

## My Ship.

O, mine was a vessel of strength and truth,  
Her sails were white as a young lamb's fleece,  
She sailed long since from the port of Youth,—  
Her master was Love, and her name was Peace.

And like all beloved and beauteous things,  
She faded in distance and doubt away,—  
With only a tremble of snowy wings  
She floated, swan-like, adown the bay.

Carrying with her a precious freight,—  
All I had gathered by years of pain;  
A tempting prize to the pirate, Fate,—  
And still I watch for her back again:—

Watch from the earliest morning light  
Till the pale stars grieve o'er the dying day,  
To catch the gleam of her canvas white  
Among the islands which gem the bay.

But she comes not yet,—she will never come  
To gladden my eyes and my spirit more;  
And my heart grows hopeless and faint and dumb,  
As I wait and wait on the lonesome shore.

Knowing that tempest and time and storm  
Have wrecked and shattered my beauteous bark;  
Rank sea-weeds cover her wasting form,  
And her sails are tattered and stained and dark.

But the tide comes up, and the tide goes down,  
And the daylight follows the night's eclipse,—  
And still with the sailors, tanned and brown,  
I wait on the wharves and watch the ships.

And still with a patience that is no hope,  
For vain and empty it long hath been,  
I sit on the rough shore's rocky slope,  
And watch to see if my ship comes in.

—Sel.

## The Parliament of Religions.

The Parliament of Religions, held at Chicago in September, has been commonly spoken of as a supreme evidence of the world's advance in toleration, but it meant something better yet. It showed how far the thoroughly Christian idea of good-will between people of different races and creeds has gained ground.

Christians do not say that their most precious hope for this world is that it may become one of peace on earth, toleration unto men. They would be surprised at such a change in the famous maxim. What they pray for is peace with good-will on earth, for toleration may be no better than a cold, reserved habit of mind.

Cool toleration was a grand advance on the hot hatreds aroused of old by differences of creed, but it is not a shining virtue nowadays. When the law secures all creeds from persecution, toleration may be mere compliancy with law. But good-will is active, it glows with affection; it is the living motor to charity, its work creates bonds that bless mankind.

With good-will to people of all creeds the idea of the Parliament began. Invitations to it were sent out by the committee which undertook to assemble at Chicago, during the period of the World's Fair eminent people in many of the higher walks of life. An assembly of the world's teachers of religion was a natural and crowning addition to the various Congresses of Science and Education that did so much to make memorable America's Columbian year.

The invitations were widely accepted by believers in the great creeds which are based on the existence of one loving, overruling power. Ministers of the Greek, the Roman Catholic and the diverse Protestant Communities of Christianity; Buddhists, Hebrews, Brahmans, Confucians, Shintoists, Mohammedans, unclassified believers in many sorts, marched together side by side, often arm in arm, to the opening meeting. And the fitting strain that welcomed their incoming, a strain approved by all alike, was the rejoicing Christian hymn, "Praise God from Whom all blessings flow."

Truly a blessing seemed shed on the Parliament. The addresses of the following fortnight were generally worthy of the respect with which they were heard by large audiences. There were few discordant utterances, few offensive claims to exclusive pos-

session of all religious truth. The speakers usually cheerfully acknowledged a spiritual bond between all worshippers who strive to promote morality and the happiness that comes of living "as ever in the great Taskmaster's eye."

Probably none who attended the Parliament found any reason to weaken in his or her faith. The meetings were not marked by efforts at conversion, though many a speaker sought to show that his creed helped in improving human virtue. Much information was gained by listeners, and it is to be hoped that many prejudices were removed.

The pleas of representatives of strange religions to be credited with good designs were heard with general good-will, for the time has, happily, passed when men found it difficult to give credit for right purposes to the advocates of creeds they felt to be mistaken.

This first great Parliament of Religions was, in itself, clear proof that the bond of human brotherhood is, the world over, felt to be more important than any theological differences. We may well rejoice to believe that this general sense is due in some degree to the instructive example which our own country affords to mankind.

Here believers in many and diverse creeds dwell in mutual helpfulness, all equal under laws that leave all churches quite free. Such a spectacle must have had its due effect in weakening the old Asiatic and European impression that religious differences necessarily separate people into hostile camps.

So we may, with just pride in the wisdom and the fruits of the American example, recognize that an American city was the most fitting place for the Parliament of good-will between the religious people of the world.—*The Youth's Companion.*

## Retaliation.

The following incident in the life of Prince Bismarck is said by his friends to be authentic. During the most brilliant period of the reign of Napoleon III., Empress Eugenie with some of the ladies of her court was spending a summer at Homburg.

The Countess Bismarck, with her daughter, saw the royal party one morning on a lawn, and sent to solicit an audience. The empress and her ladies had just seated themselves in a circle to play some game, and were annoyed at the interruption; but the wife of the great German statesman was not to be slighted.

The chairs were scattered, and the German ladies were ushered in. They were both large and solidly built, and the dainty Parisians found their size, German faces and gowns alike amusing. They exchanged glances while the presentation took place, and scanned Fran Bismarck's light rows of curls, straw hat and stout umbrella with half-concealed smiles. The empress was in high spirits, and evidently shared in their amusement, which she vainly tried to repress.

At last the Countess Bismarck, drawing up a chair, put her feet on the rung. They were large and coarsely shod.

"*Ah! Regardez les souliers!*" whispered one of the French women, sufficiently loud so that it was heard.

The empress looked, and it is said almost laughed outright. The German ladies retained their quiet composure, but they speedily rose and retired much mortified.

Bismarck was deeply incensed when he heard of the insult to his wife and favorite child. His dislike to the Napoleonic dynasty increased from that day.

When he at last entered Paris a conqueror, with the German forces, it was by his decision that the humiliation of the French was made as great as possible by the crowning of Wilhelm emperor of all Germany in the throne room at Versailles built by

the great Louis to emphasize the power and glory of France.

When the crown was placed on the head of his king, Bismarck turned with a sardonic smile to his neighbor, saying:

"Now! The French can walk *aux petits souliers*," a term of extreme contempt for a beaten foe. "They do not like large shoes!" he added significantly, with a nod.

"Somebody pays for every wrongdoing." The French people paid a high price for the rudeness of a few silly women.—*Sel.*

## A Man-Eating Tigress.

A correspondent of the *Allahabad Pioneer*, writing on man-eating tigers, mentions the career of a young tigress who, in the space of nine months, killed some dozens of human beings, depopulated several villages, and stopped work over a greater part of a forest division in spite of the most strenuous efforts made to destroy her—efforts increased by the incentive of 500 rupees reward offered for her head. She began her career in July by killing two women near a forest village, and by the end of the following December had killed at least thirty persons, becoming bolder and more cunning with each fresh murder. Her beat lay in the foot hills of the Himalayas, and she roamed over an area twenty-five miles long by three or four broad. The country was such that she could neither be tracked for any distance nor driven by elephants or beaters. She became at last so bold that she would in open daylight carry off men and women when cutting the crops in the terraced fields, stalking the unfortunates from above and suddenly springing on them. The terror of her ferocity spread through the country. The villagers left their homes for safer regions, and no wonder, for the writer found on one occasion a village seemingly deserted, but in reality in a state of siege, the inhabitants being afraid to draw water from a stream a hundred yards from their houses. Work was commencing in the forest, and in a short time the tigress learned to stalk the sound of an axe, and made many victims before the forest was proved to be even more dangerous than the fields had been. The method of attack adopted was so sudden as to prevent any possibility of escape, the blow dealt so deadly as to render even a cry for help impossible. The victim was dead and carried off before his companions knew what had occurred. The most strenuous efforts were made for her destruction.—poison, spring guns and deadfalls were ineffectually resorted to, any number of buffaloes were tied up at night, and many a time the fresh trail of a kill was taken up in hopes of obtaining a shot at the tigress, but with no further result than that of recovering a mangled or half-eaten corpse. During January and February this tigress had killed fifteen or twenty more persons, and at last a file of soldiers were requisitioned to see what force could do to remove this horrible animal, cunning having been found of no avail. On being killed she was found to be a young animal, in perfect condition; the pad of her left fore foot had at one time been deeply cut from side to side, but had thoroughly healed, leaving, however, a deep scar, which proved her presence wherever she roamed.—*Current Literature.*

## Eccentricities of Famous People.

Boys and girls are not the only members of the human race that have their little queeresses. Some of the greatest men the world has known have had the queerest habits, habits alongside of which the whims and oddities of children seem as natural as that the sun should rise in the morning. Among these are to be noted the whimsical behavior of Augustus Hare, one of the cleverest

divines in the English Church, who, when he had ended a train of hard thinking, would rise from the desk and spin round on his heel a few seconds, and then resume his studies.

