



THOMAS H. GALLAUDET.

BY HOWARD GLYNDON.

The mandate,—“Go where glory waits,”
Was less than naught to him;
He sought the souls whose day was dark,
Whose eyes with tears were dim.

And yet his glory rests secure
In many a grateful mind,
First blessed by him with knowledge sweet,
And linked unto its kind.

They lay in prison, speechless, poor,
Unhearing thralls of Fate,
Until he came and said: “Come out!”
It is not yet too late.

He came and lifted up, and spoke,
He set them in the sun;
The great good work goes on and on
That was by him begun;

And in this Stone he lives again,
But more within each heart,
To which he said: “Be of good cheer,
Let loneliness depart.”

Rest here, thou semblance of our Friend,
The while the world goes by!
Rest here, upon our College green,
Beneath the bending sky!

Remain and bless the chosen work
That found its source in thee—
’Tis through thy love that we, thy sons,
Are happy, strong and free.

Thank God, He gave thee unto us
To free us from our woe,
And put the key into thy hand,
One hundred years ago.

[Written for the unveiling of the Gallaudet Memorial Statue.]

THE GALLAUDET STATUE.

A Memorial Erected in Honor of the Deaf-Mutes’ Benefactor at Washington.

We give in this number a cut of the magnificent Gallaudet Memorial Statue, which was unveiled on the grounds of the National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, D.C., on the 26th day of June last. The occasion was one of the greatest interest to the deaf people of this country and to their friends, and was a convincing proof of the success of the labors of Gallaudet and his successors.

The idea of celebrating the centenary of the birth of Thomas H. Gallaudet, the founder of deaf-mute instruction in America, by the dedication of a statue to his memory, was first broached at a convention of the National Deaf-Mute Association. The proposition was favorably received, and the enterprise was taken in hand and carried to completion by the deaf-mutes of the United States.

The money was raised, the plan selected, and business arrangements made by a committee appointed by the association. Unforeseen hindrances delayed the work for a year beyond the time originally fixed for its completion, and so the celebration of the unveiling was timed so as to occur during the quadrennial meeting of the association. Very appropriately, the oration of the day, the poem and all the shorter addresses, except the acceptance of the statue by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, President of the College, were given by deaf-mutes.

Even the devotional exercises were conducted by deaf-mute clergymen—of course, in the deaf-mute language of signs. The principal oration, by

Mr. Robert McGregor, of Ohio, is a paper of decided literary merit, and was delivered with a grace and energy which made it a rare treat to those who were present at its delivery. In the evening a banquet was held at Willard’s, which was attended by about 300 persons, mostly deaf-mutes. The statue, from an artistic point of view, is highly successful. As our picture shows, it represents Mr. Gallaudet in the act of teaching the letter A of the manual alphabet, to his first pupil, little Alice Cogswell, the lovely child whose misfortune of deafness led him first to interest himself in the instruction of those similarly afflicted. The attitude and expression of teacher and pupil indicate clearly the gentleness, benevolence and wisdom of the one, and the affection and eagerness to learn of the other.

