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# CANADIAN MUTE.

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

VOL. VIII.

BELLEVILLE, JUNE 12, 1900.

NO. 16.

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



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

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

#### Officers of the Institution :

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

#### Teachers:

COLPHAN M. A. MRN J. G. TERNILL. (Heal Teicher) Minn B. TRNPLETON. (Mod Tolcher) Mins 8 Truple:
Mod Halis, P. Mins Mary Houle
Michitary: Mns. Struta I. 1
Camprelli. Mins Gronolva I.
F. Mis wart: Mins Ada James
M. J. Madden, (Monitor Leicher) Miss Many Bull, MRS. SYLVIA I. BALIS. Mins Grongina Linn MISS ADA JAMES

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

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

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

WM NURAE, CHAS J PETRIN.

k (i Krryn. Moor of Roys, etc. M DEMPTER.

Engineer John Downik. Master Carpenter

bress, Superrisor Bills, etc & McNixen.

d Hospital Nurse

D. CUNNINGITAM. Master Baker

Juna Moone, Farmer and Carlener

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### R. MATHISON.

Superintendent BELLEVILLE, OST.

#### ITUTION POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

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



#### The Time is Now

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

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

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

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

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



#### Don't Worry.

From the firitish Deaf Monthly

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

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

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

worry over almost overy soul.

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

"I have lived lifty-one years in this

world, without having ten minutes of

บบตรงไปดาหา

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

with us overywhere.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

dominiou of fear, and therefore of worry.

The great questions are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### The Magic of Self-Confidence.

A man's success in life is usually in proportion to his confidence in himself and the energy and persistence with which he pursues his aim. In this comteting ago, there is little hope for the man who does not thoroughly believe in himself. The man who can be easily

himself. The man who can be easily discouraged or turned aside from his purpose, the man who has no iron in his blood, will never win.

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

Oh, what miracles confidence has

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

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

#### Integrity and Industry.

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



# THE CANADIAN MUTE

Four, elz or eight pages,

CHITZOM-IMBE GHIBLIBUT

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 of tainet he able to earn a lirelihood after they leave school.

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

rupus and deat inte superioers, ind.—Fo he a medium of communication between the school and parents, and friends of tupuls, now in the institution, the nundreds who were pupils at one time or other in the tast, and all who are interested in the cluck tion and instruction of the deaf of our land.

#### SUBSCRIPTION .

SUBSCRIPTION.

Fifty (50) cents for the school year, payable in advance, two tage propaid by publishor. New subscriptions commonce at any time our ing the year, itemit by money order, poetal notes, or registered letter.

Subscribers failing to receive their papers regularly will please notify us, that mistakes may be corrected without delay, all parties are stopped when the subscription expired un, so there wise ordered. The date on each subscribers wrapper is the time when the subscription runs out.

#### ADVERTISING:

A very limited amount of advertising, subject to approval, will be inserted at 22 cents a line for each insertion,

Address all communications and subscriptions

THE CANADIAN MUTE.

BRIJAVILLE ONTARIO



TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1900.

#### The Closing Session.

This issue of THE CANADIAN MUTE marks the close of another session, and one about which, fortunately, there is little to record; for that session is the best that is the most uneventful. The pupils come here for a specific purpose, and unusual occurrences to some extent interiere with the regular routine of work and to that degree are detrimental to the progress of the pupils. The session, it may be truthfully said, has been a very successful and satisfactory one, equal to if not surpassing the best in the history of the Institution. The teachers and officers have all been blossed with good health and the whole staff together has not lost a week from illness. Every day, almost without a break or cossation, steady, faithful, persistent work has been done, with the inevitable result of a very matinfactory record. The pupile, also, have as a whole enjoyed a very gratifying immunity from sic nees. There were a few cases of a very mild type of scarlet fever, but these were snoosesfully isolated and a general outbreak provented. There have been two or three cases of serious illness but all have recovered and we are very glad to say its bus berrupoo evail sittaell the pupils are able to go home in excellent physical condition and with very marked intellectual and we hope moral improvement. We cannot refrain from a word of warm commendation for the very excellent deportment maintained by the pupils throughout the session. There has not been one case of serious breach of discipline and the miner irrogularities have been fuw and many wooks at a time have passed by without a punishmont having been inflicted. We are really proud of the uniform standard of good deportment, courtesy and willing and necessarily a failure in life.

obedience that has been maintained by the pupils and we do not believe there is a public school in the province that can present a cleaner and more sair factory record. Our boys and girls are real little ladies and gentlemen and we were gratified, though not surprised, to hear the testimony of our official examiver, who stated that in fifty-two years of continuous public school work, during 29 of which he was an Inspector with 110 schools under his charge, he had nover seen better order and discipline than he had seen here, and which, we were able to assure him, was ! in no degrie exceptional. But ere this paper reaches its readers our halls will bo desorted and all the pupils, we trust, safe at home, and we hope that all of them will have a most enjoyable holiday and that all, except the graduating class, will be with us again noxt session.

The Volta Bureau has issued a very interesting and pleasing little volume entitled the "Helen Keller Souvenir." The book is handsomery bound in blue and gold, is illustrated with some beauti out.

