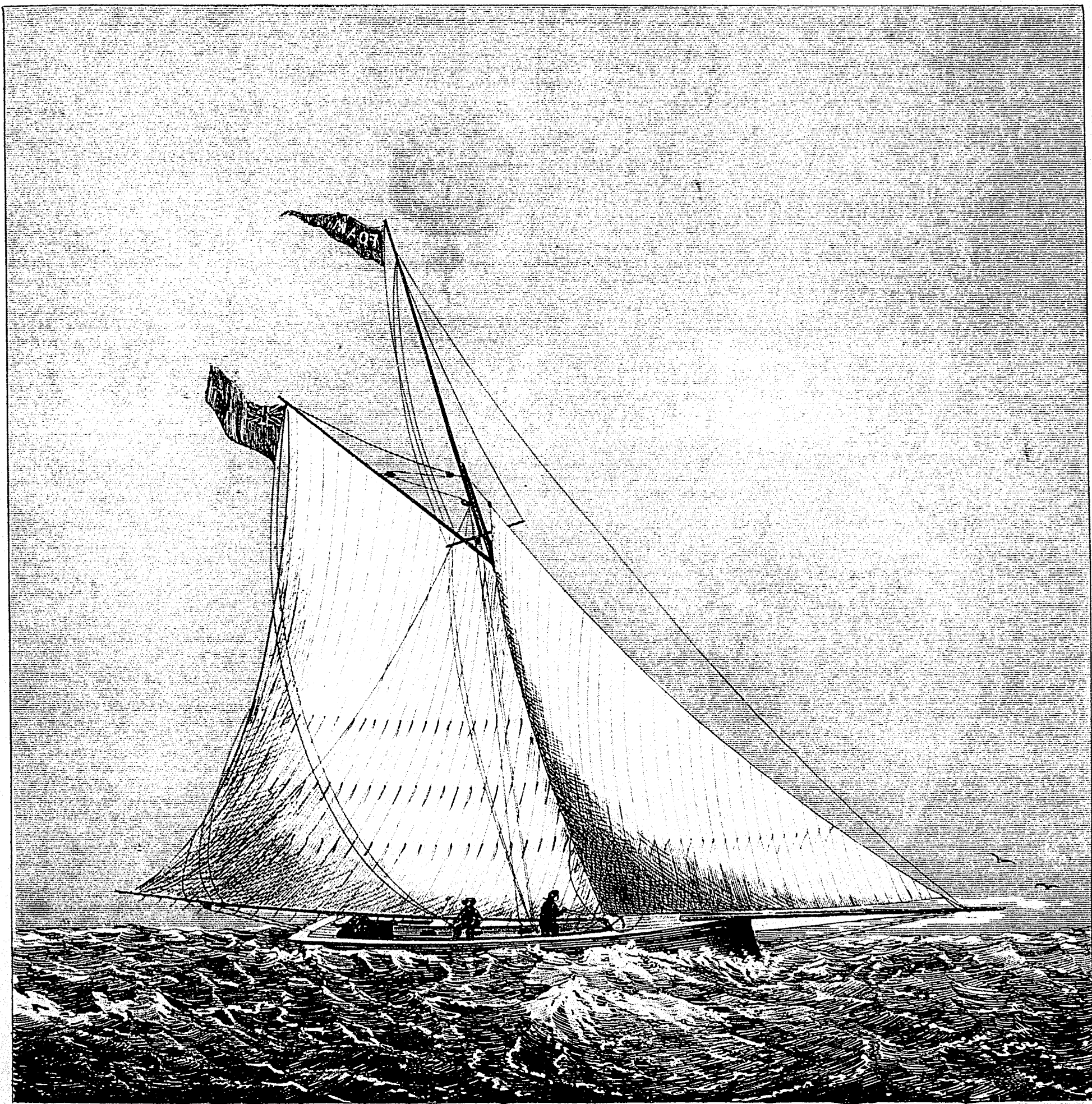


Illustrated News

VOL. X.—No. 5.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1874.

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THE YACHT "FOAM."—FROM A SKETCH BY W. ARMSTRONG, TORONTO.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS..... \$4.00 per annum
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Notice.

Owing to unavoidable delay in obtaining portraits of
 the officers of the

DEAF AND DUMB

Teachers' Association,

we shall be unable to produce such portraits before the
 number of the 15th August.

Canadian Illustrated News.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1874.

THE BEECHER-TILTON AFFAIR.

The scandal over which the cities of Brooklyn and New York in particular, and the continent of North America in general, are now agitated, may fairly be said to have taken its place among the *causes célèbres* of the world. The high social position of the parties concerned, the well-known religious character of the accused and the equally well-known erratic views of the accuser, the grave nature of the charges made, and the persistence with which these charges have been denied, all combine to raise the Beecher-Tilton affair far above the ordinary run of scandals. It is very far from being our intention to enter into the details of the case or to discuss the probability or improbability of the evidence elicited by the Plymouth Church Committee of Investigation. Indeed it is with the utmost reluctance that we touch upon the matter at all. The subject is not an inviting one, though unfortunately the issues involved are so great that a thorough discussion is not to be avoided. There are, however, two points in the matter which cannot be dismissed without notice, and in neglecting which the journalist would fail in his duty.

The first of these is the remarkable tone of hostility to Tilton for which the New York journals have been remarkable since the "scandal" became matter of public attention. The whole number of New York dailies, with one honourable exception, seem to have combined to pour the vials of their wrath upon the accuser's head. No language has been too strong for them to describe his action; no epithet too rude to depict himself. In the torrents of abuse they have lavished upon him they have exhausted the vocabulary of Billingsgate. They have held him up to scorn and contumely as the blight of his wife's honour, and the would-be destroyer of his pastor's reputation; they have condemned him as a liar and a profligate—a being for whom there should be no place among his kind. Their violence in denouncing him has only been equalled by the petulance with which they cried out against any aspersion on the character of Mr. Beecher. Without the slightest fact upon which to base their assertions, or the merest shadow of an argument beyond the feminine chain of reasoning, 'it is so, because it is so,' they have taken upon themselves, even while an inquiry is pending, to decide as to the merits of the case, to set up the pastor of Plymouth Church as a much persecuted member of the noble army of martyrs, and to brand his accuser as a villain of the true diabolic dye. Such a course of action was hardly to be expected from journals of the class to which the New York dailies belong. From them at least we were entitled to look for a suspension of judgment until the facts of the case should have been elicited. By their headlong eagerness to defend Mr. Beecher they have only injured his cause and strengthened the hands of the enemy.

But if the leaders of public opinion in the States have grossly erred on the side of favouritism, what must be said of the court of investigation before which the inquiry is now going on. The inquiry must necessarily lead to the life-long ruin of at least one person. It is a matter of the deepest importance, involving a question of moral life and death. Naturally one would have supposed that a matter of such vital interest would have been committed to an impartial arbitration for thorough investigation and final decision. It was necessary that no question of favouritism or personal interest should have been allowed to blind the judgment or corrupt the honesty of those to whom was committed the difficult task of sifting the evidence upon which lay the honour and reputation of accuser and accused alike. And it was further indispensable that the proper means should have been taken to allow of none but reliable and truthful evidence being adduced. But what are the facts of the case? The members of the committee of investigation represent Plymouth Church. They were chosen by Mr. Beecher. They are personal friends of Mr. Beecher. They have an interest in his acquittal. Again, as to the evidence adduced. It is mere assertion, unsupported by oath; and therefore utterly valueless. Should Mr. Beecher be absolved by his judges, the absolution, in such circumstances would carry no weight with it. Matters would stand just where they did before, with the additional feature that a cloud of suspicion would rest upon Mr. Beecher's following. The public will never be satisfied with any decision that does not come from a competent court of law, and the proceedings now being carried on, be they as long, (as wearisome they already are) as those in the Tichborne case, will never have the slightest effect upon the general opinion. This hole-and-corner business will not do. If Mr. Tilton wants justice he must take his case into the courts. If Mr. Beecher wants to free himself from a grave suspicion, he will never rest until the charges against him are submitted to a full, free, and unprejudiced enquiry, such as can only be obtained in a court of law.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