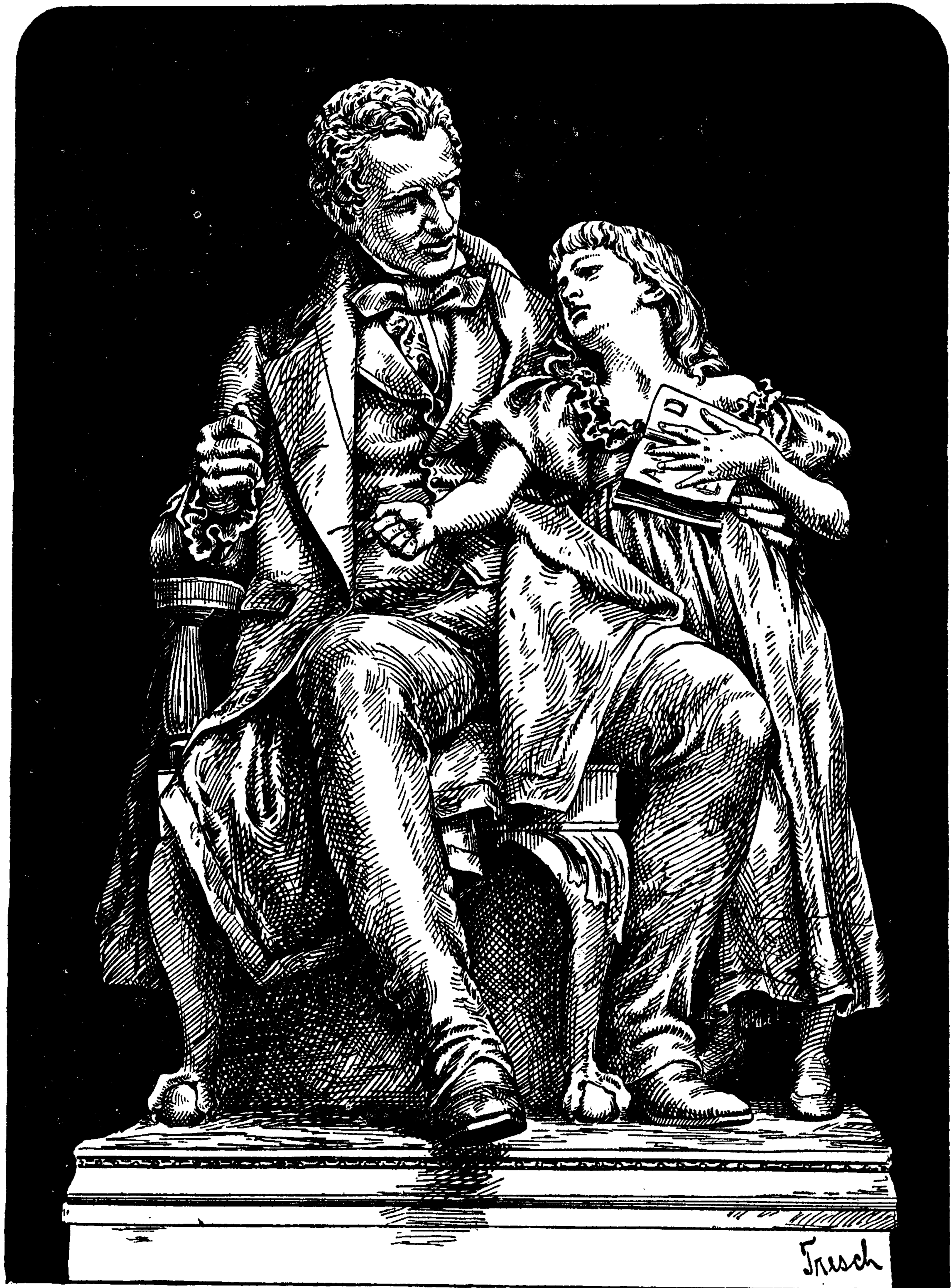
The only thing to be regretted in connection with the whole work is that the committee did not feel justified in entrusting a work of this

importance, costing in the neighborhood of \$10,000, to a deaf-mute artist. No doubt they exercised a wise discretion in placing their order with the well-known sculptor, Mr. Daniel C. French, as at that time no American deaf-mute sculptor had given evidence of the ability to execute successfully an important work in bronze. In view of the recent success of Mr. Douglas Tilden in obtaining admission to the Paris Salon for a statue of his own, it seems evident that he could have planned and executed a work that would have done justice to the subject. However, it would not be fair to blame the committee for not foreseeing what an unknown genius would show himself able to do in the future. Excellent photographs of the statue, of the convention and of objects of interest on the College grounds were taken by two deaf artists, Mr. A. L. Pach, of Easton, Pa., and Mr. Randal Douglas, of Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

The cut of the monument which accompanies this article was engraved by a deaf-mute artist, Mr. J. F. J. Tresch, of 1267 Broadway, New York.

Mr. W. R. Cullingworth, of 1016 Arch street, Philadelphia, also a deaf-mute engraver, has engraved a number of subjects in connection with the Gallaudet celebration and the monument.

This monumental bronze is, truly, a fitting memorial of the scholar, philanthropist and teacher, but, for one, as we mingled in the throng of well-dressed and intelligent men and women representing the skilled handicrafts, the fine arts and some of the liberal professions, as we followed the inspiring thoughts and admired the graceful gestures of the orator of the day, reflecting that but for Gallaudet and such as he, all this intelligence and character would have lain undeveloped, we felt like uttering again the hackneyed sentiment: “If you seek his monument, look around you!”



GALLAUDET MEMORIAL STATUE.

The ♦ Silent ♦ Worker.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH

AT THE

New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

TRENTON, SEPTEMBER 26, 1889.

THE addition to our force of teachers requiring more rooms to be provided, the Committee have had two new ones fitted up in the south-east corner of the third story. They have been very prettily furnished, and are among the pleasantest rooms in the house.

