

# DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXI.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1892.

NUMBER 38

Published every week.  
\$1.50 a year, in advance.

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

Entered at the Post Office, New York, N. Y.,  
as second class matter.

## NEW JERSEY.

### The Picnic at Caledonian Park, Newark, N. J.

#### BRIEF SKETCH OF THE ASSOCIATION.

A Baseball Game Between the Xaviers and Jersey Deaf-Mute Nine—Good Music and Dancing.

(Specially Reported for the JOURNAL.)

On Saturday afternoon and evening, September 17th, occurred the last deaf-mute event of the summer season in the vicinity of New York. This came off at Caledonian Park, Newark, N. J., and was a picnic by the New Jersey Deaf-Mute Association.

Caledonian Park is one of the largest and most handsome parks that we have ever seen; indeed a better place for the purpose is hard to find. It has a large, spacious hall for dancing, with boxes on either side for lookers-on, a fine stage, and a seating capacity of about one thousand persons or more; together with the aforesaid boxes, it could hold an assembly of over two thousand very comfortably. It is so constructed that in the event of rain it can be heated up and transformed into a first-class ballroom.

The grounds, too, are very attractive. Here are to be found everything that goes to make it a complete picnic park. It is shaded with beautiful trees, and at the entrance there is a beautiful fountain that was greatly admired by the silent picnickers last Saturday. It has five very fine shooting stands and bowling alleys, and other attractions that are found in all the picnic parks in the country. The committee in charge of the picnic were painstaking and worked like beavers for the enjoyment of all.

In entering the park you are met by a very polite young man (by the way New Jersey deaf-mutes are very polite, and this is said in the true sense of the term—that it implies no jesting about it) asks you: your ticket, please; in return you are given a dancing order and a neat Souvenir Journal, the salutatory of the same which contains a brief sketch of association, which is here given:

**SALUTATORY.**  
The Deaf-Mute Association of Newark, N. J., was organized in April, 1884. Upon solicitations from mutes residing in different parts of the State, the name was changed to the New Jersey Deaf-Mute Association.

It would be unnecessary to speak of the many benefits the members have derived from the Association. Numerous lectures, debates, social meetings, and everything that could possibly be thought of were introduced to bring cheerfulness in their already sad circumstances.

In 1889 the Association sent two of its foremost members to the International Congress of deaf-mutes held in Paris. The Congress was not very productive of good results owing to our foreign brethren being up to our standard in managing conventions. In 1893 the Deaf-Mutes will hold a convention in Chicago, which will be controlled by our own countrymen. We look forward to that International Convention for good results. Our delegates will exert every effort to elucidate the question we are most deeply interested in—the advancement in industrial interests of mutes who in the past have generally been neglected until they are too old to enter apprenticeship or obtain any education that will secure them positions that will enable them to gain a fair livelihood.

It has been noticed that mutes coming from Germany are better mechanics than those trained in our schools and consequently commanding higher wages, notwithstanding their utter lack of knowledge of English.

Our Paris delegates were requested to visit the deaf-mute schools in Germany, but unfortunately they were closed for vacation at the time the Congress was held.

In order that the public may see that our intentions are good—and it is only once in every two or three years we have to do something to increase our general fund, we will hold a picnic in September and other social and entertaining parties, to enable us to defray the expenses of our delegates to the Chicago Convention as mentioned above. We have received gratifying assurances from England, France, and Germany that their most intelligent deaf-mutes will be sent as delegates, and it behooves us to stir and use all means that New Jersey be represented by efficient and able delegates who will do credit to her sons and daughters as well as to the State. Mr. M. M. Hambay, who has been associated with us for years and greatly interested in our condition, has generously consented to act for us with the speaking public. In this great momentous occasion we ask the patronage of the general public in taking spaces in our Souvenir, which will be executed with neatness and workmanship becoming the occasion.

Those in charge of our institutions only look to educating the mutes, most ignoring the industrial question. Yearly we see numbers thrust upon the world without any mechanical training. The years spent in educating them keep them beyond the

age of apprenticeship, consequently they are young men and women without trades and too old to attain them. The result is hard work and poor pay. The Newark Board of Education has been appealed to for the establishment of a day school with ill success, these gentlemen being more interested in political matters than in the discharge of duties for which they were elected.

The deaf-mutes of Newark tender their most hearty thanks to Trinity Church, its congregation and Board officials who have been so kind to them, tendering them the use of the chapel in Rector Street as their meeting place.

Hoping that all may see the necessity of this appeal and patronize a good and deserving cause, we are,  
Respectfully yours, etc.,  
New Jersey Deaf-Mute State Association.  
Per Committee.

At a quarter after four o'clock p.m., Photographer Douglas, who was on hand with his camera, had little or no trouble to induce those who had arrived up to that time, to take a group of them, and a fine one he says it will be. Principal Weston Jenkins of the New Jersey Deaf-Mute School being seated in the centre, and on either side of him sat the members of the association and representatives of the press, back of them was—well, as good-looking body of silent people as can be found anywhere, and Mr. Douglas will, we believe, find a ready sale when finished.

The next thing on the programme was a game of ball between the Xavier (deaf-mute) Club and a nine made up of New Jersey silent players. The grounds of the park would not admit of the game being played there, on account of the various additional attractions recently made, so the two nines, accompanied by the deaf-mutes who are lovers of the National game, hid themselves to a vacant space about eight blocks from the Park.

When Umpire Albert Ballin, late of Hoboken, N. J., but now of New York City, called play, the names of two nines that faced each other are as follows:

XAVIERS.	POSITIONS.	NEW JERSEY.
Grogan,	Pitcher,	J. Ward.
Shannon,	Catcher,	Kees.
Brown,	First Base,	R. Keer.
Koffer,	Second Base,	Frank.
W. Ward,	Third Base,	Welch.
Walsh,	Short Stop,	Smith.
Carroll,	Left Field,	Tracy.
G. Keer,	Centre Field,	Nash.
	Right Field,	Walters.

The game was very amusing, and very close. Only three innings were played, but long enough to wound two little natives by foul tips, who with others had gathered to see how the deaf play ball. The feature of the game, however, was the batting of Koffer and Shannon. The former made two home runs and the latter one. The pitching of Grogan of the Xaviers was good, so was that of young J. Ward of the New Jersey, and with better support in the field the result might have been different. As it was the Xaviers won the game by a score of 8 to 7.

The game over, all again returned to the Park. Dancing then began, but not with any zest till after the grand march, which was led by Floor Manager Daniel J. Ward and Miss McLargen of Jersey City, followed by just twenty-one couples.

After supper the attendance was greatly increased by new arrivals, and by half-past nine o'clock there present about the usual number that make up a deaf-mute picnic, and dancing for the rest of the evening was the feature.

The following programme of dancing, which contains many new features, was faithfully carried out. The Tally-ho Polka and Alsior Lanciers being introduced by Prof. Burekhardt himself:

- PART I.
- Overture, Piquet, Dama, v. Sappe, by Prof Burekhardt's Full Orchestra.
  - Carnival Galop.
  - Grand March.
  - Quadrille Diagonal.
  4. Waltz.
  - Lanciers, Plain.
  - Tally-ho Polka.
  7. Quad. Waltz.
  8. Milt'y Schottische.
  9. Quadrille Star.
  10. Ladies' Waltz.
  11. Newport Lanciers.
  12. Glissade Gavotte.
- Intermission.

- PART II.
- Caledonian.
  - Waltz and Waltz Minuet.
  3. New Waltz Lanciers.
  4. Varsovianna.
  5. Quad. Diagonal.
  6. Ladies' Waltz.
  7. Newport Lanciers.
  8. Military Schot'he.
  9. Waltz Quadrille.
  10. Berlin Polka.
  11. Alsior Lanciers.
  12. Glissade Schot'he.
  13. Waltz. Quad.

