

REMINISCENCES OF THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL DEAF AND DUMB CONGRESS.

BY ONE WHO WAS THERE.

ARRIVAL IN PARIS. FIRST MORNING'S SIGHT SEEING. THE EXHIBITION. THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS (first day). HOW THE CONGRESS WAS ORIGINATED. ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND OFFICIALS.

The following morning, Mr. C—, (whom I had arranged to "escort," as he had never been abroad before) and I were being whirled away from Victoria Station, on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, en route for Paris, via Newhaven and Dieppe, this route being selected in preference to any other line on account of its being more interesting and picturesque. We were much interested with an announcement in the morning papers, that the Report of the Royal Commission on the Deaf, &c., had been approved of by Her Majesty the Queen, and was to be published immediately. Arriving in Newhaven, we at once boarded the "Britany," and were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Roe, of the Midland Deaf Institution, Derby. The five hours' voyage to Dieppe was somewhat monotonous, the sea being too calm and scarcely any craft to be seen, therefore, we amused ourselves with watching some of the peculiarities of some of the passengers, (many of whom were foreigners, including coloured gentlemen, evidently from America), and were especially amused at an old gentleman, who, unable to find a better resting place, had seated himself comfortably on a signal cannon, surrounded by some five or six charming young ladies. At a quarter past six we entered Dieppe, one of the fashionable sea resorts of the Parisians. Of course we had to undergo an examination by officers of the Custom House, but I was equal to the task with the words, *Il n'y rien à déclarer*, enabling us to pass without any trouble, leaving behind quite a crowd of inexperienced travellers fumbling with their unwieldy baggage. My advice to would be travellers is to carry as little luggage as you can and avoid taking anything liable to duty, such as new clothing, tobacco, scents, &c. Having secured a comfortable compartment in a Paris train, we went into the restaurant to have *du café, des petits pains et du beurre*. On our return to the carriage, we found it in possession of vulgar people, evidently shoved in on account of the third class carriages being crowded. Fortunately for Mr. C— and myself we found room in another, where we had most sociable company, the coloured gentlemen, and two or three French. We were soon passing through some lovely country, noticing that the harvest had commenced and been finished in several places. We derived much valuable information from a buxom looking French woman, who knew the country pretty well all the way to Paris. The coloured gentlemen informed us that they came from Washington, and were taking a circular tour in Europe, they also gave us an interesting account of the National Deaf Mute College in Washington, and were interested about the Paris Congress. Soon after we sighted the historical Rouen with its famous Cathedral; which from its peculiar situation on the banks of the Seine and the beautiful country around, is a great attraction to the foreign traveller. Though thirteen years have passed since I was in Rouen last, when quite a boy, I had vivid recollections of my sojourn there with my family. Leaving Rouen, you pass through the best part of Normandy, crossing several times the Seine, with hills and thickly wooded country on both sides. Although it was just after eight, it now began to darken rapidly, and by nine it was a lovely moonlight. Indeed, we fancied ourselves on some romantic quest, for