RAY BURDSALL has put his vacation to good use. He got a situation in a printing office in Philadelphia and although the pay was small, he made enough to buy himself a stylish outfit, and to have money in his pocket besides. What was of still more account, he was all the time improving in the art by which he means to get his living.

OUR school opened on the 17th, with everything in good shape, the building freshened up, as usual, to meet the wanderers on their return from their summer rambles. Some changes have been made in the arrangement of rooms, and in two cases it has been found necessary to divide rooms to adapt them to the purpose for which they are to be used. The increase in our numbers in the last year makes necessary a close economy of space. We were minded to say something about the windows, but we take warning by our Arkansas contemporary who got into trouble by his remarks on that subject, as the printer dropped the "n" from the word.

WE go to press on the eve of the great Inter-State Fair in which our school is represented by quite a full exhibit of the work of the pupils in the class-room and in the industrial department. The cabinet shop makes the largest display, showing a model of a frame cottage, and one of a truss bridge, a hat-rack, stands and desks made by the pupils, as well as sets of joints and other elementary work. From the shoe shop come several pairs of shoes of different styles and grades, including some fine sewed work which we are not ashamed to show to competent judges for their criticism. Our printers modestly offer this number of the SILENT WORKER as their contribution, and quite a number of our female pupils have made pieces of fancy work which will creditably represent the classes in sewing. The methods and results of our school work are shown by written exercises in geography, arithmetic, history and composition, and by specimen text-books, charts and pictures.

THE term opens this year with better prospects than ever before. Our corps of teachers is larger than we ever before had at the opening of a school year. This will admit of a better classification than has been possible hitherto. The liberal appropriations of the Board for educational appliances for the school-rooms and for the shops have put the school on a proper footing, and the good effect cannot fail to be felt in every department. To fill the position of instructor in needlework the Board have secured Miss F. C. Hawkins, a pupil of Mme. Le Prince, of New York, who will also teach mechanical drawing and wood-carving. The only thing necessary to make the school successful is industry on the part of the pupils in using the advantages which the liberality of the State and the wisdom of the Board have placed within their reach.

ONE of the objects which the older pupils always regard with great curiosity and interest is an old volume of Latin sermons, printed in black-letter and bound in wood covered with pig-skin, the property of our superintendent. It is said to have been printed in 1498, and it looks as if it might be as old as that. It is perforated through and through by book-worms. It is said that these pests of the librarian are not found in America, but we do not know whether this is a fact. We have never known of their doing harm in our book shelves, but we have seen the living creature in books freshly imported from Europe.

OUR boys seem to have profited by the frequent lessons they have received on the subject of kindness to animals. The trees on our grounds have become favorite places for the nesting of song-birds, as they find that they can build here in safety. The boys take great pleasure in pets of any kind that they are allowed to keep. Edward Bonnell has had a rabbit all summer, of which he is very fond, and which has become quite tame. We regret that we cannot allow our pupils to have more pets.

ANOTHER box of illustrated periodicals has been received for the school from the Rahway Library Association. Our pupils and teachers have found the books and magazines received from the same source in former years both useful and entertaining. The thanks of all are tendered for this repeated kindness.

THE establishment by the Board of a department of drawing is likely to prove very useful and also very popular among the pupils, quite a number of whom show a good deal of natural aptness in that direction, and are very eager to make the most of their opportunities.

THE INTER-STATE FAIR.

Our School to Exhibit the Work of its Pupils.

Through the kind invitation of the secretary, Mr. John G. Muirhead, the school will make an exhibit at the Great Inter-State Fair, to be held at Trenton through the week beginning September 30th. Most of the State Institutions will be represented, and their displays will form an interesting feature of the Fair. The State Prison in this city has the space immediately back of ours, and will show some remarkable work by convicts of marked mechanical genius. We show, besides samples of our school-room work, text-books and educational apparatus, products of our shoe shop and carpenter shop, and some of the output of our printing office.

We think that the model of a house, constructed by Wesley Gaskill, a hat rack by Harry Pidcock, a pair of sewed shoes by Charley Stokey and ladies' shoes by Paul Nierdeman are worthy of special notice.

In connection with the work of our pupils are shown specimens of work by adult deaf-mutes, embracing china painting by Miss Hawkins, our instructor in drawing, &c., fine wood carving, crayon portraits, wood engraving and photographs. We are under obligations to the management for a kind invitation to our pupils to visit the Fair, of which we hope to avail ourselves.

