language. There was something almost pitiful in the look of relief that came over the man's face.

He smiled and at once attempted to spell. His hands were so numb, however, that his words were unintelligible to me, and, assisted by the officers, he went to the stove and when he became sufficiently thawed out told me his story.

He was a graduate of the American Asylum at Hartford, Conn., and for many years had been engaged in business in a village near Rochester, Minn. He was a man of means; a church member, and had held positions of honor and influence in the town where he lived. A week before he had left home to attend a convention of some society of deaf mutes in Philadelphia. Never having been in New York before he had lost his way. My presence was all that saved him from a night in a cell. *Penny Press (Municipal) April, 28.*

Success or Failure.

Mankind are naturally desirous of achieving success, of making the most of life while it lasts, for "life is short and time is fleeting." It is true that at times some act as if they care little whether they succeed or not, but even in the lowest and most degraded of mankind, there seems, at times, that something steals into the heart which causes higher thoughts and higher ambitions to enter the mind and soul, and causes a wish to arise for "something better than they have known." Then entering into life we have two ends before us, success or failure. Of these we make our own choice. To win the former requires labor and perseverance. We must remember that those who win success move slowly and deliberately, but decisively, whether the path be straight or crooked, smooth or rough; never hesitating never turning aside from the path of duty.

Those who do this are sure to achieve success. He that would win success must have hope and perseverance; he must not turn back because fate is sometimes against him, because there are obstructions in his path; but if he be forced to fall let him fall forward. Let him remember that those very circumstances to which the cause of failure is sometimes attributed, are the tests of true merit. Thus will he rise superior to his ill luck as he terms it, until at last he will be able to fashion his luck to suit his will. "Life is too short," it has been said, "for us to waste one moment; in deploring our lot. If we desire success we must go after it, since it will not come to us." Above all things, be honest, be patient, work hard, and if you do not reach the height of your ambition you will have the consciousness of having done your best, which is the highest success one can achieve. It seems a very slow and discouraging process to begin at the bottom and work slowly up, step by step, but there is no other way in which to win true success.

It is this idea, that success is something to be obtained in a day, that has overthrown thousands of young men, and sent them swiftly on the road to failure. There is no smooth, easy road to success. The path is rough and covered with thorns. It leads through fields of earnest, patient, enduring labour, which is the unchanging price of everything worth having. We must first form a foundation upon which to build, of which the principal constituents should be, character, industry, perseverance, education. Upon this foundation we must build, little by little, never slighting our work, never leaving behind a defect. A person who thus goes through life will have builded a monument that will stand for ages, and that will, after generations have lived and died, stand and be recognized and pointed to as a model and as a guide to true success.

This is a time in the world's history when to win success demands more earnest and persevering labour than ever before. Men can no longer, by one mighty exertion, leap to a high position. It requires years of long, patient, enduring labour. We are each preparing a monument, which is to last through all eternity. Can a thing which is to last so long be built in a day? True, a lifetime is but a day, comparatively; therefore must we not lose a moment from the time in which we have to work, if we wish to make a success. While some are heaving the prize, by patient never ending labour, others are sitting by the wayside and wondering why they too are not successful. Surely they forget that the road to success is rough and steep, that the key that unlocks the door at the entrance to the hall of success is labour, and that nothing but a strong hand and resolute will can turn it. There is no talent that will alone bring success, the secret of success lies in doing what you can do best and doing it well.

Whatever you try to do in life, put your whole soul into it and do it well;

whatever profession you may follow, devote yourself to it completely; do not rely upon your natural ability to raise you to an eminent position, for if you do, you will undoubtedly fail. If you do not succeed at first, in anything you undertake, do not give it up. It is perseverance that brings success.

Never undertake anything to which you cannot devote your whole time, upon which you cannot concentrate your whole force. Success is that for which all men toil, though after many years there may be no outward appearance of it; but if such is the case one must not give up, for seeds sown in the dark sometimes produce the best results. The success which any one attains is not so much to be measured by the high honors which he achieves as by the discouragements, that he encounters, and the courage with which he carries on the fight.

The habits which we should acquire that we may be able to prosecute business successfully are those of application, observation, method and punctuality. Some persons look upon these qualities as trifles unworthy of their notice. It would be well to remember, that as the dimes make the dollar, and the minutes make the hour, so these little things make the human character, and without character we are helpless as a boat without a rudder. In many of the cases where men have failed, the cause is the neglect of little things, which they deemed too small to be of any consequence. It is the little every day experiences that make up the life. If you neglect one little thing to day, to-morrow you will neglect something just a little greater, and so on until you find yourself near the bottom of the ladder which leads to success, with failure staring you in the face from no great distance below.

Then you will wonder why you have failed. In the first place, you should consider long and earnestly, what you are best capable of doing. You wish to achieve success. Therefore you must first choose your profession, and then concentrate all your forces upon that one thing. Success does not consist in accumulating a large fortune; many failures have done that. Neither does it consist in winning fame. It is true you may have both fame and fortune, and still be unsuccessful; so may you be successful without either. You can live an honourable and upright life, so that all will honour and respect you. You can speak words of cheer and caution to the down-hearted and erring. You can influence those around you to live properly. If you do all this, you will receive as your reward a brilliant success. Then cast away all thought of wealth and fame. Let your manhood come to the front. Resolve to be in the truest sense a successful man. Then if wealth and honour are in store for you they will only add gems to your already brilliant crown. —F. L. in *The Sovereign*.

Duty of a Teacher.

Many teachers seem to think that the first duty of a teacher is to govern, and that the teaching is a secondary consideration. Of course good teaching is impossible where disorder reigns. But the question is, which comes first in logical order, the governing or the teaching? Can disorder reign in the presence of good teaching? The distinction is of far greater importance than appears at first sight. The schoolmaster who sets out and continues with the idea that teaching is his business, and that just so much government is necessary as may enable him to teach most effectively, has in his hands a clue which will guide him through the labyrinth of the busiest school. On the other hand, he who sets out—as many, we fear, do—with the idea that to establish and maintain a reign of absolute quiet and order is his chief business, is likely to find his time and energies so exhausted in governing that he has little of either left for teaching. —*The Educational Journal*.



THE CANADIAN MUTE.

Your six or eight pages.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY

At the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

OUR MISSION

First - That a number of our pupils may learn type-setting, and from the knowledge obtained be able to earn a livelihood after they leave school.

Second - To furnish interesting matter for and encourage a habit of reading among our pupils and deaf-mute subscribers.

Third - To be a medium of communication between the school and parents, and friends of pupils, now in the Institution, the hundreds who were pupils at one time or other in the past, and all who are interested in the education and instruction of the deaf of our land.

SUBSCRIPTION

Fifty (50) cents for the school year, payable in advance.

ADVERTISING

A very limited amount of advertising, subject to approval, will be inserted at 25 cents a line for each insertion.

ROY V. BOWEN, 100 Times Building, New York, is our agent for United States advertising.

Address all communications and subscriptions to

THE CANADIAN MUTE,
BELLEVILLE,
ONTARIO



FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1904

Gallaudet College.

We were in error in stating in our last issue that the National College for the Deaf was changed to "Gallaudet College" in honor of its respected President. The name was made solely in honor of Thos. Hopkins Gallaudet, (father of Dr. E. M. Gallaudet,) founder of Deaf-mute education in America.

President Welling, a member of the board of directors, announced that the board had received from the alumni of the college a petition asking that the name of the founder of deaf-mute education in America be given to the college. Dr. Welling said that following the example of many of the larger and more important institutions in the country who gave the names of benefactors to departments in such institutions, the board had decided to comply with the request of the alumni, and that after the present academic year the name of the collegiate department of the institution would be Gallaudet College. Dr. Welling paid a glowing tribute to the character and public services of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, who, among many other philanthropic laborers, founded, in 1817, at Hartford, Conn., the first school for deaf-mutes in America. He spoke of the beautiful bronze statue of Dr. Gallaudet placed on the grounds of the institution in 1889, by the deaf-mutes of the whole country.

Suggestions were made by not a few who wished the name changed, that Dr. E. M. Gallaudet should be included with his father, but we understand he would not consent to it; in fact, he was willing to agree to the change only on the condition that no reference of any kind should be made to him. This is just like him.

The Colorado, as well as a number of other schools, are taking up the post-graduate course for pupils in the industrial departments. By giving the manual course their undivided attention for one or two sessions their training will be firmer, and they will go out better prepared to enter into competition with hearing workers.

Dr. Bell's Position.

You have asked me for "an authoritative statement of views relating to signs and the questions involved. You wish me in fact to place myself in a clear and unequivocal position" so that all may understand exactly where I stand. In conclusion, then, I may say:

I believe in the use of natural actions and natural gestures, as hearing people employ them, not in any other way. I believe it to be a mistake to employ gestures in place of words, and natural pantomime, or sign language of any sort, should not, I think, be used as a means of communication. I do not object to manual alphabets of any kind in the earlier stages of instruction.

I prefer the pure oral method to any other, but I would rather have a deaf child taught through the lip signs than not educated at all. I think there are two classes of deaf persons who should certainly be taught by oral methods, the semi-deaf, and the semi-mute, and I think that all the semi-deaf should receive the benefits of auricular instruction.

In regard to the others I am not so sure. In their case I am not an advocate exclusively of the oral method alone, but look also with favor upon the manual alphabet method as developed in the Rochester school. In fact I advocate pure English methods whatever you do, and do not think it matters very much whether you begin with written language and end with speech, or begin with speech and end with written language. The final result, I think, will be substantially the same. I do not approve of continuing the manual alphabet method throughout the whole school life of the pupil, but look upon it only as a means to an end. The oral method should, I think, be used in the higher grades, and speech-reading be substituted for the manual alphabet after familiarity with the English language, and a good vocabulary have been gained. In my preference, oral methods come first, the manual alphabet method second, and the sign language method last, but my heart is with teachers of the deaf whatever the method may be.

The great movement now going on in sign schools towards the greater use of manually spelled English, and the less use of signs, meets with my full sympathy and approval. Those schools that now limit the use of the sign language to chapel exercises and to communication in the play ground, have, in my opinion, made a step in the right direction. My attitude towards them is Hamlet's attitude towards the players: "Do not saw the air too much with your hands, thus I pray you avoid it. I hope we remember what the first player said, 'I have reformed that indifferently with us. To which Hamlet replied, 'O' reform it altogether.'"

In regard to the proper use of action and gesture, I cannot do better than give you Hamlet's advice to the players, which is my advice to you all: "Suit the action to the word, and the word to the action, with this special observance, that you o'erdo not the modesty of Nature."

Dr. A. G. Bell's article in the May *Educator*, on "Utility of Signs," will be read with eagerness by many who are interested in the deaf. Taken as a whole the paper is admirable, but it appears to us the conclusions he arrives at would have explained his position fully and frankly on the vexed question of Signs vs. Oralism in our Schools, as applied to the methods of education to be pursued with our children. Among numerous good things, he says: "Treat the child as though he could hear. The only natural defect in the deaf child is his inability to hear. I think, therefore, we should treat him exactly as we treat the hearing child, excepting in matters affecting the ear. The English language is addressed to the ear of the ordinary child. In the case of the deaf it must be addressed to the eye, this is all that the necessities of his case require."

There Dr. Bell touched upon a very great defect in the system of instruction in many class-rooms, the child is not treated as though he could hear. He is early made to feel that he is different from other people, and the impression never leaves him thereafter. We do not drill a hearing child in the alphabet before it is allowed to talk, nor do we use signs nor gestures in giving it directions, then why should we do so with a deaf child? A written or spelled word or sentence from the teacher, illustrated by pictures or actions, will as readily make things clear to a deaf child as when spoken to one that hears. There are a few thoughtful earnest teachers who will not agree with Dr. Bell on that topic, and with his views of the two classes of pupils who can be benefited by oral instruction the semi-deaf and the semi-mute.

There is little in Dr. Bell's conclusions a sensible person, whose mind is not warped by prejudices, will not heartily agree with. We would place him among the exponents of the Combined or Eclectic Method, rather than the Pure Oral, though he has had so large a part in the extension of the latter system, and it is a pleasure to know he has the courage to so place himself on record.