Home, Sweet Home.  
The music was first-class in every

respect, and Prof. Burekhardt, who by the way was imported from New York, will probably receive due consideration from New York Deaf-Mute Societies.

The various committee deserve credit for the able manner in which they conducted the affair. Two or three persons who were a little "too fresh" and abusive were promptly ejected from the park, thus nothing happened to mar the enjoyment of a large number of peaceable and orderly people. The following are the committee:

- Floor Manager—Daniel J. Ward.  
Assistant Floor Managers—F. Jastram and C. L. Schindler.  
Floor Committee—C. Lawrence, T. Cosgrove, J. B. Ward, R. S. Keer, P. Kees, J. Frank and E. Carroll.  
Reception Committee—J. Nash, J. P. Cotter, T. Stewart, J. Ward, J. Marbe, E. Jastram, J. Brennan, J. Reilly and L. Brede.  
Committee of Arrangements—C. L. Jastram, A. Bousfield and J. Limpert.

To give the names of all these who were present is not an easy task, besides it would be taking up a great deal of the valuable space of the JOURNAL. The greatest number present, of course, were from Newark and other nearby Jersey towns.

New Yorkers were on hand in large number, that more than once we could hardly realize that it was a picnic in the State of New Jersey. The majority of the New Yorkers represented their respective organizations, the Fanwood Quad Club, Deaf-Mutes' Union League, Manhattan Literary Association, Xavier Club, Guild of Silent Workers, and even Brooklyn Society from across the big bridge sent a fair delegation, and the New Jersey Association have reason to feel proud of their last venture, and the JOURNAL congratulates them on their success, and hopes that their future undertakings will be of still higher order. A. QUAD.

#### EMPIRE STATE ITEMS.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1892.

DEAR JOURNAL:—In a few more days "Dame Trot" will be back at school, and her readers may expect some interesting letters from her pen under the heading of "Malone."

A very kind invitation was received from Mr. Chas. Partington, of North Adams, Mass., asking me to spend Labor Day in that city, and visit the deaf ladies who reside there. But, as I was very busy on said day, and had company to entertain, I found it impossible to accept the kind offer, but hope to visit that city next summer. Many thanks to Mr. Partington and his lady friends.

Mr. John Darrow, aged seventy-three years, of Eagle Bridge, N. Y., walked five miles from that town to Hoosick Falls on Labor Day, to visit his deaf-mute friend, Mr. Cornelius Z. Millman. "Dame Trot" happened to be there when Mr. Darrow arrived, and was introduced to him. Mr. Darrow is one of the oldest graduates of the New York Institution, and carries his age well. His wife is seventy-four years old, and they have a nice farm in Eagle Bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Millman and "Dame Trot" will visit them some time next summer, as Mr. Darrow is anxious to have them do so.

Joe Gero and Hattie M. Cummings are often seen on the village streets, walking to and from Clay Hill and Banker Hill, where they go to visit Mr. and Mrs. Millman and little Katie O'Neil. Mr. Millman's wife is not a deaf-mute, but is an experienced sign-maker and speller. She is a sister of Mr. Harrison Burt, of Troy, N. Y.

Frank Whittle and Samuel H. Keer were seen at the picnic of the Hoosick Falls Firemen's Association, at Webster's Grove, Labor Day. They seemed to enjoy themselves as much as those who could hear and speak.

Louis G. Smith, of Troy, was in town again last week, on a visit to Miss Cummings and Joseph Gero.

Ex-Justice S. B. Barnes, of this place, has returned from a visit to his old home at Mexico, N. Y. He is well acquainted with Superintendent and Mrs. Rider, of the Malone School, who formerly lived in Mexico. Mr. Barnes is a great friend to the deaf, and while in Mexico, he visited Miss Cappie Brown (my classmate), who is a pupil of the Malone School. Although, well advanced in years, Mr. Barnes is always on his feet, and his kind old face is always seen by his friends, whom he visits often, and he generally leaves some little token of love behind him wherever he goes. If the world had a few more men like him, how happy it would be.

How many poetry lovers will be shocked to hear that John Greenleaf Whittier is dead. I, for one, am sorry, for he was my favorite poet. As I am writing this, I glance upon a beautiful gilt-bound copy of his poems, which was presented to me at the closing exhibition of the Malone School by Superintendent Rider and the trustees as a reward of merit.

How I shall treasure that book, now that its writer is dead. His pen is laid aside, and no more beautiful thoughts will be written with it by him again. But, let us all hope that he has found a far more beautiful home in Heaven than the one he had here.

A few days ago, Joe Gero and "Dame Trot" went to Centre Street to visit a friend of the latter, Miss Stella Willis, who is a student of the Albany Business College. Miss Willis is a very intelligent young lady, and she is deeply interested in the deaf. She says that her teacher at the college is one of the officers of the new deaf-mute school at Albany.

The Rev. A. Chapman and wife, of the Baptist Church, called on Stella, while we were there. I belong to their church, and introduced Joe to them, and we had a long talk about education for the Deaf. Before leaving, Stella asked me to recite the Lord's Prayer in the sign-language, which I did, and they were all very much affected by the beautiful silent signs. Stella started for Albany this morning to resume her studies.

I just received an invitation from Charles W. Hay to attend the graduation exercises at the High Class Hall, Friday evening. Charlie was my playmate in childhood and formerly my classmate, and if it had not been for deafness, I would have graduated with him; but I left the High School three years ago, and began to study at home, reciting to my aunt once a week, until Prof. Johnson heard of me and obtained me as a pupil for the Malone School for the Deaf, which I have attended ever since.

Little Warren Phillips is now in good health, and very eager to return to school, as is also Kittie O'Neil, of the Fordham School. The schools of Hoosick Falls opened Tuesday with all present except those who have gone to the other world beyond. Among those who have departed (who were once my classmates) are Carroll O. Easton, Julia Stapleton and Rena M. Eldredge, who leave behind many sorrowing friends and schoolmates.

I noticed that the ocean steamer "La Bourgogne," of Havre, France, has arrived in New York Bay with over a hundred passengers on board, who are not permitted to land, owing to cholera ravages among the passengers. It is the same steamer, through which I was escorted while in New York during August.

What has become of "M. M. T.?" In love with the moon, perhaps. Better take up your pen, Martin, and send the JOURNAL the news.

I have received word that "Bridge-Porter" has visited at Stratford again. Had a nice time, I hope, and "Janus," too.

#### DAME TROT.

#### KANSAS ITEMS.

Mr. I. T. Elder has a good case in a job-printing office at Kansas City. He was educated at the Kansas and Iowa Schools a few years ago.

Miss Annie Moon and Mr. Chas. L. Foosee are working for Mr. and Mrs. Cox at Whitman, Kan. They were formerly pupils at the Kansas School.

Mr. Matthew Ahern is working in the Catholic printing office in Kansas City. He is a good steady worker. Mr. Walter Waters is going to have Miss Lizzie Langworthy as his wife on October or November. They were educated at the Kansas School for the Deaf a few years ago.

Mr. Ikey Croxton, of La Cynge, Kan., is now working at the Fowler Packing Co., in Kansas City. He is not expected to go back to the Olathe School this fall.

Miss Irenz Townsend, who was an articulation teacher of the Olathe School for the Deaf, was married a month ago. She and her husband are going to make their future home in Colorado.

Mr. Eddie Funk, who has been working at the Leavenworth Times for two months, is the best and fastest type-setter at the Olathe School for the Deaf.

We were sorry to learn that Warren Schoonover, a deaf-mute, was killed by the train in Kansas last week.

Mr. E. W. Bowles, formerly editor of the Kansas Star for many years, is going to Chicago to get a good job.