As Correspondence on matters of interest to the doaf is requested from our friends mail parts of the Province. Nothing calculated to wound the rectings of any one will be admitted—if we calculated to wound the rectings of any one will be admitted—if we calculate the recting t

### Hed Them on a String.

"I never hear that expression got 'em on a string," said a guest of the Grunewald to a New Orleans Times Democrat reporter, " without recalling an incident that occurred a number of years ago in a town out in Kansas. I was spending a few days in the place looking after a cattle deal, and carry one ovening a patent medicine fakir put in an appearance on the court house whare, Ho was in a fine two horse rig and had a partner with a banjo, who soon drew a big crowd. Then the fakir proceeded to hawk a cure-all imment at a dollar a bottle. The price was cheap and the stuff went slowly, and I noticed that at each sale he wrapped up the bottle in a shoot of white paper, upon which he ostentationally penciled a large cross. When four or live were disposest of he called on the purchasers to bring up their called on the purchasers to bring up their wrappers and handed over a crisp dollar bill in exchange for each. 'I am doing this simply to introduce our wonderful pain specific" he shoutest, 'who's the next lucky man to take a bottle in a marked wrapper?' At that the sale picked up and when he had repeated the little coincils of selling the nostring the little comedy of solling the nestrum and redeeming the wrappers a couple more thues, the stuff was going like hot cakes. Men fairly fell over cach other to got to the buggy, and every new and then the fakir would bawl out. 'Hain't time to stop just now, gentlemen, but be sure to preserve your wrappers? When he had sold perhaps four hundred bottles, and the crowd was about cleaust out, he stopped suddenly and held up his hand for attention. 'Now, grentlemen,' he said, producing a ball of narrow pink tape, I want all of you who have a marked wrapper to take hold of this ribbon. Got in ime, please. The crowd oboyed with a rush, and presently four hundred men were strong out along the curb, holding to the tape and wondering what was going to happen next. The fakir drove slowly up the street, paying out the tape as he went. 'Hold on to the magic ribbon!' he yelled. 'Don't let go of the mystic band!' The tape was five blocks long, and when he paid out the last of it he whipped up his team and vanished in the gathering night, leaving 400 large, this hodical chumps hanging patiently to his string. When the trick dawned on them he was half man to the root to make the trick dawned on them he was half man to the root to make the trick dawned on the root to the root to be the root to be a string. way to the next township. Was I in the liuo did you ask ? Yes, I war.

One of the first things a boy should learn is self-reliance. He next tesson should be courtesy. The world has a business opening for every yeing man who has confidence in himself, with a disposition to work, and who is courteous to the older people. The boy who is solf reliant and respectful to others will make a man of judgment and industry -two essentials to the success of business men. Itisthe young man who is indolent and impudent who wout of employment,

#### An Impressive Incident.

We are indebted to Mr. R. S. Henne for the following lines by a student of the Normal College at Ypsilanti, Mich. upon witnessing a rendition of the hymn Nearer my God to Thee" in artificial ogns by Miss Mac Cory, a former pupil I this school. The graceful motions of the fair "singer" accompanied the sing ing of the hymn by Miss Harlowe, and with the grand accompaniment of the great pipe organ played by Professor Pease, before an audience of more than a thousand students with their professors, rendered the occasion memorable indeed. It is needless to add thist all were profoundly moved by the unac customed sight. Here is the poem; --

THE DEAF MUTE'S SONG.

"Nearer, my first to Thos, nearer to Thee,"
Those pleading, ontstretched arms are singing

These presence, on several and never frame for soing that soccioss life ran never frame. The countries are all is speaking with its field above. The lougning marrialone can call life name. On sound of sweet accompanying organ notes than pierce the atilizes of those deafened cars. More, yes all alone, the deaf mute stands, let in that awful silence has no feers.

Nearer, my fied to Three, nearer to Three," it father, listen to that runts appeal liave juty on that little suffering life. Must it so 'reaved of all that makes up sweet, liear je. as we, in this great work of strife? She does not know that fears are falling here that hearts are nearly for her as the sings. She cannot hear the loving words we breather, little earnet to the upward gate she clings.

"Newer in the appearance of thee,"
If acting heart reach up into your field.
If acting heart reach up into your field.
If acting heart reach up into your field.
If now trembling lips the name of "nother" can not frame.

From all the mother talk thou art exited.
The name of "darling thou canst never hear though fonging fill thy said heart to its brim, still in that solemn slicine thou art hiest and in thy sorrow shall be nearer Him.

The New Eric

#### LONDON NOTES,

From our own Correspondent

Mr. and Mrs. Juo. Noves of Domield, spent Sunday the guest of Mr. Dark.

Mr. A. Parkins has been in the city for ome weeks past. On account of poor health he has been compelled to take to pedding for a living. He is a tasketmaker by trade.

Messrs. Gould and Wood wheeled out to see Mr. Henderson and his sister Annie on Queen's birthday, there they met Mr. and Mrs. Smalldon, of St. Thomas. Of course it was a pleasant gathering.

Mr. P. Leathorn spout May 21th in Port Stanley and came home los led up with the fish he had captured there. The sport was fine.

Mr. Win. Bryce, of Poplar Hill, was a visitor to the city on May 24th.

A number of the mutes visited Mr. H. Cowan's garden and found it very nice. All wish Harper success.

Of course London the less celebrated the capture of Pretoria, and none were more loyal than the mutes here.

Mr. W. H. Gould was in Ingersoll fast Sunday on a visit to relatives there.

### Buby Mon.

Sometimes we think that one thing which makes hard times hardest, is the which makes hard times hardest, is the number of baby mon running about. You can hear them squall almost any time of day or night. By baby men, we mean those fellows who are easily knocked out. Here are a few sperimens: One who quits work for a week on account of a frosted finger. A man who has a heal till nine o'clock on account hes a bed till nine o'clock on account of the cold. One who is justous because his neighbour is getting to the front by

A man who is afraid he will soil his

One who wants some one else to support him.

A man who blames his wife for being poor One who blames the government because his ancestors did no any money. A strong, healthy man who cries because he is tired. A man who gets sick for want of oxercise. One who will not hostle. The dude and the daudy. The sluggard and the whiter, soft men who are afraid to run, jump or

Pretty mon the are just too sweet to livo.

Tosdies, sillies and foolies world is full of baby men, and there is no use looking for the millennium, nor even for extra good times till they are grown up. - Watertown (S. D.) Times.

Do not let any of us complain that our circumstances are making us ovil, let us manfully confess, one and all, that the ovil hes within as, not in them. -P. D.