what with the rapid gathering darkness, the rising of the moon amongst the hills, a glance now and then of the river with its weird looking steam tugs dragging heavy laden barges and ships, the picturesque villages with their inhabitants dressed up in quaint and coloured clothing with a most impressive and fascinating character. Influenced by the pure air, laden with the aroma of fir trees, &c, which flowed in and out of our windows (for it had been a hot day) we all soon fell asleep for nearly an hour. On awaking, we found ourselves rapidly nearing our journey's end, and caught sight of the search electric rays from the top of the Eiffel Tower, and at ten p.m., we were on the platform at the Gare St. Lazare, then just rebuilt, and the other terminus in Paris. Calling a *voiture* (cab), with the order *à l'Hotel Longchamps*, we were driven through broad wood paved and electric lighted streets, well planted on both sides with trees, by the brilliantly lighted cafes with Parisians lounging on the chairs outside, smoking nonchalantly over their summer drinks. On our arrival at the Hotel, owing to the late hour (eleven o'clock) we had to content with cold suppers in our bedroom, which were not at all to our taste, the flavour of the beef suggesting that it was horseflesh. After breakfast the following morning, although we were close to the Trocadero, one of the chief entrances to the exhibition, we decided to have a good morning's sight seeing in the city, first tracking our way along Rue Pierre Charros into Avenue des Champs Elysees, a magnificent promenade, laid out and planted in the 17th century, and then known as the Grand Cours. The road is probably the finest in Europe, and is one entire Avenue from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place de la Concorde, and beautifully laid out gardens on both sides, interposed here and there with statues and miniature fountains. The lower end is filled with cafes chantants, jugglers, marionettes, and innocent amusements for children. The Place de la Concorde, the finest place in Europe, is situated between the Garden of the Tuileries and the Champs Elysees. From the centre of the place, where stands the Obelisk of Luxor, (sister monolith to Cleopatra's Needle) can be seen the Arc de Triomphe, the Madeleine, the place of the Louvre, the Corps Legislatif, or House of Commons, and many other fine public buildings. The site has a tragic history. On the 30th of May, 1770, at a display of fireworks to celebrate the marriage of the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI, with Marie Antoinette, a panic arose, which resulted in a large number of persons being crushed to death, and 2,000 seriously injured. During the reign of terror in 1793, the guilloines erected on the spot where now stands the obelisk. Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were victims. Between January of that year, and May 1795, upwards of 2,000 persons were here decapitated. The Luxor Obelisk is a solid piece of stone, 76ft. high, and there are eight fine statues in the square, representing the chief towns of France, viz: Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, Rouen, Brest, Lille and Strasburg (now German). Standing here, at the bottom of the Rue Royale, one struck with the grandeur and beauty of Paris, a special which it is said no other city in the world can present. We then wended our way through the Tuileries Gardens, and inspected the Palace and Museum of the Louvre, the most important public building in Paris, which will be described in a later article. Thence we passed through the archway of the Louvre Court Yard into Rue de Rivoli, where is the Place du Palais Royal. This formerly was a Royal residence, but is now used as cafes, restaurants, &c. On the ground are good shops and arcades. We stopped at one of the cafes and had a short lounge outside, refreshing ourselves with iced lemonade. We then strolled to Tour St

THE DEAF AND DUMB CONGRESS.

Under the auspices of the proposed National Deaf and Dumb Association.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONGRESS, WITH LIST OF HOTELS, RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS, AND OTHER FULL PARTICULARS.

A meeting of the Local Committee was held on Thursday evening, the 12th of June. The following will be substituted for the programme of the Congress. Of course the arrangements cannot be considered quite completed. The committee will meet again on Thursday, the 17th July, and a final programme will be issued.

PROGRAMME.

THURSDAY, JULY 24th, 1890.

In the Small Hall, of the Leeds Church Institute. Morning Session at Ten o'clock. 1.—Prayer by the Rev. W. B. Sleight, M.A. 2.—Address by the Rev. W. B. Sleight, M.A., Chairman of the interim Committee of the Association 3.—Ratification of the Rules of the Association 4.—Adjournment for Luncheon at 1 p.m.

Afternoon Session at Two o'clock.

1.—Election of the President 2.—Installation of the President 3.—Address by the President 4.—Election of Members of the Executive Committee and other Officials 5.—Adjournment

FRIDAY, JULY 25th, 1890

In the large Lecture Hall of the Leeds Church Institute.

Morning Session at 10.30 o'clock.

1.—Prayer by 2.—Address by the President 3.—Paper on "Junior Class Work," by Mr. V. E. Harris deaf teacher of the Belfast Institution 4.—Discussion 5.—Adjournment for Luncheon at 1 p.m.

Afternoon Session at Two p.m.

1.—Paper on "Capacities of the Deaf and Dumb," by Mr. R. Armour, Missionary to the Liverpool Deaf Society 2.—Discussion 3.—Paper on (1) Census of the Deaf and Dumb; (2) The word "Asylum" objected to; (3) That both the Single and Double Handed Alphabets be taught in all schools; (4) That a Graded Course of Study be adopted; by Mr. F. Maguire, Belfast. 4.—Discussion 5.—Short Addresses by distinguished persons who may be present 6.—Adjournment *sine die*

The Committee have limited the time for reading Papers to half an hour each; and in order to avoid the useless waste of time in selecting Papers, the President will exercise his powers in selecting Papers, and limit their time according to circumstances.

GRAND CONVERSAZIONE.

WITH MUSIC AND ADDRESSES INTERPOSED. FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 26th, 1890, In the same Hall, at 7.30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

7.30—OPENING PRAYER ... REV. CANON R. BULLOCK. 7.33—ADDRESS OF WELCOME ... "Dear Heart," ... Tito Mattet. 7.40—SONG ... MISS AMY SUMMERSGILL.