Miss Ruie McMurray is now visiting her best friends in Garnett, Kan. She will attend the Kansas School this fall.

Miss Luella Stiffler, who was a teacher at the Utah School for the Deaf, was in Kansas City two weeks ago.

#### KANSAS CITY BOY.

#### AN INCORRIGIBLE LAD.

THE CAREER OF A DEAF-MUTE IN SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY TOWNS.

(New York Sun, Sept. 16.)

MAY'S LANDING, Sept. 14.—Charley Krockel, a thirteen year-old deaf mute, is in jail here awaiting trial on a charge of burglary. He is perhaps the most determined and incorrigible criminal of his age in the country. He was born in Egg Harbor in 1879, and is an exceptionally bright lad. He is good looking, with keen blue eyes, light hair, and about three feet tall. He has small hands and feet and is as nimble as a cat. He can squeeze through a very small space, and, by picking the locks, he has escaped from almost every prison in which he has been confined. More than three years of his life have been spent behind prison bars, and he has eluded many sentences by escaping.

He commenced his career of crime before he was 7 years of age. At that time he could enter any closet or room that had been locked to keep him out, and for a long time he baffled all the efforts of his father and mother to find out how he accomplished it. One day his father surprised him at work on the lock of a door, and he endeavored to hide a small article that he worked with. It was found to be a small piece of broom wire, and he confessed that he had done all the mischief with it. Soon afterward neighbors complained of deprecations that had been committed in their houses. Many articles of value were stolen, and locks did not seem to baffle the thief. Charley was suspected, and he confessed to his parents that he had been committing the thefts. His parents could do nothing with him, and shortly before his seventh birthday he became angry at his father and ran away. About that time several robberies were committed in the town. About a week afterward Charley returned home, and told his parents that he had been in Egg Harbor all the time, hiding in barns and cellars in the day time. He confessed that the robberies had been committing by him, and told where part of the stolen articles could be found.

His parents tried harder than ever to control him, but without effect. His mania for stealing seemed to have been born in him, and could not be cured. Physicians who have examined him are puzzled and unable to account for his peculiar actions. Soon after he was seven years old he broke into a house at Egg Harbor, and as he was becoming so bold that it was not safe for him to be at large, he was arrested, tried, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county jail. By his good disposition he soon made friends with the officials and prisoners, and as he was well fed he cried bitterly when his parents came after him at the end of six months. In a few days he was sent to jail again for entering a store at Absecon. From the jail he was sent to the reform school at Jamesburg. He had not expected that, and he cried and begged to be let off. When Sheriff Johnson took him to the reform school, he said to the Sheriff in waiting that he would be back. The following week he appeared in the streets of Egg Harbor. He said he did not like the reform school, and had walked all the way home. He escaped by picking the locks with a piece of small wire. He stayed at home only a few days.

When heard of next he had been arrested in New York city, and was serving a term in the Tombs for robbery. After his release he went out West, and his parents received a letter from him in a Chicago prison. For a long time he was not heard from. When he returned he went to Elwood, where he broke into a house. For that he was sent to the reform school again. He made himself so obnoxious to the authorities during the few weeks that they succeeded in keeping him there that when he escaped in his old manner they refused to receive him again.

In April, 1891, when Charley was

about 12 years of age, he was arrested for robbing stores in Atlantic City. For the trial a professor of a deaf-mute school in Philadelphia was engaged to interpret his testimony. The Judges and lawyers were amazed by the actions of the boy, and the professor said that he was the smartest mute that had ever come under his attention. Judge Reed was at a loss to know what to do with him. He could not be kept in the county jail all his life, and, as they would not have him at the reform school, it was decided to send him to the State prison, and he was sentenced for one year. He was the youngest prisoner ever confined in the institution and he attracted great attention.

His term expired in April last, and since that time he has travelled around the country.

He was arrested in Atlantic City a few days ago for robbing a store, and is in jail here for trial at the next term of court.

He is arapid and good penman, he carries on all his conversations with a pencil and tablet, which he always has ready for use. He has a keen sense of the humorous, and he likes to play tricks on his fellow prisoners.

When the Sheriff goes to lock up the prisoners, he finds the locks stuffed with cotton and paper. He never tries his skill on the jail locks here, and never attempts to escape. His parents have given up all hope of reforming him. It is expected that he will be sent to prison for a long term.

When he was at liberty he spent his time wandering around the country and going from place to place on freight trains. He has been arrested many times, but allowed to go, on account of his extreme youth.

#### The Registered Mail.

Millions of dollars pass daily through the New York post-office in the shape of registered mail matter. There are several ways of sending money through the mails. Perhaps the best known is the money-order system. The postal note is comparatively new and is, therefore, not so familiar to the average citizen. But when a man has something valuable other than money, or a large sum of money he wishes to send to a distant point, he avails himself of the registry system. This is very simple. He pays letter postage on the package and, in addition, a fee of 10 cents. It may be jewelry or bonds, even money in large amounts, but off it goes under the protection of the Post Office Department.

"Suppose a man," explained a Post Office Department official to a Star man, "wants to send \$10,000, to a distant place in this country and looked around for the cheapest method. Unless he is a person with an extended bank account, he is apt to get ten \$1,000 bills, put them in an envelope, and place on it a registry stamp.

"Before he trusts the letters to the mails perhaps he asks himself what will be the result if this money should happen to be lost. He makes some inquiries, and ascertains that the Government would not be responsible. All the Government engages to do is to exercise unusual care in the transmission of a registered letter. There is no responsibility attached except in that one particular. Special pouches are furnished, which are locked at one end of a through line, and are not opened until the other end is reached. These are specially prepared bags, with combination locks, and the combination is known only to two persons, namely, the transmitter to one end and the receiver at the other. When the registered matter is not placed in a through pouch, a receipt is required and obtained from every man into whose hands it comes. A registered letter is put on the train at a small town, the postmaster gets a receipt from the postal clerk, and the latter in turn from the postmaster receiving it. A receipt is required from the person to whom it is delivered, so that it is a comparatively easy task to trace a registered letter or package, and if one is lost, to fix the blame, or guilt upon the proper person."

"A rather curious feature has sprung up," he continued. There are companies in existence whose business consists in insuring registered matter. The Government does not. But they insure the trustworthiness of the Government, its accuracy, and the integrity of its employees. They take the risks which the Government refuses to take. They guarantee to a man that this package or letter which he has entrusted to the care of

the mails shall reach its destination. If through any cause the package is lost, then the insurance company pays the loss. It may also be added that it is very seldom that the theft of registered matter is a success. So you see if a man doubts the reliability of the Government or is afraid of the casualties of the way, his fears may be allayed by getting out an insurance policy which makes him safe, whatever happens. The registry system, like the parcel post, infringes somewhat on the business of the express companies, and on this account their adoption by the Government was opposed. But it was thought to be a service required by the people, and, as it is cheaper, of course it is popular."

—Washington Star.

#### St. Louis Through a Camera.

A NEW AND HANDSOME WORK DESCRIPTIVE OF THE CITY'S EXTERIOR.