The Select Committee appointed at the last Session of Parliament, to inquire into the extent and condition of the manufactures of the Dominion, have published a very interesting and important report. The chief conclusions to which they have arrived are altogether deserving of public attention. It appears that the competition with the United States is seriously complained of. American manufacturers, having the exclusive control of their own market, find it convenient to relieve themselves of their surplus products in Canada, in many instances at prices less than the cost of production, thus making of Canada what is popularly denominated a "Slaughter Market." This disturbing element in the manufacturing industry of the Dominion is so great as to induce even those who may regard free trade as a correct principle, in the abstract, to recognize the necessity of a modification of that principle as a measure of self protection, and the Committee do not hesitate to recommend the enactment of such laws as will regulate the evil complained of. The almost universal testimony of manufacturers is to the effect that an increased protection to manufactures will not necessarily increase the cost of the manufactured article to the consumer, as it is a well-established principle that the cost of manufacturing decreases as the quantity of goods manufactured increases. Although the export trade in manufactured articles has not yet been developed to any extent, it has been ascertained that in some classes of goods already a successful attempt has been made to place them upon foreign markets. Therefore, the encouragement of this trade, as tending to enlarge the market for our manufactures, and thus to promote their prosperity, and at the same time to increase our foreign commerce, should be effected by all legitimate means. To accomplish this object the Committee recommend that a drawback should be granted on all materials used in manufactures used for export. Attention has been called to the condition of certain classes of manufacturers who pay, under the existing tariff, the same amount of duty upon what to them is raw material as is paid on the manufactured article. More particularly is this true of clothing and haberdashery. The woollen manufacturers complain that they suffer in their business by the importation from Europe of low-priced woollen cloths, and ask the Government to impose a scale of duties graduated upon the quality of the article. Evidence was taken touching the introduction into Canada of American reprints of British copyright works. While the privilege of publishing the aforesaid reprints in Canada is granted to the publishers of the United States, it is denied, under severe penalties, to the publishers of Canada. It goes without saying that this state of things calls

for a prompt and energetic remedy." The Committee publishes the emphatic belief that permanency is an important element in any tariff, and that it should be so adjusted as to afford adequate protection to existing industries, and to invite the attention of capitalists to branches of industry which as yet have not been successful in this country, and which are yet untried.

The loss of the "Foam" must carry its moral. Vessels of her class sacrifice everything to speed. The quarters run down to almost nothing above the water and not even a little bulwark is allowed around them for safety. That this mode of construction is all wrong may be guessed from the fact that the English clubs will not allow any centre board yacht to enter for a race. Such boats as the ill-fated "Foam" require experienced, hard-fisted sailors to work them, and even they admit that they never feel safe while on board in anything like bad weather. "Skimming dishes" is a term that has been applied to those models and we fear it is only too truthfully expressive.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

THEIR MENTAL AND MORAL CONDITION.—HISTORY OF THEIR INSTRUCTION.—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR THEM.—THE PROTESTANT INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, MONTREAL.—METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

BY THOMAS WIDD, MONTREAL.

For many centuries a mystery has hung over the deaf and dumb which few persons have been able to fathom. They are continually confounded with the blind and idiotic, and many intelligent and benevolent people have suggested that they should be shut up in asylums for feeble-minded! Another mistake, or rather superstition, of greater antiquity, concerning deaf-mutes is that where nature takes away one sense, she supplies the next to it in importance in greater perfection, and on this principle it is believed that the person afflicted with deafness is to some extent compensated by greater acuteness of vision and mental perception. This is an error which teachers in deaf-mute institutions are striving to correct in all countries at the present day. Deaf-mutes have generally very imperfect sight, and in almost every instance there is great dullness of intellect, so much so that they are only a little removed from cretinism. Their condition before education is terrible to contemplate. The natural avenues to the mind are hermetically sealed and other means of reaching it have to be employed. As long as he remains uneducated he can never know the wondrous love of God, or have any ideas of right or wrong. He is an irresponsible being and is held as such in the courts of justice in several civilized countries. The heathen possesses a vocal language and is accessible to the missionary, but the deaf-mute knows no language previous to instruction. He does not know his own name or the alphabet of his mother tongue. From this fact the reader will be enabled to form some idea of the difficulties to be encountered by the teacher in the instruction of this class of people.

HISTORY OF THEIR INSTRUCTION.

No record of the deaf and dumb has been found in ancient history previous to the Christian Era. The first mention we have of a deaf-mute is found in Scripture, where Christ pronounced the potent "Ephphatha." The Venerable Bede mentions an instance in the seventh century, of an English deaf-mute having been taught to repeat sentences by John, Bishop of Hesham, but we are not told by what method he was instructed. About 800 years later, in 1442, we find that one Rodolphus Agricola, of Fröningen, succeeded in teaching a deaf-mute to write his thoughts. This was regarded at the time as miraculous, and was attributed to Satanic influences by the ignorant clergy, who for a long time afterwards opposed and discouraged all attempts to ameliorate the condition of this afflicted class, stating "that by educating the deaf and dumb they are exposed to the danger of damnation, from which, left unobstructed, they would be exempt." But, notwithstanding this opposition, we find one, Father Ronce, an enlightened Benedictine, devoting all his energies and talents to their education in 1580. In the year 1620 another Benedictine, named Juan Paulo Bonet, invented the one-hand alphabet for their instruction, which gave birth to the system of dactylology. This invention was quickly followed by another of no less importance—the two-hand alphabet. The inventor of this alphabet was a Scotchman named George Dalgarno, a man of no small learning and ability, who, we regret to say, now lies in a nameless grave in St. Mary's Churchyard, Oxford, England.

From the invention of the finger alphabet dates the era proper of deaf-mute instruction. The high honour of having conceived a plan for their instruction belongs to Dr. John Wallis, a distinguished mathematician and cryptologist, who for many years was connected with the colleges at Oxford, where he died about the year 1676. The celebrated Abbé de l'Epée of France next came into the field and started the famous Institution at Paris. He was followed almost simul-

taneously by Braidwood in Britain, and others in different countries in Europe, where several Institutions for the instruction of deaf-mutes were commenced. In America the pioneers in this branch of education, were Professors Gallaudet, Clec, Weld, Hutton, Day, and Peel. In 1817 the American Asylum for deaf-mutes at Hartford, Connecticut, was opened, where, until a few years ago, many deaf-mutes from Canada have been instructed. Soon after the Asylum at Hartford was begun, the celebrated Institution at New York was opened with five or six pupils, which has gone on increasing in usefulness and numbers to the present day. It has now the largest number of pupils in any deaf-mute Institution in the world—between 500 and 600. The good work had now taken root in almost every civilized country in Europe and America and it was pushed on with great energy. But the deaf-mute was still a puzzle to many great men, and an object of awe and superstition to the ignorant people, who believed them to be gifted with supernatural powers. The difficulties now were not with the mode of instructing the deaf-mutes, but with the public at large. Parents would not believe it possible that their afflicted children could be instructed till they had had sufficient optical demonstration of the fact, and many others looked on the scheme of instruction as a new imposture, and thought the "bubble would soon burst." But a few years of quiet and patient labour by those good men has removed much of the prejudice and doubt, and the number of schools for the deaf and dumb increase fast everywhere.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR THEM

We have it on the best authority that there are 445 institutions of all kinds for the deaf and dumb in the world, the great majority of them being in Europe and America. The United States has 38, and Great Britain 24 well-managed institutions for children. Asia has only three schools for her many thousands of deaf-mutes; while in Africa there is not one yet established, although the latest returns show that Cape Colony has 375 deaf-mutes. There has been a school for them very recently opened in Madagascar, on a small scale, by English missionaries. Australia has two excellent schools, but New Zealand has none. These 445 schools or institutions are to provide for the moral, religious, and intellectual training of some 650,000 deaf-mutes, scattered over the world. About 200 of them have been in active operation during the past fifty years, and on the most careful investigation, we find they have educated during that period no less than 96,500 deaf-mutes, who otherwise would have lived and died in total ignorance. To educate this large number of the human family, upwards of \$37,565,000 has been expended, a very large portion of which has been contributed by the benevolent. In some of the countries in Europe and the United States the education of deaf-mutes is taken up by Government, which has relieved the teachers of no little anxiety and labour to collect funds.