While there are some children who can be successfully instructed by oralism

alone, there are many others who cannot profit by it. It seems to us that it is as great a wrong to neglect to develop the voice of a child who shows ability to speak, as to allow one to lose its eyesight through the neglect of proper medical attention at the critical moment. Dr. Bell appears to concede that the deaf child will do better at speech and lip-reading "after familiarity with the English language, and a good vocabulary have been gained." There is no gain-saying that the best lip readers and those readiest to use their speech are almost invariably found among that class, it would therefore appear that oralism should be subordinate for the first few years of school life, unless the child comes to us with speech, until that familiarity with language and a good vocabulary are secured, for it is a fact that lip-reading is very much a matter of guess work with the majority of the deaf, and the more extensive their information and extended their vocabulary the more likely are they to guess correctly.

The signs have their proper place and use, one of them is in the chapel exercises most decidedly. It is a species of refined cruelty to demand that a lot of children should read the lips a half hour at a time, as any adult deaf person will admit. The strain upon the eyes and brain is far greater than many realize. Nor is the Manual Method much better, for there are few persons who form each letter distinctly and as the majority of people spell, the words are run together so closely they might as well be a continuous word. Thusly:— If you want to know what it means or read the lip-reading by gas-light just put a rapid speaker or speller between a couple of gas jets and fix your eyes upon him with a firm resolve to look behind yourself and tell at the end of ten minutes what the motion of the lips or the wiggling of the fingers is all about. We defy you to endure it for half an hour.

Confirmation Service.

The Rite of Confirmation was administered in St. Thomas Church, Belleville, on Sunday evening, the 27th inst., by the Bishop of Ontario, assisted by the Rev. Canon Burke, pastor of the church. A large number of candidates presented themselves, among whom were the following pupils of this school: Bertha May Mitchell, Florence Agnes Gardner, Emily Haron, Martha Leigh, Ethel Swayze, Mabel Thompson, Lizzie Mucklo, Grace Mucklo, Blanche Thomas, Alexander Swanson, Stephen Lett, Richard Todd, and Christopher Gilliam. The lectures and services were interpreted in the sign language by Prof. Coleman. Rev. Canon Burke has always been faithful and untiring in his attention to the spiritual welfare of the pupils belonging to his communion, and prompt and regular in his visits. He otherwise takes great interest in the success of the Institution, and is a general favorite.

As is well known, our school is not committed to any one system either oral or manual, but favours the combined course giving the pupils the instruction best suited for their individual abilities. Our teachers are almost to a unit in favour of the system. An impromptu vote was taken by one interested, and it resulted in all our teachers, but one, being unanimous for the combined method, the exception being non committal. The choice was between the combined, manual, oral and manual.

Moral principles are few, simple, clear, and are perceived by men universally. Appeal to these, awaken them, use them, and make men moral beings. *Durycan.*

Written for THE CANADIAN MUTE
TO J. B. A.

"Finished work," ah, canst thou
Child of toil and slave of pain,
Resting there from life's long strain,
Is it loss to thee, or gain?"

Loos't to miss the golden gleam
Of the sunshine from the sky,
Smould'ring coal, and mountain stream,
Where the purple shadows lie.

Loos't no more the friendly gleam
Falling gently on thine ear,
Dumbly, while all the earth rejoiceth
Parted, all thy heart held dear.

Loos't our future's roll unrolled,
Powerless to warn, to save,
For thy gentle spirit fishing
Barred, the portal of thy grave.

Loos't no more the shrine of beauty,
Gates to open wide ajar,
And entering in to save the weary,
Sealed ear and tongue would bar.

Loos't no more to gaze rejoicing
In childish eyes appraised to life,
There beheld a spirit's voice,
Thine educator's meek advice.

Nay, friend of friends, and kindly
Genial spirit, we would fain
Believe, as down life's stream we glide,
Thine is joy, unmeasured gain.

Eternal radiance, living light,
Hearst the bars of yonder tomb,
Thy self shall grope no more earthward,
Her bosom shroud no more in gloom.

Rest, from toil of hand and brain,
On pinions wide expanded,
To realms of bliss, where angel
Fills vast profound from slumber's train.

"Aufs wiedersehen," dear friend, farewell,
Ever as the rhythm of a sweet
Out from the past will the accents
Of thy voice in our hearts be seen."
Belleville, May 21st, 1904.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

The teachers of the Indiana School are covering themselves with glory by playing baseball.

The chapel of the Kansas Institution has been "kicked up with automatic apparatus."—*Mo. Record.*

At Flint, Mich., the younger classes are turned out of school an hour earlier than usual in fine weather.

The Utah School, situated at Salt Lake City, has also closed because of insufficient funds to carry it on.

Principal Jenkins of the New Jersey School is very fond of shrubs and flowers, his partiality cost him an April Fool's joke.

Fire visited the Indiana Institution one evening about supper time and did about \$3,000 damage. It will not do the Ho Union of former pupils to be held there this summer.

The Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania school have passed a stringent rule, practically doing away with the use of the sign language for all purposes except chapel exercises.

Dr. Garoy, of Baltimore, has placed in the office of the Maryland school a Vibrometer, an instrument of his devising to apply massage treatment to the organs of hearing. The vibrometer will be used with several pupils, for a period of time to test its value.

The Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, will meet at the Institution for the Deaf at Mount Airy, Pa., on the 22, 23 and 24 of August. The members will pay to the Institution one dollar per day each for their maintenance. Several practical papers and addresses bearing on the advancement of the deaf will be delivered.

The April number of *Signs* of the New York school, has excellent portraits of Dr. L. L. Peet, the eminent principal of the New York Institution, and his accomplished wife, with an interesting sketch of each. There are many who do not know that Mrs. Peet is herself deaf, a graduate of the New York Institution, and was a pupil of Dr. Peet.

Speaking of the next Convention of Instructors of the Deaf which has been suggested should be held in 1905, the *Missouri Record* says: "We believe the Executive Committee should take some steps towards calling a meeting in 1895. It would be an easy matter to send out circulars to all the Institutions and get the sense of the members on the proposition for an early meeting, and also, as to the most convenient place for the Fourteenth Convention to be held. We should not wait for a preliminary invitation from some institution, we would be willing to entertain us. The Convention is big enough and important to take care of itself. Let us vote on the first proposition any way."

THE COMING HOME.

The children will soon... The children will soon... The children will soon...

LORD ABERDEEN.

The greatest happiness is found in making others happy.

His Visit to Belleville and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

No touch of Nature makes the whole world his.

Next to the actual enjoyment of some cherished privilege must surely be the pleasure of its immediate recollection.

After the battle of Zela, Caesar won the well-known words 'Veni, Vidi, Vici'.

It is not yet a year since Canada felt the delight of her entire population warmly welcoming His Excellency the Governor General to her shore.

awaiting the day on which was to be realized our long-expectant hope. After an exchange of letters between the authorities here and the Capital, Wednesday, the 30th ult., was agreed upon as a suitable date to all concerned.

From the Toronto Globe and Belleville Intelligencer we have taken copious extracts of the proceedings, feeling that as a considerable part of the demonstration relates to our own Institution and doings, the record from independent sources would be more valuable and save us from saying pleasant and complimentary remarks about ourselves.

Our pretty and progressive city was in a state of pleasurable excitement on Tuesday, and her ten thousand citizens gave themselves up heartily to the agreeable task of tendering a right royal welcome to the Governor-General on his first visit to Belleville.

The gubernatorial party arrived on the afternoon train from the east, timed to reach here at 5 o'clock, but it was thirty minutes later than that hour when the warning toot of the engine was heard in the distance.

J. J. B. Flint, Marshal First four in-hand carriage containing Governor General, Capt. Hon. Major J. J. B. Flint, Major Walmisley and Mr. T. Ritchie, surrounded by cavalry escort.

Second carriage containing Hon. M. Bowell, Capt. Urquhart, A. D. C., Messrs. H. Corby, M. P., and R. Mathison.

The route taken was Mill St. to Front St. to Bridge St. to Charles St. to Hotel St. to John St. and thence to Mr. Ritchie's residence.

The vast crowd of eight acres then dispersed for a few hours, to reassemble at the Drill Shed at 9 o'clock, when addresses were presented to His Excellency. At seven o'clock Mr. Ritchie gave a dinner, and those present were His Excellency and his A. D. C., Capt. Urquhart and Hon. A. J. Majoribanks.

In his reply Lord Aberdeen acknowledged the hearty character of the sentiments of the address and the cordiality of his welcome, and expressed his delight at what he had seen of the city and its surroundings.

dress was from the faculty of Albert College, all of whom were present, headed by Principal Dyer and Preceptress Miss Gardiner.

In reply Lord Aberdeen remarked that it was eminently appropriate that the greeting from so important an educational institution as Albert College should immediately follow that from the city.

This concluded the speech making, after which a reception was held, many hundreds of ladies and gentlemen being introduced to the Governor-General, among whom were:

- Mrs. Francis E. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Bogart, Mrs. John Bell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lyons Biggar, Rev. E. N. Baker, Mrs. W. H. Biggar, Miss Barker, Mr. Robt. Hoyle, Miss Chamberlain, (Toronto) Mrs. Chandler, Rev. A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Campbell, Mr. Willis J. Campbell, Mr. Jas. Copeland, Mrs. T. J. Chamberlain, (Toronto) Mr. A. Caswell, Mrs. H. Corby, Miss Emma Clarke, Miss Tillie Corby, Miss Helen Corby, Miss Lulu Davy, Mrs. C. H. Dufour, Mrs. H. P. Davy, Miss Minnie Davy, Mr. Doyle, Miss Emerson, Mr. J. J. Flint, Mr. H. A. Gardner, Miss Gardner, Mr. M. J. Hendrick, T. H. Consul, Mr. Chas. A. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hope, Miss Annie L. Hastings, Mrs. W. O. Hudgins, Miss Hudson, Mr. J. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jarrett, Mr. Joseph James, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lee, Miss Florence M. Langham, Miss Lester, Miss Cora E. Lazier, Miss Mills, Mr. A. E. Marks, Prof. N. H. Massey, Miss Maybee, Mr. Marshall, Miss Mackie, Miss Stella Mathison, Miss Mathison, Mrs. Wm. H. Mason, Mrs. H. Mathison, Mrs. W. H. Northrup, Mr. F. E. O'Flynn, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Panton, Miss J. Panton, Mrs. Geo. H. Pattullo, (Woodstock) Miss Parker, Miss Poltras, Mrs. Jno. O'Brien, Miss Ringer, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Stewart, Mr. T. J. Spafford, Miss Stewart, Miss Margaret Smart, Miss Laura Smart, Miss Harting, Mrs. C. Stork, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kell, Miss Tickell, Mrs. Terrill, Miss Willis, Rev. J. P. Wilson, Dr. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. O. Wallbridge, Dr. Walker, Mrs. John Warrington, Miss Walker, Mrs. James Watt, Brantford, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Young, Trenton.

After the formal reception, Hon. Mr. Bowell was called upon, and on coming forward, was tendered a hearty welcome. He said that he was pleased to see the hearty reception that His Excellency had received in Belleville.

He reminded His Excellency that if he would visit his constituency, North Hastings, he would be shown rocks that could not be excelled in the Highlands of Scotland, with a good sprinkling of gold to add lustre.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, 30TH.

The second day of the Governor-General's visit was a busy and interesting one, and his Excellency must have gone away with the conviction strong upon him that the local adage was a true one, and "hospitality was indeed born in Belleville."

ceedings the keenest interest in everything that was said or shown to him. He frequently stopped to express his admiration of the equipment of the building or his interest in the work of the children, and it was easy to realize that his expression of regret at the shortness of the time at his disposal was sincere and not a complimentary figure of speech. Before going to the Institute the programme provide for an inspection of the Public and Separate School children, a visit to the Hospital and the Marchmont Home, and after the Institution was left, a sail on the bay, lunch at Maxsassa Park, a look into Crossley and Hunter's services, and a visit to the Operetta by the school children, and all of these items were faithfully carried out, so that for one day at least the Queen's representative here found his position no sinecure. He went through it all, however, with unflinching courtesy and untiring energy, and appeared as fresh when he stepped on his car at the station at midnight as when he started fourteen hours before.