Besides the work of the pupils in this school, there is a department for the work of adult deaf-mutes, showing what they are capable of doing in after life, through the benefit of education in this and in similar institutions. Mr. Ballin, of Hoboken, has contributed an excellent crayon portrait of our superintendent; Miss Hawkins, our art teacher, lends some pieces of china decorated by herself; from Mr. W. H. Caldicott, of Kearney, we have several pieces of wood carving, some elaborated with great care, and some handled in a very free and spirited manner. Mr. Alex. Pach, of Easton, sends a collection of photographs, which challenge comparison with any, and Mr. Cullingworth, of Philadelphia, adds to the display a line of wood-cuts executed by himself. We hope to receive still other contributions from deaf-mutes who are able to show articles of use or ornament produced by themselves. We think that the deaf-mute exhibit will prove interesting to the visitors, and advantageous to the school and to all who contribute to its success.

A New Room Made.

It has been found necessary to divide the school-room formerly occupied by Miss Hall's class. A board partition with sash at top has been put up across the middle, and two rooms, of the same size as the school-rooms in the centre of the building have thus been formed.

A Gift to the School.

Mrs. Ervin has given to the school a full set of "American Poetry and Art," in twenty numbers. This work is a collection of the choicest among the shorter poems of American authors. The paper and press-work are of the best, and there are numerous portraits and illustrative cuts in the highest style of modern wood engraving. When suitably bound, this set will make two elegant books for the parlor centre table.

A Good Portrait.

Mr. Albert Ballin, of Hoboken, has made a crayon portrait of Superintendent Jenkins, which is pronounced by every one an excellent likeness.

Miss Hall Makes a Change.

Miss Bessie Hall, who has been one of our teachers for more than five years, leaves us to accept a position as governess to a deaf-mute child in a family in Texas. Miss Hall takes with her the best wishes of every one here.

Too Much Bad Weather.

The out-door work about the place has been hindered a good deal by the unfavorable weather. Out of nineteen consecutive days, beginning with the 5th of this month, there were only three on which rain did not fall, more or less, during the twenty-four hours.

Good Workmen.

Francis Purcell, Michael Murray and George Morris, who stayed at the school through the vacation, have made themselves useful by working on the building and grounds. Under Mr. Gaffney's tuition they have become quite skillful in painting and varnishing, and have done a considerable amount of work in this line.

An Old Photograph.

Thomas Hopper has brought from home a photograph of this building, taken when it was used as a Home for Soldiers' Orphans. The building itself looks, on the outside, very much as it does at present, except that the walls are of bare brick, instead of stucco, but the surroundings are altogether different. The photograph shows no streets bounding the grounds except Hamilton avenue, along the front, and that looks like an ordinary country road. Now we have opposite to us on Hamilton avenue one of the largest Presbyterian churches in the city, and the new Catholic church of Our Lady of Lourdes, one block in the rear of our grounds is one of the finest church edifices in the State, while private residences completely line the streets on the west and south of us.

Not Subject to Sea-Sickness.

One curious fact about deaf-mutes is that they seem to be much less subject than others to sea-sickness. We learn that the twenty or more deaf-mute delegates to the Paris Convention who crossed on one of the liners were the envy of all the other passengers because they promenaded the deck and patronized the dining tables with no fear of the malady which kept so many others in their berths, and prompted the frequent ejaculation, "Oh my!" Deafness, like other misfortunes, has its compensations.

By the way, we wonder whether other persons have noticed what we have found to be the case in our own acquaintance among the deaf, namely that persons who became deaf later than in very early childhood are generally unable to walk steadily in the dark. We shall be obliged if any of our exchanges can give us a note on this point, and we will remark that we don't care for any suggestions of a certain well-known cause which affects hearing persons as well as the deaf. If the phenomenon is a general one, the explanation of it would be interesting.

CONTRIBUTED BY PUPILS.

Matters Interesting to Them
Written for the Silent
Worker.

GEORGE H. RIGG.

Last April I made a little bridge of wood. Last May H. Pidcock, J. Ward and I made a cabinet desk and made it smooth with sand paper.

MARTHA BRADLEY.

Last summer my father went to Chicago and he bought a gold watch there. He had a good time. He was in the cars for two days. Chicago is about 900 miles from here. He told me that he walked around and saw many beautiful buildings in Chicago. My father did not come home for several days. He stayed because he would like to see Chicago as the city is very beautiful.

FRANK NUTT.