The Earl of Chatham was most peculiar in his habits; these, no doubt, were engendered by his hypochondriacal nature. On one occasion in midsummer he wished to have snow, and adopted the following rather curious method of having his wish realized. The servants were ordered to have large fires in every room, the walks outside were covered with salt to make things have a wintry appearance, and doors and windows were kept shut to keep out the biting wind. How long this whim lasted the historian does not record.

Of William Wilberforce it is narrated that he frequently became so absorbed in conversation with evening companions as wholly to forget himself. He would lift himself from his chair in his earnestness, move forward a little, and gradually approach perilously near the edge. It was a tradition in fashionable English circles that he had fallen several times to the floor; but in families where he was loved it was the custom to station one of the older children behind his chair to move it forward as he moved, and guard him against peril. Some who afterwards became leaders in English society retained among the pleasantest memories of their childhood the recollection of such services rendered to this brilliant and eloquent converser.

Rossini, the composer, when engaged with any great composition, invariably shaved himself in a most fantastic way to prevent his going out of doors.

Sir Isaac Newton, one of the greatest and most logical thinkers of his time, was yet one of the most absent-minded of men. This latter habit led him into many curious mistakes. At times he fancied, he had dined, while as a matter of fact he had not left his room for hours. Once he boiled his watch instead of an egg; and on another occasion, while sitting close to the fire, he ordered it to be removed, owing to the heat, but the thought never occurred to him that he would be cooler if he would but move his chair backwards.

In addition to these we are told that Humboldt generally wrote while holding the paper on his knees; that Schiller was fond of the perfume of decayed apples; that Goethe admired the flavor of fried beet-root. Mendelssohn, when pleased with anything, used to chew a corner of his pocket-handkerchief. Coleridge always held the person with whom he was conversing by a button of his coat; hence, he was nicknamed the great "button-holer." Marie Antoinette, when eating bread-and-butter, kept a nosegay by her side, which she smelled from time to time, while Madame de Staël, when busy sewing, always twirled a green leaf between her fingers.—*Harper's Young People.*

## The White City.

When in October, earth's dear things droop low,  
Thou, too, must heed the autumn bugle's blow:  
And all that phantom loveliness which rose  
To music slowly breathed and that now glows  
Like gleaming opals on the prairie breast,  
Must at a word dissolve. Yet shalt thou wrest  
New splendor, O fair thing, e'en from thy doom!  
Time's fingers shall not rend thee at his loom,  
Nor his dark shadow lie athwart thy wall,  
Thy halls shall like pavilions rise and fall:  
And thou in memory shalt gleam afar  
As our lost pleiad, a resplendent star.

—Independent.

## A Colony of Wealthy Organ Grinders.

One of the most astonishing things that Italy has to offer to the tourist traveling among her mountains, is that of a whole village of well-to-do Italians speaking excellent English, with a distinctive American accent. They are retired organ grinders, who have acquired comfortable fortunes in America, and have come back to

their beloved native land to live in affluence with their families in this strange little colony which they have founded among the sweet Italian mountains. The stranger, in walking through the quiet streets, is often astonished at the sound of a hand-organ pealing forth the familiar strains of "Sweet Violets" or "Annie Rooney" from within some one of the houses, giving evidence of the affection in which the organs are held by their swarthy, dark-eyed owners, and which most of them cherish fondly in their ideal life of idleness to afford them the music which means so much in their lives.—*Wide Awake.*

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Miss Ray Frank, of Oakland, Cal., is to be ordained soon as a rabbi of the Jewish Church, and will be the first of her sex, it is said, to occupy such a position. She has been studying at the California State University and at the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati.

A Japanese auction is a most solemn affair. The public do not call out their bids, but write their names, together with the amount they are willing to pay, on a slip of paper, and put it in a box. These are looked through, and the article awarded to the person who has made the biggest offer.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala, who spent some time in this city in the latter part of the summer, has been recently a visitor to Berlin. He was a guest of the Emperor for a few days in the course of the manoeuvres in Alsace-Lorraine. The Indian Prince will visit various German cities, and then proceed to Venice and Brindisi whence he will sail for home.

The opprobrious epithet "doughface," was first used in Congress by John Randolph, of Roanoke, who applied it to Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, while pointing at that dignified gentleman "his long and skinny finger." This term of reproach has not been used in congressional debate for some time, and it is a curious coincidence that the man at whom it was aimed by Boutelle the other day is the son of the Massachusetts statesman who provoked Randolph to use it.

Mme. Christine Nilsson, now known as the countess of Miranda, lives, for the greater part of the year, in a fine house—almost a palace—at Madrid. In its internal decoration she has displayed a certain amount of eccentricity, for her room is papered with sheets of music from the scores of the various operas that she has interpreted, while the walls of the dining room are covered with a collection of hotel bills, the result of the singer's many professional travels in both hemispheres.

Prince Henry, the Kaiser's younger brother, does not stand in the least awe of the young war lord, and speaks his mind freely when he finds occasion to do so. He thinks the Emperor spends altogether too much time gadding about the country. Not long ago the Kaiser mentioned that he was out of health, and that his doctor had advised a month of complete change of air. "I agree with him," said the Prince Henry; "and I suggest that you try a month in Berlin, so that the people may get acquainted with you." The Emperor was disposed to get angry at first, but finally laughed and said he would adopt the suggestion.

In the plains on the western borders of the Chinese Empire, in the very heart of Asia, there live roaming tribes who seldom visit towns, except it may be in the way of trade. They dwell in tents which they pitch wherever they may happen for the moment to be wandering or working. The tent used by some of the roving Mongolian folk is made of felt, and is usually low, small and pointed toward the top. The wooden door-frame is no higher than half a window-frame in our houses, but the tent, although not equal to the wants of a large family, is snug and comfortable enough in summer, but cold, cold in winter.

Mrs. Virginia Beverly McLean, widow of the late Major Walker McLean, who died recently at Spillman, W. Va., at the age of seventy-five, was curiously connected with both the opening and closing of the war. Her husband owned the farm at Manassas Junction, where the battle of Bull Run was fought. Hoping to escape the fury of the contending armies, he moved to Appomattox. There, in his house, Grant and Lee signed the articles of surrender which ended the war. The sofa on which the generals sat and the secretary on which the articles were written are still the property of Mr. Spillman. They were exhibited in the West Virginia Building at the World's Fair.



# THE Maryland Bulletin.

Published Bi-Weekly.

AT THE MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT FREDERICK AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

TERMS:—FIFTY CENTS per annum.

Address all communications to

THE MARYLAND BULLETIN.

Frederick, Md.

FREDERICK, MD., Nov. 4, 1893.

The decision to uniform their male pupils has been announced by the Ohio and Arkansas Schools for the Deaf. The custom seems to be growing in favor. We would very much like to see our boys in neat and attractive uniforms.

The New Jersey *Silent Worker* expects to appear in a new dress during Thanksgiving week; new type having been ordered for the purpose. Our present admiration for this very excellent journal will then no doubt be greatly increased.