## Sundown in '4, two

III - KAID - 80 - 186 1 7

The smell of the naturaction

The smerr of the retail.

And the te-ping pine of trenewed again
As the fewt of the stenier ad
the pearl in the face.

The rosy clouds of antisct, and blue, for the level south message through Of the old days gone and man of the new.

The boos in the maple biosean load one bought.

The crowing of each in the lowing of walting one.
The milkmanth minimal only a her level brown.

Shading her eyes, and calling and Speat, Buttercup, based and Brown pasture i buck plug in rhythmic message

og in glijthime ingagir : unforgot

These are the wonds I bear at a quiet day, Softened and weet in the far and far away, Looking from my high window a Mid May

Sweet is the shadowy lands are me and steep; ho sound of the far-off hat parter and steep; to most of the wounded and damp of them that weep

Hut the earth lies still and an solemn trees, Nor hears the din of fighting alien seas, Nor heeds the roar of Employ Lin. Sictories.

The graves are green in church of green the fit acry plain. Their graves are on the rocks: the fudian male.

Our soldlers of the Empire who set again again.

#### OTTAWA NOTES

Promone own Correspontent

Mrs. . as. McClelland has and he spend a couple of months and and parental roof, near London

Our enterprising tulor, by the tho happy father of a thriving has been A. Gray and D. Bayne paid went visit to Mr. Dubois, late of your

and made many enquires concern (2-4) friends. We are informed that Miss Matin

lano's father is to go to England in a business trip this sunmer

The Misses Borthwick, Marketine and Jameson spent the 24th of March Britainia Bay, with Mr. Wilson . ... escort. The two former with Man when wheeled out, and Miss Jamieson who on the electric cars. They report the ing a very mee time.

Jas. McClelland spent the 200 m

Montreal,

Mr. Holland is still actively as norse in Ottawa, and we consider his present ance in such hard and stony \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be rewarded with some nearon оГ япосени.

We understand Mrs. Wigget his will for her father's summer residence on the Rideau labor and may be absent to sometime. Frankisa discomolate grass widower now.

D. Bayno's brother Robert, who had managed his father's farm for the list twonty years, has sold out to his brothers Alex. and John, and left for the morth west, where he will in future resident David has quite a lot of cousins ones already and they write glowing account

of that country. We understand about ten from the namediate neighborhood have so noted their intention of being at the Constitution tion, and possibly this number may be considerably augmented,

We are glad to be able to chrome. that Miss Borthwick's aunt, who are soriously ill, is rapidly improving. Since the big fire Mr. Shouldness to been working overtime to supply in figure of the state of the supply in th

rosufferers with bread and as his meis seriously ill, necessitating here of visits on his part, he has very hith - ... for rest.

Mr. Gray, who is an outhusaste ... raisor, was a frequent visitor to or Ottawa market lately with dressed be-for which he realized top prices

Wo understand Mr. Pettit is the barry possessor of a \$70 bicycle. We be a that the first he ordered was destroy in the freight shed, which was be during the big fire, and the firm which he ordered sent him another

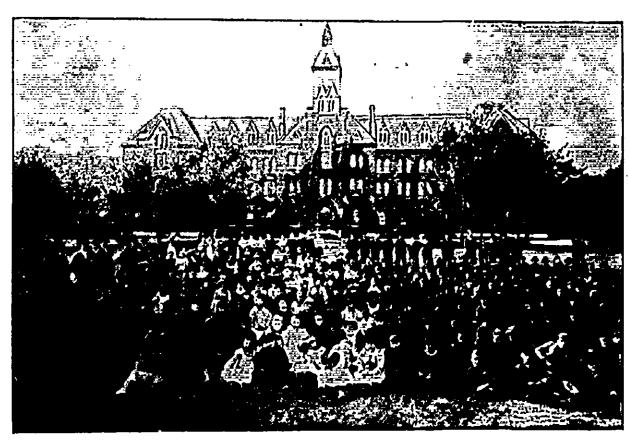
As this will be my fast letter of school reassombles next September 1 will wish your readers good b, e till to a and teachers, officers and pupils a journey home and a happy vaca-Trusting to meet a good number of a readers at the convention, I will cone to for this sousion.



Information as to the admission of pupils, etc., will be cheerfully furnished upon application to

SUP'T R. MATHISON,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.



OFFICERS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS.



CONVENTION OF GRADUATES OF THE INSTITUTION.

#### The Uneducated Dear.

Those on whom develve the duty and responsibility of providing for the education of the deaf sometimes neglect to do so in a sufficiently comprehensive degree; but if those in authority but fully realized the vast difference in the status of an uneducated deaf person as compared with that of an uneducated hearing person, they would be more prompt and liberal in supplying adequate educational facilities for the former. An uneducated hearing man, if of average natural intelligence, readily acquires a very considerable vocabulary, he easily, and without any effort on his part, or any special instruction on the part of others, learns the names and characteristics of every kind of object that comes within his observation, is able to express his thoughts freely and intelligibly, and by means of converse with others he has a pretty thorough knowledge of all matters that pertain ot his own immediate interests; and though he may not be able to read a word, he can, through others, ascertain in a gencral way what is transpiring throughout the world, and can hold constant and intelligent converse with his friends and others with whom he may come into contact. He can take part in the various activities of life, can discharge in a creditable manner aff the duties and responsibilities devolving upon him, and may even rise to positions of trust and honor, and, despite his limitations, may thoroughly enjoy life in nearly all its phases. His moral nature, also, may be fully developed, his religious convictions may be deep, sincere and accurate, and he is quite capable of understanding and performing his duty to God and to