The children of the High, Public and Separate Schools were massed in the square in front of the High School in eager anticipation of what was before them. The carriages and military escort were about the same as the day before. When His Excellency arrived he was met at the carriage step by Mr. Hugh Walker, Chairman of the Board of Education, and Rev. Mons. Farrelly, Chairman of the Separate School Board, who, one on either side, escorted him to the door—the following little girls preceding him and scattered flowers in his path, viz: Jessie Walton, Annie Pringle, Helen Anderson, Florence Harding, Katie Briscoe, Mary Ackerill, Eva Harker, May Debeau, Amy Wallbridge, Dora Lee, and Lena St. Charles. As His Excellency proceeded slowly up the walk the children cheered lustily and waved small flags, which each held. The scene was indeed a pretty one. Accompanying the distinguished visitor were the Hon. Mr. Bowell, H. Corby, M. P., W. B. Northrup, M. P., R. Mathison, T. Ritchie, Mayor Walmesley, and Aldermen. Upon the platform were the members of the Board of Education, the members of the Separate School Board and the resident ministers of the city. It was estimated that about 2,000 children were present, and some 8,000 spectators.

Addresses were read by Katie Brennan from the Separate Schools, and Lily B. Johnson from the Public Schools, to which Lord Aberdeen offered a pleasant and appropriate reply. The Hon. McK. Bowell also favored the assembly with an appropriate address recalling old times and scenes of by-gone years. The Hon. Gentleman always receives a hearty reception from Bellefonte audiences. The children sang the National Anthem and "The Maple Leaf," after which the party moved on, and the hurrahs and wavings of flags.

The hospital was next visited, where the Board of L. J. Managers consisting of Mrs. Tannahill, Mrs. J. B. Flint, Mrs. (Dr.) Clarke, Mrs. R. J. Bell and Mrs. Thomas Stewart, with Miss Eliza Campbell Gordon, (of the same clan as the Governor-General) Lady Superintendent, headed by Mrs. M. W. McLean, received His Excellency and welcomed him with an address, to which he courteously replied, and was then escorted through the wards. From there the party drove to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, His Excellency being accompanied in his carriage by the Hon. McK. Bowell, Dr. T. F. Chamberlain, and Superintendent R. Mathison, making a short stay at Marchmont Home.

AT THE INSTITUTION.

It was after 1 o'clock when the Governor and his suite, escorted by the cavalry arrived at the Institution. He was received at Mr. Mathison's private residence by the genial principal and Mrs. Mathison, and after a brief rest lunch was served the following gentlemen being invited to meet his Excellency—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Harry Corby, M.P., Hon. Senator Reid, W. H. Biggar, M.P.P., Thos. Ritchie, Mayor Walmesley, Rev. F. N. Baker, Sheriff Hoop, Dr. Eakin, Dr. T. F. Chamberlain, (Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities), John J. B. Flint, George C. Mathison and Alex. Matheson. After luncheon, about 2.30, the inspection of the Institution was commenced. At the entrance His Excellency was received by Inspector Chamberlain and Supt. Mathison and introduced to the following officials ranged to receive His Excellency—Dr. Eakin, Mr. A. Mathison, Bursar Miss I. M. Walker, matron, Mr.

I. G. Smith, storekeeper; Mr. Win. Douglass, supervisor and Miss L. N. Metcalfe, stenographer and typewriter. The Governor-General being first taken through the class-rooms, beginning at the lowest grade and working up. In each of the fourteen rooms the children were questioned and given short exercises to show his Excellency the nature of the work done, and to indicate the proficiency to which they had attained. Pupils were asked question in arithmetic, geography and other general subjects, and answered them in writing and the manual alphabet with quickness and accuracy. Principal Mathison explained the process of training to Lord Aberdeen, who took the most intense interest in every exercise, watching the little ones most intently and giving one and another a bright smile or pat of encouragement as he or she signed the reply or wrote it on a slate. A special feature of the work pointed out to the Governor was the method of teaching by pictures, in which the child learns to associate the word with the representation of the article, and also the exercise by which they are taught to write descriptive compositions from pictures. Lord Aberdeen was particularly impressed with the excellent writing, both on slates, papers and blackboards, and in one instance, after writing a sentence on the board himself for the children, he laughingly remarked that he was not half as good at it as they were, and the youngsters hugely appreciated the situation when the remark was interpreted to them. In one class, where the composition of some of the juveniles was shown to him, he suggested that the children or some of them, write occasionally to "Wee Willie Winkle," and doubtless the idea, emanating from a source so influential with the editorial department of that publication, will be quickly acted upon. The arrival of the party in the upper class, taught by Mr. Coleman, a young lady, Miss Maggie Hutchison, of Toronto, wrote the following on the blackboard—

Your Excellency.—"In behalf of the pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, I desire to extend a very cordial welcome to you. When some time ago we wrote inviting you to come to the Institution we did not think that you would come, but we were very glad to have the distinguished honor of your acceptance of the invitation. We regret the inability of Lady Aberdeen to be with us to day as we know she takes a great interest in schools and Educational Institutions, the same as Your Excellency. We trust Your Excellency's visit will be a pleasant one."

His Excellency requested that the following reply might be communicated to the pupils—"It is a pleasant visit, and they have largely helped to make it very pleasant. I share with them the regret that Lady Aberdeen is not here. It is quite true that she is deeply interested in all educational work. I shall endeavor to describe what I have seen to her, but I shall still wish to bring Lady Aberdeen here to see for herself. I hope they will approve of that suggestion. (Loud applause) I hope they shall not object if I bring my little daughter also." (Loud applause)

In Mr. Denys' class, the pupils during the forenoon, as a language exercise, were asked a number of questions personal to Lord Aberdeen and his family, in which His Excellency was greatly interested and asked that the papers prepared by the children be sent to him at Ottawa, which was at once promised by Mr. Mathison. The questions were as follows, and the answers are given by Herbert W. Roberts, a pupil—

1. Are you glad it is a nice morning? Give reason. I am glad it is a nice morning because the Governor General is coming.
2. When will Lord Aberdeen be here? Who is he? Lord Aberdeen will be here this afternoon. He is the Governor General of Canada.
3. Is Lady Aberdeen coming also? If not, why not? Lady Aberdeen is not coming because she has gone to England.
4. How long has Lord Aberdeen been in Canada? Lord Aberdeen has been in Canada nearly a year.
5. What countryman is he? He is a native of Scotland.
6. What other distinguished visitors do you think will accompany him? I think Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Mr. Biggar, Dr. Chamberlain, Mr. Corby, The Mayor and some other distinguished visitors will accompany him.
7. Can you name the Governors of Canada since Confederation? The Governors of Canada since Confederation have been Lord Monk, Lord Isagar,

- Lord Dufferin, Lord Lorne, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Stanley and Lord Aberdeen.
 8. Were the people pleased Lord Aberdeen was appointed Governor? If so, why? The people were pleased he was appointed Governor because he is a good man.
 9. Can you name the Premier of Canada? Of Ontario? Sir John Thompson is the Premier of Canada, and Sir Oliver Mowat of Ontario.
 10. Whom does the Governor-General represent? The Governor-General represents the Queen.
 11. How old is Her Majesty? Her Majesty is 75 years old.
 12. How long has she been reigning? She has been reigning nearly 37 years.
 13. Over how many people? She rules over 800,000,000 people.
 14. Do you know how many children she has had? She has had nine children.
 15. Can you name them? They were Victoria, Albert Edward, Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Helena, Louise, Arthur, Leopold, and Beatrice.
 16. Do you know how many children Lord Aberdeen has? Lord Aberdeen has four children.
 17. Have you seen the little paper published by Lady Marjorie? Do you know what it is called? I have never seen the paper published by Lady Marjorie. It is called "The Wee Willie Winkle."
 18. Why does Lord Aberdeen come to see us? Lord Aberdeen comes to see how we are improving.
 19. If you write nicely, what do you think His Excellency will say? If I write nicely, I think His Excellency will say I am wise.
 20. Do you love Canada? If so, why? I love Canada because I am happy.
 21. Should we be loyal subjects? Give reason. We should be loyal subjects because the Queen is a good sovereign.
- One youngster, who was called out to write on the board, when asked to give the names of the Earl's children, wrote without hesitation: "Lady Marjorie, Lord Haldie, Hon. Dudley, and Hon. Archie," much to the Governor's evident delight.
- The class rooms of the following named teachers were visited: Miss James, Miss Ostroff, Mr. McKillop, Miss Templeton, Mr. Campbell, Mr. McLouoy, Miss Bull, Mr. Ballis, Mrs. Ballis, Miss Mayhew, Mrs. Torril, Mr. Denys, Mr. Coleman. The scholars rose and bowed as His Excellency entered each room, the teacher was introduced and the work proceeded, the pupils again rising and bowing the distinguished visitor out.
- From the class-rooms the party proceeded to the printing office, (Mr. J. T. Burns) bakery, (Mr. D. Cunningham) laundry (Miss Mary Fletcher) shoe-shop (Mr. Nuro) and carpenter-shop (Mr. F. Flynn), in each of which a squad of pupils were busily at work, as bright as buttons and as happy as larks. Lord Aberdeen watched the several detachments at their work, and repeatedly turned to Principal Mathison or the other members of the party to express his interest and satisfaction, and also to comment in no measured terms of approval and praise on the excellent equipment of the establishment and the splendid appearance of the pupils.

"THE GIBSON HOSPITAL."

His Excellency, accompanied by the Honorable Mackenzie Bowell, Captain Urquhart, A. D. C., Mr. Ritchie and several other gentlemen, after lunch, were taken over the various buildings pertaining to the Institution by Mr. Mathison. One of these, the handsome Hospital, recently completed and handed over to the authorities, was the scene of an interesting ceremony. Mr. Mathison addressing His Excellency on his entrance into the building, said—

Your Excellency.—"Some time ago, the Honorable J. M. Gibson, when paying the Institution a visit, learned that we were without a Hospital for serious illnesses. He was strongly impressed with the necessity existing for a building which would meet our requirements in this respect, and at the next session of the Ontario Parliament he brought down an appropriation for the erection of this Hospital, which was handed over to us a few days ago. The officers and teachers in the Institution think that it would be only in keeping with what we ought to do to name the building "The Gibson Hospital," and they have deputed me to request Your Excellency to name it "The Gibson Hospital."

His Excellency responded shortly as follows—"I have great pleasure in

complying with the request made to me by Mr. Mathison. I feel it a great privilege to take part in the inauguration of this handsome building, and a long so to name it by the designation which has been suggested by Mr. Mathison in his remarks. I have therefore to request that this building be known as "The Gibson Hospital." (Applause)

Mr. Mathison expressed regret that Mr. Gibson was not present to respond but Dr. Chamberlain would represent him on the occasion.

Dr. Chamberlain in the course of his remarks spoke as follows—"I am very sorry that I have not the ability to reply adequately on behalf of Mr. Gibson but I have much pleasure in thanking Your Excellency for opening this Hospital and calling it by his name. I must say that all the Public Institutions of Ontario are under his management and that he looks after their maintenance and the expenditure connected with that maintenance. The great object kept in view in establishing these Institutions has been to place them on such a basis that they will meet the requirements of the localities in which they are situated. I believe there is no country in the world that contributes more to charitable institutions in proportion to its ability than does Ontario. We give to the Hospital of this Province 33 1/2 per cent of their maintenance, we give to "The Old Peoples Homes" 25 per cent of their maintenance, besides maintaining Asylums for the Insane at London, Hamilton, Toronto, Mimico, Kingston, the Asylum at Orillia and the Institute for the Blind Brantford, and the Deaf and Dumb here. Your Excellency will observe therefore that this Province is doing a noble work in the public charitable institutions which it has established. I thank you again for naming this Hospital "The Gibson Hospital" and I hope and trust that those children of this Institution who may be taken sick may find here care and attention which will speedily restore them to their usual health." (Loud applause in which His Excellency heartily joined)

Returning to the main building the articulation class was next visited and this proved possibly the most interesting of all. Here a number of the most promising children are trained by Miss Curletto to articulate, and some of them are quite able to make themselves understood by words. The method by which they were first taught to copy the sounds of the letters, by placing their hands on the speaker's throat or cheek and feeling the vibration of the tongue or muscles of the face, was most unique and interesting.

The girls in the sewing class, Miss Annie (Gallagher) and the fancy work class (Miss Mary Bull) were all together in the large sitting room, engaged in working up material into plain and fancy articles of various kinds. The dining hall, kitchen, and dormitories were inspected, and again the Governor exclaimed in appreciative recognition of their order, cleanliness, completeness, roominess and brightness, to which Hon. Mackenzie Bowell added the remark that they were always so, for he had frequently been there, and always found them the same.