7.50—ADDRESS ... PRESIDENT OF THE N.D.D.A. 8.0—ADDRESS on the the History of the Deaf and Dumb, Scriptural; Historical; Population; Schools; Education of the Deaf from the 16th century to the present time; Statistics; Legislation, &c. ... "Last Night," ... Halpdan Kyerul. 8.45—SONG ... Mr. G. JACKSON.

8.55—WORK OF THE NATIONAL DEAF AND DUMB ASSOCIATION, Rev. W. B. SLEIGHT, M.A. 9.10—SONG ... "Oh How Delightful," ... M. Melloy.

MISS AMY SUMMERSGILL.

9.30—ADDRESSES, &c. ... "The Message," ... Blumenthal.

9.30—SONG ... Mr. G. JACKSON.

9.40—VOTE OF THANKS

9.45—CLOSING PRAYER

PIANOFORTE SOLOS { "Kirmesse" ... A. Durand

{ "Bigandon," ... J. Kaff

MR. TOM MENSFORTH.

Admission One Shilling.

Reserved Front Seats, 5s; Reserved Second Seats, 4s. and 2s. 6d.; Back Seats, for use of Deaf and Dumb only, 6d. and 3d. Plan and Tickets at Mr. Archibald Ramsden's, 12, Park Row, Leeds; or may be obtained from the Secretary, the Executive and Local Committees.

SATURDAY, JULY 26th, 1890.

EXCURSION TO AYSGARTH, UP THE WENSLEYDALE.

TICKETS, 12s. 6d. EACH.

Persons intending to join this really picturesque and historical excursion are requested to obtain their tickets of the Secretary, or any of the Local Committee, before one p.m. on Friday, July 26th, after that time the charge will be 15/- per head, and sale of tickets subject to withdrawal. It is necessary that sufficient notice should be given to the wagonette proprietors at Masham as to the expected number of persons for conveyance.

Saloon carriages are being engaged for the occasion. Ladies and gentlemen will please meet at the New Station, Leeds, not later than 7.40 a.m.

The train leaves at 7.55 a.m. for Masham; on the way, after emerging from the long tunnel at Arthington, may be seen the Valley of Wharfedale, stretching away towards Ilkley; a few miles further on the train crosses a long viaduct, and Harrogate is soon reached. At Ripon a fine view of the Cathedral and the river Yore is obtained. Observe an old castle at Tanfield, famous as a resort of anglers. Masham reached at 9.38 a.m. The party will then proceed to the town, when they will, at 10.15 a.m., be conveyed in wagonettes provided by Mr. Strickland, of King's Head Hotel, to Jervanix Abbey, arriving there at 11 a.m. A halt will be made here for half-an-hour to inspect the ruins. Proceeding, Middleham Castle, once the seat of the famous Earl of Warwick, is timed to be reached by 12.30 p.m., where the party will be joined by a picnic party of the South Durham and Cleveland Deaf and Dumb Society. A dinner will be served in the ruins of the castle (weather permitting). A photographer from Leyburn will be present to take the group.

Those who are unable to journey so early as the 7.55 a.m. train can take the 9.5 train direct for Leyburn, arriving there at 11.35, and

join the first party at Middleham (two miles from Leyburn) by either foot or drive, the latter at their own expense.
At 2.30, a start will be made for Bolton Castle, arriving there at 3.30 p.m. A halt for half-an-hour will be allowed to inspect the Castle, and the room where the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned may be seen.
Aysgarth is timed to be reached by 5 or 5.15 p.m., where the party can have leisure to inspect the fine falls and provide themselves with tea.
A return journey will be made by the last train leaving Aysgarth at 6.52 p.m., arriving in Leeds at 10.20 p.m.
Persons wishing to stay over Sunday at either Leyburn or Aysgarth can do so. Hotel Accommodation is good at both places.
The price 12/6, includes return railway fares, wagonettes, good dinner, and tea.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.