How vastly different from this is the condition and the lot of an uneducated deaf man. With but few exceptions he lives in a state of blank, impenetrable ignorance and awful isolation. His want of knowledge is not murely comparative but practically absolute. He does not know the names of the commonest objects of every day use, and his knowledge of what goes on round about him is limited to what he actually sees with his own eyes, since he cannot receive ideas or information from others nor convey ideas or wishes to them, except his commonest wants which he may express in pantomine. Unable to hold converse with others because of his entire lack of language, he lives a life of loneliness quite inconceivable to hearing people. Of the general events transpiring throughout the world he must remain in absolute ignorance, since he cannot read and possesses no language by which he can communicate with his friends. The whole of Europe might be deluged with blood, or half of the inhabitants of the earth destroyed by pestilence or earthquake or famine, and he would know nothing of it, for there is no way a which any ideas foreign to his own experience can be conveyed to him. And while he is to a large extent quite unmoral, In a few years these boys and since he can have but a very limited girls will become men and women apprehension of the concent of since he can have but a very limited girls will become men and women apprehension of the concept of right and wrong; and he can know nothing of the existence of a God or of a hereafter, nor even that he has a soul, nothing of religious thought or sentiment, except such faint intuitive ideas on such matters as may be inherent in mankind. To him life is an unsolvable enigma, and death a dread and fathomiess mystery. And so he lives his blank, joyless existence, never hearing the sweet sounds of human speech, never knowing the delight of the com-munion of friend with friend, never feeling within him the pulsations of loved so absorbingly, but whose respect for authority, and consider-

an awakening and developing intelligence, never realizing the comfort of consonant human sympathy nor the consolations afforded by religion; and at the end he passes through the gates of death with no conception of what it means, and no hope or knowledge of aught beyond. An existence such as this is terrible to contemplate, sad and pathetic beyoud description or even conception; yet to such an existence is condenned every deaf-mute for the education of whom adequate facilities are not provided. It is to be hoped that no longer, either in this land or any other, the opportunity will be denied every deaf mute of acquiring that golden strand of language, which, though so easily and inexpensively secured, will serve as the clue that will guide its possessor out of this laby rinth of mental ignorance, moral blankness and religious stagnation, and open up to him all the bounteons store of the wisdom of this world and the assurance of the joys of the world that is to come.

#### For Parents of Deaf Children.

There are deaf children in the Province whose parents refuse to send them to the Institution to: sclfish reasons. Every parent who loves his children can of course sympathize to some degree with those delinquent fathers and mothers. It certainly is hard for a parent to place his child for nine months in the hands of strangers; and the heart of every right-minded parent is no doubt torn with grief because of the separation and filled with ceaseless longing for the loved one. This is not iral and therefore to be expected, yet it is no justification for the conduct of those parents. There are two unds of affection and two corresponding methods of its manifestation. There is a selfish affection which clings to its object, not so much for the sake of that object as from a selfish disinclination to give up a source of personal gratification. But there is another kind of affection, a great unselfish love, a love so great that it is willing to endure the pain of separation and to sacrifice all personal considerations for the sake of the higher good of its object. The person actuated by the one regards chiefly his own desires; the other is concerned chiefly for the best interests of its object. The one is ignoble in its motive and blighting in its effect, the other is the highest type of disinterested, unselfish devotion and self-sacrifice, blessing both him that gives and him that receives.

We appeal to those parents who are animated by merely selfish gratification to rise above such motives and, at whatever pain to themsevles, to look only to the ultimate good of their children. We have before tried to depict the sad, dreary condition of an uneducated deaf person, though words fail to give adequate expression to the real solitude of his let and the blankness of his existence. Is it to such a life of joylessness and despair that those parents are willing to condemn their child and their opportunity for an education will then be gone forever. At any time these parents may be cut off, and their children, in all their ignorance and helplessness, left to the not always tender mercies of a none too kindly world. We can conceive of no other earthly consideration that could render the death bed of a parent so wretched, or pierce his heart with a sharper pang of condemnation, than the knowledge that his own short-sighted selfish ness had entailed so crucl a wrong on his child, whom he thought he

worst enemy he had proved himself to be. Before God every parent is responsible for the well-being of his child to the extent of his capacity. The scripture says that he that provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel; and the best way to provide for a child is to put it into the way of earning its own livelihood. From the material point of view, then, it is important that every deaf child should receive an education. And even from the sentimental stand point a strong argument can be deduced. These parents love their children dearly, love them with so selfish and absorbing a passion that they are content to ruin their lives rather than forego for a time the pleasure of their company. But what do they receive in return for this wealth of devotion? Their children now cling to them with a sort of animal-like instinctive affection. But how inferior such a love is to the love of an educated, intelligent, cultured boy or girl, who has been informed as to the true relationships of life and of the sanctity of home ties and affections, and who realizes something of what love implies and filial duty entails. Surely it would pay well, even from the sentimental point of view, to ferego for a time this present instinctive passion in order to gain in the future the wealth of an intelligent, tenned affection from an awak ened soul and a cultured intellect. We hope we do not appeal in vain to these parents to sink every selfish consider tion and look only to the ultimate good of their children, to which they are prompted by every sentiment of humanity, by every instrict of justice and every obligation of parental duty and affection.

#### A Word to Parents.

Yes, your little one is deal. It has i trial. Only God and you know the depth of it, the intensity of it. You look down through the years with sadness and foreboding, per-haps, for the future of this durling child. You think of the time when he or she must meet the world alone when your love can no longer provide for and shelter. If you are solicitous about the future of your other children you are doubly concerned about this one. Upon him or her centres the supreme love of your heart. You have not the courage to dwell long upon the time when you cannot stand between the loved one and the storms of life. But dear parent, sometime the stern reality will face you.

So the supreme question becomes, "What can I do to prepare the afflicted one to meet life bravely You have become so accustomed to thinking of him as one apart from the other children. as one with whom a different course should be or may be taken. But the world will sternly demand the same of him as it does of others before giving him its bread, deinconvenience in communication with him. He must do his better than his hearing brother or be more trustworthy before he can stand an equal chance in the world's market.