In Great Britain there are 22,400 deaf-mutes of all ages; no less than 6,000 are of school age. The number of deaf-mutes now under instruction is given at 2,120, taught by 96 teachers, leaving 3,880 totally unprovided for. The schools in Great Britain have educated during the past sixty years about 8,250 deaf-mutes, at a total expenditure of about \$12,855,000, raised entirely by subscriptions and fees of pupils. This large sum includes cost of buildings, wages and all the incidental expenses pertaining to deaf-mute institutions.

The census returns of the United States for 1870, show that there are 16,205 deaf and dumb in that great republic. About 7,562 are of school age; but we find that there are only 4,068 at present under instruction in the 38 institutions erected and maintained there for their benefit. These 4,068 pupils require the services of 260 teachers. Of the 16,205 deaf-mutes, 14,937 are white, and only 1,268 coloured. There are about 1,000 more deaf and dumb males than females in the United States, and in Great Britain there are about 1,500 more males than females of this class.

It is here worthy of remark that the large institution in Old Kent Road, London, has instructed no fewer than 2,270 deaf-mute children since it was opened in 1792. The Paris institution was founded as early as 1760, and has benefited some 2,000 deaf-mutes. The Yorkshire institution at Doncaster, where the writer was educated, has instructed 754 during 40 years of its existence. The American Asylum at Hartford has a list of 1,900 deaf-mutes on its books, who have been taught there during the past 53 years. The New York institution, after 40 years existence, under the management of Dr. Peel and his son, has given instruction to 1,600 pupils. Other institutions in the States and Britain have done similar good work.

The census returns of Canada of 1871 contain much valuable and interesting information about the deaf and dumb, who are, strange to say, classed with the number of persons unable to read and write! This is not a bad thing, because deaf-mutes are really unable to read or write until educated, and the compiler ought rather to be commended for the classification. The census bears evidence of having been very carefully taken, for the number of deaf-mutes returned in 1871 is almost twice as large as that returned in 1861, viz:—

NUMBER OF DEAF-MUTES IN CANADA IN 1871.

Quebec.....	1669
Ontario.....	1412
New Brunswick.....	306
Nova Scotia.....	441

Total in the four provinces..... 3828

Of these 2049 are males and 1779 females. If we include the deaf-mutes in Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, British Columbia and the North West, the number in British North America would not be less than 4,000. To educate this large number of unfortunates there are five schools, which are filled at present to their utmost capacities. The honour of first taking up this benevolent work belongs to our Roman Catholic brethren in Montreal, who about thirty years ago opened two schools for them, and have under instruction at present about 150 pupils. Ontario next came forward to extend the hand of fellowship and sympathy to her deaf-mutes, by opening a school for them at Toronto, which was afterwards removed to Hamilton, and subsequently to Belleville. About fifteen years ago Nova Scotia commenced to instruct her deaf and dumb. We next come to

THE PROTESTANT INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, MONTREAL.

In 1868-69 the Protestants in Montreal took a lively interest in the deaf-mute, and felt that it would not be fair to leave

their share of the good work to be done by their Roman Catholic fellow citizens, who had enough to do to educate deaf-mutes of their own faith. The subject was kept before the public for some months by the press of Montreal, and the deplorable condition of the uneducated deaf-mute was brought to light. The sympathies of the benevolent were aroused and a series of public meetings was held in Montreal. Diligent inquiry and investigation was made to ascertain whether there were enough deaf-mutes of Protestant parents to warrant the establishment of a school for their instruction. The number of deaf-mutes of school age in the province being found large enough, a society was formed, comprising all the most prominent Protestant citizens in Montreal, well known for their disinterested benevolence and activity in every good and Christian work. In 1869 they secured an Act of Incorporation for the Institution, which was opened in 1870 at Côte St. Antoine and the following officers were appointed:—

President, Charles Alexander; Vice-President, Thomas Cramp; Hon. Sec.-Treasurer, F. Mackenzie; Hon. Physician, Dr. Scott; Principal, Thomas Widd; Matron, Mrs. Widd.

The management was vested in a board of managers, largely consisting of ladies, well-known supporters of other charitable institutions in Montreal. The school opened with fifteen pupils on the 15th September 1870. The opening ceremony was performed by the present Metropolitan. The Principal and Matron immediately set to work with energy to instruct the pupils, who were nearly all totally ignorant of the Alphabet, and many people wondered how a beginning in their instruction could be made; but the teachers knew their business and the success of the school was complete, as was shown at the first public examination in the Mechanics' Hall, in June 1871, which was presided over by Principal Dawson of McGill College. During the summer of 1871 an examination tour throughout the province was made with two of the pupils, accompanied by the Principal and Secretary-Treasurer, and the results witnessed after nine months' instruction convinced all of the value of the training the pupils had received in the school. When the school re-opened in September 1871, the number of pupils increased, and an assistant teacher (Miss Clara Bulmer) was employed to teach articulation. But the accommodation being very limited, no more pupils could be admitted and efforts are now being made to secure a larger building with more land, to accommodate all the deaf-mutes of school age of the Protestant faith in the province of Quebec. The movement in this direction is making good progress, and it is to be hoped, that before long a suitable edifice will be erected.

The pupils are taught two trades besides the regular course of a good English education, viz: printing and carpentry. The former trade is taught by the Principal, and the success attained is witnessed in the annual Reports of the Institution printed by the boys, which would be a credit to any city printing office. They have also turned out an interesting little volume written by the Principal entitled, "A Companion and Guide for Deaf-mutes." A large quantity of the furniture used by the Institution has been made by the boys in the carpentry shop. Prof. Duncan has recently been employed teaching the pupils the higher branches of drawing and sepia and some of the pupils have much talent in this line.

More money is needed to extend the usefulness of this benevolent Institution. Much of the expense is borne by a few Montreal Protestant citizens. The Government of the Province gives it a grant of \$1,000, and some of the pupils who are able pay \$100 a year for board and tuition, but the majority of the pupils are free.

THE METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

There are three distinct systems of instruction employed in deaf-mute schools, which have been in force for about a century:

1. The *Natural Method*. This system is based on a free use of the natural language of the deaf-mute, and is known as Pantomime. This is employed only as a means to the end in view, which is to give the mute a knowledge of grammar and the idioms of his vernacular, and empower him to read understandingly and write correctly the language of his country. This system was founded by the good Abbé de l'Épée of Paris, and is employed in the British and American schools. The study of the articulation forms but a small part of the regular education where this system is employed.

2. The *Artificial Method* is a system founded by one Heinicke, a Saxon, who pursued successfully the occupations of farmer, soldier, schoolmaster, and chanter at Opendorf, and who died in 1790. This system aims at developing, by unnatural processes, the power of speech, and the educating of the eye of the pupil to perform as far as possible the part of the ear by discussing the meaning of spoken words from the changes of the vocal organs. It takes a much longer time to educate the pupils by this system than by other methods, and more painful efforts on the part of the pupil. Indeed in many cases it is so painful to the poor deaf-mute as to cause blood to issue from the mouth.

3. The *Combined Method* is a system embracing the first and second methods above named. In schools employing this system the greatest success is attained. The teachers recognize the utility of the sign language at every stage of instruction. They give more or less attention to spoken language, especially to pupils who lost their hearing after learning to talk and who have thus acquired some knowledge through the ear. This system is now the most successful and popular in Europe and America, and it is doubtful if a better can be invented to take its place. It is the system employed in the Protestant Institution for deaf-mutes at Montreal.