We are glad to learn that the Proceedings of the Thirteenth Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, held in Chicago during the past summer, have been printed in connection with the Proceedings of the World's Congress of Instructors of the Deaf, and copies may be obtained by addressing the Editor of the *Annals*.

Principal Ely, accompanied by Mrs. Ely and Vice-President W. R. Barry, of our Board of Directors, visited the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, at Mt. Airy, during the present week. As they have but just returned, as the BULLETIN goes to press, we are unable to present a fuller account of their visit in this issue, but hope to do so in our next.

The Board of Directors of the Minnesota School for the Deaf, having generously granted Dr. Noyes leave of absence for a year, with a continuance of his present salary, he will probably go south at an early date. Here, we trust, the improvement in his condition already announced, will grow into firmly established and vigorous health.

The Principal of the Nova Scotia School for the Deaf, Mr. J. Fearon, writes to the Kentucky *Deaf-Mute* a denial of the statement that he has abolished the single-hand alphabet in favor of the double-hand method of spelling. With the *Deaf-Mute* we are happy to learn that "the Principal of the Nova Scotia School is too progressive a man to think of going back to the antiquated double-hand system."

Mr. Charles P. Gillett, of Jacksonville, Ill., has been appointed acting superintendent of the Minnesota School for the Deaf, during the year's vacation granted Dr. Noyes.

Mr. Gillett is the eldest son of Dr. P. G. Gillett, late Superintendent of the Illinois School for the Deaf and present President of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf.

With large experience acquired as an assistant to his father in the Illinois School, Mr. Gillett is most admirably fitted for the responsible position to which he has been called, and we congratulate our Minnesota friends upon the wise selection made by their Board of Directors.

The World's Fair was officially closed on Monday night, Oct. 30, with the grand total of 21,477,242 paid admissions, and with a balance of \$1,000,000 to be distributed among the stockholders.

But this numerical and financial success, gratifying as it is, sinks into insignificance before that loftier and nobler one achieved in the great Exhibition itself. In the magic scene through which the enraptured thousands wandered as in an enchanted dream; in the revelations of beauty and majesty, of ingenuity and skill, of patience and industry, which burst upon the vision at every turn. And

above all, in the uplifting, transforming influences which have broadened not only the horizon of this, our own nation, but those of all tongues and climes. And these influences are abiding.

They will remain with us "when the beautiful 'White City' with its cloud-capped towers and marble palaces, like the baseless fabric of a vision, has left no wrack behind but a memory of delight."

## Deafness and Mental Dullness.

A recent contributor in the *Medical News* brings evidence to show that a large proportion of the school-children classed as mentally "dull," are affected with a degree of deafness. That deafness should have a marked effect upon the mental, and even upon the physical development of a child is easily believed, since so large a part of everyone's education is transmitted to the brain through the ears. Doctor Sexton, an American aurist, found a distinct defect in the hearing power of thirteen per cent of a large number of school children whom he examined.

Doctor Weil, of Stuttgart, in an examination of over six thousand school children, found that thirty per cent, or nearly one-third of the number examined, had defective hearing powers. He made use of the whisper test and the test for hearing the watch tick. The hearing was considered defective only when it fell considerably below the average.

Doctor Gelle, of Paris, who made extensive experiments in regard to the percentage of deafness among school-children, found that a degree of deafness was very common among "dull" pupils, though often unrecognized. He found, in one case, seven children placed in seats in the rear of the school on account of dullness and inattention. Of these, four could hear the watch tick at a distance of from two to eighteen inches only, while two were entirely deaf in one ear.

Of twelve boys whom the teacher considered poor pupils, ten were affected with loss of hearing power in one or both ears.

Cases of deafness should not be allowed to go without treatment. Even the seemingly hopeless cases should be sent to the aurist for an opinion as to a likelihood of improvement under treatment.

"Running ears" should never be neglected. Such a condition makes the child a disagreeable neighbor in a school. The disease is always a source of danger to the child itself, and may be a source of danger to its companions.

During an attack of measles or scarlet fever, ear complications should be guarded against by cleanliness of the nose and throat. If the ears discharge they should receive treatment aiming at cleanliness of the aurial canal.

## The Use of Signs.

There is not in spoken sounds any language that can penetrate deaf ears. To the uneducated deaf-mute, written language also is a dead, sealed mystery. A teacher cannot begin to teach a deaf child without using signs; more, he cannot convey any idea to his pupil except by picture, gesture, pantomime, or facial expression. The sign language is not separate from and antagonistic to every other language. To a certain extent, signs form a fundamental part of all languages. Spoken words, of themselves, at first convey no meaning to the little child who hears. When the mother says "Come" to her infant, learning to walk and to talk, it is not the spoken word that carries meaning. It is the out-stretched hands, the winning smile, the sparkling eyes and tender tones that express the mother's wish and call forth the child's best effort to reach the maternal arms. The word itself is, to the child, only a vocal accompaniment of the mother's signs. The signs are universal: the word is a mere local accident, according as the mother is Chinese, Dutch, or American. The mother who says "Come," with arms stretched forth in welcome, and the oral teacher who illustrates "Come" by moving the index finger of his right hand toward him, have nothing to learn in signs from the manual teacher who, circling his forefingers around each other, towards him as a conventional sign for "Come." Whether we show a deaf child the picture of a house, or draw in air the outline of one—whether we

use a picture already made, or make one ourselves, we are using signs. The sign language is a succession of pictures. There is no question as to the necessity of signs. The point at issue is: To what extent ought signs to be employed? Were all people deaf, or were the sign language in general use among hearing people, there would be no limit to its use. But the deaf are a small minority, and spoken or written language is much more serviceable than signs to the great body of the people. The mountain will not come to Mahomet, so Mahomet must go to the mountain. The deaf must learn to use the written language of their country with freedom and accuracy, or our state supported schools are largely failures, and the deaf are foreigners in their own land. Just as the mother, the model teacher, uses signs and language simultaneously in the training of her infant, so teachers of the deaf should never use signs without giving the corresponding language spelled or written. As soon as the hearing child can understand speech, the mother ceases to employ gestures, and just as soon as the deaf child has learned to spell or write a word, knowing its meaning, so soon should the sign be discarded and only the spelled or written equivalent should thereafter be employed. Signs afford such a ready and expeditious means of communication that their unnecessary and excessive use prevails largely among our deaf pupils when outside of the class-rooms. To many teachers also it would be a humiliating revelation if they could see the sum total of the language they withhold from their pupils by talking to them in signs.

The use of signs, in the school-room and out of it, should be limited to their absolute necessity. If the deaf are to be educated in the vernacular language of their country, "But signs cannot be entirely done away with. Gem dust will polish gems, and diamond cut diamond; but the tool that breaks the rock and brings the diamond to light is a prime requisite. Language is the only instrument that will bring language to its highest development, yet teachers cannot entirely dispense with the sign language, the poetry of action, the tool that lets the first ray of light flash in upon the darkened understanding of a deaf child.—*Oregon Sign*."

## A Special Honor For America.

America has the honor of establishing and maintaining the only college for deaf-mutes in the world. The elder Gallaudet, in spite of difficulties, gained a knowledge of what had been done for deaf-mute instruction in Europe, and led in the establishment of the American Deaf-mute Asylum, so-called, in Hartford, Ct., which was the first institution in this country for the instruction of this unfortunate class. Mr. Kendall, a graduate of Dartmouth, and Jackson's Postmaster General, took an interest in establishing a school in the District of Columbia of the grade usual in the states for the elementary education of deaf-mutes. But E. M. Gallaudet, son of the founder of the asylum at Hartford, called to the school at Kendall Green; became assured of the possibilities of a college on the American plan for those who could neither hear nor speak. To him preeminently is due the fact that America has the honor of this excellent and successful foundation in the suburbs of Washington. On the 24th of April the usual exercises of presentation day were held, corresponding to Commencement Day in our colleges. The usual large and appreciative audience of the elite of the National Capital was present, together with many of those in our country most distinguished in science, literature, education and statesmanship. The President of the United States, who signs the diplomas, was unavoidably absent, having gone to New York to attend the international naval review. The class was the largest yet graduated. All the speakers were able to address a few words by articulation, to the guests on the platform, and one delivered his entire oration by articulation so as to be heard with ease, and readily understood by the audience. What a triumph! The oration was excellent, one of the best being that of the one lady graduate. The fruits of a new departure are being realized. The second class presented was from the normal department just going into successful operation. This is intended to prepare young graduates of other col-

leges, and who hear and speak, for the work of teaching deaf-mutes. The demand in our country has been large, as every state and territory must provide for the education of its deaf and dumb. Indeed, it turns out that persons are coming from other countries for this training.