THE FORMAL WELCOME

Finally the distinguished visitor was conducted to the chapel, where he found the 257 pupils, and teachers, officers and other friends assembled and eagerly awaiting him. His appearance on the platform was the signal for a hearty welcome given by a vigorous waving of white handkerchiefs, and what was still more cordial, the warmest and brightest of smiling faces on every hand. The programme, as hereunder was carried out—

1. WELCOME FROM ALL HANDS
 2. "THE LORDS PRAYER" in the Gaelic language, led by Mr. J. C. Ballis, interpreted by Mr. Mathison
 3. HYMN—"Nearer, my God, to Thee" in the Gaelic language, by Annie McPhail, Miss Mary O'Neill, Flossie Gardner, Miss Annie Hurlbert, Grace Muckle, Miss Annie Shannon, May McCormick and Miss Mardoff, as taught by Miss Ada Lamb, interpreted by Mr. Mathison
 4. ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY BY MR. MATHISON, presented by Mr. Mathison and interpreted to the pupils by Mr. Denys
 5. HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY, presented by Mr. Coleman
 6. Presentation of Officers and Faculty to His Excellency
 7. "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN" in the Gaelic language, by pupils, led by Mr. Mathison and sung in concert by others present
- The gestures and actions of the male girls, dressed in white, in giving the well known hymn "Nearer, my God, to Thee," were so expressive and so pathetic in their suggestiveness that

Report of Pupils' Standing.

Excellent, 10; Medium, 5; Good, 7; Poor, 3.

NAME OF PUPIL.	NAME OF PUPIL.			
	HEALTH.	CONDUCT.	APPLICATION.	IMPROVEMENT.
Andrew Maud	10	10	10	10
Armstrong, Jarvis Earl	10	10	10	10
Annable, Alva H.	10	10	10	10
Arnall, George	10	5	10	10
Allen, Ethel Victoria	10	10	10	10
Alford, Anna May	10	10	10	10
Bracken, Sarah Maud	10	10	8	10
Ball, Fanny S.	10	10	10	10
Ball, Mabel	5	10	10	10
Brazier, Eunice Ann	10	10	7	10
Burr, Annetta	10	10	7	10
Brown, Jessie McE.	10	7	10	10
Bradshaw, Agnes	10	10	10	10
Butler, Annie	5	10	10	7
Benoit, Rosa	5	7	10	10
Brown, Wilson	10	7	10	10
Birtch, Francis	10	10	10	10
Bain, William	10	7	7	10
Burke, Edith	10	10	10	10
Burk, Walter Fred	10	10	5	10
Ballagh, Georgina	10	10	10	10
Beatty, Donella	10	10	10	10
Blackburn, Annie M.	10	10	10	10
Barnett, Elmer L.	10	10	10	10
Blashill, Margaret	10	7	10	10
Brown, Eva Jane	10	10	10	10
Barngar, Martha	10	10	10	10
Bellamy, George	7	7	7	7
Burke, Mabel	10	10	5	10
Bourdeau, Benoni	10	10	10	10
Bartley, John S.	10	7	7	10
Brown, Sarah Maria	10	10	10	10
Chantler, Fanny	10	5	10	7
Chantler, Thomas	10	10	10	10
Cunningham, May A.	10	10	10	10
Culligan, Maud	10	10	10	10
Chauvin, Eugenio	10	10	10	7
Chambers, James	10	10	10	10
Corbiere, Eli	10	10	10	7
Charbonneau, Leon	10	10	10	10
Crozier, Frederick W.	10	10	10	10
Carson, Hugh R.	10	7	7	7
Cornish, William	10	7	10	10
Carter, Melvin	10	10	7	7
Cyr, Thomas	10	10	5	8
Cullen, Arthur E.	10	10	10	7
Crowder, Vasco	10	10	10	10
Coolidge, Herbert L.	10	10	7	7
Crough, John E.	10	10	10	10
Chatten, Elizabeth E.	10	10	10	10
Corrigan, Rosa A.	10	10	10	5
Clements, Henry	10	10	10	10
Currie, Clifford	10	10	10	10
Cole, Emily	10	7	8	8
Dowar, Jessie Caroline	10	5	6	8
Dudley, Elizabeth A.	10	10	7	7
Delaney, James	10	10	10	10
Doyle, Francis E.	10	10	10	10
Douglas, John A.	7	10	10	10
Dool, Thomas Henry	10	7	10	10
Dool, Charles Craig	10	7	10	10
Dubois, Joseph	10	10	10	10
Dixon, Ethel Irene	7	10	10	10
Dand, Wm. T.	10	7	7	7
Deocher, Mary Ellen	10	10	10	10
Elliott, Cora Maud	5	7	7	7
Elliott, Wilbur	10	10	10	10
Eames, Ina Fay	10	10	10	10
Edwards, Stephen R.	10	10	10	10
Elliott, Mabel Victoria	10	10	10	7
Emson, Margaret J.	10	10	10	10
Fairbairn, Georgina	10	7	5	5
Forgette, Har mudas	10	10	10	7
Forgette, Joseph	10	10	10	10
Fisher, John Francis	10	10	10	10
Fretz, Beatrice	10	10	7	7
Fenner, Catherine	10	10	10	7
Forgette, Marion	10	10	5	5
Gilleland, Annie M.	10	10	10	10
Gardner, Florence A.	10	10	10	10
Gardner, Dalton M.	10	10	10	10
Gregg, William J. S.	10	10	7	7
Gold, William H.	10	10	7	7
Gray, William	10	10	10	7
Gray, William E.	10	10	7	7
Grooms, Herbert M.	10	10	10	7
Garden, Elsie	10	10	10	10
Gillam, Christopher	10	10	7	7
Gerow, Daniel	10	10	10	10
Gies, Albert E.	10	10	10	10
Gocht, Sarah	10	10	10	10
Gocht, Eva	10	10	10	10
Grooms, Harry E.	10	10	10	10
Gainer, Mary Malinda	10	10	8	3
Howitt, Felicia	7	7	5	5
Holt, Gertrude M.	10	10	10	10
Hodgson, Clara Mabel	10	7	10	10
Hutchinson, Margaret	10	10	10	10
Hayward, Mary A.	10	10	10	10
Hares, Emily L.	10	10	10	5
Herrington, Isabella	10	10	10	10
Harold, William	10	10	7	7
Hence, Henry A.	10	10	10	10
Henry, George	10	10	7	7
Henault, Charles H.	10	10	10	7
Hackbusch, Ernest	10	10	10	10
Harris, Frank E.	10	10	10	10
Hartwick, Olive	10	10	7	7
Henderson, Annie M.	10	10	10	7
Hill, Florence	10	10	10	10
Head, Hartley J.	10	10	10	10
Hunter, Wilhelmina	10	10	10	10
Hammell, Henrietta	10	10	10	10
Holton, Charles McK.	10	7	10	10
Irvine, Ethel M.	10	10	10	10
Irvine, Eva G.	10	7	10	10
Isbister, John A.	10	10	10	10
Jameson, Eva L.	10	10	10	10
Jaffray, Arthur H.	10	10	10	7
Justus, Mary Ann	10	10	10	10
Justus, Ida May	10	10	10	7
Kavanagh, Matthew	10	10	10	7
King, Robert M.	10	10	10	7
Keiser, Alfred B.	10	10	10	10
King, Joseph	10	7	7	7
Kirby, Emma E.	10	5	3	3
Kirk, John Albert	10	7	10	10
Leguille, Marie	10	10	7	5
Leguille, Gilbert	10	10	7	7
Lemadelcine, M. L. J.	10	10	10	7
Lough, Martha	10	10	10	10
Luddy, David S.	10	10	10	10
Labello, Noah	10	10	10	7
Lightfoot, William	10	10	10	7
Leshe, Edward A.	10	10	10	10
Let's Thomas B. H.	10	7	10	7
Lougheed, Wilham J. S.	10	10	10	7
Leggatt, Rachel	10	10	10	10
Lewis, Lori	10	10	10	7
Lyons, Isatah	10	7	10	10
Labello, Maximo	5	10	10	10
Lott, Win Putman	10	10	10	10
Lawson, Albert E.	10	10	7	7
Lott, Stephen	10	10	10	7
Major, Edith Ella	10	10	10	10
Muckle, Grace	10	10	10	10
Muckle, Elizabeth	7	10	10	10
Mitchell, Bertha May	10	10	10	10
Munro, Jessie Maud	10	10	10	10
Morrison, Barbara D.	10	10	10	10
Moote, Albert E.	10	10	10	10
Munroe, George R.	10	10	10	10
Mitchell, Collin	10	10	10	10
Moore, William H.	10	10	7	7
Majes, John Michael	10	7	10	10
Morton, Robert M.	10	10	10	10
Mosoy, Ellen Loretta	10	10	10	10
Mason, Lucy Ermina	10	10	10	10
Millar, Jane	10	10	10	7
Myers, Mary G.	10	10	7	5
Moore, George H.	10	10	5	5
McBride, Annie Jane	10	10	7	7
McGregor, Flora	7	10	10	10
MacPhail, Annie L.	10	10	10	10
McGillivray, Mary A.	10	10	10	10
McDonald, Donald J.	10	7	10	7
McDonald, Hugh A.	10	10	5	3
McGillivray, Angus A.	10	10	10	7
McKay, William	10	10	10	10
McBride, Hamilton	10	10	10	7
MacMaster, Catherine	10	7	5	5
McKay, Mary Louisa	5	10	10	7
McKay, Thomas J.	10	7	10	10
McLellan, Norman	10	7	10	10
McMillan, Flora E.	10	10	10	10
McGregor, Maxwell	10	10	10	10
McCorrick, Mary P.	10	10	7	7
McKenzie, Angus	10	10	10	7
McKeuzio, Margaret	10	10	10	10
McCarthy, Eugenio	10	10	10	10
MacMaster, Robert	10	10	10	10
Nahyang, Allen	10	10	7	7
Noonan, Catherine M.	10	10	10	10
Noonan, Emily W.	10	10	10	10
Noonan, Michael E.	10	10	10	10
Noonan, Maggie	10	10	10	10
Noonan, Mary T.	10	10	10	10
Nowton, Agnes	10	7	3	3
Nowton, Joseph	10	10	5	5
O'Neil, Mary E.	10	10	10	10
Orser, Orva E.	10	10	10	7
Orth, Elizabeth	10	10	10	7
Orr, James P.	10	10	7	7
O'Brien, Richard	10	3	5	5
Perry, Algo Earl	10	10	7	7
Pierco, Cora May	10	10	10	10
Pepper, George	10	5	7	7
Phillimore, Margaret	10	10	10	10
Patrick, John	10	10	10	10
Pinder, Clarence	10	5	5	6
Pilling, Gertrude	10	10	7	6
Ross, James	10	7	10	10
Riviere, Donald James	10	10	10	10
Roberts, Herbert W.	10	10	10	10
Robinson, Maggie T.	10	10	10	7
Reborne, Wilham	10	10	10	10
Rooney, Francis Peter	10	10	10	10
Ronald, Eleanor F.	10	10	7	5
Rutherford, Emma	10	10	10	10
Road, Walter E.	10	10	10	10
Randall, Robert	10	10	10	10
Smith, Maggie	10	10	7	7
Schwartzentruber, Cath	10	10	5	3
Scott, Elizabeth	10	10	7	7
Swayze, Ethel	10	10	10	10
Skellings, Ellen	10	10	10	7
Smith, Louisa	10	10	10	7
Sieard, Moses	10	10	10	10
Swanson, Alexander D.	10	10	10	10
Siess, Albert	10	10	10	7
Sager, Mabel Maud	10	10	7	10
Sager, Phoebe Ann	10	10	10	10
Sager, Matilda B.	10	10	10	7
Sager, Hattie	10	10	10	10
Simard, Emile	10	7	7	10
Smalldon, John W.	10	10	10	7
Shilton, John T.	10	10	10	7
Scott, Henry Percival	10	7	10	10
Shannon, Ann Helena	10	10	10	10
Serimshaw, James S.	10	7	7	7
Scott, Evan R.	10	10	10	10
Thomas, Blanche M.	5	10	10	7
Thompson, Mabel W.	10	10	10	7
Todd, Richard S.	10	10	7	5
Toulouse, Joseph	10	10	5	3
Thompson, Ethel M.	10	10	10	10
Terrell, Frederick W.	10	10	10	10
Vance, James Henry	10	10	10	10
Veitch, Margaret S.	10	10	10	10
Veitch, James	10	10	10	10
Woods, Alberta May	10	10	10	10
Warwick, Emily F. M.	10	10	10	5
Wilson, Elizabeth	10	10	10	7
Woodward, Edwin V.	10	10	10	5
Wallace, George R.	10	10	10	10
Watt, William R.	10	10	10	10
Wood, Nelson	10	10	10	10
Wilson, Muirville P.	10	7	5	7
Watson, Mary L.	10	10	10	10

THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN.