(St. Louis Through a Camera: Illustrated and published by the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, St. Louis, under the auspices of the Bureau of Information of the St. Louis Autumnal Festivities Association. Written by James Cox, July, 1892. Eighty pages, oblong octavo. Forty half-tone engravings. Embossed paper cover.) The above is the bibliographical account of a handsome a pictorial and letter-press description of the outward aspect of the Mississippi Valley Metropolis as has appeared to date. There have been more ambitious attempts in the direction, and several books might be quoted that on their historical side offer the persur greater advantages. In none, however, is the St. Louis of to-day displayed more truthfully by word, camera and engraver than in the beautiful little work under consideration. It furnishes the happy medium between the ordinary guide-book and the encyclopedic treatise, and in all its mechanical features is good to look upon. The illustrations have been chosen with remarkably fine taste, all the old and hackneyed methods of illustrating the city's architectural views and street scenes giving place to strictly modern portrayals, and their truthfulness is vouched for by a photographic process that in point of elegance of results practically leaves nothing to be desired. It may be said without a hint at exaggeration, that "St. Louis Through a Camera" has set the pace for similar publications, of which, when the manifest advantages of such booklets are better understood, there is bound to be an increasing number. While the photographer and the plate printer have done ingenious work in the embellishment of this dainty volume, an ornament to the book table and an acquisition to any graphic work of art, a good word must also be said of him who grouped the smaller scenes, which are of undeniably excellent effect throughout.

#### RICHMOND, IND.

Mr. A. C. Bishop and his lady, who graduated at the Indiana Institution, built a nice little cottage on I Street in North Richmond this summer, and now living in it. Mr. Bishop has been confined to his house ever since last April, and is almost unable to be out-doors any more, though kind friends take him out buggy riding to improve his health. He has many kind friends to call and comfort him almost daily, and are in earnest hopes for his recovery before long.

Emory I. Shoop, who graduated at the Ohio Institution in 1859, is a stone-cutter, carver, and letterer, and has been working at the Court House in Richmond, Ind., for over one and a half years, but he continues working till it is finished. His home is No. 119 North Union Street, Delaware, O. He regrets for not being able to attend the reunion at Columbus, O.

Mr. Chas. Wooster, who graduated at the Ohio Institution, works at the Henley paint factory. He is living with his aged mother, and his home is North 7th Street, Richmond, Ind.

John F. Partington went to Albany on September 3d, and from thence to North Adams, Mass., where he had a pleasant visit with Charles Partington and family. Subsequently, he went to Troy and spent two days with his old classmate, Harrison Burt. In company with the latter and L. G. Smith, he saw the Labor Day parade in Troy. Returning to New York on the boat, "Saratoga," he met Messrs. Coombs and Mitchell.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, (published at 16th Street and Ridge Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS: One copy, one year, \$1.50; Clubs often, 1.25; If not paid within six months, 2.50.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications.

Contributions, subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M. New York City.

Inquiries concerning the whereabouts of individuals, will be charged for at the price of ten cents a line.

The Silent World editorially says that the recent convention of the New England Gallaudet Association did nothing that gave promise of substantial benefit to the deaf. Prof. Draper replied to the criticism by calling attention to the fact that the meeting was designed to be a reunion of pupils of the old school, a renewal of the ties of friendship, and an affectionate testimony to the common mother of all our schools from those so fortunate as to be her pupils.

Our conception of the meaning of "substantial benefit," may not be in accord with that of the sapient and discriminating editor of the Silent World; nevertheless, from our standpoint the New England Gallaudet Association Convention made a bold bid to benefit their class for all time to come, when they took action looking to a change of name in the corporate title of the Hartford school. The elimination of the obnoxious "Asylum" will be of vast benefit to all the deaf of New England. It will place deaf-mutes on a higher plane with the great multitude of the uninformed public. The mere mention that a deaf-mute is being or has been educated in an "asylum," prejudices people against him. The word "asylum" has something uncanny about it, and the ordinary mind is apt to jump to the conclusion that the "inmate" of an "asylum" is lacking in some essential human attribute. The New England Gallaudet Association has appointed a committee whose duty it is to endeavor to have the name "American Asylum for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb," changed to "The Hartford School for the Deaf." If they succeed, we believe the change will result in "substantial benefit to the deaf," and judged by this one act only, no one will assert that the convention has been barren of good results.

A FEW weeks ago, an article from pen of Mr. Robert Bray, a resident of Chicago, appeared in the JOURNAL, setting forth the peculiar methods pursued in England to place an education within the grasp of the deaf-mutes of that country. Mr. Bray was educated in England, and being a man of more than ordinary intelligence and education, his views received a good deal of attention. This week we reproduce an editorial from the Deaf Chronicle, of Leeds, England, commenting upon Mr. Bray's article. It will be observed that the Chronicle acquiesces with Mr. Bray in every point touched upon. Thus from the deaf we learn the truth about the deaf. It has been customary in certain quarters to emphasize the superiority (?) of foreign methods of educating the deaf. Strenuous efforts have been made to introduce these methods and to do away with the most important feature in the system adopted by the leading American schools—that is, the sign-language. Yet from those quarters of the earth where the benefit of this language has been withheld in imparting instruction, there comes forth a wail for a freer use of that great instrument in inculcating knowledge. Isn't it about time for the "hobbyists" to pay a little attention to the experience of the educated deaf? The best system of education is that which will meet all conditions—the system should be made to fit the conditions and not the conditions be made to fit the system; and many of the hitherto "pure oralists" are beginning to find this out. The educated deaf should continue to give a full and free expression to the teachings of their experience, and eventually they will penetrate the obtusities of those who believe that heroic measures are the best, and that every deaf child must get an education by a single method or plod through the world without any.

English and American Schools for the Deaf.

From the Deaf Chronicle, Leeds, England.

In the THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, of July 28th, there appears a letter from a deaf-mute named Robert E. Bray, with some editorial notes. The writer points out the great inferiority of the English arrangements for the education of deaf-mutes, as compared to those of the American State Governments. We have indeed Board schools, where the poorer children can obtain a nearly free education, as well as their hearing companions, but these schools are in their equipment and in the quality of their staff, infinitely below those of America. The wealthier people send their deaf children to separate private schools, such as those at Brighton, Bristol, and elsewhere. These are doubtless much better than the Board schools, but the results in later life are not altogether always satisfactory. Those educated at private schools, or as pupils in the master's family, are too apt to assume the airs of aristocrats to their poorer brethren. With such disadvantages, it is of the utmost importance that there should be a strong feeling of esprit de corps between deaf of all classes, and that no absurd distinction of social superiority should be encouraged, yet we have seen them

'Play such fantastic tricks before high heaven, As makes the angels weep.'

"We will give an example of their ideas of what constitutes a gentleman. One day they walked into our office a certain deaf-mute, who had travelled far and wide collecting money by begging, and had been so successful that he was able to live on the interest of his earnings, or rather beggings. Seeing us busily engaged in our usual occupation, he remarked, in a pitying manner—'You have to work all the time?' 'Certainly,' we replied. 'What do you do?' But our acquaintance was in no way disconcerted; 'I—' he said—'I don't work at all; I am a gentleman.' Now in America the State schools are designed on the principle of democratic equality. The rich and the poor men's children sit and work side by side, and the principle is, 'may the best win.' In later life there remains the same friendly feeling, and they are always willing to help each other as we have seen again and again. This is in itself no small advantage.