President Gilman of Johns Hopkins delivered the address which was one of the happiest of his many happy efforts.

No one has improved the rarest opportunities for studying the principles and methods of education who has not paid attention to our institutions for the education of our unfortunate classes, the deaf, blind and the feeble-minded.—*Journal of Education*.

## Do the Deaf Dream of Hearing.

Dr. J. M. Buckley, an expert in matters pertaining to the deaf and dumb, has the following curious note to contribute concerning the dreams of persons born deaf:

In visiting institutions for the blind and the deaf I have made inquiry, and have never found an instance of a person born deaf, or a child who lost his hearing before he was 4 years of age, dreaming of hearing. Among the results of recent inquiries I present the following from the principal of the State Institution of the Blind and Deaf at St. Augustine, Fla.:

"I have closely questioned the deaf children here as to whether they have ever dreamed of hearing, and the invariable answer is 'No.' I have asked the same question of upward of fifty deaf persons with the same result, except where the person interrogated had lost his hearing after learning to talk. These last mentioned are all grown persons of some education who understood the question fully, and are very positive that they have never dreamed of hearing more than a rumbling sound.—*St. Louis Republic*."

## The Silver Question.

The larger boys in the American school-rooms will want to know what all the talk about silver and gold as money means, and the teacher must explain it. The United States from 1790 to 1834 would give 15 coined ounces of silver for one ounce of gold, but as Europe would give 15½ the gold went over there and we practically had to stop making gold money. In 1834 the United States demanded 16 ounces of silver for one of gold, while Europe only demanded 15½; then we stopped making silver money. Now Europe demands 30 ounces of silver for one of gold, and yet there are men who want this government to give them one ounce of gold for 16 ounces of silver. These are the "silver men;" they live mainly in Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah, a population of about 900,000—less than one-sixtieth of the entire population. Colorado produced of silver last year 24,000,000 ounces, Montana, 17; Idaho, 3; Nevada, 2; Utah, 7; other States and Territories, 3; in all, 58,000,000 ounces.

The people in these States would like to have legislation that would make 15 ounces of silver sell for one ounce of gold; they would thus get twice as much as it is worth in Europe. Probably the people of Minnesota would like to have a law that the government should buy their wheat at \$2 per bushel. The people at the East know what silver can be sold for in Europe and object to this plan. There are people at the South and West who think money can be made "cheap" by making it of silver. If the government takes one ounce of gold and buys 16 ounces of silver, and makes it into dollars those dollars are worth 55 to 60 cents only. The people of Europe see this foolishness and take all the gold they can get away, distrust is caused, and hence these "hard times"—*School Journal*.

## From One Little Brown School-house.

A Maine man has looked up the records of thirty-six boys who about fifty years ago went to the "little brown school-house" in Sanford. All have become prosperous and excellent citizens. Four are prominent lawyers; one a successful Boston physician; thirteen prosperous merchants; one a wealthy Kansas farmer; one is superintendent of the Life-saving Department at Washington; one is an officer in the United States Navy; and five are bankers. Four have been mayors of their cities, and seven, all leading citizens, still live in Sanford.—*New York Sun*.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

### "What Shall we Name the Baby."

"What shall we name the baby?"  
"Some sweet old Irish name."  
That shall wake the fairest fancies  
Whenever we say the same:  
Something that breathes of the shamrock,  
Something that speaks of the sea,  
Something that shows old Ireland  
As bright as bright can be.  
"When we were young together,  
We roamed old Ireland through,  
And Molly was the sweetest name,  
The sweetest name I knew:  
We'll name the baby Molly—  
Oh, the name it is so dear!  
'T will waken blessed memories  
Through every changing year."  
—*Century*.

### "Bringing up" a Sitting Hen.

Dora's brother Charlie was with the telegraph operator at the village railway station, but he was also her prime counsellor in all matters pertaining to dolls, school, chickens, or kittens.

One day Dora came to him with a very troubled face. "What shall I do with Speckle, Charlie? She wants to sit, and she's so young and foolish she never can do it; she will only spoil a lot of eggs for nothing."

"Oh, I'll fix her for you, Sis; don't you fret another minute. I know just how to make her think she never saw an egg in her life," said Charlie.

So after dinner, when Dora and mamma were upstairs and Milly scrubbing the walks, Charlie took Mrs. Speckle from her cosy nest, and plunged her again and again in a pail of cold water.

Poor Speckle was never so abused, and she could only make a faint cry of distress before she fainted completely away. Charlie was well frightened, but he said to himself, "I'll just put her in a warm place till I come to supper, and she'll be all right." So he took her into the kitchen and tucked her into the oven, well wrapped in Milly's apron. At five o'clock mamma called to Milly to make a good fire and bake some biscuits for tea. Soon after, Milly came upstairs, white and scared.

"I think, mamma," said she, "there's some dreadful creature got into the kitchen. There's the most terrible noise, and an awful fluttering, and I can't tell what else. I don't dare stay there any longer."

Mamma laughed, but she found it all true when she got into the kitchen, so they began a search.

Suddenly the oven door burst open, and with a loud "squawk! squawk!" Speckle flew out, with Milly's scorching apron hanging about her feet.

You will be glad to know that Charlie did not try to cure any more hens of sitting, and that a month later Speckle came out with a lovely brood of chickens, of which she took excellent care.—*Our Little Ones*.

### The Horse as a Reasoning Animal.

"It is a mistaken idea that none but human beings can reason, and that dumb animals have not that power," said Professor Albert A. Palmer of Buffalo. "I am fully prepared to demonstrate that the animals inferior to man have reasoning faculties, and that what is generally termed instinct plays an important part in their doings and actions."

"Let me give a single example. I have a friend named Downing who owns a number of valuable race-horses. One is a horse known as 'Speedwest.' A day or so before a race in which the horse is entered he generally sends him out on the track mounted by a stable-boy for a little preparatory work. This horse will not take kindly to his work, and no amount of persuasion with whip or spur can get him away from a common canter. I noticed this peculiarity in the animal, and one day suggested to Downing that perhaps the horse knew that he was not expected to race, and for that reason could not understand exactly what was required of him. I prevailed upon him to dress the stable-boy in the colors usually worn in a race, and try the horse again. He did so, and the boy was placed in front of the animal for a moment that he might see the colors. The result was that when the boy mounted again the horse broke at the word of command and set off at a long, swinging gallop, which he increased to a run, finishing the work under a strong pull. Another stable-boy was put out without the colors, and the horse refused to leave the loping gait at which he started out. A second time the colors were used, and again the animal set out at a rate of speed calculated to break a record."

"What do you call that, instinct or reasoning? I contend that the horse had a rational faculty which he exercised at will. He knew that without the colors he had nothing in particular to gain by exerting himself for a swift run. When the colors were put on, the horse reasoned that there was some object in view. He reasoned that he was already prepared for a race, and made his pace accordingly without being urged."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

Subscribe for the MD. BULLETIN.



## NEWS OF THE DAY.

An epidemic of smallpox rages at Guayaquil.

Lord Vivian, the British ambassador to Italy, is dead.

Mr. Gladstone is busy drafting the Welsh disestablishment bill.

President Carnot, of France, will become a candidate for re-election.

The civil governor of Madrid and his servants were beaten by toughs.