The founders of the artificial method asserted that the command of spoken language was absolutely necessary to the development of the intellectual powers and education depended on the ability of the pupil to acquire speech! The system founded by the good Abbé de l'Épée differs widely from that of Heinicke. The former, who, as mentioned elsewhere, was the father of the natural method, "found no inherent obstacles in the way of mental development, took the poor deaf-mute as he found him, already possessed of a language—the language of natural signs." Heinicke is said to have based his principles on a metaphysical blunder, assigning the deaf-mute to an abnormal state, affirming that "the written word could never become the medium of thought!" If the time is to come when the deaf-mute will be taught articulation with any degree of success and lasting benefit, it will be by a new system called "Visible Speech." This system has been invented by Prof. A. M. Bell, the celebrated elocutionist, late of London, Eng., and now residing in Brautford, Ont. It constitutes a

new species of phonetic writing, based, not on sounds, but on the actions of the vocal organs in producing them. The sounds of all languages can be represented by this system, which claims to be so perfect as to represent any sound the human mouth can utter, so that a person unacquainted with a language could pronounce it at sight. The system is being tried in several large deaf-mute Institutions in the States and Britain, with the most encouraging results. Time alone will decide as to what amount of success this wonderful system will attain in teaching the deaf and dumb to talk. The following are the uses to which Visible Speech is adapted:—

1. The teaching of the illiterate in all countries to read their vernacular tongue in a few days.
2. The teaching of the blind to read.
3. The teaching of articulation to deaf-mutes.
4. The communication of the exact sounds of foreign languages to learners in all countries.
5. The establishment of a standard of the native pronunciation of any language.
6. The prevention and removal of defects and impediments of speech.
7. The telegraphic communication of messages in any language through all countries without translation.
8. The study, comparison, and preservation of fast-disappearing dialects, and the universal tracing of the affinities of words.
9. The speedy diffusion of the languages of another country throughout the most widely separated colonies.
10. The world-wide communication of any specific sounds with absolute uniformity, and consequently, the possible construction and establishment of a universal language.

THE DEAF-MUTE CONVENTION.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of Deaf-Mute teachers at Belleville in October last, the delegates to the eighth Convention of that body assembled in Belleville on the 15th ult. All told they numbered between one hundred and fifty and two hundred persons, including members from all parts of the States and Canada, and representatives of the press from New York, Boston, Montreal, Toronto, and other cities. The visitors began to arrive already on the Tuesday preceding the opening day, but by far the larger number came in with the early trains on the Wednesday morning. At the depot they were met and conveyed to the Institution, which had been transformed into an immense hotel for their especial accommodation.

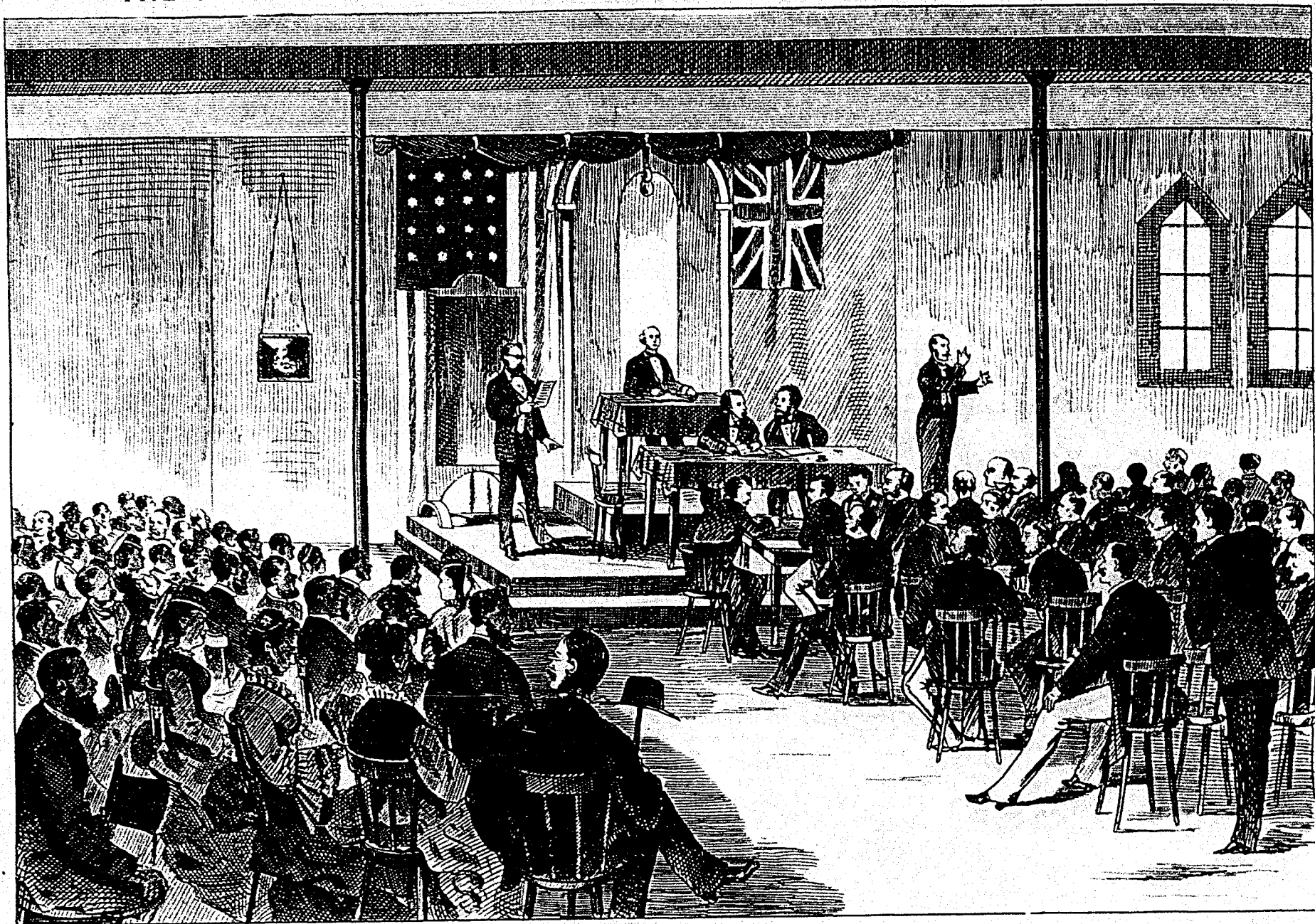
The Belleville Institution is a large red brick building, standing about a mile and a half out of town on the road to Trenton. It was opened by Lieut.-Governor Howland in October, 1870, and has since that time been under the efficient supervision of Dr. W. J. Palmer, who has long been engaged in the instruction of deaf-mutes in connection with the Institution at Raleigh, N. C. On Dr. Palmer's shoulders fell the whole onus of entertaining his numerous visitors, and the hearty and grateful leave-takings between the guests and their host at the close of the sittings of the Convention bore ample testimony to the genial and generous manner in which he carried out his difficult undertaking. During the six days that the Convention lasted he was ubiquitous and indefatigable in attending to the wants of his guests, all of whom have carried away with them the most pleasant recollections of their stay in Belleville and of the unvarying kindness and equanimity of the much taxed but ever good humoured Principal of the Institution.

On arriving at the Institution buildings the visitors were assigned their quarters, and at two o'clock in the afternoon all sat down to dinner. Here some amusing *contretemps* occurred, and happy were those who understood the sign language. As the majority of the waiters were deaf-mutes those to whom it had not been given to go to Corinth found themselves in a predicament. But difficulties soon vanished, the arbitrary signs for the various viands were quickly acquired, and thereafter the uninitiated had no difficulty in obtaining what they desired. But it was sufficiently amusing to see an elderly gentleman who had brought to table a fine appetite edged by a hard morning's work compelled, owing to his ignorance of the sign language, to make the greater part of his dinner off soup. Thrice did this unhappy mortal endeavour to give the attendant to understand that he did not want soup; and thrice did his plate come to him filled with soup. The fourth time he changed his tactics, and presented the waiter with his plate inverted. But it was useless; the gods were unpropitious, and a fourth time he was served with soup. Fortunately at this juncture timely rescue arrived and the persecuted gentleman was enabled to pursue his dinner *secundum artem*. It was amusing too, to watch the animated conversation kept up between the deaf-mutes in that bewildering sign-language of theirs, which they manage so smoothly and so rapidly that it is difficult for an outsider to distinguish any one sign. How they chattered in dumb show; how their eyes lightened up as they nodded to each other in token of comprehension. *Après* of the eyes, here is a physiological query we would like to address to the deaf-mute instructors: Is the proportion of deaf-mutes larger among dark than among fair people? Certainly those present at Belleville were, we believe without an exception, dark—the possessors of magnificent brown eyes, deep, soft, and intensely intelligent, the true Homeric "ox-eye."