The following is a list of Hotels in Leeds, which we can with confidence recommend, with rates, remarks, &c., enumerated:

NAME	LOCATION.	RATES.	REMARKS.
GREAT NORTHERN	G. N. R. Station, Wellington-St.	No Tariff ...	First-class Hotel; 200 rooms
QUEEN'S HOTEL	Midland Station, Wellington-St.	Beds from 2/6; Attendance 1/6; Table d'Hôte Breakfast 2/6; from 8 to 9.30, in Coffee Room	First-class Hotel; 150 rooms
BULL AND MOULT	Briggate	No Tariff ...	The Hotel is very old, and once a great resort of families in the old coaching days; very comfortable
TRAVELERS TEMPERANCE	Boar Lane	Beds 3/- per night, including attendance; Board, with 3 meals and attendance, 9/- per day	The best Temperance Hotel in Leeds; 70 rooms
WEST RIDING HOTEL	Wellington Street	Beds, with attendance, 2/6 per day; Breakfast 1/6 and 2/-; Board per day, with 3 meals, for not less than three days, 7/- per day	Mr. Allen, the proprietor, understands the Deaf and Dumb. The Hotel is very comfortable sitting rooms can be had
WAVERLEY COMMERCIAL HOTEL	24, St. Paul Street	Single Bed, 2/-; Double-bedded, 3/6 per day; Men's according to order and quality; no attendance charge	The tariff is reasonable; easy minutes' walk from all Stations
GRIFFIN	Boar Lane	Bed and Attendance, 9/- & 4/-; Breakfast and Tea, 2/- and 2/6; Table d'Hôte Dinner, 2/-	50 rooms; newly-furnished and decorated, and is a first-class Hotel

Besides the above there are, of course, several other smaller and much cheaper hotels in the town, as well as private lodgings and apartments.
The Secretary is willing to engage rooms at any of the above hotels on request from those who are known to him, but he cannot hold himself responsible for any blunders or mistakes that may occur. Persons desirous to engage rooms at Hotels much below the rates given in the above list will be furnished with a list on application to the Secretary.
Ladies and gentlemen desiring to engage apartments or lodgings Secretary, stating the terms they are willing to pay, at least ten days beforehand, when he will furnish them with names and addresses of the landladies.
The scale of charges for first-class apartments, with sitting rooms, one or two bedrooms, and bath rooms, are from 15/- to £1.10s. per week, board, &c., extra.
Ordinary apartments from 8s. to 15s. per week, board extra.
REFRESHMENTS—The best 2/- table d'hôte dinner in Leeds (two courses) is at Queen's Hotel Restaurant, from 12 to 3 o'clock. The Grand, Griffin, and Royal Exchange, all in Boar Lane, are also highly recommended.
For those who are not particular as to high quality of cooking, &c., we can recommend White Horse Restaurant, Boar Lane, where good dinners can be had at reasonable charges.
All the above are within easy reach of the Congress.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.—Owing to the regulations of the Associated Railway Companies, no reduction in railway fares can be made for the visitors from different parts of the country to Leeds, which is to be regretted, as the privileges thus accorded in America are very liberal and extensive.

POINTS OF INTEREST TO BE SEEN IN LEEDS.

For those who are unacquainted with Leeds and district, we give a few particulars for their guidance.
THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION will well repay an evening's visit. Admission from ten to six, one shilling, six to ten, sixpence. There are plenty of amusements provided.
KIRKSTALL ANNEX, (three miles from Leeds), may be approached by 2d. Kirkstall trams, or by any of the slow trains on the Midland line, or North Eastern line for Huddersley. These most interesting and historical ruins should not be missed by those interested in archaeology.
ROUSHAUX PARK.—Omnibuses run to this park every 7 minutes from Briggate, fare 3d. The Park is a magnificent one, covering 700 acres of land, and contains two lakes. The Waterloo lake is a fine one, and boats can be hired at 6d. per hour, as well as a steam launch. There are many amusements on the grounds. The view from the Mansion is extremely fine and extensive.

THIS SKELETON MAP is intended to show at a glance the various points of interest within easy reach of Leeds.

Distance of Towns, &c., from Leeds by rail.