The suffering among the poor in England, because of the coal strike, continues.

The Silver repeal bill passed the House and was signed by President Cleveland Nov. 1.

Mayor Carter Harrison was assassinated in Chicago Oct. 28 by a crank named Prendergrast.

A banquet was given by the Italian naval officers to the officers of the British fleet at Spezzia.

The chief mosque at Damascus, a magnificent temple, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$1,000,000.

The Viking ship is being provisioned at Chicago for a voyage down the Mississippi to New Orleans.

The Chicago grand jury promptly indicted Patrick Eugene Prendergrast for the murder of Mayor Harrison.

A decrease in orders from American merchants has caused a partial suspension of the damask mills in Ireland.

A ukase was issued in Russia ordering the formation of fifteen new reserve brigades, that will add 150,000 men to the army.

The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by his son, Prince Alfred, arrived at Berlin, and was warmly received by Emperor William.

A Spanish cruiser bombarded the intrenchments of the Arabs on the coast of Morocco, and killed hundreds of the hostile natives.

An agreement was reached between the Vatican and the Italian government on the question of King Humbert's right to appoint the Patriarch of Venice.

Advices to the London Times from Rio Janeiro state that the Republica rammed a transport steamer on the way to Santos, and five hundred troops were drowned.

The captain of a Norwegian ship has written from Buenos Ayres to London that on July 21st, he found one of the boats of the lost White Star Line steamer Naronic.

The funeral of Gounod, the composer, was attended by the most distinguished men in France. The floral emblems were beautiful, and the services at the church most imposing.

Despatches from Mashonaland tell of the defeat of the Matabeles and the occupation of Bulawayo, the capital of King Lobengula, by the forces of the British South Africa Company.

Prince Bismarck has completed his memoirs, covering the years from 1866 to 1870. The memoirs are devoid of sensational revelations and are chiefly historical and a justification of his policy.

The Russian newspapers highly commend the French enthusiasm over the Czar's naval officers, and declare that France and Russia will remain allies, even to the extent of defying the triple alliance.

The Durham coal mine owners have asked the Miners' Association to appoint delegates to form a permanent joint conciliatory board. The miners favor the project, and have suggested that a conference be held on the subject.

While leading an attack on the Riffian tribes in Morocco, General Mayallo, commander-in-chief of the Spanish troops at Melilla, was killed. In the engagement seventy of his men were also killed and one hundred and twenty-two wounded.

The state funeral of Field Marshal MacMahon from the Church of the Madeleine, in Paris, was an imposing affair. Count Munster, the German ambassador, placed on the coffin a wreath sent by Emperor William, and Admiral Avelan, of the Russian navy, attended the last services.

The Spanish troops in two of the forts at Melilla were compelled to make a sortie against the Riffians, who outnumbered them two to one, because the food and water supplies in the forts were giving out. The Riffians were driven out of the trenches and put to flight, and the commissary of the forts replenished.

Harvard University has just established the highest meteorological station in the world, according to word just received at Cambridge from Professor S. J. Bailey, in charge of the astronomical station at Arequipa, Peru. It is located on the top of El Misté, a nearly extinct volcano of the Cordilleras, 19,200 feet in altitude, or almost 3,500 feet higher than the station of the French Academy on Mount Blanc.

The closing exercises of the great World's Fair, Oct. 30th, were simple and sad. Thousands of people attended the meeting in Festival Hall, and all the foreign representatives were present. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Mayor Harrison were adopted, and, after a short address by President Higinbotham, President Palmer declared that, in accordance with the act of Congress, the World's Columbian Exposition was at an end.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Drills in the gymnasium take place on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

Mr. Zimmerman, of Frederick Co., visited his little son Byron on Saturday.

The beautiful weather continues and our flower-beds are resplendent in all the colors represented in the chrysanthemum family.

A new teacher's desk "with all the modern conveniences," the work of our cabinet-making force, has been placed in Miss Partridge's class room.

Mr. C. R. Ely, of the National Deaf-Mute College, spent last Saturday and Sunday, at his home, returning to Washington City, on Monday morning.

Miss Brock, teacher of Articulation class "B" who has been on the invalid list for the past week owing to a severe cold, is again able to discharge her duties.

Several tables designed for use in the kindergarten classes have been made in the cabinet-shop, and will no doubt greatly add to the comfort and convenience of both teachers and pupils.

The classes are now dismissed three afternoons in the week at 4:30 instead of 4:10 as formerly. This lengthening of the school hours was thought advisable as more time was needed for recitations.

Mr. T. C. C. Ruckle, of Catonsville, one of our old pupils, writes that he visited the World's Fair and enjoyed it very much. He also promises several contributions to our museum, such as Indian darts, &c.

Mr. G. H. Thies, a graduate of our school, writes to Mr. Ely from Washington, D. C., that he is engaged in gilding the dome of the Congressional Library Building. He is much pleased with the job and it pays well.

## OTHER SCHOOLS.

The home of Principal Wilkinson of the California School is being enlarged.

The California School has contributed eighty dollars toward the building fund of the Midwinter Fair.

We have a pupil this session who is the only child of deaf parents known in this province. He comes from Toronto, and is a bright lad, able to communicate freely with others by signs.—*Canadian Mute.*

The last legislature made an appropriation for the purchase of new gymnasium apparatus for the Minnesota School. It was selected by Dr. Noyes, last summer, and has lately been put in place.—*Silent World.*

The New York school has discontinued the morning chapel services, and hereafter religious exercises will be held by each teacher in his own classroom. This is so that the instruction may be graded according to the understanding of the pupils.—*Ex.*

The Illinois School now has nearly 500 pupils, and it seems to be hard to keep track of all the names. A few weeks ago a ten-year old boy whose name was on the rolls was supposed to be lost, and the mistake was not discovered until the boy's father came and identified the boy as his son. It was found that he had been going under an assumed name.—*Ex.*

The Indiana school has adopted the rotary system of instruction for the advanced classes. Mr. William Latham will give instruction in History, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, and Civics; Mr. William H. DeMotte, in Arithmetic; Mr. Henry Bierhaus, in Geography, Physiology and Natural History; and Mrs. Anna Hendricks, in Language. Examinations will, hereafter, be held only once a year.—*The Educator.*

It was not the desire of the board of managers or of the principal of our institution to change the corps of instructors and it is no reflection upon any of the teachers of last year that they are not with us again. There was one resignation at the close of the last session and to all the others a re-appointment was offered. Some preferred making a change and others the principal failed to get the addresses of until after they had made engagements elsewhere.

Let it be understood, however, that our new corps of teachers are of the best, well qualified, by thorough training and by experience in school-room work. We are satisfied that as much progress will be made by our pupils during the present year as at any time in the past history of the institution.—*Fla. Institute Herald.*

The Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf is also falling into line with uniform pupils. The officials of that Institution have taken the preliminary steps to uniform all the male pupils who attend the school. The uniform will consist of a dark navy blue suit with cap. They will have two styles of coat, one for privates and one for officers, as it is intended to organize the boys into companies, and drill them in Military tactics. The buttons will be of brass, containing the Institution seal and the lettering: "Let there be light, O. D. M. I." The parents will be called upon to pay for

the uniforms, but in cases where the parents are not able the county from which they come will be required to pay the bill.—*Ex.*

The daily routine of the children in the school for the deaf in Denmark is about as follows: they rise at 8, at half past have their breakfast of meal soup (a kind of thin porridge of flour and water) and bread; at 8 they go to the school; at 10 a short recess, when they have a piece of bread or a biscuit, then in school again till twelve when they have dinner. This consists of boiled potatoes, bread or bread and fat, and on four days of the week meat of some kind. From two till four the children are again in school. At four bread and butter again, after which the smaller children play, while the larger boys do light work about the house and grounds, and the larger girls sew or knit or work in the kitchen. At half past six comes supper of bread and milk or beer for the larger children. There are a good many fruit trees on the ground and the children eat freely of fruit in season. The very smallest are not kept so strictly to school hours, being occasionally sent out to play in good weather. The hours seemed very long to us, but that is the custom of the country. It is quite common for school children here to have six hours of home study beside.—*Ex.*

During the past summer the Mt. Airy Institution has been enriched by the gift of two very handsome plants from the summer residence of Richard C. McMurtrie, Esq., Chestnut Hill. The first was a splendid Sago Palm, a double one, which by the richness and delicacy of its ferns, has attracted very general admiration. It has put on a fine growth since it came, and now stands housed for the winter, in our main corridor, opposite a beautiful rubber plant, the gift of Mr. Morris.