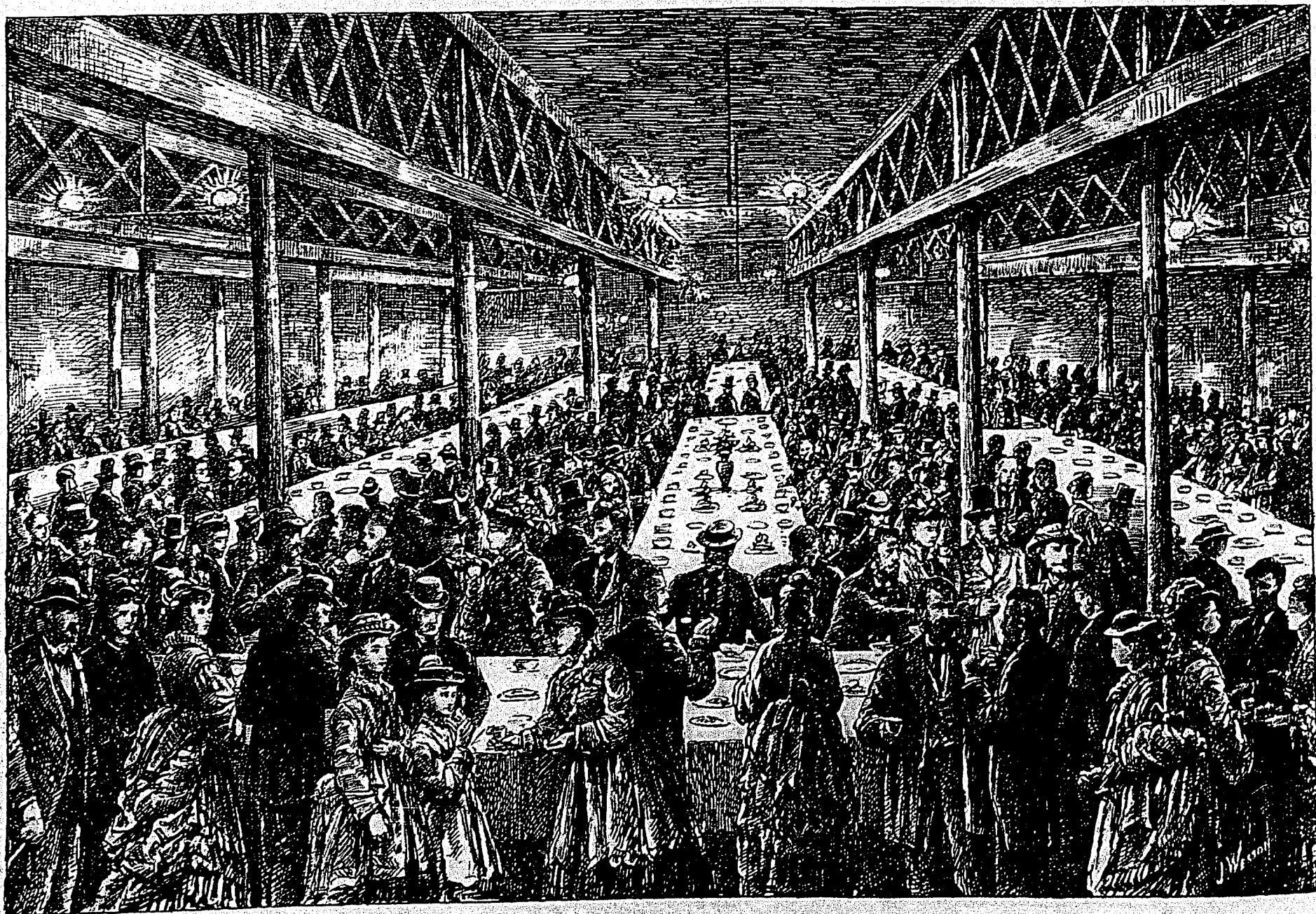
Dinner over the company strolled about the buildings and grounds until four o'clock, when the Convention was formally opened. Our artist has given us a sketch of the scene. In the chair sits Dr. Turner, of Connecticut, the newly elected president, a venerable gentleman who for fifty-three years has been engaged in teaching the deaf and dumb; on his right the chairman of a committee is reading his report, which the interpreter, on the opposite side of the platform, is translating as quick as the reader utters the words, into the sign language. The audience is composed of a number of ladies and gentlemen, the latter slightly preponderating. The ladies, however, were in full enjoyment of their rights, voting on the same footing as the gentlemen.

While the afternoon's proceedings, which were confined to mere details of organization, were going on in the lecture room, Dr. May, of the Ontario Educational Department, was

THE CONVENTION OF TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB IN BELLEVILLE.



OPENING OF THE CONVENTION IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION.

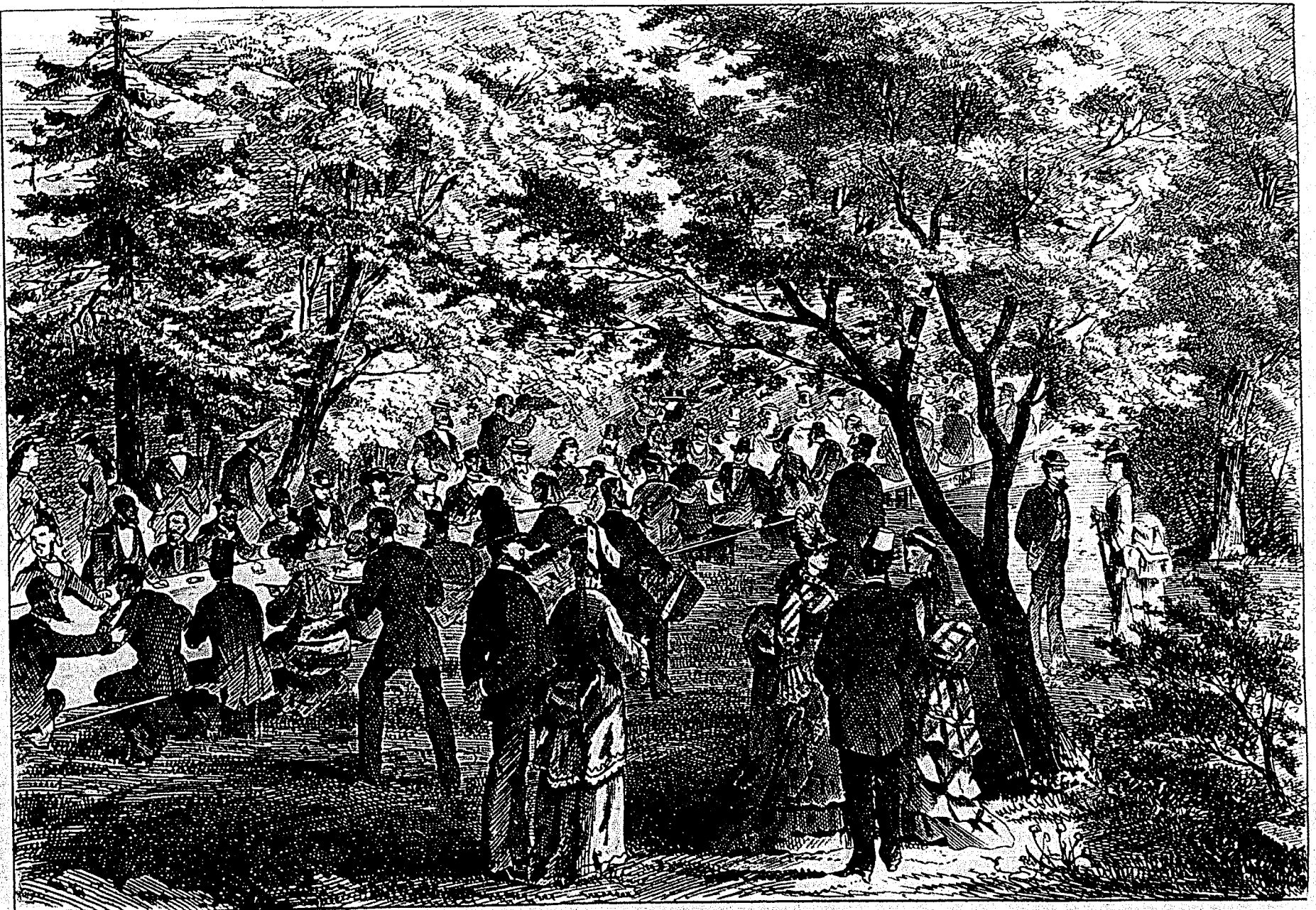


THE BANQUET IN THE TOWN HALL.