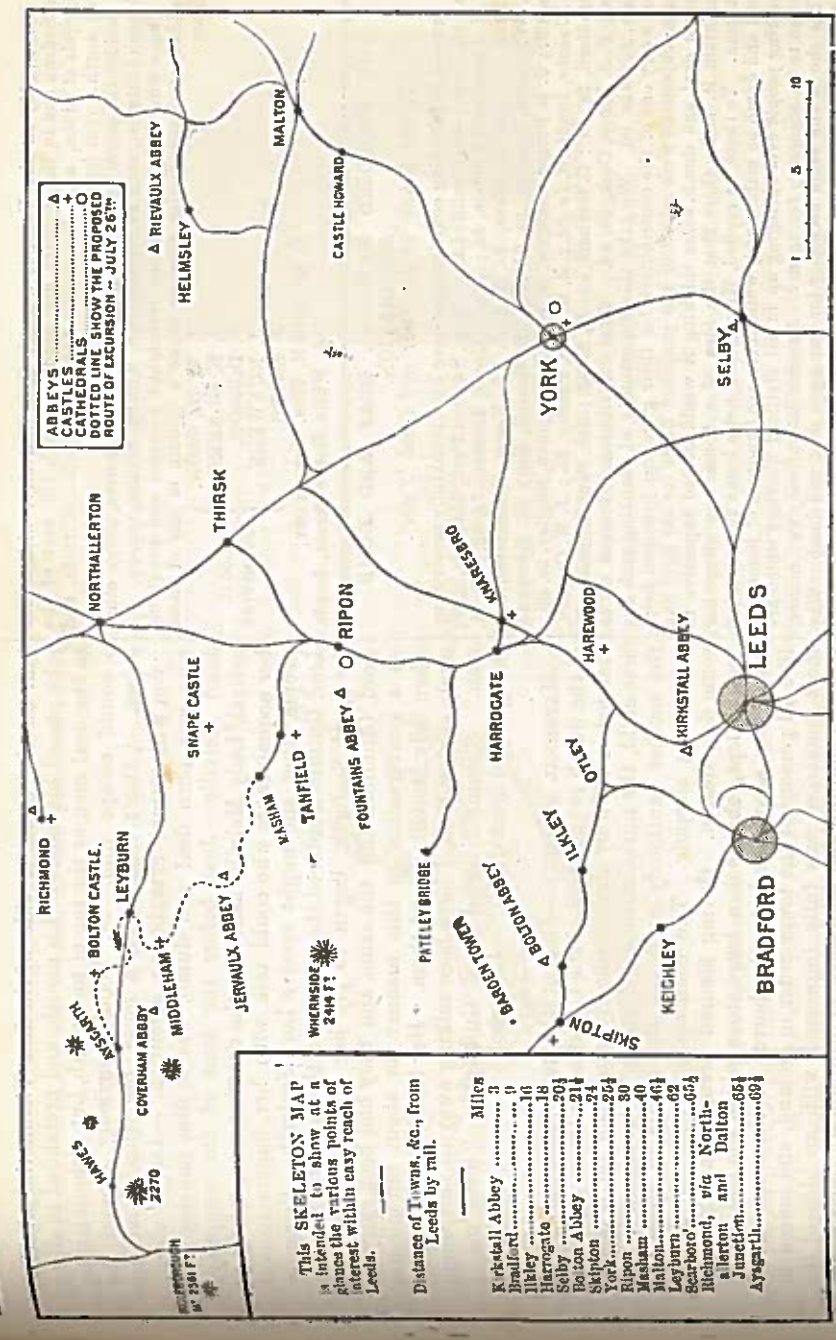
Towns, &c.	Miles
Kirkstall Abbey	3
Bradford	10
Ilkley	10
Harrrogate	18
Bolton Abbey	20
Skipton	21
Rippon	24
Malham	24
Leigham	40
Scarboro'	46
Richmond, via North-	55
alerton and Dalton	55
Junction	65
Aysgarth	69

WOODHOUSES MOOR AND WOODHOUSE RIDGE are great resorts of the people on summer evenings and Sundays.
Chief buildings to be seen in Leeds are the Town Hall, which has been shown over to visitors on application at the office. Several policemen there speak well on their fingers. The Municipal Buildings, Mechanics Institute, Parish Church, Infirmary, the Grammar School and several large Clothing Factories recently erected, are well worth inspecting; notably, Arthur & Co.'s, Barran's, and Stewart and McDonald's. Messrs. Hopworths are now building what will, as it is said, be the largest clothing factory in Great Britain, situated in Old Pit Lane.
There are plenty of lovely private walks and drives to be had North of Leeds. Headingley, a fashionable suburb of Leeds, is a great contrast to the smoky town; here may be seen a curious oak supposed to be 1000 years old, near the Syrack Inn.
A drive to Ilkley is extremely picturesque in fine weather.