The second plant, sent us by Mr. Murtrie, is a very handsome specimen of the night blooming Cereus. It came a few days ago, and as if to convince us at once of the wealth of its hidden loveliness, began almost immediately to bloom. It has put forth six times, commencing at the same hour each night, ten o'clock, and each effort being more surprising than its predecessor. Slowly the great flowers began unfolding, emitting at the same time an exquisite fragrance, until in the course of about two hours they stood forth magnificent messengers of nightly purity and loveliness. We thank Mr. McMurtrie very much for these fine plants.—*Silent World.*

## ABOUT THE DEAF.

(From Exchanges.)

The National Association of the Deaf will hold its next meeting in Philadelphia, in 1896.

Mr. Seymour Redmond, a recent pupil at the California School, expects to go to Europe in a few weeks. It is understood that he will study art in Paris for two or three years.

"Fred" Wilson, the famous writer and racer, who is upon the staff of the *Irish Cyclist*, has not heard a word for twenty-seven years, and yet he himself speaks perfectly and fluently.

Mr. Philip Emery, the founder of the Kansas School and of the Chicago Day School for the Deaf, is the owner of a fine forty acre fruit farm on the St. Joseph River, Michigan, in addition to a valuable city property.

The only deaf-mute operating a linotype or type-setting machine, in the United States, is said to be Jno. F. Keyes, of Montgomery, an employee of the Advertiser. He is said to be an expert in his avocation.—*Wisconsin Times.*

Mr. A. M. Blanchard's portraits occupy a very conspicuous space in the Art Gallery at the St. Louis exposition. They are all finished in crayon, twenty-three in number, and are making a big hit among its admirers, so say the papers.

Down in the Midway Plaisance the deaf-mute had an advantage over the ordinary hearing man. He found the sign language a volapuk through which he could place himself on speaking terms with the representatives of the nations of the earth there congregated. It is astonishing how freely the natives of the East use and comprehend signs.

Mr. Gilbert W. C. Gamage, who for over sixty years has been associated with the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in the capacity of pupil, supervisor, teacher and retired teacher, passed away at Roosevelt Hospital on the 8th of last month at the ripe age of seventy-four. The *Deaf-Mutes Journal* pays a glowing tribute to his memory.

This week we read of at least six deaf persons who have been killed while walking on the railroad tracks. During the last month similar accidents have been frightful in their frequency, yet the deaf seem to be wilful in their disregard of repeated warnings. Reports of such accidents come from Belleville, Ontario; Huntington, West Virginia; Racine, Wisconsin; Yanktown, Dakota; and Bluffs, Illinois.

Edward J. Dundon the well-known baseball player, died at his home in Columbus, Ohio, on August 18th, from quick consumption. His reputation as a pitcher was national and his manly character made him many friends among those with whom he came in contact. His funeral was

largely attended. The Columbus papers contained sensational reports of the recovery of his speech and hearing just previous to his demise.

The Washington Base Ball Club declines to exchange W. E. Hoy, the famous deaf-mute centre fielder, for pitcher Sullivan, of a local club. The great Captain Comiskey, of the Cincinnati club has a fancy for Mr. Hoy, and has been angling for him for a long time. Mr. Hoy used to play centre field for St. Louis Browns, years ago, under Captain Comiskey, and he always spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Comiskey as manager, captain, and player.

There are, if we were only known, a much larger number of deaf-mutes among the aristocracy than is generally supposed. One who is not very distant from the Throne of Russia is said to be deaf and dumb. The German Emperor's nephew, the four year old son of his brother, Prince Henry, is afflicted in the same way.

The Heir to the Throne of Belgium is nearly stone deaf.

The Princess of Wales, who takes such an interest in the work of training the deaf and dumb, suffers from partial deafness. It is also well known that there are a score of titled people who are deaf and dumb.

The unusual spectacle of a deaf and dumb lawyer appearing with a case in court was witnessed last March, at Osgoode Hall. The lawyer was Duncan MacLellan, of Trenton.

Mr. MacLellan appeared in the court of Appeals on behalf of the plaintiff in *Lemesurier vs. McAnley*, an appeal from Trenton in an ejection suit that commenced in 1867.

The deaf and dumb disciple of the forum was assisted by Mr. Meredith, Q. C., and F. A. Hilton. As the case progressed Mr. MacLellan wrote out pointers for the two lawyers, who addressed the court.

Judgment was reserved in his case.

Edward Wheary, a deaf-mute of St. John, N. B. charged with the murder of his brother's wife, will soon be tried under a novel method of procedure. Four juries will be sworn in. The first one is to find whether the prisoner is mute by pretense or by the visitation of God. The second jury will inquire whether the prisoner is capable of pleading to the indictment. The fact that he has been shown to be able to read and write, was taught in a deaf-mute school and when the indictment was given to him, read it and made signs that he was not guilty, will doubtless be held to be sufficient evidence for the second jury to return an affirmative verdict.

The third jury will find whether he is sane. If this jury finds the prisoner is sane, a fourth jury will then try the prisoner upon the indictment as in ordinary cases, except that the evidence must be interpreted to the prisoner.

Mr. Charles Thompson, a well-known deaf gentleman, graduated from the Minnesota School for the Deaf at Faribault in 1884. He has been a resident of St. Paul, Minn. In the spring of last year he established on the west side of the Des Moines river one of the finest farming establishments in the world. He has spent about \$120,000 in land, buildings and stock. Last year he made a trip in the United States buying a number of famous horses, especially from Kentucky. Last year he sold five colts for \$1,000 each. He has raised about thirty-five breeding colts this summer. His farm known as the Riverside Breeding Stock Farm is located at Windom, Minn., consists of about eight hundred and fifty acres, and is thoroughly drained by the river. It cannot be surpassed by any other farm in south-western Minnesota according to the reports circulated in local newspapers. On account of the farm the city of Windom is fast growing. Mr. Thompson has travelled a great deal in this country and visited many great stock farms and races in which he is deeply interested.

## Pupils' Compositions.

## A Musical Dog.

A very interesting story is related about a London organ-grinder's dog. The organ grinder was an old and blind man. The dog was his only companion. The old and blind man earned a living by grinding his organ in London.

One day, after a hard day's work, the old man and his faithful dog became very tired and lay down together to sleep with his organ beside them. They slept soundly all night. The next morning when he awoke, he found his organ was missing. He looked for it, but he could not find it. He was in great trouble, as the means of earning his living was gone.

The dog led the old blind man through the streets where he had used to play, and the people who had given him alms before, continued to treat him very kindly and favored him with pennies. So the blind man did not worry much about his lost organ.

Weeks passed by and one day, he heard a hand organ grinding at a short distance from him. He thought it was perhaps his lost organ, though he did not take much notice of it. Hand organs were very common in London.

But it was not so with the dog, which was very much excited at it. He led his master toward the organ. Then he sprang at the thief's throat and pulled him away from the organ. He then led his master to the organ, which the blind man felt and claimed as his long lost treasure. He was very glad to get it again. He went about through the streets grinding his organ and made a good living.

His dog must have had a very acute musical ear, or he would not have tried to recover the stolen instrument.