Last Independence Day at the Inter-State Fair were shown some sports—as base ball, foot ball, horse racing, Prof. Jewett in a balloon, and a foot race, and I had a very good time for I saw many sports. I am glad that the Inter-State Fair will show many beautiful things and it will open next Monday and last four days and I think Mr. John Taylor will give all the pupils of my school free tickets on Friday.

H. F. PIDCOCK.

At Lambertville, N. J., on September 15th in the afternoon, it rained hard in the city, and water was in the country and flowed into the small creek and flooded it, and it flowed over the city. It was two or three feet deep. Many stones and a big log were left on the street, and water flowed into a few people's cellars, and the next evening some men drew the fire engine to the house. An engine man put a big hose in the cellar and pumped the water out of it.

JOHN B. WARD.

I went to my sister Emma's house in Mount Tabor on the 7th of August. On the 10th of August my parents, brother and sister-in-law came there. On the 11th of August my parents, little sister and I took a walk and we saw the lawn tennis ground, base ball ground, and swing, and we walked in the woods. My parents and little sister and I were lost in the woods. My mother was frightened because we were lost, but I found the way to Emma's house. I found a soft brown shawl on the bench and I gave it to mother. She carried it to Emma. Emma went to the office and she gave it to the gentleman.

KATIE EHRLICH.

My home is in Long Branch. In September the wind and rain storm on the ocean was very bad and the ocean was so high the waves rolled in, and I was afraid, and I looked at the bath-houses and they were broken. The ladies and gentlemen were very much surprised that the houses were broken, and I think the people did not like Long Branch, because I think they were afraid of the ocean waves when they rolled so high. I looked at the foam on the waves and I thought the foam was very pretty and white, and I liked to see the foam on the waves. When the boat came through the water then it looked like all foam and I think the people enjoyed looking at it.

MAY DOREMUS.

One Wednesday, during vacation, my Aunt came up to my house to take us to New York to spend the day in Central Park. Do you know why the people call the park Central Park? It is because the park was once in the middle part of New York so they called it Central Park, but now it is in the southern part of New York, because there are many new houses being built north of it. It is a huge place. We first entered the house where the animals lived. I saw four new elephants, three seals, some kangaroos and lots of other animals. We took a ride around the Park. We saw the lake. It was very beautiful and many people were rowing. We saw two real black and white swans. They were very pretty. The grass was very pretty and green. It looked like velvet. We saw Cleopatra's Needle. It was huge. It was given to the United States by the ruler of Egypt a few years ago. It is covered with Egyptian writing called hieroglyphics.

RAY BURDSALL.

It was a pleasant morning in the month of June, when I was making my way to Gloucester, three miles away from Camden. While I was approaching the Philadelphia and Reading railroad I saw a crowd of people gathering around an injured man who was lying on the road near by. The first time I saw the wounded man it seemed to me to be horrible, but afterwards it was a lesson for me, and I do not intend to go across the road without any companions. The man was an Italian, and he was working on the road where he got his injuries. In a few minutes a wagon came and took the unfortunate man to Cooper's Hospital in Camden where he got his wounds dressed.

ALFRED KING.

I went to Asbury Park with my friends and mother and sister and I would like to live there. There were electric cars which can go. I don't know how the cars go. I saw a funny parade of colored soldiers and they marched to Ocean Grove. I went to Ocean Grove and there were many tents for the people to live in.

Where They Summered.

Mrs. Ellis spent a fortnight at Belvidere, the beautiful county seat of Warren county. The air of the hills proved very beneficial to her health.

Miss Yard made the tour of Niagara, the St. Lawrence, etc., with the Editorial Association last summer. She reports an exceedingly pleasant journey.

Miss Gillin spent a good part of her vacation among the White Mountains, and the sights and adventures of that region afford the subjects for many entertaining and instructive talks with her pupils.

Mr. Jenkins spent his vacation at Englishtown, N. J., where he has a little place of his own. He and all the members of his family have returned in the very best health, which speaks well for the climate of that locality.

Mr. Wright took his vacation at Island Heights, on Barnegat Bay. He says that the fishing has been very good, but, not wishing to hazard his reputation for veracity, he does not give any particulars as to the size or number of the fishes that were caught.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Our Colleges Introducing Gymnastics Into Their Regular Courses.