THE CONVENTION OF TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB IN BELLEVILLE.



EXHIBITION OF EDUCATIONAL APPLIANCES.



THE DINNER IN THE GROVE, AT THE SAND BANKS.

busy with two assistants in the museum, arranging the collection of educational appliances he had brought with him from the Toronto Normal School. This embraced a number of text-books, charts, anatomical models, philosophical instruments, &c., on which the Dr. on the following Friday evening delivered an interesting, but all too short lecture to the delegates.

At six o'clock the convention rose to meet next morning for the reading of certain papers, &c., of which, as of the other business transacted during the week, a complete *résumé* was given in last week's issue. In the evenings, when no third session took place, the visitors at the Institution indulged in a dance, which was heartily enjoyed by speakers and speechless alike, and which doubtless gave rise to much saying of soft nothings and finger flirting on both sides. There is, at least, good reason to believe so, from the fact that several young gentlemen present on these occasions, who at the time of their arrival at Belleville were totally ignorant of the sign language, on a future occasion developed an all-to-be-wondered-at proficiency therein, much to the envy and disgust of their less favoured brethren.

On Thursday evening, the 16th, the delegates and visitors were entertained by the Mayor and Corporation of Belleville and the County Council at the Town Hall. An address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. Billa Flint, and after a number of sentiments had been proposed and responded to the company adjourned to the covered market below the Hall, where refreshments were served.

On Sunday services were held in the sign language at the Institute, both morning and evening. These services consisted of prayer, discourses, and singing, all in the sign language. The last, hymn-singing, is performed by the audience signing the words of the hymn in time, following the conductor. As may be imagined, the effect is most singular to those who witness it for the first time. In the afternoon a special service was held in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church by the incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Burke, Dr. Gallaudet acting as interpreter. A feature of this service was the baptism of the child of a deaf-mute couple resident in Belleville; the infant, it is interesting to know, is not afflicted with the infirmity of its parents.

Monday, the 20th ult., was set apart for the crowning event of the visit to Belleville, viz., the excursion to Picton and the picnic at the Sand Banks. This was another of Dr. Palmer's 'happy thoughts' for the entertainment of his guests, and one in which, as in all others, he succeeded *à merveille*. At 7 a.m. the steamer "Rochester" left the wharf at Belleville, after having previously called at the Institution for the Principal's guests. The boat was crowded, and a great deal of quiet fun took place among the more lively passengers as she steamed swiftly down the Bay. Picton was reached shortly after eleven. The whole population of this lovely little town seemed to be collected on the banks to welcome the excursionists, and cheer upon cheer was given as the steamer reached her moorings. It was an understood thing that the entertainment at the Sand Banks was to be given by the people of the county of Prince Edward, but the visitors were certainly not aware of the length the Prince Edward people were prepared to go in their welcome. On reaching the top of the hill on which the town stands, the road was found to be covered for a half mile in length with vehicles—gigs, chaises, carriages, standing three deep. Into these the guests were drafted, and then the secret came out. All through the county the farmers had volunteered their services, with horses and carriages, free, gratis, and for nothing, to convey the visitors to the Sand Banks—a distance of fifteen miles—and back. And this, be it borne in mind, in the height of the haying season. Some of these good hearted fellows were even disappointed that the number of visitors was not large enough to fill all the accommodation that offered. Others, again, were surprised at not getting a load of deaf-mutes. "They told me," said one of these last, (whom a little party of five will always hold in kindly and grateful remembrance) as his carriage stopped at Picton on the return—"they told me that I'd have to drive thirty miles without speaking a word or having a word spoken to me, but blame me if I've ever had better fun; and for deaf and dumb people I never saw such a lively crowd."

When all the visitors had been accommodated the carriages, some seventy-five in number, formed in line, with the Picton band at its head and a band from Belleville behind. In this manner did the procession parade through the streets of Picton, where all business seemed to have been suspended, and the people crowded to the doors and windows to see the show. At a little after one the long line of carriages reached the Sand Banks, after a pleasant fifteen mile drive through some of the most thriving country in the Dominion, and over roads that would put to shame the leading thoroughfares in many of our cities. More than one jaded dweller in cities felt like exclaiming: "It is good to be in Prince Edward; come, let us set up our tabernacle here." But it was of no use; Stern Necessity sat in the distance beckoning with her instruments of compulsion. So there was nothing for it but to drop the subject, and to follow the Epicurean poet's advice about enjoying the present. And a thoroughly pleasant present it proved to be. On alighting the visitor's eyes were greeted by the delightful spectacle of a pleasantly cool and shady grove under which a long table covered with good things stretched far away into the distance. The seats were soon filled, notwithstanding the length of the accommodation, and the table soon cleared. The truthful chronicler blushes to record the fact, but truth is mighty and will prevail. Three times was that long stretch of table laid by Prince Edward hospitality, and three times was it cleared by the famished guests. Fortunately the eaters were from all parts of North America, so it is impossible for any one State or Province to make invidious comparisons. Dinner over the visitors adjourned to the Sand Banks. These are one vast drift of fine white sand, extending for a distance of over half a mile along the shore of Lake Ontario, and running back a quarter of a mile. Everything, with the exception of one huge poplar, has been overcome by the sand as it drifts in across the lake. In some places it rises into hillocks sixty feet high, in others it sinks into hollows with a depth of only twenty feet. But it is constantly shifting, and consequently the conformation of the bank continually changes. Under the solitary poplar tree the delegates to the Convention had their last meeting, and having closed their business with several votes of thanks returned to the grove at the foot of the bank. Here a group of huxom Prince Edward lasses had gathered in evident expectation of a dance. For what else had the visitors brought two bands with them, to be sure? But they were doomed to disappointment. Speech-

making was the order of the day, and the Prince Edward belles—and well do they deserve the name, for prettier are not in the Dominion—were fain to content themselves with a point at their visitors' unhandsome return for their generosity and their efforts to please. But their revenge was at hand. Long before the speech-makers were wearied of hearing themselves talk, their audience was tired of listening. The carriages were brought out and before eight o'clock the advance guard of the returning crowd had reached Picton. At nine the "Rochester" came in and the party of visitors embarked. There was some dancing on the return trip and a light repast had been provided by Dr. Palmer, but neither the one nor the other were very extensively patronized. Between twelve and one the boat reached the wharf at the Institution, and landed those who intended staying for the night. Here, however, she too was compelled to stay, for a thick fog suddenly fell, which completely obscured all the lights of the Bay. It was on this occasion that his Worship the Mayor of Belleville distinguished himself by a *bon mot*. "Am I," he cried indignantly, as he watched the fast falling fog, "Am I, or am I not the Mayor of Belleville, that this miserable fog dares to visit the city without my leave?" (N.B. The writer is not responsible for this story. He had it from a friend of the can't-see-a-joke-without-a-surgical-operation kind, who at the same time, while watching the fog, confided his opinion that the Mayor was a fool.)

Thus the proceedings of the Eighth Convention of the Teachers of the Deaf and Dumb came to a close, after a most successful and satisfactory series of meetings. Several of the visitors remained a day or two in the town to enjoy the hospitality of their friends, and the beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood, as also to take advantage of the admirable fishing that the Bay affords. Certainly those who had occasion to be present in Belleville during the sitting of the Convention will not quickly forget the lovely little City of the Bay or the boundless hospitality of its inhabitants. The very places of public entertainment are more like homes than hotels. At the Dufour House, where several of the delegates stopped, enough could hardly be done to make visitors comfortable, and the general verdict was that the city hotels would do well to take a leaf from this admirably conducted establishment. There is not that curse of caravanserai-life, the "gentlemanly hotel clerk," so called, on the *lucus à non lucendo* principle, on account of the absence in his composition of any one gentleman-like quality. The Dufour is fortunate in the absence of this being from between its walls, and is still more fortunate in the presence of a manager whose name is known among the travelling community as a sure guarantee for comfort and attention. Under Mr. Borradaile's proprietorship and with Mr. Benson as manager the Dufour may be reckoned upon as a model house, where the guest will at once find himself on a home footing, and where the sportsman can make the best arrangements for seeking his pleasure. And, *en passant*, we may mention that some famous fishing is to be had in the neighbourhood, while the boating is not to be surpassed.