"The State Governments evidently see that the deaf are a class that can safely be helped, inasmuch as their misfortunes are no fault of their own, and the assistance given them, unlike that given to foundlings and others, is in no way likely to increase the evil. Their charity is therefore not strained, it blesseth him that gives and him that takes.' They give of their best, both in teaching, board, and lodging, and also give a good ground-work for self-support, before leaving school, by teaching the rudiments of a trade, in many schools, and the result is seen in the fact that the deaf of the United States are in general an upright and self-supporting community. We, in England, need to thoroughly overhaul our ways and means of education, and that brings in the second part of the subject matter of this letter. Such an attempt has been made, and five or six years ago, a Royal Commission was appointed, in accordance with Mr. Woodall's motion, but as yet nothing has come of it. Inasmuch as the majority of the Commissioners had little or no practical knowledge of deaf-mutes, and their report was disapproved of by the minority who had much greater knowledge of them, it is not very surprising that the usual system of waiting for something fresh to turn up has been adopted. Certainly the Commission made a great mistake in not taking the opinion of the educated deaf and deaf-mutes themselves, as to what was necessary for their welfare. Apparently the idea of the hearing part of the community is that deaf people are like children, and do not know what is good for them. Had they taken the trouble to enquire and listen, many of the verbose hearing theorists might have learned a good deal from their deaf brethren. A cobbler may not understand Bacon's Essays, but he may know better than Bacon would have done what was needed by a cobbler. But the Commission seemed to go on the principle that a painter or a fisherman might be a better judge of what a cobbler needs than the cobbler himself. Before closing this matter we beg to call our readers' attention to the report of the first congress of German deaf-mutes, in which the use of signs to teach the deaf met the unanimous approbation of the meeting. It will be remembered a certain Lord spoke of 'the barbarous system of signs,' and cracked up Germany for their adaptation of the oral system. Yet it is clear that the better educated German oralists disapprove of the system which the majority of the Royal Commissioners wished to adopt. The fact is, the moderns are like the Greeks in St. Paul's days, and are always 'seeking some new thing' (quite right in itself), but they have not the judgment to detect gold from glitter. If twenty deaf-mutes fail under the oral system, they say it is because they had bad teaching. If one exceptionally sharp-eyed and clever semi-mute can manage to read and speak fairly well they credit them with intellectual ability, far above those who are unable to do so, albeit their education, if carefully examined, might be found to be far below their more solid but less showy manualist brethren.

VIRGINIA.

Meeting of the Association's Directorate.

THE INSTITUTION IN FULL BLAST.

News Notes From the Old Dominion.

STAUNTON, VA., Sept. 19.—A quorum of the Board of the Virginia Association met in the library of the Institution here on Saturday at 12 o'clock, and wound up what business there was for it to transact. The following were present:—President Michaels, Secretary Ritter, Assistant Secretary Mrs. Ritter and Second Vice-President Miss Argabright. The report of the secretary was read, adopted and ordered to be entered upon the record books of the association.

The Board carefully read the revised constitution and By-Laws, and ordered it to be printed after the 1st of January, and be distributed among the members. Five hundred copies will be printed and the secretary is ready to receive estimates from all deaf-mute job printing offices. When printed in ordinary brevity type it will make about fifteen pages, to be bound pocket-edition size. Address, W. C. Ritter, Secretary, 22 North New Street, Staunton, Va.

A good lump of money was received from Mr. J. M. Holler, who had collected to pay for a banquet to the association in event the Institution did not tender one. On motion of Mr. Ritter, it was ordered that the treasurer of the association be furnished with a list of those who contributed to this fund and the amount which they paid, and he is instructed to deduct from the regular association fees of those members the amount which they paid to Mr. Holler. For instance: If a new member paid \$1.00 to the banquet fund, the treasurer will not call upon him for his membership fee, but will credit him with having paid it; if an old member paid \$1.00 to the fund, he will be credited with having paid his fees for two years, as the revised constitution places the yearly fee of male members at 50 cents,—that of new members at \$1.00 for the first year.

The Board adjourned at 1:30 o'clock. This is, perhaps, the last meeting the Board will hold this year, or until next summer. Mr. Michaels will leave for Little Rock, Ark., about the 1st of October.

NEWS NOTES.

The Institution is in full blast, and the new-comers have gotten into "the ways of the house," and march in and out as though they were veterans in that line.

The Goodson Gazette has made its appearance, and says that ninety odd pupils were present on the evening of the first day of the school. A good showing, indeed.

A good many needed improvements have been made around the school.

The Institution received from the last Legislature the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars "for repairs." A considerable moiety of this sum has been expended in the repair and renewal of the boys' bath-room under the Infirmary building, and in laying a fifteen-inch terra cotta pipe from the same building to the foot of the hill below the gas-works. At this point a new hog pen has been built, and the old one near the stable torn away. These two improvements, it is trusted, will add very much to the sanitary condition of the Institution. A new granolithic pavement has been laid in the corridors under the music hall, and it is very smooth and beautiful. In color it is light grey, and when clean nothing could look tidier.

The faculty of the school is the same as last year. But one change has been made in the industrial department, and that one on the blind's side. Foreman Robert Mullien of the mattress-making shop died on the 11th of last August, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Mullien was born in Ireland many years ago, and had been a resident of America for about forty years. He served in the United States Navy during the Mexican War, and during the late Civil War was sergeant-major of a Tennessee infantry. He lost his sight from exposure in this service. Several years ago he told the writer how he came to be blind. It was from sleep on the damp ground, a heavy frost fell one night while lying that way and completely destroyed his sight. W. E. S. Goodwin, a former pupil in the mattress-making department of the Institution has been made foreman of that department.

The annual opening party was given the pupils on Friday night, the 9th, instant.

Up to Saturday, one hundred and twenty-one pupils were present, with a few more to come. The house is full and is being crowded.

Miss Lula Mankin, of Washington City, and Miss Virginia Bare, of West Virginia, both former pupils of the Institution, are here on a visit. The former left school some five years ago, while the latter attended the prior to 1862.

Messrs. Michaels and Bell, photographic artists of Goshen, have dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Mr. Bell is in town looking for a job. The Goodson of Saturday prints

the excellent address of President Michaels delivered to the association at its first day's session.

Jos. M. Holler, who has been working in a planning mill here for the last three years, was called to his home in Shenandoah Co., Friday, on important personal business.

Miss Lavinia Argabright, the new seamstress, is giving much satisfaction on all sides.

S. Clarence Jones, who went to his home in Albemarle County, after the adjournment of the association, has resumed his cases on the Roanoke Daily Times.

Several of the pupils of the West Virginia Institution stopped over night in this city en route to Romney. They visited the Institution before leaving the city. Among them were Miss Bettie Wickline, a former pupil of our school, but now a resident of West Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bruce have returned to Norfolk from New York City.

Arthur Tucker is spending his vacation at Crewe, Va., an important station on the great Norfolk and Western railroad.

J. H. Lindsay, a former teacher in the Institution, has begun the publication of a daily evening paper at Charlottesville. Frank Lindzey is foreman and looks after Letchen Simmons, who has secured employment there.

The Goodson gives the association the following complimentary editorial in its first issue of the session:

"The second annual meeting of the Virginia Association of the Deaf, was held at the Institution on the 16th and 17th of August. The attendance of the members were nearly twice as great as was that at the meeting held in Richmond in July, 1891. The whole affair passed off most pleasantly. It was a sight to gladden one's heart to see old classmates and fellow-pupils of years ago, meet each other under the roof of the Alma Mater.

"The Institution has always been proud of her children, both young and old, but she never felt prouder than she did during those days of August when so many of them were again filled the old halls and dormitories.

"We wished then, and we wish now, that the parents of every uneducated deaf child in the Commonwealth could have been here at the meeting of the Association to have seen and understood how much the Institution can do and does do for children entrusted to its care. There would never be any more difficulty then in getting such children sent here for the first time.

"The Virginia Association of the Deaf is a good thing, and the Goodson wishes a great success to it."

RITTER.

HYMENEAL.

DELORY-DEMERS.

The marriage of Cornelius Delory and Miss Eveline Demers, Saturday evening, Sept. 10th, was an exceedingly interesting occasion. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Kieffer, and took place at the residence of Elam Will, on Ferry street, in the presence of about thirty guests, most of whom were themselves like the bride and groom, deaf-mutes. As the officiating clergyman is not skilled in the language employed by these very unfortunate but very intelligent members of society, he was assisted in marrying the couple by Mr. A. L. Pach, the photographer, of this city, who stood by the clergyman's side during the ceremony and translated the service, while it was being read, into the sign language. The ceremony was quite unusual and very impressive. To Mr. Pach's courtesy, kindness and skill, the pleasure of this most interesting occasion was, in large measure, due.