In the January number of *The Review*, Mr. W. T. Stead gave a very entertaining sketch, as he termed it, of the Excellency the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Aberdeen. The sketch was accompanied by numerous photographs, some of them from the camera of Lady Aberdeen herself. Believing the sketch to be of interest through Canada generally, *The Toronto Globe* reproduced a large portion of it, accompanied by handsome engravings from photographs secured through the courtesy of Lady Aberdeen. We are indebted to Mr. C. W. Taylor, of the *Globe*, for allowing us the use of the engravings in this issue of *The Canadian Mite*. Only lack of space prevented the reproduction of Mr. Stead's article in full.

JOHN CAMPBELL GORDON, sixth Earl of Aberdeen, says Mr. Stead, was born in 1847, just before the great revolutionary outbreak which shook the thrones of Europe. He is, therefore, 46 years of age, but does not look more than 36. He has a singularly youthful appearance, and in this he resembles Lord Rosebery, whose juvenility of aspect has frequently occasioned remark, and which for some time stood in the way of the recognition of his qualities even by so familiar a friend as Mr. Gladstone. Lord Aberdeen was only a younger son till 1870, when the death of his brother George gave him a seat in the House of Lords, and brought him in sight of the career which up to the present moment has been one long progress of increasing service to the State. The Gordons are physically a fine race, and the present Earl, although not so tall as his brothers, is much stronger in muscular development than might be imagined from those who note his comparatively slight build. Like most men of his family, he is extremely fond of sport—physical exercise. Both of his brothers were splendid shots with the rifle, having carried all before them at Wimbledon on more than one occasion. It was this extreme devotion to the rifle which led to the lamentable accident which caused the death of his second brother.

Lord Aberdeen, however, unites with the love of sport, which is common to most landed aristocracy, a passion which among Peers is almost unique—from boyhood he has had a delight in locomotive engines; he is probably the only Peer who could drive an engine from London to Edinburgh. Through the indulgence of a relative, when he was still a schoolboy, he had permission to ride on the engine of a local railway, and whenever, if he could help it, rode anywhere else. He had no greater delight than to stand in front of the fire-box acting as fireman or starter, and occasionally being permitted to drive the engine. He still remembers as one of the proudest days of his life how, when he had finished oiling the engine when at full speed, the old engine-driver said to him:—"John, I think I must apply for a day's holiday and let you take charge." From that time forward Lord Aberdeen has never lost touch with the locomotive engineers; no one is more popular with the railway servants in the old country, and nothing but the lack of acquaintance with the road and the signals stands in the way of his being able to take a Canadian Pacific express right across the whole continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He is certainly the first Governor-General

who was also an engine driver. Engine driving, in fact, may be considered as one of his favorite hobbies, and one of the things which he looked forward to in the new world was that of making a study of the engines of America, as complete as that which he has made of the locomotives of England and Scotland. It was this boyish passion which first introduced him to public life. Lord De la Warr had moved for a select committee into railway accidents, and in support of his motion Lord Aberdeen, when a very young man, made his maiden speech in the House of Lords. There is no more difficult audience to address than the Peers, but his knowledge of the subject and the enthusiasm with

which he explained the technicalities of railway management and the mysteries of fly-shunting to the Peers won him high praise, and when at a later period a Royal Commission was constituted in order to inquire into railway accidents he was immediately nominated as a commissioner. Of this commission the Duke of Buckingham was the first Chairman, but on his appointment to the Indian Presidency, Lord Aberdeen, although one of the youngest members of the commission, succeeded him as Chairman. It was a remarkable elevation for so young a man, and one of which he made the most to the interest of the railway servants. The commission reported in favor of the block system, continuous brakes, continuous foot boards, and of many other improvements which the railways have for the most part introduced of their own accord. As the commission was not unanimous, Lord Beaconsfield shirked the duty of legislation.

Few questions are of more importance in the new world than that of reducing the unnecessary slaughter of railway employees, which in the United States attains dimensions far in excess of that of any other civilized country. There is probably no man west of the Atlantic with whom those who are working in this matter could more properly take counsel than the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, whose sympathies with the workmen are by no means circumscribed by parallels of latitude or mountain range or sea.

Lord Aberdeen's second appointment was somewhat similar, inasmuch as it concerned the prevention of the loss of life on the part of the working population. The agitation initiated by Mr. Plimsoll concerning the wholesale destruction of sailors' lives by the sending of coffin ships to sea, in order to realize a profit for the owners, led to a prolonged and angry controversy, in which Mr.

course of the inquiry, Lord Aberdeen was able to establish sufficiently genial relations with the commissioners to get through with a singular absence of friction. His position as chairman was largely official and appeal was constantly made to him by the advocates of the respective side to rule out of order this, that or the other question. He was almost the youngest man on the commission, and his courtesy and amiability might have led some of the ruder commissioners to try to get their own way with a rough hand. Whatever attempts were made in this direction miscarried signally, and the commission had not been many days in session before its members recognized that although its president had a glove of velvet there was within it a hand of steel. When he had to vacate the chair in order to undertake the responsibilities of the Irish Viceroyalty, the commissioners, on the motion of Mr. Chamberlain, passed a unanimous vote expressing their high sense of the signal impartiality and savoir faire with which he had discharged the arduous duties of his office.

No one was astonished, unless it was the Earl himself, when, on the formation of the Gladstone Ministry in 1886, he was sent for by the Prime Minister and offered the Viceroyship of Ireland. Lady Aberdeen was at Mentmore with Lady Rosebery at the time when she received a telegram from her husband wishing to see her at the railway station that night on her return. To her immense astonishment she learned that her husband was going to Dublin Castle.

The situation in Dublin, when Lord and Lady Aberdeen began their Viceroyalty was almost one of unexampled difficulty. It was not until the day of leave-taking that the Aberdeens themselves, or the public, had any adequate conception of the degree of passionate personal enthusiasm and devoted loyalty which they had succeeded in six short months in creating in the capital of Ireland. The whole of Dublin City turned out to give the Viceroy and his wife a national Irish farewell. As they drove from the Castle down to the station, through streets filled with cheering and weeping crowds, it was evident even to the most cynical observer that the popular heart had been touched to its depths. Everywhere in the streets, banners were waving and flags flying, and strangest of all, for the first time in recent years, the Irish National Band played "God Save the Queen." It was a great moment, and one which made the heart swell high with pride and gratitude that such an outburst of popular sympathy had been brought about by the simple talisman of helpful sympathy and profound respect. For the Aberdeens had learned to love the Irish people with a whole-hearted devotion which touched the emotional and appreciative people to the quick. They saw in Lady Aberdeen especially one who was more Irish than the Irish themselves, and the enthusiasm and loyalty which her presence elicited did more to reveal possibilities for the pacification of Ireland than all the administrations of all the politicians. When the cheering crowds had shouted their last farewell, and the viceregal party were steaming towards Holyhead, they had the consolation of feeling that even if the ship had gone to the bottom they had not spent their lives in vain. But the ship did not go the bottom, and the viceroyalty of Ireland may be said to have been the entrance leading to their future history.

In the foregoing, repeated reference has been made to Lady Aber-



LORD ABERDEEN IN THE UNIFORM OF A LORD-LIEUTENANT.

Chamberlain, who was then President of the Board of Trade, took a very strong line against the ship owners. After considerable recrimination, during which feeling on both sides became extremely heated, it was at last decided to appoint a Royal Commission on which both parties could be represented to take evidence and report. The commission was a strong one. Mr. Chamberlain was one of its members, and the leading representatives of the ship owners were also there in force. It was no easy task presiding over a tribunal in which the chief disputants sat as judges, and it was a singular tribute to the rapidly rising reputation of the young Earl that he was selected as chairman, a position which somewhat resembled that of Aelous in the cave of the winds. However by the judicious dining of the commissioners before they commenced the inquiry, and the excellent practice of lurching together during the

which he explained the technicalities of railway management and the mysteries of fly-shunting to the Peers won him high praise, and when at a later period a Royal Commission was constituted in order to inquire into railway accidents he was immediately nominated as a commissioner. Of this commission the Duke of Buckingham was the first Chairman, but on his appointment to the Indian Presidency, Lord Aberdeen, although one of the youngest members of the commission, succeeded him as Chairman. It was a remarkable elevation for so young a man, and one of which he made the most to the interest of the railway servants. The commission reported in favor of the block system, continuous brakes, continuous foot boards, and of many other improvements which the railways have for the most part introduced of their own accord. As the commission was not unanimous, Lord Beaconsfield shirked the duty of legislation.

deen. I must now deal for a brief space with one who might well afford a subject for a separate sketch. Lady Aberdeen is the daughter of Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, since created Lord Tweedmouth, of a staunch, old Whig border family, and who himself represented the "good town of Berwick-on-Tweed" for thirty years as a Liberal. The family seat is in Berwickshire, but little Ishbel's home was in Guisachan, in Invernesshire. It was a wild and romantic spot. The country seat nestled at the head of a lovely mountain strath twenty-three miles from the nearest railroad station or telegraph office. In this mountain solitude the young girl grew up a strong and sturdy Scotch lassie, passionately fond of reading and of the vigorous outdoor life of the mountain child.

Her father, the son of the well-known Mr. Edward Marjoribanks (who, up to the age of ninety-four, transacted all the heavy duties falling to the lot of the senior partner of such a bank as Coutts'), combined with his hereditary business instincts strong literary and artistic tastes and a passion for everything that pertained to sport and natural history. It was this which led him in early manhood to settle himself in the wilds of Invernesshire, and there to create a very paradise, in the midst of which he lived the life of an ancient patriarch amongst his retainers and his ghillies, to the great benefit of all the glen.

Lady Tweedmouth, a woman of great beauty and talent, was the daughter of Sir James Hogg, one of the mainstays of the old East India Council, and many members of her family can boast in recent years of having maintained in the service of their country in India the high traditions of their combined Scottish and Irish ancestry.