The next Convention of the Association of Teachers will be held four years from this. Next year a Convention for Principals of Institutions only will be held at some place yet to be fixed.

In the issue of the News of the 15th will appear the portraits of the new office-holders and of Dr. W. J. Palmer, and also a view of the Ontario Institution at Belleville.

DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

The annual subvention of 800,000fr. is to be maintained to the French Opera.

Active efforts are again being made to provide the necessary funds for a monument to Mendelssohn at Leipzig.

The Boston Transcript says that Mr. Ernest Perabo, of that city, has received a note from the Rev. W. H. Beecher, enclosing a cheque for a handsome sum for the relatives of Beethoven.

Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mdle. Albani, and Signor Bettini had the honour of singing before the Queen and the Royal Family on the 4th ult. at Windsor Castle. Mr. W. G. Cousins presided at the piano-forte.

At Strasbourg, for the first time since 1870, the Prussian authorities have permitted the performance of French plays. "La Fille de Madame Angot" was lately performed amid great applause. The house was crowded, although the prices for admission were high. The German plays, which had been performed previously at very low prices, had completely failed to attract the inhabitants.

A new opera has just been written by a Frenchman, M. Saint-Saens. The subject is "Samson," and there are three principal parts—Samson, written for a barytone, a Philistine priest, who is the tenor, and Delila, a contralto.

The Palais Royal Theatre is the only theatre in Paris in which the employés are benefited by the receipts of the theatre, they having a certain percentage on the moneys received, and it is stated that it is a profitable arrangement for the director of the theatre.

Madame Nilsson, after the completion of her Russian engagement, will come to Paris to open the new Grand Opera House, if it be finished, on the 1st of January, 1875, as Ophelia, in "Hamlet," with M. Faure in the title part.

It is stated that M. Marc, formerly director of the Strasbourg Theatre, has abandoned his establishment there, as he cannot submit to amuse a German public. To recompense him for his patriotic conduct, the Préfet of the Seine has offered him the lease of the Théâtre Lyrique.

Meyerbeer's "Camp de Silesie," composed for Berlin, with Madame Jenny Lind as prima donna, is to be revived, to celebrate the confirmation of the eldest son of the Imperial Prince. Frederick the Great is the hero of the "Camp of Silesia," the music of which the composer transferred to the "Etoile du Nord," when that opera was produced in Paris.

The fifth centenary of Petrarch's death was to have been commemorated at Avignon. The fêtes were to last three days, the 18th, 19th, and 20th inst., and begin by a formal reception of delegates from the French Académie and similar provincial bodies, and Italian literary societies. Subsequently the bust of Petrarch was to be carried in triumph to the Hotel de Ville. On the 19th there was a grand bull-fight, and on the concluding day a musical festival, where the prize poems on the great poet were read, and the prizes awarded.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE YACHT "FOAM."—This ill-fated vessel was lost in Lake Ontario, on the 11th ult. She has since been raised and found to be only partially injured. Seven young men were lost in her: Charles Edward Anderson, Weir Anderson, Robert C. Henderson, Jas. H. Murray, C. V. W. Vernon, V. H. Taylor, and Philip Braddon. Several of the bodies have since been recovered and buried at Niagara. We have expressed our opinion editorially on the build of the "Foam" in another column.

THE DEAF AND DUMB CONVENTION.—We give a series of sketches by our own artist of this interesting convention, held in Belleville, week before last, of which we gave a report in our preceding issue. For an explanation of the sketches we refer to a detailed account in another part of the present number. In connection with the same subject, we append a portrait of Thos. Wild, Principal of the Montreal Protestant Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and a view of that establishment, for full particulars of which the reader's attention is called to a paper by that gentleman printed elsewhere.

THE ORANGE PROCESSION IN TORONTO is a representation of the anniversary of the 12th July, as celebrated this year in the metropolis of Ontario.

THE RUINS OF THE CHICAGO FIRE.—The late fire in Chicago created an almost world-wide excitement, in view of the former disaster which almost ruined the Prairie City. Our sketch, obtained from an artist on the spot, gives an idea of the melancholy ruins.

TEMPORARY QUARTERS.—These animals are taking it easy in their snug quarters, under the delusion that the elegant new room was intended specially for their exclusive use. The housemaid will come along pretty soon, however, and her flashing broom-handle will speedily disabuse the intruders.

ODDITIES.

OFF 'CHANGE.—A financial speculator of great energy and enterprise, being stricken with a dangerous malady, said, sharply, "What's my chance, doctor?" "Not worth speaking of." "One in twenty?" "Oh, no!" "In thirty?" "No." "Fifty?" "I think not." "A hundred?" "Well, perhaps there may be one in a hundred." "I say, then, doctor," pulling him close down, and whispering with feeble earnestness in his ear, "just go in a smasher on that one chance!"

A Saratoga belle, who six months ago was so languid that she could scarcely support herself at the altar, now throws a flat-iron fifty-five feet, and hits her husband every time.

A gentleman met a half-witted lad in the road, and, placing in one of his hands a sixpence and a penny, asked him which of the two he would choose. The lad replied that "he wouldn't be greedy; he'd keep the littles!"

When Lord Palmerston was asked to support the bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, he said that the only advantage of the change of law would be that the man who married twice under such circumstances would not have two mothers-in-law.

The unheard-of defence was lately set up by a young man who was sued for a breach of promise of marriage, that he broke off the engagement because the young lady was deficient in conversational powers. He couldn't make the jury, who were all married men, swallow any such nonsense, and they mulcted him in a verdict of a thousand pounds.

A temperance gentleman named Todd has sued a licensed victualler for addressing a letter to him as Mr. Toddy.

After dinner one day at a Liverpool table d'hôte, a young man was relating how he had miraculously escaped from a fearful shipwreck. "Yes," said he, "fifteen of my friends were on board. The vessel went down, and they were all lost." "But how," asked a listener, whose interest was painfully excited, "did you manage to escape?" "Oh," was the calm reply, "I was on board another vessel."

The St. Louis Globe wants its rural correspondents to be as brief as woman's love.

A spinster of the upper ten recently purchased an Egyptian mummy. She said it would seem better to have a man around, even if he was advanced in life and withered.

An American paper, looking at England through a microscope, exclaims—"England is so small that the late mail trains set these ships down at the newspaper offices at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, and a score of other places before midnight, where the copy, being 'reprint,' is speedily and easily taken care of."

A popular preacher enriched his sermons occasionally with this jewel: "Remember, I beseech you, that we are sailing down the stream of time, and must inevitably land in the ocean of eternity."

An American Jenkins describes a young lady at a ball as a graceful little toad.

"A new bustle, highly improved, is made of cork."—*Jennie June*. Conceal the unfortunate situation of that bustled woman if she should fall into the water.

Ardent lover: "Adeline, if I could only die at your feet what contentment! Then would I be happy!" Adeline (unappreciately): "I beg your pardon, but in that case the enjoyment would be wholly on my side!"

The editor of the *Golden Globe*, Colorado, informs his subscribers that neither he nor his paper has been suspended, and they are cordially invited to call and pay their subscriptions.