The foregoing is the account of the Delory-Demers wedding as it appeared in the Daily Press and which was written by the clergyman who officiated. The deaf contributed to a common fund and purchased a handsome china set of 50 pieces. The wedding supper was provided by Mrs. Will (to whose hospitality all will testify) assisted by the deaf-mute matrons. Among the other presents were household goods, Mr. and Mrs. Will; lamp, Mr. and Mrs. Rob. Heller; bowl, Mr. and Mrs. Riegel; towels and napkins, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill. Besides these, many contributed to the purchase of the china set. Among others present in addition to those named above were, Mr. Isaac Carney and Miss Thatcher, Mrs. Warne and sister, Miss Welch, Miss Sue Everhardt, of Mauch Chunk, J. Penrose, of New Market, N. J., Mrs. John Lehr, of Phillipsburg, Wm. King, of South Easton. After the ceremony the couple were the recipients of many a "God bless you!" The "sprud" was enjoyed by all, and then the party broke up.

The bride is a richly endowed brunette, intelligent, intellectual and charming in manners, and with exception of her school years (which were spent at Rome), she has lived all her life at Lansingburgh, and has always been a favorite with the deaf of Troy.

Cornelius Delory is an old Fanwood boy who has for the past few weeks been employed at the Felt Shoe works, but for several years past has been with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at their Easton shops. He is an industrious, hard working citizen, and all join in wishing them a glorious and happy future at their new home at 914 Spruce St., Easton, Pa.

VIEWS AND COMMENTS.

Harry Babbitt, J. P. (gentle readers, this means Justice of the Peace) has returned to his work after spending his vacation at Lighth. As yet, he has had no job, on account of dulness in the matrimonial market. One hardened benedict however offered him a twenty gold piece to marry him to another damsel. Harry Babbitt, J. P., looked at the glittering bride and at the briber as much as to say "Get thee behind me Satan," but suddenly overcome by the temptation said, "Get a divorce first, and then I'll splice the knot for you with double dispatch." I can not, however, affirm this story as a true one.

The echoes of the big convention are still reverberating away among us. Mrs. H—'s toilet and gowns, which were changed almost every day of the convention, are one of the topics of discussion. The lady referred to always knew how to dress well, and she deserves credit for her skill and taste, which ought to be emulated by other deaf-mute ladies.

Oh, that banquet! It was by common report the worst ever seen on the boards of any social gathering of the deaf. Then the programme of the feast of reason and flow of soul that had been elaborately laid out in the shape of toasts miscarried and never was put through! Well, there was a lack of management by the entertainment committee of which they have no reason to feel proud. They may blame the knavery of the caterer as much as they wish, but if the gentlemen in charge had been appointed solely with a view to their fitness for the position, not from favoritism, things would have been managed better.

A man with more presence of mind was needed at a particular hitch on the occasion, so I understand.

The new board of officers is an improvement upon the old one, which with two or three exceptions was composed of light weights, who were not equal to the great responsibilities thrust upon them.

The change of Trustees of the Fund also was an admirable one, for the reason that the two hearing members are men whom we all know and can communicate with at any time, which was not the case before.

With all respects to the sage Chamberlain and the clever Mr. Fax, the proper occasion for the appointment of the deaf mute Trustee was at the Convention, and not any board meeting, except in the interim between Conventions.

The sense and meaning of that clause in the constitution as it was expressed at the time of its adoption in the Norwich Convention fully points towards this interpretation of the will of the members. The old members will remember that. The spirit as well as the letter of the clause should have been carried out at the convention. A deaf-mute trustee can be elected easily and quickly, but it requires more time and deliberation to appoint the other two trustees—hence their appointment was vested in the board. I have not got a copy of the constitution and by-laws, but I am certain that the meaning is there.

The freedom and frequency with which some honorary members took part in the proceedings of the convention, has been a matter of comment by intelligent members who think it was exceeding the bounds of courtesy to do so. In this connection, a good story comes into an apt illustration. At a meeting of the Cincinnati Society, it was I think, that an intelligent honorary member from Columbus was very prominent in instructing and advising the members upon every matter under discussion. I regret to say it was a lady. The members looked askance at each other, but were at a loss how to remind the honorary member of her lack of discretion until Prof. McGregor—he of oratorical fame—arose and suggested that as in such a crowd, members and non-members were getting mixed, it would be proper to classify them, and the proper duties and privileges of full and honorary members should be described for the benefit of all. Of course, such a broad hint was not lost upon the offending honorary member, and she took no further interest in the proceedings. In this particular instance, Bro. Hodgson's modesty won him golden opinions from the members of the Gallaudet Association.

There is trouble among the retired officers of the Association in the auditing of their bills by the old board. It is a source of amusement to witness the change of conduct pursued by those who have never had a chance before to make a grab at the treasury. Those who were always the loudest in denouncing the lucky fellows who presented big bills to the association, are now found to have eclipsed all others in the past. One bill was over \$60 for services rendered, and stranger still in this connection, a former president of the association who is sometimes referred to as "a gentleman of strict integrity and high principle" is quoted of, as having written a letter supporting this bill—at least, the ex-officer says

so, and is willing to produce the letter in substantiation. How times have changed and men with them! Of course, any one is at liberty to charge what he likes, but it does not seem to be understood that the board has the right to cut down or refuse to pay the bill, if it sees fit; at least, such a course of action never was known to have been exercised by any boards of the association. One ex-officer has been seen to say that if any one with a bill insists on payment, there is nothing else to do than to pay it. Well, if the board pays more than it ought to, the association should bring them up with a sharp turn at the next convention. If the board refuses to pay, the creditor has no redress, as the association being without a charter can neither sue nor be sued. It should therefore exercise its privilege with justice to the association and also to the creditor. The officers alone are responsible, not the persons who present bills, as is generally regarded in New England.

It is unfortunate that the one man of all others who has given the most of his time and thought to the success of the big convention should have trouble in settling his accounts. When he presented his bill, the new board requested him to turn over the proceeds of a large number of banquet tickets that were left in his keeping to be disposed of, before his bill could be paid. He was unable to account for all the tickets he had, and President Frisbee declined to allow his bill to be paid. It is not the opinion of anybody that there was dishonesty in the affair. The gentleman is well-meaning and honest, but he had loose methods of business, and it is generally thought that he gave away most of the tickets to needy persons without thinking that he would be called upon to pay for them. His generosity has put him in a bad fix. The new management is evidently business-like, and if it should succeed in introducing business methods into the affairs of the Association, it would confer a lasting benefit upon the deaf-mutes of New England.

Prof. Williams' genuine kindness and sympathy with the deaf, whose cause he so ably advocates with the eloquence of a finished scholar, were never better appreciated than at the convention. May he be spared to us to a green old age, is the wish of every one.

Mr. Geo. C. Sawyer, who has been a careful painstaking secretary of the Association and served with honor, won't have far to go to turn over the books, records and papers of his office to his successor, as the new secretary, who is no less a person than the afore said Mr. Harry Babbitt, J. P., works in the same room with him. Harry is very young for such a responsible position, but you will find him equal to it. No better selection could have been made.

It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Sanders would prefer to live in the bracing climate and among the hills of New England, if Mr. Sanders' business did not render it necessary for them to live in the fashionable gaiety of Washington. Those who met Mrs. Sanders at the convention remarked that she is the same gay-hearted, pretty "Lucy" as of yore. Mr. Sanders—how formal and unfamiliar the appendix of mister sounds with genial Tom—has come to a realizing sense of his position as a benedict, but has lost none of his sociable qualities. It would be difficult to mention any couple in New England who are so well liked as those two. Their many friends hope that the day will soon come when they will live once more in the old Bay State.