The best you can do to help hun meet this sad fact is to do your very best to help him form the habits that contribute to success, to the probity and nobility of character that are more in demand everywhere than skill and talent because scarcer. As you value his entire future do not ime or overlook offences because he is deaf. Give him more help here rather than less than his hearing brother. The foundations for good character are truthfulness, industry, respect for authority, and consider. raise your child on the self-indulgent

ation for the feelings and rights of

You do not need to talk to him about these things to teach them  $\epsilon$  . him, but simply have him practice them. All that your hearing child ten know at first about lying, unkind ness, disobedience and indolence ; that you do not approve of them do not permit them. You can easily teach your deaf child as much. An intelligent deaf-mute once told the writer that she had as clear an under standing that these things were wrong when she entered school at ten years of age as she ever had, and that she knew also there was a great Somebody up above her whom her godly parents reverenced and feared.

Probity, energy, perseverance, in dustrious habits, etc., do not grow of themselves. Here a little, there a little, they are woven into the character by right example and practice, and it is utterly impossible for the teacher to bring these things about without the early, earnest and continued co-operation of the parent. We wonder how many parents know that some millionaires do not allow their children to eat candy, and we read the other day of the son of one entering a machine shep. The days are upon as when he that can not do valuable work has no shadow of a chance. Take the pains to teach your deaf child self-control and self-reliance when he is growing.

Let the peculiar love that dwells m the heart of the parent for the deaf child be his courage in holding him to just as high a standard in diligence and conduct as is required of his hearing brother. Laura C Sheridan in New Era.

Selfish Parents.

At the beginning of last session a gentleman brought his deaf son in this Institution, remained a day or two and then went home again. The next day he returned for his box. saying that he and his wife could not endure the pain of separation Some parents, however, soon reanze the folly of such selfish acts, as the following instance will show. When school opened last Fall a bright fittle girl was brought here by her father. who then returned home. The next day he also came back to the Institution for her, saying that her mother insisted on having her child with her again. All remonstrances seemed to be in vain and the girl, who seemed quite happy and contented, was taken home again. At New Year's the father returned with the girl, saying that they had thought better of it and would let her remain this time. The parents are to be commended for this action We know that it is very hard indeed for parents to part with their clubb ren, but the truest affection is shown by sacrificing all personal consider manding more than less because of ations and enduring all consequent pain in order to advance the best nterests of the loved are other deaf children in the Province whose parents refuse to send them to the Institution for the same selfish reason. Nor is our experence unique in this respect, for sunlar instances have occurred in connection with nearly every school be the deaf on the continent.

### Uneducated Deaf Children.



#### Omacio Deaf-Muto Association.

	OFFICERS.	
1.701	1 E SMITH, -	Brautfor
11118796		Toronto.
1'854	A W. MASON,	Toronto.
13	WM NURSE, -	Heileville
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11 84	D. R. COLPHAN	**
01 17 mm	W.J.CATPOYLL	4.

1 HON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION it Mathison Wm. Douglas. D. J. McKillop. Wm. Nurse. or ident

SALL AND BASISBALL CLUBS. First Fleven, W. Lougheed become fleven, E. L. Harnett First Team, E. Charlonneau.

FORIS LITBRARY SOCIETY adent icut 1 Mathion
M. Maiden
D. J. Mchillop
J. T. Shilton
Win. Nurse.
L. Charbonneau m at leine.

# THE CANADIAN MUTE

10 ESDAY, JUNE 12, 1900.

#### Our Grainates.

As expect and hope that nearly all or repair will return to the Institution ne seem but there are a few who have the had their course here and will not is an as again. Two of these expect to take a course at Gallaudet College in West segton, and as they are both very that thous we predict for them a successtal over. All the pupils from Ontario wave gone to the College have done and we have confidence that these Messrs. Shilton and Jaffray, will t honor to their native land and 144 Institution. Others of our have completed their scholastic tymag and will now enter upon the and responsible duties of life. one and all we give our very best " was for success and prosperity. Wo: one all we could for them in the a distruction, training and admonand now they must fight the rest Me i reasonable proficiency in some mrative trade; all of them, so far snow, are of good habits and are the industrious and ambitious, · hope all of them will have happy aparous lives. We would like to .reig on them the truth that success comes only by persistent effort есопошу, "No man prospers ttiri world by luck, unless it be the En a " setting up early, working hard untaining honor and integrity." rove all things we admonish them e their honor unsuffied and to mber that wit is not all of life to nor all of death to die." As our ser well said, there is something l»

than even successes and that is

41

#### The Venrly Examination,

The paper or manations conducted by the teachers were all completed by May 25th, and on the following Monday Mr. J. Cayle Brown, Public School fuspictor for Peterborough County, who had been appointed official examiner arrived and began his duties. The first day was devoted to the articulation classes, and the following days to the other rooms, and the work was completed by Friday Mr. Brown made a careful and thorough test of each class and very readily comprehended the difficulties encountered by the deaf in the acquisition of language. Ho manifested a warm and sympathetic interest in the pupils and enquired thoroughly into the methods of instruction employed. His kindly and intelligent interest was heartily reciprocated and before he left he had won the esteem and good-will of all the officers, teachers and pupils.

On Friday afternoon all assembled in the chapel to bid him good-live and to hear any remarks that he might make. Ju his introductory remarks Superinten dent Mathison said that Mr. Brown came here as a stranger, none here except Mr. Campbell ever having met him before, and of course they were all very anxious to know what kind of a man he was. During the week they had ample opportunity to know and judge him and they could all say that he had got along very nicely with the children. As Iuspector in Peterborough he had charge of 116 schools and had had a great deal of experience with bearing children, but coming here where all the pupils were deaf was a new and unique experience for him. They had endeavored to show Mr. Brown what the pupils have been doing and are capable of doing and he had an opportunity of seeing the teachers in their class rooms and judging them and now they would like to hear what Mr. Brown thinks of them all and of the work doue here.