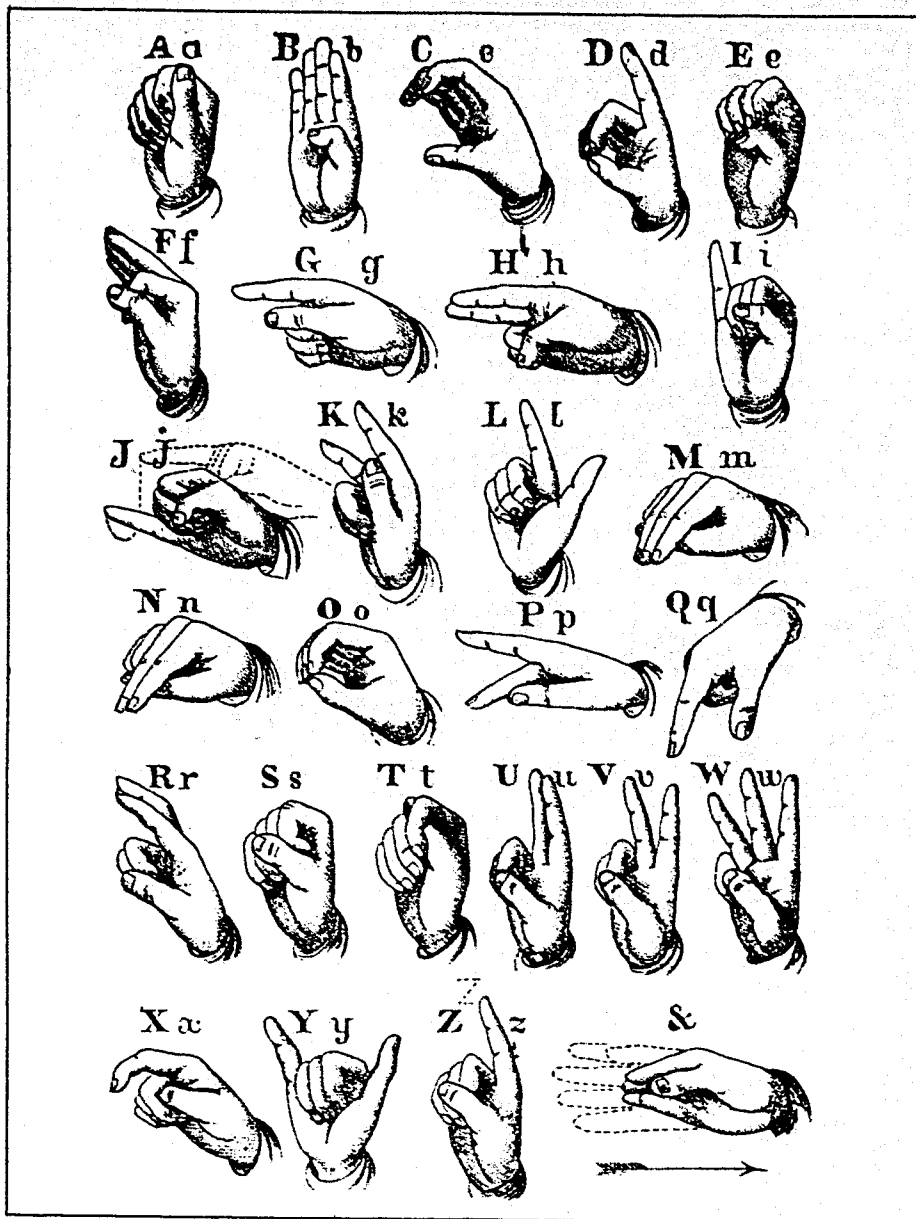
The San Francisco News Letter says: "Milton's masterpiece is undoubtedly his 'Paradise Lost.' Had he, however, in his day visited San Rafael, and put up at the Marin Hotel, he would have been so thoroughly carried away by his delightful experiences that his 'Paradise Regained' would certainly have surpassed his previous effort."

A Wisconsin barrister turns Cassio's lament, that "a man should put an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains," against one he calls a brainless rival, by saying: "He is one of the few barristers who can put an enemy in their mouths without a fear of its stealing anything."

A traveller stopping overnight with a Texan farmer whose estate was miles upon miles in extent, said to him, "You must have begun life very early to accumulate such an estate as this." "Yes," replied the farmer, "I began life when I was a mere baby."

"I fear," said an Aberdeen minister to his flock, "when I explained to you in my last charity sermon, that philanthropy was the love of our species, you must have understood me to say specie, which may account for the smallness of the collection. You will now prove, I hope, by your present contribution, that you are no longer labouring under the same mistake."

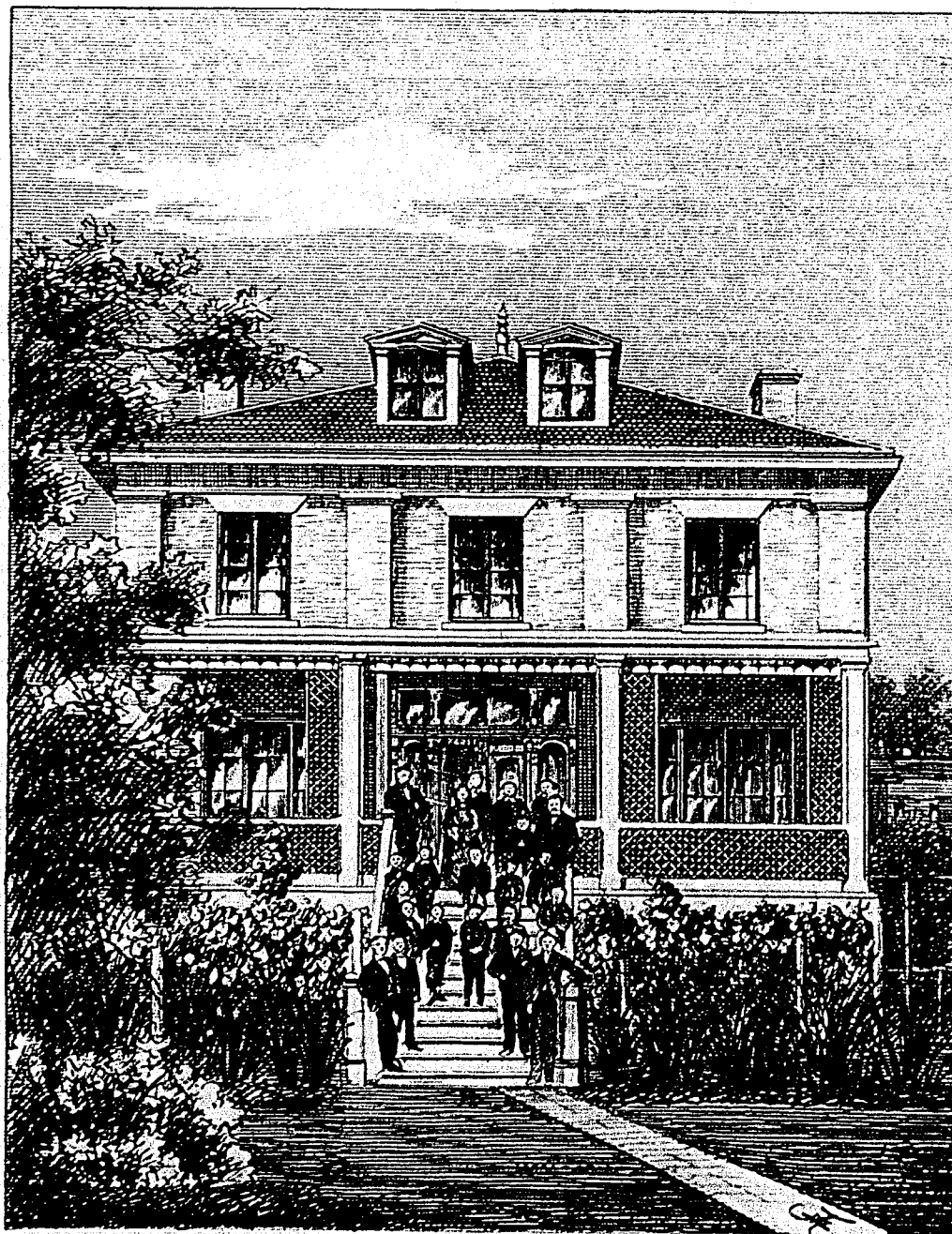
A Scotch temperance lecturer thus impressively concluded his remarks: "Be temperate in diet. Our first parents ate themselves out of house and home."



THE MANUAL ALPHABET FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.



THOMAS WIDD, PRINCIPAL OF THE MONTREAL PROTESTANT INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.



THE PROTESTANT INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, MONTREAL.