GUIDE TO ANTIQUITIES AND PLACES OF INTEREST IN YORKSHIRE.

Leeds is favourably situated whereby the picturesque places can be easily reached by rail or road, according to distances.

REMS OF CASTLES.—These are very numerous in Yorkshire, many of the ruins being very picturesque. The principal are those of Richmond, Skipton, Knaresborough, Middleham, Bolton, Hemsworth, Pickering, Wresle, Sheriff Hutton, Cavendish, Spofforth and Conistone borough.



PRINCIPAL TOWNS, &c.
(The Reference figures denote the Railway Mileage from Leeds.)

YORK (25½) is full of historical interest. The city is still enclosed by its old walls. The splendid Minster, St. Mary's Abbey, old streets and several other points of interest, render a stay in York very agreeable.
BORLTON ANNEX (21½). A fine ruin on the Wharfe, in a beautiful part of its valley, is one of the most romantic spots in the country. Barden Tower is near.
BRADFORD (9) is well worth a visit for the day. It has several fine streets and buildings. It can boast of seven well laid out Parks. This town is the centre of the woollen trade.
HARROGATE (18) is a health resort and fashionable spa, and is the centre of agreeable excursions to Knaresborough, Harwood Castle, Ripon Cathedral, Fountains Abbey, Brimham Craggs and Rocking Stones, &c.
HAWES (65) is the capital of Wensleydale. It is a good centre for Hardraw force, Aysgarth Falls, Seelbuck Caves, Lovely Seat (2,218ft) Bon Fell, &c.
ICKLEY (16) on the Wharfe, is a fashionable health resort, celebrated for its great hydropathic establishment, and well worth staying for a few days.
JEYVAUX ABBEY near Masham is a somewhat scanty ruin of a large Cistercian house, built in 1156, by a colony of monks from Byland. The ruins are well preserved and the gardens and flower beds beautifully laid out.
KNARESBOROUGH (21) on the Nidd, stands on a picturesque ridge of rock overhanging the river, with the ruins of an Edwardian Castle. It has also the celebrated Petrifying Drooping Well.
LEYBURN (62) is favourably situated as a centre to visit Middleham Castle, Jervaulx and Coverham Abbeys, Wensleydale, &c. The view from the Ridge, known as the Shawl, is one of the most extensive and beautiful in the whole country.
MASHAM (40) on the Yore, has a church with interesting monuments, and is a good centre for Hackfall, Brimham Craggs, Cave, and Rocking Rocks, &c. The neighbourhood is lovely.
RICHMOND (65½) on the Swale, has a noble Norman Castle, also a fine Abbey. The neighbourhood abounds with varied and beautiful scenery.

ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE.—Yorkshire stands very high indeed both as regards existing and ruined buildings.
YORK MINSTER is one of the finest Cathedrals in Europe, being principally of the purest (Decorated) period of Gothic. There was a church erected here of wood, by Paulinus, in 627, but it was soon replaced by a stone basilica. This was burnt in the eighth century, and a subsequent one was destroyed by William the Conqueror, 1066. The first Norman Bishop commenced a new church, but nearly the whole of the present building is later in date. The nave and aisles are decorated, and have a fine west window and good stained glass; the transepts and the chapter-house are Early English, and the towers are perpendicular. The Cathedral is 561ft. long, (a greater length than Canterbury or St. Paul's) and 225ft. across the transepts, the nave being 104ft. wide, and the choir 99ft wide and 102ft. high. The central tower is 216ft., and the western towers are 210ft. high.
BEVERLEY is celebrated for its Minster. It was the church of a famous monastery, dedicated to St. John, of Boverley, a Canonised bishop of Hexham, York, in the eighth century.
RIPON CATHEDRAL dates from the 12th century, but the Norman portion left is very small, as the greater part of the edifice was rebuilt in the 15th century, and it has since been twice restored. The nave and central tower are perpendicular, the chapter-house is Norman and the crypt or St. Wilfred's Needle is probably contemporary with that precinct (7th century).