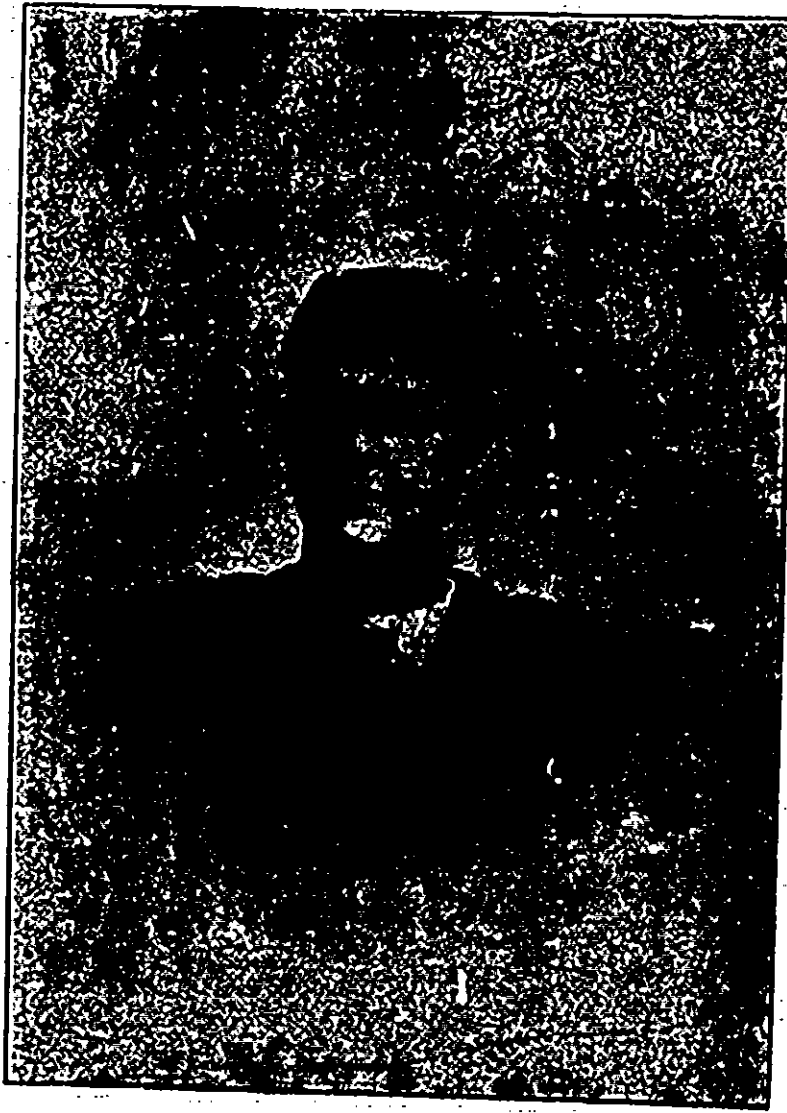
This Scottish girl, with her Gaelic name, nursed on tradition, on romance, and surrounded from infancy with the sound of the stirring melodies of her native hills, was only eleven when she first saw her present husband. It chanced upon a day that a young man of 21, who had been riding across the country, lost his way, and came over the hills with a footsore pony to the entrance bridge of Guisachan. He was little more than a boy. Slight of frame, although of ordinary stature, with a frank, fearless look in his eye, as he, after many apologies for trespassing, craved permission to put his pony up for the night at the lodge, so that he might the next day continue his journey. Sir Dudley Marjoribanks, on inquiring for the identity of the strange wayfarer, found that he was named John Campbell Gordon, the son of an old Parliamentary friend, the Earl of Aberdeen. He at once gave a Highland welcome to the belated traveller. Ishbel, then a girl of eleven, saw the visitor, and soon after she fell in love with him, nor has she from that day to this wavered in the whole-hearted devotion which exists between her and the man who afterwards became her husband. The portrait, reproduced by permission, of Ishbel Marjoribanks at the age when she first met Lord Aberdeen, is copied from a beautiful colored miniature painting which is among the treasures of the family. The acquaintance thus auspiciously begun was continued in friendship which was consummated and placed upon a more permanent foundation when in the year 1877 Ishbel Marjoribanks became Ishbel Aberdeen.

They have had five children, four of whom are living. The second daughter died in infancy. Lord Haddo, the Hon. Dudley and Hon. Archie are the boys, while Lady Marjorie, who is only thirteen years

old, is the only surviving daughter. Lady Marjorie has the distinction of being the youngest editor in the world, and her little monthly, *Wee Willie Winkie*, is an almost ideal specimen of what a child's paper should be. It is simple, natural, interesting, and I am glad to hear that it is likely to have an extended range of usefulness on the American continent. Lady Marjorie is an interesting child, somewhat tall for her age, but still a child at her lessons. She does her editing in the intervals of play time. Like all the rest of the family she is devoted to her mother, who is naturally very anxious that such a child should not be unduly forced into prominent activity.—Lady Aberdeen possesses immense activity and energy, together with a capacity to do things and get them done. Her first training in the way of organization was the establishment of the Onward and Upward Society, an association which began on a small scale among

tures, which are quite worthy to take equal rank with any other nation in the world. Much of the Irish lace and other displays took a high place among the exhibits at the World's Fair, winning 47 medals. Thanks largely to the business capacity, untiring industry and constant vigilance of Mrs. White, the Irish Village at Chicago, with over 100 Irish inmates, was a great success from every point of view, and an object lesson of what the Irish could do. It was a realistic reproduction of the actual conditions of life in the old country, which made a very handsome profit for the extension of the work of the association. They have now taken a place in Wabash avenue, Chicago, where the products of Irish industry are on sale. Similar depots will probably be established throughout the whole world in time. A large measure of the expense for maintaining the machinery necessary to develop these industries into self-supporting concerns has been sup-

originally started by some wirepullers of the Liberal party, who imagined that it might be of good service to bring into existence a Liberal counterpart to the Primrose League. The Woman's Liberal Federation, however, no sooner came into being than it developed an independent activity of its own, which led it to be regarded with the liveliest feelings of resentment by the caucus managers and wirepullers who had assisted in bringing it into being. The association has had a great and beneficial effect in stimulating women to take an intelligent interest in politics and to make their influence felt in all that relates in the moral and social improvement of society. Time and again they have rendered invaluable service to the cause of moral and social reform, and nothing can be further from the mark than to confound such an association of energetic, public-spirited women with a mere creature of the party whip. There are women in England who imagine that their duty in politics is to canvass for a candidate of their party, whoever he may be, and they have formed a small caucus of their own, which is without numbers, without influence and without standing in the country. The Woman's Liberal Federation is a national organization, which is growing in strength every year, and which insists on having a voice in the settlement of all national questions. As a means of education, as well as an instrument of political influence, it fills a very useful part in our political economy. Lady Aberdeen has not been long in the Dominion of Canada, but she has already helped to organize a National Council of Women, the object being to form a body of women representing all phases of women's work in every centre of population in the whole Dominion. It is hoped that such a body will promote unity and charity, both amongst religious, philanthropic and secular associations, giving all a chance of knowing of what is being done for the good of the world outside of their own immediate sphere. It will also secure their joint consideration of public questions and their joint action when circumstances arise which will necessitate their practical intervention. Of course, like others who have taken an interest in the condition of life, Lady Aberdeen believes firmly in woman suffrage. In her present position as wife of the Governor-General, she is necessarily precluded from taking part in any questions that can by any pretense be alleged to belong to the domain of party politics. It ought not to be a question of party politics to affirm that a woman is a human being, nor should a Governor-General's wife be debarred from insisting upon the natural corollary of that fundamental truism. There is no doubt, however, that the National Council will tend to lead women more and more to take counsel together and see whether it is not possible for them to bring such influence to bear as to render it possible for the best men, truly the best men, to be returned to the House of Parliament.



LADY ABERDEEN

the domestics and poor people on their estate in Aberdeenshire, and which has spread until they have 9,000 members throughout the world. In connection with this Lady Aberdeen edits a monthly review under the title of *Onward and Upward*. Dr. Lyman Abbott, writing upon this association in *The Outlook*, says that it is a combination of the Y. W. C. A., Working-Girls' Club and the Chatauqua Literary and Scientific Association. Another work with which her name is even more prominently associated is the Irish Industries Association, which was brought more conspicuously before the American public by Lady Aberdeen's Irish Village, with its reproduction of Blarney Castle, which stood at the entrance of the Midway Plaisance in Jackson Park. It is difficult to estimate the stimulating influence of this association in promoting the development of the domestic industries of Ireland and in calling attention to and advertising the existence of Irish manufac-

plished by Lord Aberdeen, while the amount of labor which has been devoted to the task by the Countess is almost inconceivable. She has her reward, however, in what promises to be a thriving industry, or rather series of industries, which have begun already to contribute not a little to the amelioration of the condition of life in old Ireland.

Perhaps the most important work on a wide scale with which Lady Aberdeen has been connected was that which she undertook in the Women's Liberal Federation, a body of 80,000 women, of which she is at this moment president, although she will retire at the next general meeting. She was elected to this post in succession to Mrs. Gladstone, and the very strongest possible pressure has been brought upon her to reconsider her determination to resign an office the duties of which she cannot discharge from Ottawa. The Woman's Liberal Federation, it is well to remark, is no mere party caucus. There is no doubt that it was

A CANADIAN VIEW

(From an Ottawa Correspondent)

Lord and Lady Aberdeen are now well settled at Rideau Hall and have begun to exercise their hospitality. In this their Excellencies bid fair to restore a reputation which has been divorced from Government House since Lord Dufferin's time. Anyone can give a dinner or a ball, but only the host or hostess can make them a success. Their Excellencies appear to have those charming personal qualities, which go to make them popular with all classes. Those who meet Lady Aberdeen confess to have

been captivated by her manner. Where another in her position would be termed gracious, her Excellency is said to be "simply" natural and kind. No higher compliment could be paid, and Lady Aberdeen's evident desire to mix with the people and help on any good work flows from an unaffected interest in those among whom she is to spend the next five years. None but one who had their cause at heart could have spoken to the meeting of Ottawa ladies a few weeks ago as Lady Aberdeen spoke, stirring them up to organize for their own advancement and the improvement of their sisters. Sincerity and sympathy are the leading characteristics of all Lady Aberdeen's public acts and utterances, from the movement to supply Northwest settlers with suitable literature, to the incident at the Quebec Carnival where her Excellency reached out of her sleigh and lifted into her lap a little girl who was in danger of being crushed in the crowd.

Lord Aberdeen is of medium height with sloping shoulders. In build he is rather slight, and might be considered by some, delicate-looking though Mr. Stead has reason to say that he is much more robust than most persons would imagine. His Excellency wears a soft black moustache and beard, has smooth dark hair, violet eyes and a nervous manner, very different from the cold, placid, average Britisher. The keen interest Lord Aberdeen took in Canada, even before his appointment, commended him to Canadians, and his short career as Governor General has not disappointed the expectations formed of him. He has brought to the discharge of his duties at Ottawa a conscientious resolve to act impartially and in the interest of the whole country. Lord Aberdeen will never perform any public duty perfunctorily. His addresses have been marked by discernment and discretion.

The boy that by Addition grows,
And suffers no Subtraction,
Who Multiplies the thing he knows,
And carries every Fraction,
Who well Divides his precious time,
The due Proportion giving,
To sure success aloft will climb,
Interest compound, receiving.

Deaf and Dumb.

We are proud to treat the deaf and dumb man as though he were an object of pity; but in fact he can walk the streets of a great active city without having his nerves lacerated by the multitudinous and discordant noises.

He can live in peace and quietness on the line of an elevated railroad and lawyers never poster him to sue the company for damages because his sleep is disturbed by the clatter of car wheels.

No one who knows him ever stops him on the street to tell him the latest story.

Scandals are never poured into his ear.

He can always turn a deaf ear to the man who wants to borrow money, and this alone is an income in itself.

If he knows the deaf and dumb alphabet he has all the knowledge he possesses at his fingers' ends.

He is not compelled to talk when he does not feel like it.

A female friend never asks him to "haul a street-car" for her.

He is spared from being expected to holler on the streets all night when election returns are coming in.

Finally, no matter what other calamity may overtake him, he is insured against being talked to death. *Texas Siftings.*



THEIR EXCELLENCIES' CHILDREN.

Some years ago a sturdy Scotchman in an Ohio town had made a fortune in manufacturing oatmeal. But one early morning he was called out of his bed by the cry of fire, and in an hour he saw his entire fortune, about \$70,000 vanish in flame. Then he went home and quietly remarked that he would finish the night's sleep. "How can you go to sleep," exclaimed his wife, "now that we have lost everything?" "We haven't lost everything," he replied. "We have just as much money now as we had the day we were married, and you remember how happy we were then. Now we must keep our strength to start again."

Do you know that every teacher in this school has a reputation for being prompt or otherwise? Do you know that when the line is three minutes late that it is not simply a loss of three minutes, but with a hundred and forty pupils and ten teachers a loss of seven hours and a half. *—Nebraska Journal.*

It is essential to remember that each man has his own view of life, and must be free to fulfil it; that in many ways he is a far better judge of it than we, as he has lived through and felt what we have only seen. Our work is rather to bring him to the point of considering and to the spirit of judging rightly, than to consider or judge for him. *—Hill.*

TWO PRECIOUS TRAINS.

The first train leaves at 6 p. m.
For the land where the poppy blows,
The mother dear is the engineer,
And the passenger laughs and crows.

The palace car is the mother's arms,
The whistle, a low, sweet strain;
The passenger winks and nods, and blinks,
And goes to sleep in the train!

At 8 p. m. the next train starts,
For the Poppy land afar,
The summons clear falls on the car,
"All aboard for the sleeping car!"

But what is the fare to Poppy land?
I hope it is not too dear;
The fare is this, a hug and a kiss,
And it's paid to the engineer!

So I ask of Him who children took,
On His knee in kindness great,
"Take charge, I pray, of the trains each day,
That leave at 6 and 8."

"Keep watch of the passengers," thus I pray,
"For to us they are very dear;
And special ward, O gracious Lord,
O'er the gentle engineer."

Laugh.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine.