One direction in which the educational theories and practice of the present day differ very widely from those which were in vogue a generation or two ago is the value attached to the health, vigor and suppleness of the body. Formerly it was the fashion to speak of the body as a mere clog upon the spirit, a gross dull lump of clay, which was to be despised and neglected, as unworthy of a share of the attention bestowed upon the mind. The famous Roman Emperor and philosopher Marcus Aurelius expressed this view very neatly in the saying, "I am a soul dragging about with me a corpse." This sentiment of the Pagan philosopher agreed very closely with the notions of the Christian monks, who, at a later period, were for many centuries the guardians of literature and the principal teachers of youth. In those days the scholar was conceived as Chaucer describes him among the pilgrims to Canterbury. "His horse was as lean as a rake, and he was not right fat, I undertake." A man of books, it was thought, must, of course, be pale and thin, with narrow chest, stooping shoulders and ruined eyesight. At the present time, juster views prevail; we no longer look on the body and the mind as being "Distinct, as is the swimmer from the flood;" we recognize the truth of the old saying that a sound mind must be lodged in a sound body. Accordingly, we find in our modern university lists, names of mighty oarsmen, cricketers or base ball players high in the order of scholarship. "Tom Brown," Hughes Selwyn the devoted missionary Bishop of New Zealand, and Clifford the great mathematician, are instances which occur at once of noted Englishmen who were distinguished at the University for their prowess in athletic sports. In this country most of our leading colleges and schools are introducing gymnastic training as a regular part of their course of instruction, and generally with the best results. Among adult deaf-mutes we can almost always recognize a graduate of the National College by his well-knit frame and erect, alert bearing—the result of the admirable physical training which is compulsory upon the students of that institution. Some of the Western institutions are now adopting a similar course of training, which will, no doubt, produce similar results.

The object of manual training, which is so much talked about just now, we take to be very similar to that sought by gymnastic practice. While the gymnasium makes the body strong and active, the manual training class teaches the muscles to become ready and pliant, and to execute quickly and exactly the orders of the will. It is sometimes objected that this new system teaches boys and girls to mould clay, to draw and to fashion objects in wood or metal, when perhaps not one out of the whole class will earn his livelihood as a sculptor, draughtsman or worker in wood. We say the objection is not well taken. We wish to educate the bodies as well as the mind of our pupils. Not half of what a child learns in school is of any direct

help to him in after life in his daily avocation, but it has not therefore been thrown away on him. His mind has been trained to regulated activity in the performance of a definite task, even if that work added nothing to his stock of marketable knowledge. So the task which is set for his brain to work out through his muscles trains his body to precision of movement, accuracy and alertness, and so, in a broad sense, fits him for any position he may fill in after life.

Earned Pocket-Money.

Ella Eckel and Ada Van Ness have copied a volume of records for St. Michael's Church, doing the work in their own time, and thus earning a tidy little sum for pocket-money.

The Dispensary Well Stocked.

Dr. Barwis was promptly on hand at the opening of school with the dispensary fully stocked with fresh drugs to meet the usual little ailments of the children. For the most part our pupils came back in very good health and spirits, but one or two of them were in a state of health which needed careful medical attention. We are glad to say that these cases are now doing very well under the case of the doctor and of the supervisors, who carry out his orders intelligently and vigilantly.

Stray Items.

J. S. Long, a member of the class of '89, N. D. M. College, has been appointed an instructor in the Wisconsin Institution. Mr. Harah, of the same class, will teach in Kansas.

A new school in a new state will probably be established soon. The North Dakota constitution locates an institution for the deaf at Devil's Lake. It is thought that work on the new buildings will begin next spring.

Among the new blind boys here, there is one who has evidently not been in the habit of attending prayer meeting. At the opening of school on the morning after his arrival, Prof. Poyntz read a chapter, as usual, and when he said "Let us pray" the boy very innocently told him to "Go ahead."—*Gazette*.

British Commission's Report.

The British Royal Commission on the Education of the Deaf and Dumb have made an elaborate report, setting forth the results of their careful investigations which have extended through several years, and in the course of which they have visited all the principal countries in Europe and North America. We note a few of their recommendations, and in our next issue we will give a more complete account of this valuable paper. The Commission recommend, among other measures, that attendance of deaf-mute children at schools for that class be made compulsory up to the age of 16, and that the age of admission be fixed at seven; that the hearing and sight of the pupils should be periodically examined by a physician; that drawing, wood carving and modeling be made a part of the course of instruction; that technical instruction in handicrafts should in all cases be under the control of the Educational Department as part of the course of education, that every child should have at least one year's trial under methods of oral instruction; and that the teachers of the deaf should be selected with care and paid higher salaries than other teachers, in proportion to the demands of their work.