RIPON.—The most beautiful ruins are those of Fountain's Abbey, near Ripon, at first Benedictine and afterwards Cistercian, dating from the 12th century; Bolton, near Skipton, (Augustinian 12th century); Rievaulx near Helmsley, (12th century); Jervaulx, near Masham, (12th century); Kirkstall, near Leeds, (Cistercian 12th century); and Whitby Abbey. Others are St. Mary's Abbey, York, Easingby, Richmond, Coverham, &c.
CAVES.—There are in the country several caves, some of them ofiferous, as Kirkdale Cave, Clapham Cave, Wharfedale Cave, (with a waterfall) and the famous Victoria Cave, Settle.
WATERFALLS.—Aysgarth Falls (very fine), Hardraw Force, three miles from Hawes, is the most beautiful waterfall in the Wensleydale, having a bold unbroken leap of 100ft.
OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST.—Hackfall, near Masham, a beautiful wooded valley, on the Banks of the Yore, Brimham rocks, Malham Tarns and Cave, are well worth visiting.

Buxton, (30) on the Yore, is a quiet Cathedral city, with a fine Cathedral, and in the vicinity are Studley Royal, the seat of the Marquis of Ripon, and Fountain's Abbey; magnificent ruins, and well worth a visit from any distance.

Besides the above named places, there are of course, many other places of interest, such as Scarborough, Whitby, Bridlington, &c. Those who desire a week or fortnight's pleasant and profitable holiday, cannot do better than to make a sojourn in one of these places.

J. W. DAWSON,
J. B. OLARKE,
J. DOBSON,
J. NUNWEEK,
J. SMITH,
LOCAL COMMITTEE

C. GORHAM, Hon. Secretary,
6, White Horse Street, Leeds.

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL DEAF AND DUMB ASSOCIATION.

(To the Editor of the Deaf and Dumb Times).

SIR,—The following contributions have been thankfully received up to 14th June:—S. Culliffe Lister, Esq., Swinton Park, Masham, £20; C. J. Bromhead, Lincoln, 5s.; Henry Cross, London, 7s. 6d.; A. H. Clarke, Stockton-on-Tees, 2s. 6d.; J. W. North, Manchester, 5s.; S. W. North, London, 2s. 6d.; W. R. Burrell, Bury St. Edmunds, 2s. 6d.; J. B. Foster, Glasgow, 2s. 6d.; H. Chapman, Bingley, 2s. 6d.; A. Jacobs, Bradford, 7s. 6d.; R. Seiple, Paisley, 5s.; J. W. Dawson, Bradford, 2s. 6d.; C. Gorham, Leeds, 2s. 6d.; Jas. Paul, Kilmarnock, 5s.; F. S. Bence, Cork, 2s. 6d. Total contributions received up to date, £22 15s. 0d. We take this opportunity of thanking each one and every one of the contributors for their generous practical help. Some objections were raised to the proposed home for our aged and infirm deaf and dumb, some thinking it would be too expensive to maintain it, and others that the idea of a home was altogether utopian. To these we replied, Why should not a home for our aged deaf and dumb be maintained, while there are hundreds of homes for hearing people ever springing up in all civilised quarters which are found to be necessary for them? America has already two homes. That shows the same necessity for our aged deaf and dumb. Why has God given us the gift of pity? Why has He set in our hearts this strange love of His silent ones? Why has He shown us all these poor souls dowered with His own love, but dowered down with the cruelty of man—poor souls that the Saviour would bless, while men would drive them away into the workhouse or poorhouse with a curse, or without love and sympathy? Is it that we might sigh a sigh of compassion? It has been suggested that our deaf and dumb lady friends should help to raise a little towards the endowment fund for the home for our aged deaf and dumb in the shape of a bazaar, doll show, and deaf-mutes' industrial exhibition, to be held in the town where the next Congress is to be held. We hope our deaf and dumb lady friends and Congress will take this into their kind consideration. Gifts for the National Deaf and Dumb Association may be sent to

JAMES PAUL, Interim Hon. Treasurer.

14, Dundaonald Road, Kilmarnock, N.B., June 15th, 1890.

Since the above was received, we have received the following fresh contributions:—H. S. Heal, Esq., Sleaford, £1 1s.; Edward Hall Wood, Esq., Bolton, 15s.; Isidor Rice, Esq., Apperley Bridge, Bradford, 7s. 6d.; T. W. Backhouse, Esq., Sunderland, 7s. 6d.; J. Angus, 2s. 6d.; and G. D. Angus, Castle Edge, 2s. 6d.; J. H. Booth, Stockton-on-Tees, 2s. 6d. Making in all a total of £25 18s. 6d.