Learn how to tell a story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick-room.

Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows.

Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world, keep the bad to yourself.

Learn to hide your aches and pains under a pleasant smile. No one cares to hear whether you have the earache or rheumatism.

Don't cry. Tears do well enough in novels, but they are out of place in real life.

Learn to meet your friends with a smile. The good-humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic and hypochondriac is not wanted anywhere, and is a nuisance as well. *—Exchange.*

Words Fitly Spoken.

I do not hesitate to say that no man fully conversant with the difficulties of instructing deaf children, can form a proper idea of the labor involved, nor of the time necessary to complete their education. Hence too much must not be expected of deaf children, too rapid improvement must not be looked for; we must learn to be content with small gains and strive, step by step, and year by year, to build up a mental fabric that will enable them to meet with intelligence the demands of every relation in life, and to discharge the duties of whatever position they may be called upon to fill with credit and honor. *—Chambers' Cyclopaedia.*

Choosing Companions.

Choose your companions. Do not take whoever may choose you, but choose for yourself your own company. Choose those who respect their parents and are loved at home. Nowhere is there such an opportunity given to study a person's real character as at his home. Those who respect their parents will respect what is worthy and good in you, and those whom the little ones of home love and trust, you may regard as worthy your confidence. Respect for parents and care for little ones are rarely found in hearts that are very bad.

Choose true Christians. They live from principle, and believe that God's eye is upon them. Being friends of God's, they will bring you in the best company; and they will be likely in their prayers to keep you before the mind of the Almighty, so that you may share in their own blessings. Their friendship will last. They are overlasting friends, for heaven—the place you hope for—is their home. You never need say at last "Good Bye" to such friends. *—Selected.*

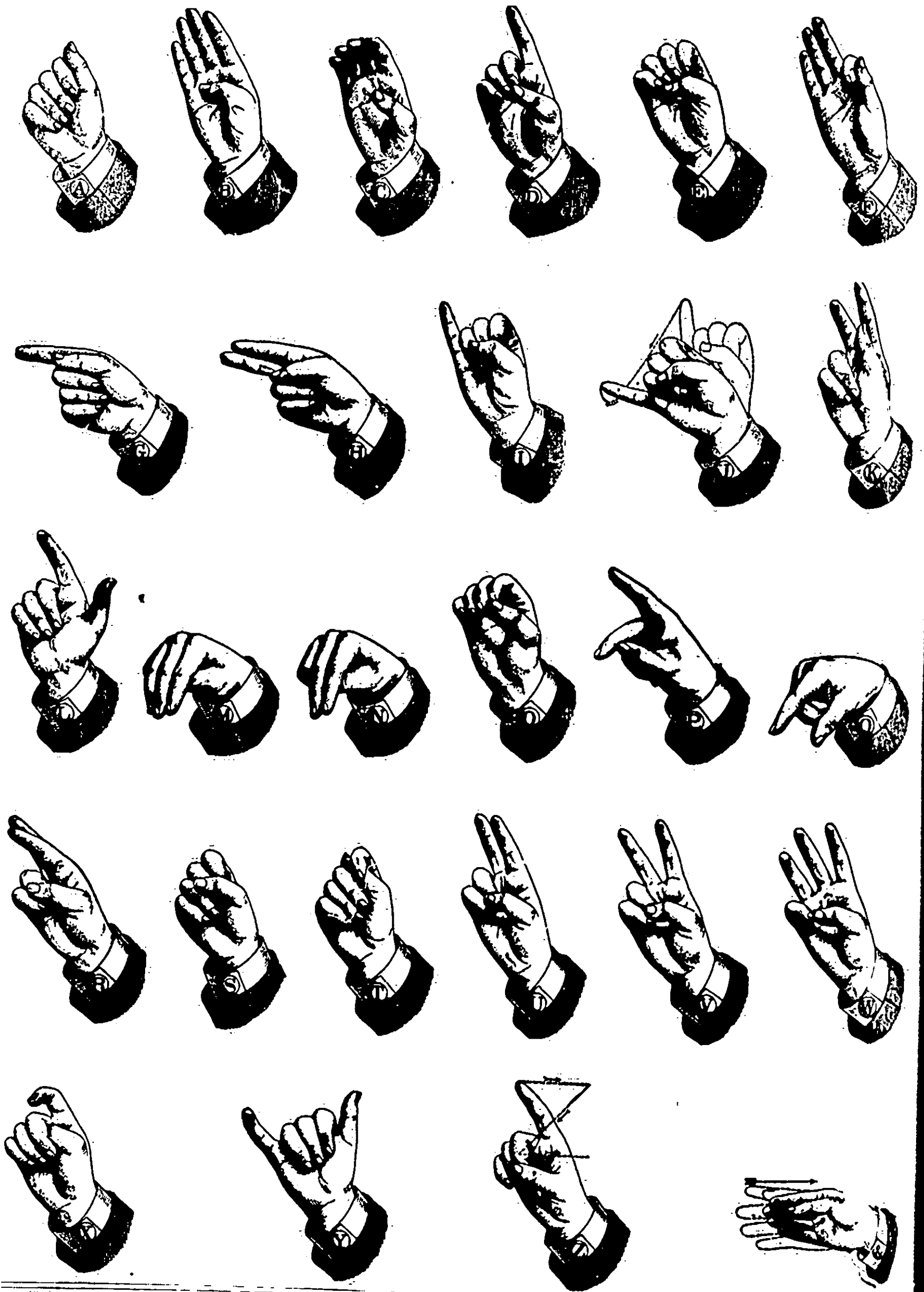
We should provide for our age, in order that our age may have no urgent wants of this world to absorb it from the meditation of the next. It is awful to see the lean hand of dotage making a coffin of the grave. *—Bulwer Lytton.*



A FAMILY GROUP TAKEN IN FRONT OF RIDEAU HALL.

Discretion in speech is more than eloquence. *—Bacon.*

SINGLE-HAND ALPHABET.



As taught at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, Ontario.
(R. MATHISON, Superintendent.)

Ontario Deaf-Mute Association.

OFFICERS
Wm. Nunn, Belleville
R. G. Blazer, Toronto
A. W. Mason, Toronto
A. E. Smith, Brantford
D. J. McMillan, Belleville
D. H. Coleman, Belleville.

SELECTION ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
President: H. Mathison
Vice-Pres: Wm. Nurse
Secy: Wm. Douglas
Treas: D. J. McMillan

FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY CLUBS.
First Eleven: J. A. Ishister
Second Eleven: Wm. McKay
Hockey First Team: J. A. Ishister
Hockey Second: Wm. McKay

THE CANADIAN LITERARY SOCIETY
President: H. Mathison
Vice-Pres: Wm. Nurse
Secy: D. J. McMillan
Treas: Wm. James

THE CANADIAN MUTE.

LOCAL REPORTER.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1894.

When escape a duty avoid a pain - Theo

CONVENTION.

Ontario Deaf-Mute Association.

JUNE 10, 17, 18 AND 19.

As previously announced, the fourth meeting of the above Association will be held at the Institution, Belleville on the dates mentioned.

We wish it to be clearly understood that this Convention is not exclusively for the pupils and ex-pupils of the Ontario Institution alone, but all the deaf of Ontario, of good character, who can be benefited in any way, will be welcomed to the meetings, without regard to nationality or where educated. To those who may be added friends of the deaf from the United States and elsewhere.

The aim of the Association is the advancement of the deaf morally, physically and intellectually. It is the desire of those in charge of arrangements to make the meetings as pleasant and profitable as possible, and to draw the deaf closer together in sympathy.

The opening meeting, at which I hope all will try to be present, will be held at 8 p. m. on Saturday, June 16th. This change in time is thought advisable to enable the delegates to be present when come in on the evening trains from east and west. During the evening the following will be the order of business: - An address of welcome by Mr. Mathison, President's address, addresses by teachers and others, reading of minutes, Treasurer's Report and other preliminary business.

On Sunday, 17th, the following services will be held -

10 a. m. - Subject: "The Ten Commandments." - Prof. Coleman.

3 p. m. - Subject: "Grace and Truth." - R. Byrne and D. Hayne.

7 p. m. - Subject: "Prayer." - P. Fraser and Wm. Nurse.

Others engaged in mission work among the deaf will also address the meetings. Bring your pocket bible with you.

On Monday and Tuesday, 18th and 19th, several instructive papers will be read and addresses given. Among the papers are several on practical subjects, - "Woman's Work and Mission," "Home Studies for the Deaf," "Bars to Social Success," "Thrift," "Independence," "Relations between Employer and Employee," "Mission work among the deaf."

Several others have been promised and will be ready for the programme. Weather permitting, the members will be photographed, and if possible the photo will be copied into THE CANADIAN MUTE, of which a special number will be issued on July 1st, with a report of the proceedings. On one of the above days, an excursion will be taken on the Bay of Quinte, and time will also be set apart for athletic contests.

Members will be entertained at the Institution free of charge, nothing will be asked of them but a small fee to meet the expenses of the Association.

Looking forward to a grand gathering, pleasant and profitable meetings, and a happy reunion of many old friends and former school-mates.

I remain, yours faithfully,

Wm. Nunn, Pres. Ont. D. M. Assn.

HOME NEWS.

The Queen's Birthday.

On the 24th of May, our beloved Queen Victoria celebrated her 75th birthday. She was born in 1819 at Kensington Palace, London, England succeeded her uncle, William IV. on June 20th, 1837, and has reigned over the British Empire 57 years. Her rule has been distinguished by wise and good laws, she has been a pure womanly woman, revered for her many virtues by her subjects, and has merited the esteem of rulers the world over. Long may she reign, is the sincere wish of millions and millions of her people.

The unpropitious weather made the day rather dreary at the Institution. The usual games were postponed until the first week in June, and beyond hoisting the Union Jack, which floated from the flag-staff, and the putting off of some fire-crackers by the boys, there was nothing to distinguish it from other wet and cloudy days.

The lawn mowers have been busy lately, the wet rainy weather has made the grass on our lawns to grow rapidly.

The chere that our boys gave Mr. Swiler, were a revelation to him. Since his visit we shall feel more interest in the Wisconsin Institution.

As the daylight lengthens, the pupils get more play in the evenings. The study hour begins at 7:30 now instead of 7 p. m. as formerly.

The improvements and new buildings on the farm are now about complete. Our carpenter has built a board fence around, making the whole look very neat and compact.

Boys who come to school to have a good time and do as they please find, sooner or later, that they have come to the wrong place. This was evinced in the case of one of them recently.

The maple trees with which our Institution is surrounded are now in full leaf, and very beautiful they look. The boys have some delightfully shady seats along the front of the "Wood Hall," from which the view is charming.

Now that our foot-balls have the Corby Cup in safe keeping for the next six months, they seem to have lost most of their enthusiasm for the game. Perhaps it is better so, the approaching examinations should receive their whole attention.

Inspector Chamberlain dropped in among us unexpectedly on the 25th. He met the pupils in the chapel in the afternoon, and in the course of an address, expressed the pleasure it gave him to note the good work that was being done. He praised the progress of the pupils, and the management of the Institution.

The plot in front of the new hospital has been ploughed, levelled and will be sodded. A fence will also be put around, which with a flower bed or two will make it look like a little oasis among the rear buildings, and something pleasant to see. Our Superintendent believes in making the surroundings of the Institution look as nice as he can.

The boys and girls are carefully keeping their best clothing, hats and shoes for the home going, which is the most important event of the school year, more especially to the little ones who are going home for the first time. Teachers and older pupils who have seen many home goings can sympathize with the hope and joy which fills each little heart as the time draws on to pack the boxes, bid farewell to books and school, board the cars, and off to home and mamma.

J. A. Ishister has been working in the cutting and fitting department of our shoe-shop through the winter, and purposes to start in business for himself next Fall. It would be well for them, if more of our pupils who have the ability followed his example, gave an extra year for a cutting course in the shop, and then starting in a small way for themselves, and patiently work their way upwards. By such a course they would be independent of hearing employers, and a comfortable livelihood would be assured them.

We regret to learn that Moses Sicard, who went home on account of ill health, is slowly declining and that grave fears are entertained for his recovery. We hope the fine weather will bring health and strength to him. He has good care from loving friends at home.

A mother writes - "We are very much pleased to hear that our little girl is getting along so well, and we are so thankful that we sent her to the Institution. It was very hard to part with her, but as she has made such improvement we cannot tell you how grateful we feel now." This is the experience of all the parents.