An amusing contrast happened when State Manager Holmes presented his little bill against the Association. President Frisbee nearly gasped for breath at the size of the bill. It amounted only to a dollar and a few odd cents. "Is that all you charge?" he asked. "Yes, that is all," Mr. Holmes replied. Mr. Frisbee nearly collapsed, but managed to say: "Your bill is the most modest one I have yet received against the association."

The trustees of the Harrison legacy were required by the constitution to furnish bonds. Mr. Tillinghast and his two friends furnished them, but nobody knew where the security was, so that the officers of the Association could lay their hands upon it. Ex-Secretary Sawyer declares that though he had the bonds of the treasurer of the association in his keeping, he never had those of the trustees, and did not know where they were kept, unless by Mr. Tillinghast himself! Why in the name of common sense was that allowed? Don't you know that in case of loss or embezzlement the security could be destroyed, and the association could not collect one cent from the bondsmen? What folly was this? Don't talk to me of "strict integrity and high principle." No business man would trust the very elect without having the security where they can lay hands on it. None but unworly fools take any chances on men's honesty. If the bonds were given into the treasurer's keeping long ago, that fact should be known. Nobody knows if the treasurer ever had them or not. An explanation seems to be in order.

This crazy business of paying

officers salaries has been carried too far. Mr. Sawyer's claim that it is the practice to pay the secretary or treasurer a suitable compensation, and the president nothing, unless he is in active management all the time, has truth and justice in it, though he did not insist on it.

It is not a good reason that if the working officers like the secretary and treasurer are paid, the president should be paid, too. The president does no work outside of conventions and board meetings for which he is paid hotel bills and railroad fare. The constitution only requires him to preside. The honor of the position is enough to compensate any one. This is only a side view of the question. A general view will certainly show that the tendency will be to bankrupt the association. The first step in the "salary grab" line was made when the vote was passed to pay a certain percentage of membership fees to the State managers to act as a spur on them. Next came the step to pay the officers salaries. All this was wrong. If there should not be enough members in attendance at the next convention, where is the money to come from to pay so many bills? It is lucky for the association that the Morrison bequest is so tied up that it cannot be squandered in this way. Probably, the salary list will be wiped out at the next convention, as it ought to be. The officers always had their hotel and railroad expenses paid, but the State managers' expenses have always been a mooted question. Ought they to receive equal justice with the other officers? Common justice would seem to say so; but then the bills against the association would amount to a big item of expense. If a way could be devised to make membership compulsory, the revenues would be increased thereby, and then it would not be so difficult a matter to pay the officers' and managers' expenses. The National Educational Association makes the membership fee a sine qua non for the benefit of reduced fare and hotel bills, etc. The same course may be adopted with advantage by the N. E. G. A., and thus do away with the managers' percentage system, which is not a fair one to the managers themselves. Pay no salaries. Pay only railroad and hotel expenses of all officers or none. Refuse the benefits of reduced rates and admission to the convention, or its banquet, to any one who does not carry the membership badge or ribbon on the lapel of his coat, outsiders excepted.

SUNDRY ITEMS.

A brother of Mr. A. Reiningor is studying to be a druggist.

Last Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, at the Catholic Church, Fourteenth Street and Avenue A, Rev. Keely baptized a boy baby two years old, of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Minihan, Miss Mamie Williamson, a sister of Rosie, is his godmother.

Edward Whalen, Misses Eva Froeholder, Mary Nicholson, Henry Held, of Albany, N. Y., and Miss Carrie Staring, of Jersey City, N. J., have returned home safely after spending a few weeks as guests of Mr. George Ferris in Ashland, N. Y.

A story is going the rounds that Hoy, of the Washingtons, called upon Secretary Foster lately to buy government bonds and pulled out a roll of bills, the wrapper of which was a five hundred dollar note, and the next "film" was of the \$1,000 order. The roll, he said, contained \$23,500. It seems to be a green goods game story any way one looks at it. Either Secretary Foster was the intended victim or it was the reading public. Base-ball players who carry twenty-two thousand dollar rolls in their vest pockets are as scarce as positive evidence in the Borden case. Most of them carry from ten cents to a chew of tobacco.—O. P. Caylor in New York Herald.

TELL-TALE FOOTPRINTS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 8, 1892.—C. Krockle, a boy burglar, who picks locks with a bit of bent wire as easily as most persons can do it with the proper key, was arrested to-day charged with the usual offense. Krockle is deaf and dumb. He is now sixteen years old. Since he was ten years old he has spent most of his time in reformatories and prisons.

Struck Speechless and Deaf.

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., Sept. 13.—Three weeks ago Miss Kate Reed, the 18-year-old daughter of Thomas Reed, of Mahanoy Tunnel, suddenly became deaf and speechless. She cannot utter a word, and no noise is loud enough to awaken echoes in her ears. Her malady is a puzzle. She writes that she suffers no pain and is perfectly happy.—Philadelphia Record.

AN ORIGINAL THEATRE.

A theatre will be opened in Paris within a very short time that will be absolutely unique of its kind. This new venture will be known under the title "Theatre of the Pen and the Thought." Performance will be given in the usual language of the deaf and dumb—namely, by signs. The manager is M. Victor de l'Epée, who belongs to the family of the famous Abbé of that name, the founder of the Paris deaf and dumb schools.

The opening play, "L'Amour et la Mort," is the work of a young deaf-mute, M. Varanne, who is an accomplished writer and painter. The spectators will be allowed to sit as to their hearts' content and need have no fear of disturbing the actors.—N. Y. Herald.

Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointment.

SEPTEMBER. 29.—Cleveland, 8 P.M., Benediction of St. Mark's Church.

OCTOBER.

1.—St. Louis, 2.—St. Louis, 11 A.M., Holy Communion. 3.—St. Louis, 3 P.M., Evening Prayer and Service. 4.—St. Louis,

# ST. LOUIS.

## A Wedding Anniversary.

### REV. MR. CLOUD WAS ILL, BUT HAS RECOVERED.

#### Another Term at School Begins.

From our St. Louis Correspondent.

At their home on Lucky Street, last Saturday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel N. Merrell were tendered an elaborate reception, on the occasion of their wedding anniversary...

It was quite a difficult task for the committee—a few volunteering to lend their services in arranging the reception and the present. They, however, showed some conclusive proof that a pastel painting of the couple with their children would be considered a fancy ornament to their room...

Mrs. Mollie Smith gave birth to a fine male infant, last Thursday, September 15th, but it only lived eighteen hours. It was buried on Saturday morning.

Messrs. Amoss and Brantwick witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry by the war ships Philadelphia, Vesuvius and Dolphin, last Saturday evening. The firing of the cannons was fast and furious...

Miss Emma Schulte was tendered a very pretty surprise party by her friends last Monday night.

Miss Bertha Kriese's hand, which was swollen to twice its size, is now almost better. The railroad companies are offering very cheap excursion tickets to Washington, on account of the Grand Army encampment...

Rev. J. H. Cloud was lying sick at St. Luke's Hospital for a few days this week. He is all night now.

William Stafford is in trouble again. He and his contractor have failed to come to a clear understanding over the possession of his house.

While standing on a corner some time ago, three prominent mutes were shocked to see a man approaching them in the darkness with his face hidden below the eyes by a handkerchief.

A new board of officers has been formed to keep the affairs of Christ's Church in perfect running order. Louis Jacoby and Levi Price suddenly became the prey of the members...

Greatly to the disappointment of his Illinois friends, Harry Hanna has returned to his old place on the Pittsfield (Ill.) Banner. He had in view some good prospects of a city life among us...