ABOUT THE DEAF.**What is Happening Among Them.**

Mr. Dusuzean, of Paris, who is a chemist by profession, was quite severely injured recently by the carelessness of an assistant who knocked a bottle of acid from a shelf and the fiery stuff was spattered over Mr. Dusuzean's face. He narrowly escaped losing the sight of one eye, but no permanently serious consequences will result.

Mr. E. Adams, formerly a student in the National Deaf-Mute College, passed the civil service examination last month. It is only recently that the Civil Service Commissioners have decided that deaf-mutes should be allowed to compete in these examinations. But this is an age of progress, and the most stubborn prejudices are gradually yielding.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times thus notices Mr. Douglas Tilden's latest statue: "Mr. Douglas Tilden, an American deaf-mute, exhibits a statue which he calls 'Le Sport National Americain.' It is the figure of a base ball pitcher about to deliver a ball. The face and figure are typically American, and the work is spirited and effective."

Dr. Gideon Moore, of New York, brother of the deaf-mute artist Harry Moore, and himself deaf since boyhood, is one of the most accomplished chemists in the country. It will gratify his friends among the deaf to know that the result of the disputed "sugar cases" in the New York Custom House has been to establish beyond doubt that in the controversy on scientific points Dr. Moore was absolutely right.

Mr. Adolphus Hankinson, of Freehold, is a graduate of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. While at school he learned the trade of shoemaking, at which he works successfully, having a shop of his own. He owns a snug little home where he lives very comfortably with his wife, formerly Miss Mary Conklin, and their little three-year-old boy. Mrs. Hankinson was a schoolmate of her husband when he was a pupil in the New York Institution.

We had the pleasure lately of meeting one of the most prominent and most deservedly popular deaf-mutes in the country—Mr. Jacques Loew. We learn that he is now in business with his father-in-law, Mr. Sonneborn, under the firm name of Sonneborn & Loew. The firm manufactures fancy goods in leather, wood and metal. Mr. Loew is one of the most highly skilled manufacturers of this kind of goods in the world, having taken a gold medal at one of the great expositions.

Mr. Charles T. Thompson, who was graduated last June from the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, has already secured employment in the department of design, in the establishment of Messrs. J. Tiffany & Co., New York. Any one who is at all posted will see at once that this is evidence that the art teaching in that institution produces artist-artisans up to the very highest standard of practical work. We congratulate Mr. Thompson on his position with the leading house in America in its line, and we think our school fortunate to have secured in Miss Hawkins, an approved pupil and assistant of M^{me}. Le Prince, the accomplished head of the school in which the young man received his training.

We learn of the marriage, on the 25th of July last, of Mr. Theodore Grady to Miss May G. Kiddell, at East Oakland, California. Mr. Grady is a graduate of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and, after completing his studies in that school, pursued a course in the University of California. He showed so much ability that the Directors of the California Institution decided to advance the funds necessary to enable him to take a special course of study in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. On the completion of his studies at Johns Hopkins, where he acquitted himself very creditably, he returned to California, and now holds the position of editor of the Oakland *Daily Times*. Mr. Grady's success reflects great credit not only on himself, but on the wise management of Prof. Wilkinson, the principal of the California Institution, and on the liberality of the board of directors.

Mr. Henry Schanck, who was educated in the New York Institution, manages a farm of about sixty acres, near Freehold, which belongs to his father. He employs three men, two of whom are deaf-mutes. He has been especially successful in raising chickens, which he sells in large numbers at Long Branch and other seaside resorts. Deaf-mutes who are brought up to the business seem, in general, to succeed well at farming.

Mr. Ranald Douglas, of Washington, D.C., has photographed nearly all the deaf-mute schools in the country. His work is very good, and his success shows that photography is one of the arts in which a deaf-mute who has mastered the technical difficulties, can make a success.

A Touching Sight.

We noticed rather a touching sight the other morning. A little eight-year-old deaf-mute boy stood watching a blind boy of equal age trying to lace his shoes. They were alone, and when the tender-hearted mute saw that the task was too much for untrained fingers and sightless eyes, he knelt down, and, in his childish way, fastened the shoes himself. Both were new-comers and had never met before, and though the speechless boy had not yet learned his own name, he felt within his little breast that touch of sympathy "which makes the whole world kin."—*Virginia Gazette*.

Died in China.