About thirty-five of our pupils will remain over to the Convention. The parents will have to give direct permission to their staying, and so relieve Mr. Mathison from all responsibility for them on the homeward trip. Every care will be taken to see them started off right. At the breaking up of the Convention, parties will be going to almost every point so that none need go far alone.

When visitors, who have never been through a school for the deaf, call to see us, they usually expect to find our deaf students dull or stupid. A walk through our classrooms soon proves their mistake, and they find that our pupils know as much geography, history and mathematics as the average public school boy. If they are backward in language it is only to be expected. Our new pupils of one session will usually learn to write a better hand than hearing children in twice the time.

On the 12th inst, our own second eleven met the Centrals of Belleville and the match resulted in a draw, neither side scoring. Last Saturday the two teams met again in the city, but the end was another draw, although both teams tried very hard. Our boys played a better game than during the first one and hope to still further improve when they meet the Centrals again. Mr. McAloney in goal and Willie McKay at back saved our goal many times and proved themselves efficient players. We shall need them on the senior team next year.

Contrary to the usual custom, the Queen's Birthday was very quietly spent here, the most quiet in fact for many years, and perhaps it was just as well that no programme was arranged, for the weather would have spoiled every thing. In the morning many of the boys visited the city, and again in the afternoon several attended the lacrosse match between Belleville and Madoc. Owing to the disappointing weather, Mr. Mathison has promised the pupils a whole day holiday before school closes, and a programme of sports will be arranged.

Mr. P. F. Caniff, now superintendent of the farm, Asylum for the Insane, London, gave us a hurried call on the 24th of May. He had formerly charge of the agricultural operations at this Institution when the building was first opened. He had a good deal of the hard work to do in laying the foundations for its present inviting condition and he was surprised to note how greatly improved everything appeared now. An absence of fifteen years makes considerable difference in any place, but as far as he personally is concerned his residence at London has made him look hale and hearty and younger than when he went away. His many friends were glad to see him.

We have got to hear of the first boy or girl who ever regretted learning all that they could in our work rooms while at school. But we often hear of pupils who wasted their opportunities while here, and who, after class hours, preferred doing the odd pieces of work around the buildings to the exertion of steady labor in the shops, years afterwards, regretting it deeply, and begging for another chance to retrieve the past and learn a trade. This is hard to refuse and equally hard to grant. Now pupils are crowding in and space is limited, so it happens that "Ho who will not when he may, may not when he will." Teachers and officers are constantly pressing on the minds of the pupils that this is their opportunity, and that the foundations of their future success or failure is being laid now. But the deaf are naturally over-sanguine. Too many of them imagine that they can rise to the emergency when the time comes. So they enjoy the present and let the future care for itself. Parents should also use their influence and see that they belong to one or other of our industrial classes, and give them all needful time to complete the course.

PERSONALITIES.

Elias O. Robbins, an old pupil, is working in the saw-mills at Vasey, Ont. He intends to be at the Convention.

Rev. W. F. Wilson, Toronto, and Sheriff Broddy, Brantford, were welcome visitors at the Institution on the 16th, ultimo.

Mr. R. O'Meara has returned home after several weeks spent visiting friends in Montreal and other eastern points. He is looking much improved.

Wilson Brown was called home suddenly on the morning of the 26th, as his father had died the day before. He has the sympathy of all his friends here.

Dr. Day, of Belleville, Mrs. G. C. Holland, of Ottawa, and Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Conger were interested visitors at the Institution during the last week.

Mr. F. G. Jefferson has written to us from St. Louis, Mo., complaining that the items against him in the Chicago Exponent are not truthful and written out of malice.

Mr. Wm. Baprie, of Lakefield, has charge of a dredge on Lake Scugog for six months, he will therefore not be able to leave work to attend the Convention, which he regrets.

Mrs. James F. Watt, of Brantford, has been visiting at the Superintendent's for a week or so, but we are sorry to learn does not intend to stay long. She is always a pleasant visitor in the classes and departments, and when Miss Smith, spent a number of happy days here.

Mr. Dowitt, a deaf and dumb farmer near Colwell, Ontario, was killed a few days ago. His horses became frightened at a passing freight and ran away throwing the man from the wagon, and leaving him so terribly mutilated that he died shortly afterwards. He leaves a wife and five small children.

Our good friend, Edward Marchand, does not forget us. He writes a note to the Superintendent expressing his sympathy for the friends and relatives of the late Mr. Ashley. He regrets he cannot attend the Convention on the 16th, but he hopes everyone who attends will have a good time. He is in Glenoco, Missouri, doing well at tailoring.

A. J. McLaren, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is sorry that he cannot meet his old friends and school-mates at the Convention. Had the meetings been held in September or October he would have come without fail. The wire works, where he is employed, are working night and day to fill orders and will be very busy all summer. He sends his best wishes for the success of the meetings.

Maud Andrews, who is now at Spanish River, writes the Superintendent that she has not been very well since she left school, but her health is better now than it was during the winter. She hopes the change of air from Owen Sound to where she is will benefit her, and in this hope she has the cordial good wishes of teachers and pupils at the Institution. She sends greetings to old friends and is sorry she will be unable to come to the Convention.

William Houston, Esq., M. A., Director of Teachers' Institutes for the Province of Ontario, paid us a brief visit while attending the Annual Meeting of the South Hastings Association. We have pleasant recollections of a day spent by Mr. Houston in our class-rooms six years ago and we are looking forward to another visit, when he comes back to Belleville, during next winter, to deliver several lectures before the students of Albert College.

On Tuesday afternoon, 16th ult., a party of visitors comprising Rev. J. Peake (Brighton), Mr. and Mrs. M. Robinson, Miss Minaker (Cobourg), Miss Chisholm and Miss Baker were shown through the Institution by Mr. McAloney. They expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the work carried on in the industrial departments and with the neatness of everything about the Institution. They regretted that they arrived too late to see the work in the class-rooms.

Before Squires Schleichauf and McColl at West Lorne, Dugald and Malcolm McLean appeared for having along with Dugald Patton, run over Duncan Blue, south of Dutton village. Patton failed to appear and the others were dismissed on the criminal charge. A civil action had also been entered against the parties, which was withdrawn on the defendants agreeing to pay all costs. We are glad to hear that Duncan's injuries were not so serious as we at first supposed and he will soon be around again all right.

"DON'T"

I might have just the mostest fun
If I wasn't for a word.
It's the very worstest one
At ever I have heard.

Trade or Profession?

Many young men find difficulty in
deciding as to their life work—whether
it shall be a trade or profession, says the
Young Men's Era.

"Other Voices."

A continuation of a series of verses
published for private circulation more
than a year ago. Miss Knight is a little
maid of some twelve or thirteen sum-

CHABLE SONG.

Softly stiles the little star.
From the western deep.
See it twinkle faint and far.

THE CRY OF THE LOON.

At night when I lie in bed.
In a house by the river side.
With a pillow beneath my head.

OF THE MOUNTAIN.

I am rowing up the river.
Where the eucalyptus dance and quiver.
Laying out a sheet of silver.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE
BELLEVILLE, ONT.
SEND for the 25th annual circular, and
other interesting matter.
Address—
ROBINSON & JOHNSON.

A Business Education.
A BOOK OF VALUABLE INFORMATION ON
the subjects of
BOOK-KEEPING and SHORTHAND
SEND FREE ADDRESS
BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

HAMILTON DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION
MESSRS. GRANT AND DUFF conduct re-
ligious services every Sunday, at 3 p.m.,
in Treble Hall, John St. north, near King.

The Los Angeles Association of the Deaf.
SERVICES EVERY SUNDAY at 3 p.m., at the
Guild Room of the St. Paul's Church, Olive
Street, Los Angeles.

TORONTO DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.
RELIGIOUS SERVICES are held as follows:
Every Sunday morning at 11 a.m. in the
Y. M. C. A. Building at corner Queen Street West

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.

PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS.
CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a
prompt answer and a correct opinion, write to
MUNN & CO., who have had forty years'
experience in the patent business.

FOR SALE
HISTORY OF DEAF-MUTE EDUCATION
in Ontario, illustrated with thirty-four fine
cuttings. Single copies, 10¢; paper cover, 25¢; full
cloth, 50¢. By the dozen copies, paper cover, 17¢
each; cloth, 35¢ each. C. J. HOWE, 174 Bover
court Road, Toronto, Ont.

Institution for the Blind.
THE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTION FOR THE
Education and Instruction of Blind children
is located at Brantford, Ontario. For particu-
lars address
A. H. DYNON, Principal.
Grand Trunk Railway.
TRAINS LEAVE BELLEVILLE STATION:

GENERAL INFORMATION

SCHOOL HOURS—From 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and
from 1.30 to 3 p.m.
DRAWING CLASS from 3.30 to 5 p.m. on Tues-
day and Thursday afternoons of each week.

Articulation Classes:—
From 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 to 3 p.m.

Religious Exercises:—
EVERY SUNDAY—Primary pupils at 9 a.m.,
senior pupils at 11 a.m.; General Lecture at
3.30 p.m., immediately after which the Bible
Class will assemble.

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

Industrial Departments:—
PRINTING OFFICE, SHOE AND CURETTE
SHOPS from 7.30 to 8.30 a.m., and from 5.30 to
6.30 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

Visitors:—
Persons who are interested, desirous of visit-
ing the Institution, will be made welcome on
any school day. No visitors are allowed on
Saturdays, Sundays or Holidays except in
the regular chapel exercises at 2.30 on Sun-
day afternoons.

Admission of Children:—
When pupils are admitted and parents con-
sult with them to the Institution, they are kind-
ly advised not to linger and prolong their
staying with their children. It only makes
discomfort for all concerned, particularly for
the parent. The child will be tenderly care-
for, and if 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 desire
to come, however, they will be made welcome
to the class-rooms and allowed every oppor-
tunity of seeing the general work of the
school. We cannot furnish lodging for friends
or entertain guests at the Institution. Good
accommodation may be had in the city at
the Hoffman House, Queen's, Anglo-American
and Dominion Hotels at moderate rates.

Clothing and Management:—
Parents will be good enough to give all direc-
tions concerning clothing and management
of their children to the Superintendent. No
correspondence will be allowed between
parents and employees under any circum-
stances 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 THESE
PERSONS OF PUPILS MAY BE QUITE AS SAFE AS
ANY OTHER.

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
little ones who cannot write, attesting, as far
as possible, their wishes.
No medical preparations that have been
used at home, or prescribed by family phy-
sicians 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 who advertise their
cures and appliances for the cure of deaf-
ness. In 999 cases out of 100 they are frauds
and only want money for which they
return nothing. Consult well known medical
practitioners in cases of deafness and be
guided by their counsel and
advice.
R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.

J. H. Monroe of Nevada, Missouri, lost
his hearing fourteen years ago, and a
short time ago was rejoiced by regaining
its use.—Silent World.
The Iowa School weighs all its pupils
monthly. At the last weighing 151 boys
averaged 108 pounds, and 182 girls aver-
aged 102 pounds.—Ky. Deaf Mute.
Miss Daisy Way, of Kansas City,
although totally deaf, holds a position as
book-keeper with the Lombard Invest-
ment Co., Kansas City, and during the dis-
missals incident to these hard times, has
been retained over many hearing persons.
Miss Way speaks well and lip reads
almost perfectly.—Kansas Star.

Concerning Discipline.
Prevention of the wrong-doing is bet-
ter than punishment of the wrong done.
Exercise great care in taking a stand,
that you may have no occasion to retreat.
Fault finding is not calculated to cure
a fault.
Distrust in the teacher breeds deceit
in the pupil.
A child properly employed is easily
controlled.
Obedience won is far better than
obedience compelled.
Absolute self-control on the part of the
teacher is a necessary prerequisite to
proper control of the pupils.
A class that will work well by itself is
well managed.
An orderly changing of places be-
tween lessons signifies much regarding
a teacher's control over a class.
If children push or crowd in the file
there is weakness somewhere.
If the teacher has to talk much about
order there can be no good order.
Public sentiment in school can alone
secure perfect discipline and it requires
a great teacher to discipline through
public sentiment.
Make no threats.
Be firm.
Be kind.
Be patient.
Be pleasant.
Be self-contained.
Be as perfect as you ask your pupils
to be.—Exchange.