Mr. Brown expressed thogreat pleasure it had been for him to come to the Institution. He had been here nearly a week and he must confess that he had learned a good deat. He had found out how much more difficult it was for the deaf to learn than it was for hearing childien, and he had been surprised at the salvancement made in various direction, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labored. He hoped they would all do their very best to acquire a good education. The more intelligence they had the more likely they would be to be useful in after life. But there was something better and more to be desired than even education, and that was good ness -to be good and to do good to all around them. He had visited a great many schools in his lifetime, and for 29 years he had been Inspector in Peterborough county, and he had never been more pleased with the general order than in this Institution — The conduct of the pupils was all that could be desired and he must congratulate the teachers and of the battle by themselves. Most of all the officers concerned with the con have acquired a fair education dition of affairs as he had found them. Ho thanked them all for the cordial welis he had received and for the admirable way in which he had been treated. He gave them all his best wishes and hoped that when the pupils left the In atitution they would enjoy happiness and prosperity throughout life. They had difficulties to overcome which hearing people did not have to contend with, but the greater would be their credit and honor if they overcame them.

Mr. Mathison said the good order that Mr. Brown had noticed and which he so kindly commended was not exceptional in the least. During the week be had not been called upon to punish a single pupil and a similar state of affairs often extended over weeks at a time, and he had very seldom been called upon to inthe punishment throughout the session. They were pleased that Mr. Brown would carry away such a good opinion of the Institution and they would be

#### Vacation Time.

The grain stars and the states. The joint is and the states. The books that rould the fractions, the books that rould the fractions. And the no do that belt the date The massacrant the blackbears, to the up a post the wall. Much and to star the gradient for they would be seed till fall.

There is had to work his beavers, in help the children learn, for in there want a little rest. It supply to their turns "I'm what their learns with pleasant brooks for allow only beasant brooks." It is also and the bis allowed but on delighted look.

So, indiren met remember
When not alle some away
The pour ob-slates and pen is
Are keering beliefs
The "amount and the spellers
Are broad as it od can be
When the new Jorseke the sched-room,
and the tender turns the key

1年12年11月 NURSE. LOCAL HEPORTER.

-We had been expecting a visit from Hon Mr Stratton at any time during the past two or three weeks, but he was unable to come, and we were all much disappointed. We hope he will make us a good long viest in the fall.

-Permission has been granted a number of our pupils to remain for the Convention Many others would have liked to stay but as a large attendance is expected and our accommodations are limited, they had to be refused.

The last few days at school after the examinations are all done pass very slowly to both teachers and pupils. However, all the teachers kept the boys and girls busy at as interesting school work as they could devise and that helped the time to pass more quickly.

-Mr. Coleman's class had their picture taken a few days ago, and it is au excellent likeness-perhaps the best one of ins class he has ever had. Every feature is distinct and the likeness is perfect, and as they are all good looking of course the picture is a handsome one.

- The captain of one of the Belleville mmor foot ball teams called up the In stitution a few days ago and asked to speak to the captain of our juniors. Ho natulged in a hearty laugh when he realized his mistake. The telephone is one great invention that can be utilized by the deat only by proxy

-Our foot ball team has made a very good record this spring and our old boys will like to see it, so we publish it below -

institution

tilest College 15th Halfallon tibert College

Last Saturday our young jumor team played with a jumor team from the city and after a spirited game our little lads were the victors by 4 to 0.

-A few weeks ago several of our boys went ammining in the lay without permission and were sharply disciplined for doing so, and some of them felt quite aggreeved thereat. On May 12th some boys at the Georgia School for the Deaf also went swimming in violation of the rules and one of them, a boy 18 years of age, was seized with cramps and was drowned. At the Florida School a similar accident occurred this term. Tho same fate might overtake one of our boys if they were allowed to go into the water whenever they chose. If the pupils would only try to realize that every rule prescribed was made for their owr good, and nover for the purpose of arbitrarily depriving them of some pleasure, some of them would give a more willing obsticuce than they do.

#### PERSONALITIES.

Daniel Gorman, of Chatham, is working at the Malleable Iron Works in Detroit, and gets good wages.

-Chas, Davis has returned from Duck Island where he has been since last October and is at the sait works again in Windsor, as is also Eddie Ball.

The last issue of The Annalshad as frontispiece an excellent picture of Dr. J. H. Brown, formerly of this Institution, whose death occurred a fow

Mrs. Mathron leaves on Thursday to be good and to do good to very glad to welcome him nere again at lake route, for Maintolia and British could only laugh and pardon the consendus.

Columbia, to visit her son, Dr. C. Mathi-deniad man.—Columbian.

son, in Winnipeg, and Dr. Robert and his wife, in Greenwood. Everyone here wishes her a pleasant enjoyable trip and a safe return.

Mr. and Mrs. Oldham, of Chicago, with their daughter Florence, and Miss Alice Matheson, spent a couple of days here, guests of the Superintendent's family. They were welcome visitors and seemed to thoroughly enjoy their visit. We hope they will favor us again.

-Mrs. Terrill invited her class to an afternoon tea on the 2nd just. After an hour spent in pleasant intercourse the class was photographed, after which thoy were outertained to a dainty but samplaous ropast. Her pupils were much gratified at this indication of her kludly interest in them.

-Miss Hope, Principal of the Hamilton School of Domestic Science, was a welcome guest at the fustitution last Friday. She was attending the Convention of South Hastings teachers, before whom sho delivered two excellent lectures, one on Domestic Science in the schools and the other on Manual Training. She was greatly interested in what she saw here, and especially with the instruction given in the shops and the kitchen, laundry and sowing room.