P. J. K.

## Dr. Manette.

Mr. Charles Dickens, an English author, once wrote a novel whose title is "A Tale of Two Cities." It tells about a French doctor who was imprisoned in the Bastille for eighteen years because he had offended a wicked noble. His wife and friends thought that he had been secretly murdered and thrown into the Seine in Paris, because he had suddenly disappeared. They did not know about his imprisonment and they could not find any trace of him. His wife and her baby went to England and a few years after she died of a broken heart.

Dr. Manette was in the Bastille and had no employment but at last they let him make shoes. He became a skillful shoemaker. After eighteen years a terrible mob attacked the Bastille and killed the guards and opened the cells and dungeons and let all the prisoners out. They found Dr. Manette making shoes.

A young man who had served his father, recognized Dr. Manette. He had become insane and he had forgotten his home and his name. His mind was a blank. His friends took him home and cared for him and darkened the room, because the light hurt his eyes. The young daughter had grown up and she thought she had no father and mother. She thought that she was an orphan. The man wrote a letter to the Doctor's daughter and told her to come and see her father. She went to France and took him with her to London and cared for him tenderly.

A few years after to her great joy he recovered. He was a good doctor and supported himself and daughter by his practice. If any body talked about prisoners, he would look melancholy. They were careful never to talk about prisoners before him. He was loved and respected. A. R. S.

## A Mischievous Monkey.

Many years ago, a monkey was kept in a family. He was a mischievous animal. His name was Ned. He saw his mistress ironing out some clothes on the kitchen table. While he was absent for a few minutes, the monkey seized the hot iron and tried to iron but the clothes were torn and scorched. When she came back, she was very sorry to find that the clothes were spoiled. She whipped him severely.

The monkey lived in a small house where several birds and two kittens were kept. He had a little bed in a corner of the kitchen. One of the kittens was a lively little white creature and very fond of playing with the monkey. But the other kitten was very cross. When Master Ned wanted to play with her, she would scratch him with her sharp claws.

One day, Ned found the cross kitten lying asleep in his bed. The cook was going to boil some beans. She had just placed a sauce pan full of cold water at the side of the fire and left the kitchen for a few minutes.

During her absence, the monkey wanted to have a revenge on the cross kitten on his couch. He seized her by the back of the neck. He jumped upon the table near the fire. He put the kitten into the sauce-pan and covered her with the lid. He then ran and covered himself up in his bed and looked like an innocent monkey enjoying a nap.

Presently the cook returned into the kitchen. She was going to stir the fire. She then lifted the sauce-pan but she was surprised to hear a cry in the sauce pan. Immediately she snatched off the lid and found poor little pussy struggling for her life in the water. She pulled her out in a half drowned condition. The mistress suspected that Ned had done the mischief. He had some time before killed her favorite Cuckoo by drowning her in the bath. She was very tired of the wicked monkey.

At last she got rid of him by sending him away to the menagerie. J. P.



## GLEANINGS.

The alexandrite is a rare stone that is just beginning to become fashionable.

The public and private indebtedness of the world is estimated to be \$100,000,000,000.

A pear that weighs over thirty ounces is on exhibition at a drug store in Atlanta, Ga.

A section of the Pacific Railway in the Argentine Republic extends 211 miles without a curve.

All the Egyptian paintings were executed according to a code of rules laid down by the priesthood.

The most numerous body of religionists is that devoted to Buddhism, 420,000,000. The number of Christians is esteemed at 408,000,000.

The bird of greatest endurance is the albatross. One has been known to follow a ship for sixty-four days without once being seen to rest on the water.

A snake in a coiled position was noticed in the yard of a Wilkesbarre man the other night. He attacked it with an ax, and the next morning found that the supposed snake was his lawn hose.

In Athens every citizen, under severe penalties, was compelled to teach his sons to read and to swim. If he did not also fit them for some trade they were not obliged to support him in his old age.

The selling of antlered bucks' heads is just now one of the industries of the North Woods. The heads are sold at \$8 each, and it costs \$16 more to prepare one for use as a hat rack or wall ornament.

There is a hole in Yellowstone Park, supposed to be a "dry geyser," which is believed to be "bottomless." Three thousand feet of mud with weight attached, has been let down into it without meeting with obstructions.

Whigs were originally teamsters in Scotland, who used the term whiggam to encourage their horses. Opponents of the government in the restoration period were derided as favoring the Scotch Covenanters, and hence were called Whiggams, afterward Whigs.

In an out-of-the-way nook in the British Museum the sightseer is confronted by a dust-covered object which, at first sight, would be taken for a gigantic millstone; but it is not. It is one of the most sacred Oriental relics in existence—the tomb of Alexander the Great.

The oak is a historic wood. As early as the eleventh century it became the favorite wood of civilized Europe, and specimens of carving and interior finish have come down to us from that early day, their pristine beauty enhanced by the subduing finger of time. The early colonists brought with them to the shores of America their love for this wood, and here, too, the oak acquired historical interest.

When there is a prospect of rain or wind the spider shortens the filaments from which its web is suspended, and leaves things in this state as long as the weather is variable. If the insect elongates its thread, it is a sign of fine, calm weather, the duration of which may be judged by the length to which the threads are let out. If the spider remains inactive, it is a sign of rain.

## Advertisements.

**HANDBOOK IN LANGUAGE**  
BY ROSA R. HARRIS.  
Third Edition.  
**REVISED AND ENLARGED.**

For instruction in the language of conversation, description and letter writing.

In use in nearly all schools for the deaf.

PRICE 40 CENTS, POST PAID.

PUBLISHED BY THE MARYLAND  
SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF,  
Frederick City, Md.

## FOR SALE.

**JOB PRINTING PRESS.**

SIZE of Chase 17x24.

Will do **FIRST CLASS WORK.**

**TERMS VERY LOW.**

Inquire at the BULLETIN Office,  
School for the Deaf, Frederick, Md.

## LOY &amp; PERRY'S

Boat, Shoe, Hat, Cap, Satchel, and  
Trunk House.

Ladies' Children's and  
Gentlemen's shoes, &c.,

No. 3 South Market Street,  
Next to J. E. Price & Co.,  
FREDERICK, MD.

**C. C. Carey.**  
**Furniture & Undertaking.**

42, 44, and 46 E. Patrick Street,  
FREDERICK, MD.

**P. L. HARGETT & Co.**

—DEALERS IN—

**Agricultural Implements,**  
**CHOICE FIELD, GARDEN SEEDS,**  
**HARDWARE, &c.**

South Market St.,  
FREDERICK, MD.

**J. E. WALKER & Co.**  
**DRY GOODS HOUSE.**

**LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.**

**LADIES' BLAZER AND REEFER SUITS.**  
**UNION MILLS.**

**Ladies' Misses' and Children's Coats.**

The largest and best lighted store

in Frederick.

No. 26 N. Market St.,  
FREDERICK, MD.

**JOHN H. ABBOTT,**  
**Practical Machinist.**

115 and 117 W. ALL SAINTS' ST.,  
(Opposite McMurray's)  
FREDERICK, MD.

—REPAIRING OF—

**Engines, Boilers, Mill Work,**

**Threshers, Binders,**

**And All Kinds of Farming Machinery.**

**Scientific American**  
Agency for  
**PATENTS**  
TRADE MARKS,  
DESIGN PATENTS,  
COPYRIGHTS, etc.  
For information and free Handbook write to  
MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America.  
Every patent taken out by us is brought before  
the public by a notice given free of charge in the  
**Scientific American**  
Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the  
world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent  
man should be without it. Weekly \$3.00 a  
year; \$1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO.,  
PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

**GEO. W. GROVE,**

—DEALER IN—

Hats, Caps, Boots,  
Shoes, Trunks,  
Valises,  
Umbrellas, &c.

No. 9 W. Patrick St.,  
Frederick, Md.

**J. C. McCardell.**

**Manufacturing Confectioner and Wholesale**  
**FRUITERER.**

56 and 58 North Market St.,  
FREDERICK, MD.