Mr. E. B. Sprague, of Kansas City, is in the city doing a month's work as painter. In the course of that temporary stay here, he proposes with all his might and main to find work and settle down here.

Professors Benjamin Gilkey and Henry Gross of the Fulton School, were here the early part of the week. Gross, it is known, has severed his connection as editor of the Missouri Record. In the short space of about a

year he has bore himself very well at the head of the paper, advancing it by his own efforts and energy into the ranks of prominence among its competitors...

Mr. Austin Baird is a bright fellow, who has secured a good job in the shoe-factory. Should St. Louis please him, the little town of Bridgeport, Ill., will lose him.

The ear load of pupils returning to their school at Fulton, left the depot last Wednesday morning in charge of Profs. Gilkey and Gross. Mr. Cloud's day school opened last week with an increased attendance...

## BALTIMORE, MD.

From our Baltimore Correspondent.

Mr. Charles Wolff, of St. Louis, came to this city from Philadelphia and New York to spend several days with his relatives...

Mrs. Mollie Smith gave birth to a fine male infant, last Thursday, September 15th, but it only lived eighteen hours. It was buried on Saturday morning.

Messrs. Amoss and Brantwick witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry by the war ships Philadelphia, Vesuvius and Dolphin, last Saturday evening.

Miss Emma Schulte was tendered a very pretty surprise party by her friends last Monday night.

Miss Bertha Kriese's hand, which was swollen to twice its size, is now almost better.

The railroad companies are offering very cheap excursion tickets to Washington, on account of the Grand Army encampment.

Rev. J. H. Cloud was lying sick at St. Luke's Hospital for a few days this week. He is all night now.

William Stafford is in trouble again. He and his contractor have failed to come to a clear understanding over the possession of his house.

While standing on a corner some time ago, three prominent mutes were shocked to see a man approaching them in the darkness with his face hidden below the eyes by a handkerchief.

A new board of officers has been formed to keep the affairs of Christ's Church in perfect running order.

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# COLUMBUS.

## The Teachers Assemble and Confer.

### NEARLY THREE HUNDRED PUPILS ARRIVE.

#### Personal Paragraphs.

(From our Columbus Correspondent.)

Upon Wednesday morning, the doors of the Institution were again thrown open to welcome back to their studies the deaf school children of the State...

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was decided to ask permission, and the matter was referred to the Deficiency Board for its consent.

Superintendent Clark welcomed them back to their duties in a short speech, and asked their assistance in his endeavor to carry forward the work in keeping the school up to the excellent standard...

Three of the teachers were on duty at the Union Station from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., assisting pupils to the omnibus and looking after their baggage.

Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, the pupils assembled in the chapel, and Principal Patterson once more set the school wheels in motion by the customary lecture...

The trustees held their September meeting on Thursday of this week, and after attending to routine business made the following changes and appointments among the employes:

Foreman of the carpenter shop, Frank Startzman, of Franklin, vice Edward Santo, resigned; dining-room girl, Miss Holcomb, of Perry County, vice Mary Kincaid; kitchen man, John R. Bumm, of Wyandot County, vice William Hymrod, of Pickaway County; yard man, Charles Grauner, of Carroll County, vice William Schwartz, of Seneca County; night watchman, William McDonald, of Miami County; vice E. B. Wyrick, of Franklin County.

The Mr. John R. Bumm, appointed to be kitchen man, aspired to be storekeeper some time ago, but failed of appointment. He is deaf, but never attended a school for the deaf, but is withal well educated.

Mr. A. Reininger, while picking some blackberries with his wife and child Miss Emma Klein, at Woodhaven, L. I., cubbed a big rattlesnake with an axe, killed it and brought it home. He will make two comes out of it, one of which will be presented to the editor of this paper.

Miss Josephine Daly, who, during the present week, will make her debut as a star at the National College, Washington, D. C., was the recipient of a pleasant little "send off" last Wednesday evening...

Accompanying Miss Daly on the way to college, will be Miss May Martin, Miss Nellie Price and Miss Block. They expect to leave on Tuesday, and New York lifts her hat, and adds, may joy go with them.

Frederick C. Cook, who has been travelling through the State and Canada, coming by way of New Orleans, La., was in town Sunday, attending the service at St. Francis Xavier's, and later showing himself at the silent corner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. T. Mueller departed Friday morning for Springfield, and from there goes to Cincinnati. The first of next week he starts for Washington to resume his studies in the College.

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# NEW YORK.

## Bound For Kendall Green.

### THE HOTEL ROTUNDA WELL PATRONIZED.

#### Sunday Services—Personal Notes and Notes Not Personal.

From our New York Correspondent.

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# WORLD'S FAIR CITY.

## Notable School Changes.

### INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

#### From our Chicago correspondent.

Our townspeople have every reason to be satisfied with the progress of the Day Schools under new management. And with a reasonable lapse of time, it is hoped the schools will be on a level with the best in the land.

The first changes, and which brings a pleasant smile to Mr. Gallagher's face, was the transfer of the latter's class to Haven School building, 15th and Wabash Avenue...

Miss Griswold has been reappointed in place of Mrs. Wordworth, whose reappearance last June by the Board gave much dissatisfaction.

When you happen along in the neighborhood of Tiffany's, at Broadway and Fifteenth Street, it will pay you to go around the corner of Fifteenth Street and see what is displayed in the first window from Broadway.

President Tighe, of the Xavier Club, was seen for the first time in many moons on the 17th. He now abides on the west side of town in the neighborhood of Sixtieth Street.

After less than a year's residence in the city of Churches, T. W. Brown, comes out with the assertion: "There's no place on the face of the earth to live in like New York City."

The general expression of the New Yorkers who participated in the Hartford celebration, as much as says "the caterer who prepared the banquet would have been mobbed if he had been in New York."

The local Columbus celebrations promises to be something on a grand scale, and worth a long distance coming to see.

Thos. Leach, of Bay City, who has been waiting for a job about a month, got a situation as a Union printer in the Free Press last week.

Charles Loeffler, of Monroe, became a member of the Bagley Society two weeks ago. He is working in the shoe-factory of Snedcor & Hathaway.

Messrs. John Buchanan and Allen, teachers at the Flint School for the Deaf, visited friends in this city, and resumed teaching September 20th.

Emil Rosenfield is just acting agent for Chicago Baking Co., here. Hope he will be successful in the future.

It is said that Mrs. John Grimm will go to New York, to visit her aged mother, this fall.

Mr. Jacob Garner would have been married to Miss Mary Mohan August 30th, but Mr. Garner's sister died. They have to postpone their marriage.

A number of deaf people of Detroit spent the day last week at Put-in-Bay with the mutes of Toledo. They returned home about 9 o'clock, reporting a very good time.

Misses Whitmarsh, Smith, Bodde, Stark, Busha, Hirth, Mapwell, and Mrs. Perry; Messrs. Loeffler, Barrett, Perry, Stark, Lysaught, Kersien and Menzie, were invited to a party given by Messrs. Ferdinand and Christian Gottwerth, September 15th.

The evening was mostly spent in playing games, after which came the supper consisting of a variety of fruits, cakes, ice cream, etc.

Official announcement put down the first week in October for opening the doors of the Manhattan Literary Association.

Sunday services at St. Francis Xavier's were but sparsely attended on the 10th. Mr. J. F. Donnelly recited the lesson, and following,

# DETROIT DOINGS.

## Edlie Whitmarsh, of Cleveland, is the guest of Mrs. Preston Perry.

### Messrs. John Voisine, of Bay City, and Willie Cummings, of Saginaw, who spent the week in this city during the exposition, returned home recently.

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# DETROIT.

## Robert D. Livingstone, of Milford, Ct., started for Washington last Monday, with George Williams, of West Haven.

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