-Thomas Fairbairn, 75 years old, one of the pioneers of Essex county, died on the 24th May, at his home in Sandwich South, after several weeks' illness with a complication of discason. He had lived in Sandwich nearly all his life, and was born in Edinburgh. His father was one of the first justices appointed for Essex county, and the old post office in Detroit was built by an uncle. His daughter Georgina, one of our pupils. left school to be with him in his last

#### Care in Trifles.

A druggist in one of our large cities said lately: If I am prompt and careful in my business, I owe it to a lesson which I learned when I was an errandboy in the house of which I am now master. I was sent one day to deliver a vial of medicine just at noon, but, being hungry, stopped to cat my hunch. "The patient, for lack of the medicine, sank rapidly, and for some days was

thought to be dying.

"I felt mysoif his murderer. The agony of that long suspense made a man of me. I learned then that for every one of our acts of carelessness or misdoing, however petty, some one pays in suffering. The law is the more terrible to me because it is not always the misdoor him-elf who suffers."
This law is usually ignored by young

people. The act of carelessness or sel dishuess is so trilling, what harm can it do? No harm, apparently, to the actor, who goes happily on his way; but somebody pays. A young girl, to make conversation, thoughtlessly repeats a bit of gossip which she forgets the next minuto; but long afterwards the woman whom she has maligned finds her good

name tainted by the poisonous whisper.

A lad, accustomed to take wine, per suades a chauce contrade to drink with him, partly out of good-humored wish to be hospitable, partly, it may be, out of contempt for "fanatical reformers."

Ho goes on his way, and nover knows that his chance guest, having inherited the disease of alcoholism, continues to drink, and becomes a hopeless victim.

Our grandfathers expressed the truth in a way of their own :

"For the lack of a vali the slice was lost, For the lack of the slice the rider was lost, For the lack of the rider the message was lost, For the lack of the message the battle was lost.

-Youth's Companion.

#### Caught the Czar.

Peter the Great was once very neatly caught in a trap by a jestor attached to the court. The jester was noted for his cleverness in getting himself and his friends out of difficulties. It happened one day that a consin of his had hearred the czar's displeasure and was about to be executed. The latter therefore prebe executed. sented himself befor his imperial majesty to beg for a repriove. On seeing him approach, the ezar, divining his errand. cried "It is no good to come here. I swear I will not grant what you are going to ank."

Immediately the jester went down on his knees saying. "I beseech your imperial ingluess to put that scamp Cousin of mine to death."
The ezar, thus caught in his own trap.

## The sparrow's Song.

A configuration affects
A configuration for the configuration of the con

He gives to the art of feature for the source point. I kin is With the specific feature for the source for the source feature for the source feature for the source feature fe

The photography of the provider.

All the characters for the party were about the characters that the provider of the party of the photography of the party of th

It has the opposite to be setted.
 Fig. 1: all the set bette seed.
 With the set impossible seed.
 In the spot Cincolne seed.

There is the a depth steel tenth of some 1 for a facility of the facility of t

Here had been the death west.
There was a concept food tot.
And life in the than meet.

throw there say many spatrows.

It was the region of the changes.

But out the region of the changes.

When we then talleto the around. Book of Transcript

### How Mother Nature's Children Helped the spring.

Cherer, cherer. sing the little brown bird in the old oak tree. Spring is

coming entely. I do lalieve you're told me that fifty times to-lay, remarked the oak tree, rather crossly. I can hardly keep my baby-buds from throwing off their guin coats; for they have heard so many times that spring is coming they are be times that spring is coming they are beginning to think that it must be half ginning to think that it must be half over. It could be too early for them to take off uniter coats. Look at the snow on the ground? Wasn't Jack Frost out this minutes a status was a delicated. on megroup. Didn't you see Johnnie pleang with his sled yesterday? Tell ture are these signs of spring

"Cherer, cherer, song the little brown bird in the old oak tree.

The sun is my fer, bt say I me warm to have.
The sun is my fer, bt say I me warm to have.
The say is not the strong is finelled away.
The tree-haptaneer from their light house house.
The tree-haptaneer is close about a first.
I are no haptaneer is the superior.
Sayet a weet is the superior.

Well, and Mother Oak, after pondering this, perhaps I might let my babies at least throw aside their warm coats; but I will not consent to taking them quite off till I see the last of that snowbank down under the fence.

Every day the sau shoue warmer. Little by little the snow melted, till at last there remained only a tiny patch hand. under a dark corner of the fence.

Really. I see no excuse for your staying so late this year, said the oaks free, soverely. Your work is over. Come out a little way, where the saushine can turn you into snow-water, and uso you

to some bailone, Sever, answered the little snowdrift, will I consent to be anything but what I have been all my life. I hold a very high position on this bank. and I wish you to know that the showhakes of which I am composed are all six-pointed atters. I believe it to be my duty to maintain the dignified positional have

.blad ryawia \*Everything must change, said-the oak tree. It is leaves one time and bare boughs, the next. Snow one season, then flowers again. Little white friend, you must change, too, clso you

will hinder the work of the spring, and be unsightly, out of place. What is the joy of living but to be of use?

The little snowdrift did not answer; and Mother tak, shahng herhoughs disapproxingly, gave up the attempt to con-

cheter, sang themetry brown vince herbird, lighting on the tence.

How bright is the sunchine. How gish as the apring My life is no hardy. I cannot but such

· Is the spring here ? called tmy volces from the ground. Ah! if we only had some morstore for our hard brown coats
I think we could peep out and moo!

I dreamed, whispered one soft reice,

that ore our had war still a white snow

It cannot be, sang a chorus, like tiny silver bells. We feel the sun's warm rays even through the ground. It must be the spring is here. Oh! Mother Na. ture, help us to ariso?

The lonely snowdrift drew-us far as possible from the sunbeams warmth, but she was nevertheless softened, and be gan to wooder if, after all, there might not be something rather pleasant in

theso new ways.