The Rev. J. Crossett, an American missionary who died last summer in China, was one of the most remarkable examples of benevolence and unselfishness that the world has ever seen. We mentioned, some months ago, his efforts to provide instruction for the Chinese deaf-mutes, and expressed a doubt whether he would succeed, as he did not show how the teachers were to get any pay. It seems, however, that he only expected his teachers to follow his own example, as he received no salary from any source, depending on charity for his daily food. He went about among the poor doing good, visiting the prisons and caring for the sick. He wore the dress and lived on the diet of the poorer classes of Chinese. Like Father Damien, the missionary to the Sandwich Island lepers, his life proved that there are, even in our times, some who are willing to give all they have, even their lives, to help their fellow men.

A CURIOUS WOMAN.**The Deaf and Dumb Skipper and Her Cat and Dog Crew.**

A dumb woman is one of the best fishermen on the island. Owning and managing a small schooner, of which she is captain, and, with the assistance of a huge black Newfoundland dog and a gray kitten for crew, she knows all the feeding grounds and is almost the only Vineyarder who has had good luck with her lobster pots this summer. She lives alone aboard her schooner and seldom sets foot ashore. They say that when she was a young woman she shipped as a cook on a whaler once and nobody discovered her sex until she returned home. She is not Vineyard born and bred, but comes from somewhere down the coast of Maine. The morning I saw her first she was pulling a dory toward the beach in search of salt pork and crackers at the country store. Her skin was tanned by exposure to the weather, and the coil of her dark hair at the back of her neck was the only indication of her sex visible, rough fishermen's boots and trousers forming part of her apparel. Her eyes were bright, and her face not wholly unattractive.

The cabin of her boat is a marvel of disorder, stowed with miscellaneous odds and ends of buttons and thread and shoe laces and peddlers' knickknacks, which in the intervals of fishing she sometimes drives a trade in with scattered coast families. She is faithful at least to one feminine instinct, turning half the days of the week into wash days and keeping wet garments in various stages of dilapidation flying from clothes lines on schooner board continually. She is said to make, as seasons go, an excellent living, and the fishermen mix a little superstition with their feeling toward her, looking about a bit uneasily, as they hear across the water the uncanny, inarticulate sounds which they know come from the mute fisherwoman scolding the kitten or informing the dog it is time to up sail.

We sailed out past No Man's Land with our strange skipper and returned convinced that it is not impossible for a woman to be a sea captain. She is piecing a quilt of crazy patch work for her bunk at odd times when the tide does not serve.—*Nantucket Letter Boston Traveller*.

A Deaf Mute Marvel.

The vicinity of Charleston Lake furnishes a celebrity to be compared with Blind Tom. This man is a deaf-mute, and, added to that affliction, some years ago he lost his right arm at the shoulder. His home is in Ottawa, but for his health he spends most of his time at Charleston. He is highly educated, having spent ten years in the institution at New York. His skill in woodworking and carving is simply marvellous. A few years ago, entirely unaided and with the use of but one arm, he built the finest sailing yacht on Charleston Lake. Recently he completed an elegant sideboard for one of his patrons, Mr. Willard Weeks of the *Outlet*. The sideboard is eight feet high, surmounted by a large bird carved in wood, and is all finished in designs of the most perfect harmony, proving the builder to be not only a finished workman, but the possessor of artistic taste.—*Canadian Silent Observer*.

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THE NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR Deaf-Mutes, established by act approved March 31st, 1882, offers its advantages on the following conditions: The candidate must be a resident of the State, not less than eight nor more than twenty-one years of age, deaf, and of sufficient physical health and intellectual capacity to profit by the instruction afforded. The person making application for the admission of a child as a pupil is required to fill out a blank form, furnished for the purpose, giving necessary information in regard to the case. The application must be accompanied by a certificate from a county judge or county clerk of the county, or the chosen freeholder or township clerk of the township, or the mayor of the city, where the applicant resides, also by a certificate from two freeholders of the county. These certificates are printed on the same sheet with the forms of application, and are accompanied by full directions for filling them out. Blank forms of application, and any desired information in regard to the school, may be obtained by writing to the following address:

Weston Jenkins, A. M.,
Trenton, N. J. *Superintendent.*

Texas Gives Warning.

Look out for a great stride in the advancement of the Art Class, this session. The stock of models, studies of still life, and other working paraphernalia, has been greatly increased by the arrival of numerous casts of wise-looking Demosthenes, demure-visaged Hebes, decapitated lion's heads, to say nothing of the numerous hands, feet, ears, eyes, and noses of human beings, embracing every size and shape known to physiognomists and anatomists. Miss Pasquelle, the instructress, says she has the completest studio in Texas.—*Juvenile Ranger*.