**C. E. CLINE & Co.**

—DEALERS IN—

**Carpets, Matting, Rugs, &c., in**  
**abundance.**

**BEST STYLE, AND LOWEST PRICES.**

No. 13 N. Market St.,  
Frederick, Md.

**GEORGE H. WIENER.**  
**SANITARY PLUMBER**

and  
**GAS FITTER.**

Estimates furnished.

No. 34 COURT STREET,  
FREDERICK, MD.

**THOMAS F. KENNEDY,**  
—DEALER IN—  
**STOVES, TIN, TINWARE, ROOFING, SPOUTING**  
**AND**  
**LIGHTNING RODS, &c.**  
**PLUMBING AND FITTING.**

**SOUTH MARKET STREET,**  
**FREDERICK, MD.**

**N. J. WILSON, & SON,**  
—DEALER IN—  
**STOVES, TIN-WARE, IRON-WARE,**  
**HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,**  
**Tin Roofing and Spouting a Specialty.**  
**Copper Lightning Rods, Gas Fitting and Plumbing**  
**promptly attended to.**

**FREDERICK, MD.**

**WM. T. BESANT, F. COLUMBUS KNOTT,**  
**BESANT & KNOTT,**  
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—  
**Choice Family Groceries and Fine Liquors,**  
**ROASTERS OF COFFEE.**

At Besant and Knott's you will always find a choice selection of  
Fancy and Staple Groceries. Choice Tea and  
fresh Roasted Coffees.

**30 EAST PATRICK STREET,**  
**FREDERICK, MD.**



**WM. H. B. ETCHISON,**  
—DEALER IN—  
**FINE AND MEDIUM FURNITURE,**  
Special Attention Given to Undertaking

**Nos. 12 and 14 South Market St.,**  
**FREDERICK, MD.**  
Telephone No. 222.

**A. MURRAY THOMAS,**  
**PHOTOGRAPHER.**  
When you have tried every photographer on earth  
and failed to get a good picture of your baby,  
come to us.

**ALL KINDS OF PICTURES EXECUTED IN THE BEST**  
**STYLE OF THE ART.**

**CRAYONS, PASTELS, WATER COLORS, AND INDIA INKS.**

**No. 75 SOUTH MARKET STREET,**  
(OPPOSITE B. & O. R. R. DEPOT.)  
**FREDERICK CITY, MD.**

**A. L. KLINE,**  
—Dealer in all kinds of—  
**COUNTRY PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS, &c.**  
**FISH AND OYSTERS IN SEASON.**  
All kinds of Poultry a Specialty.

**No. 5 West Patrick Street,**  
**FREDERICK, MD.**

**C. E. ZELLERS,**  
—Dealer in—  
**Groceries, Liquors, Provisions, China and Queenware.**  
Cor. South Market and South Streets,  
**FREDERICK, MD.**

**W. H. KLINE.** **CHARLES E. HALLER.**  
—DEALER IN—  
**COUNTRY PRODUCE, CANNED GOODS, &c.**  
**GOODS DELIVERED.**  
**LADIES' DINING PARLOR.**  
**Finest Restaurant**  
**in the city.**

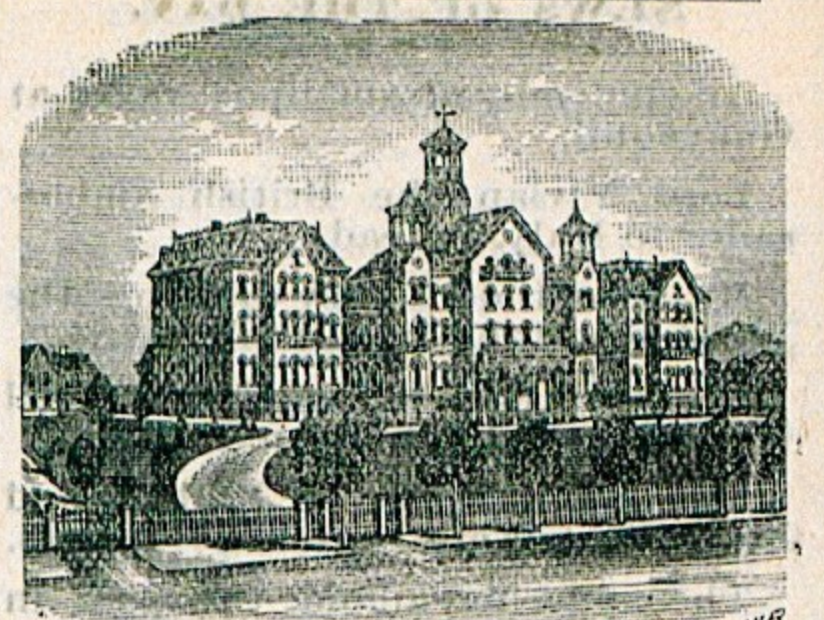
**No. 61 N. Market St.,**  
**FREDERICK, MD.**

**P. H. C. BIRELY, W. C. BIRELY**

**Birely Brothers,**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**

**No. 18 EAST PATRICK STREET,**  
**FREDERICK, MD.**



Established by the Legislature  
in 1867.

Opened in September 1868.

The school is supported and controlled  
by the State.

Applicants are received to be edu-  
cated and not for medical treatment.

All the deaf-mute children in the  
State as well as those who, though  
able to speak, are so deaf as to be  
unable to receive instruction in ordi-  
nary schools are admitted.

Eleven teachers of experience and  
special training are employed. The  
child learns to write rapidly and  
well. He studies Arithmetic, Geogra-  
phy, Grammar and History, using  
the ordinary school books. In some  
cases the course of study is further  
extended. *The time of THREE TEACH-  
ERS is given entirely to instruction*  
*in SPEECH and LIP-READING.*

Drawing and designing are taught.  
The boys are instructed in shoe-mak-  
ing, cabinet-making and printing.  
The girls are taught dressmaking and  
housework.

The school is free to children and  
youth whose parents are residents of  
Maryland. It is very desirable that  
all should enter young.

For further information address  
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal of the School  
for the Deaf, Frederick City, Md.

The State provides for the colored  
deaf and blind at the school on Sara-  
toga St., Baltimore. Admission free.  
Application should be made to Super-  
intendent, 649. Saratoga St., Balti-  
more.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

**ENOCH PRATT,** President.  
**WM. R. BARRY,** Vice-President.  
**HENRY C. NAILL,** Secretary.  
**JOHN H. WILLIAMS,** Treasurer.

## Executive Committee.

**DR. FAIRFAX SCHLEY,** Chairman.  
**WM. R. BARRY,**  
**JAMES MCSHERRY,**  
**FERDINAND C. LATROBE,**  
**CHARLES W. ROSS,**  
**ENOCH PRATT,** Ex-officio.

## OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

## Principal:

**CHAS. W. ELY, M. A.**

## Teachers:

**ROSA R. HARRIS, CHAS. M. GROW,**  
**EDWARD P. GALE, MOLLIE M. JAMS,**  
**ANNIE B. BARRY, JULIA M. YOUNG.**  
*Teachers of Speech and Lip-Reading.*  
**LAURA C. YERKES, FANNIE I. BROCK,**  
**KATHERINE D. PARTRIDGE.**

## Teacher of Drawing:

**FLORENCE W. DOUB.**

*Physician,* **DR. WM. H. BALTZELL**  
*Dentist,* **DR. EDWARD NELSON**  
*Matron,* **REBECCA L. RINEHART.**  
*Supervisor of Boys,* **R. F. THOMAS.**

*Foreman of Printing,*

*Shoe-Shop,* **L. A. WICKHAM.**

*Cabinet Shop,* **J. SHEFFIELD.**

**S. SCHLEY & BRO.**  
**Wholesale and Retail Druggists,**

—DEALERS IN—

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,**  
**TRUSSES,**  
**Soap, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, &c.**

**No. 16 West Patrick St.,**  
**FREDERICK, MD.**

Physicians' Prescriptions careful-  
ly compounded at all hours.  
Night bell at the door.