\*Everything else seems so happy, she Tho murmured. 'Oh, well! I have out Ez.

lived my aschilless. I am too old to Doing Little Things dust Right,

Are the raindrops Bear? sighed the leath new ways. same little voices. O rambrops, come soften our brown coats, we pray, Mother Nature is calling us, but we cannot push

through the ground.

'Here is some work you an do,' whise pered a soft, warm breeze, stealing into the dark corner, shelp these little flowers, and so help the spring.

'I kneve I will,' said the snowdrift, creeping a little further from the fence.

I should like to be af use once more through the ground.

I should like to be of use once more.

Oh, I wish I had come before! How And now warm: How delightful! the spowdrift, trap-formed into a tiny stream of water, was harrying out to join the resulct at the foot of the hank. Some days later the oak tree leaned over to see if the last trace of winter

had disappeared. Where the snow had lam so long was now the blue of violets, while from the rivulet near came the nurmur of a solid in which Mother Oak thought she could discere the voice of the little snowdrift:

The dear Lord Save me my work to di-In apring to maken the Violet blue In witter a tilatiket of short 1 spread. In iclosely I covered the violet lest Now enward I go, so give and free Finding new work will awaiting to:

-Mary H. Wilson, in Christian Intelligeneer.

### Look Up.

Somewhere I have seen a very beautiful picture of an Angel and a miner. The miner was bent down searching in the mire and the gravel for little shining particles of gold. For a long time he had been searching for his hair was gray, deep furrows of care was on his face, and his hands were knotted with the toil. He looked so old and tired. I wondered if this day's disappointment would not be the last. Just above him stood an Angel. It wore a sad sweet look of pity, for through all these years it had stood there holding out to the poor muer a crown of shining gold. There forever in reach, free for the taking, was that crown of gold, but the miner nover looked up.

As my heart school at thinking what

that poor fellow intend by not looking up. I thought how often are we all like him. Always bent down searching the mirey clay and sands for sldning bits of wealth, or pleasure, or honor, while just above us. Opportunity, one of God's angels, holds the golden crown in his

The best opportunities are always above. Our feet, perchance, must be in the clay but our hearts and heads should be lifted above.

We must look up from our drudgery to see the beauty of the hills and of his

We must lift up our souls before we can catch the inusic of the spheres, the songs of angels.

The soul's free-lon hes above the

sand and the clay.

Best of all the beautiful city and the crown that is waiting for us 1s pp above this earth and its strivings, but, it is in reach of the hand of faith.

Look up brother, and take abat the Angel Is offering to you. Her. Win, H. Hamby.

#### Habita

A-habit-is-formed in the same way that paths or roads are. You often see people "cutting across lots." Where they do this, a narrow strip of grass about a foot or fourteen inches wide, will be trolden hard; and is a path. If is made by being walked over again and again.

You can soon get into the habit of and again. doing a thing it you do it over and over many times. The more you do it the many times. The more you do it the easier it will become, just as a path grows wider and plainer the more it is travoled. It is hard to keep people from going across lots after a path 14 once made; and so it is hard to stop doing what we have fallen into the habit of doing. It will not be easy for you to do well after you have once learned to do

Bail habits are like the ruts made by carriage wher la m country roads -they hold people fast. I once read of an old man who had crooked fingers. When a boy, his hand was as limber as yours. He could open it easily, but for fifty years ho drovo a stage, and his fingers got so in the habit of shutting down on the lines that they finally stayed shut. The old man's hand can never open.

"I had two office boys," said a bish ness man, enhanc main duty was to bring the hotes or eards that were sent to me, or to tetch things that I wanted to use. One of these boys, when sent for a book or anything heavy, would walk rapidly by my desk and tose it indefantely toward me. It it happened to miss me and land on the desk, he wented to think it was all right. It it fell on the floor, he always managed to fall over it in his east tuess to pick it up.
If he had a letter or eard to deliver, he would come up to the desk and stand there, scauming it with minute care. This being couclided, he would hip it airily in my direction and depart.

The other boy always came and went so that I could hardly hear hun. If he brought a book, ink-stand, or box of letters, he would set it down quietly at one side of the desk. Letters and cards were always laid, not tossed, right where my eye would fall on them direct-If there were any doubt in incumind whether he ought to lay a letter on my desk of deliver it to some other person in the other, he always did his thinking before he came near me, and did not stand annoyingly at my elbon studying the letter. That boy understood the science of little things. When New Year's Day came, he got ten dollars. The other boy was discharged."

#### Cook

How the coolness of one man some times acts on his companions, seemingly depriving them of fear, is shown in a story that belongs to the war in Syria, and the British attack on Sidon.

Hacing that attack, say the Argonaut, the British troops had to advance across a long unprotected bridge, in the face of a tong unprotected proge, in the face of a battery of six gaus, which completely commanded the approach. The men were unwilling to expose themselves to certain death fill one soldar, Cammings by name, a man in faultless unform, stepped forward to the middle of the

The bridge was munichately sucht by the fire of the battery. When the smoke cleared away, Cumming was wen standing numpered, carefully brushing the dust from his boots, after which he adjusted a single glass to his eye, tand looked back at the neer. This was loo much. They took the bridge and the battery with a whoop.

## Grand Trunk Railway.

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R. MATHISON. Superintendent

# TORONTO DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.

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Hight Class would be discovered. Hinto Class, Sunday afternoon of national period of Sunday of Mass Annie Martinos, London

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# Industrial Departments

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l'assensationate interested, desir ing the Institution, will be made any school day. No visitore are naturiage, business or itoliche the regular closed exercises of ordinary school days have an ordinary school days have an the afternoon as institle, as are dismissed at 3100 clock.

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When pupils are admitted and per with them to the institution it. advised that to Juger and Leading with their children. It is disconfirst for all conserved, partitle parent. The child will be to be for airlifeful to parent. The child will be to be sufficiently airlifeful most charge with an income to the control of the children in the

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H. MATHISON Superinte

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