NOTE.—Gifts received from 29th June to 31st July will be acknowledged in the August number of this paper.

FUNDS in aid of extra cost of printing the proceedings of the recent Conference in the "Deaf and Dumb Times." The Editor begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—

	£	s.	d.
To amount previously acknowledged	-	-	11 1 6
" H. S. Heal, Esq.	-	-	1 1 0
" Mrs. Wallis	-	-	1 1 0
" J. B. Foster, Esq.	-	-	0 5 0
			£13 8 6

The extra cost of printing the February and March numbers of the "Deaf and Dumb Times" is about £14. Further subscriptions will be thankfully received.

TWO "DEAF AND DUMB" ANECDOTES.—M. Pelicic, who recently died, was well-known and a great favourite in the Parisian theatrical world. He was afflicted with deafness, but, as is often the case, was much deaf than he suspected. One day a friend played him the following trick. Seeing

him on the opposite side of the Rue Vienne the practical joke placed his hands to his mouth, and pretended to shout to the deaf man at the top of his mouth, but without letting a sound escape him. M. Pelicic hurriedly crossed the street. "Don't make such a noise, my friend," said he, "you will attract everybody's attention."—Lord Seaford, who was born deaf and dumb, was to dine one day with Lord Melville. Just before the time of the company's arrival, Lady Melville sent into the drawing-room a lady of her acquaintance who could talk with her fingers to deaf people, that she might receive Lord Seaford. Presently Lord Guildford entered the room, and the lady, taking him for Lord Seaford, began to ply her fingers very nimbly. Lord Guildford did the same, and they had been carrying on a conversation in this manner for about ten minutes when Lady Melville joined them. Her female friend immediately said, "Well, I have been talking away to this dumb man." "Dumb!" cried Lord Guildford; "bless me, I thought you were dumb."—Liverpool.

MATERNAL ANXIETY.—One of the most pathetic stories of the dumb is that told of the Countess of Orkney who was married in 1753 by signs. Shortly after the birth of her first child, the nurse, with considerable astonishment, saw the mother cautiously approach the cradle in which the infant was sleeping. The countess was evidently full of some deep design. Having assured herself that the child really slept, she took a large stone which she had hidden under her shawl, and, to the horror of the nurse—who, like all persons of the lower order in Ireland, and indeed in most countries, was fully impressed with an idea of the peculiar cunning and malignity of "dumbies"—she raised it with an intent to fling it down vehemently. Before the nurse could interpose, the countess had flung the stone; not at the child, but on the floor, where it made a great noise. The child immediately woke and cried. The countess, who had looked with maternal eagerness for the result of her experiment, fell on her knees in a transport of joy. She had discovered that the child possessed the sense which was wanting in herself.

A G.P.O. RAT.—As most people know, the main telegraph wires in London run through the subways in which the gas pipes and sewers are placed. The principal arteries are so large that it is easy enough for men to work in them, but smaller, and great care has to be taken to preserve the connection between the main and the lateral wires. Some years ago men were repairing one of these latter, and carelessly omitted to attach it to a leading line by which it could be drawn to its place when needed. The blunder seemed likely to have serious consequences, for it was thought that the whole of the lateral pipe would have to be dug up to get at the broken wire. But one of the men came to the rescue with a happy thought, suggesting that a rat should be procured, and, with a fine piece of wire attached to it, sent through the pipe. This was done, says a writer in *Corntail*, but to the dismay of the workmen, the new hand came to a stop after it had gone a few yards. The inventor of this idea was not yet, however, at the end of his resources, and by his advice a ferret was procured and started on the dilatory rat's track. There was a moment of suspense before it was settled whether the rat would show fight or run away, but this was soon ended by the paying-out of the wire, and in a short time the latest addition to the staff of the Post Office appeared at the other end of the pipe. It was caught, the wire detached, and then it was set free in recognition of the services it had rendered. By means of the wire the telegraph line was secured, and a long and laborious piece of work saved.

Jacques, a fine square Gothic Tower; thence to Hotel de Ville, a magnificent palace just erected at the east end of the Rue Rivoli, in place of the old Hotel de Ville, destroyed by the Commune in 1871.

THE EXHIBITION.—Thinking that we had done enough morning's work, we turned back towards the Seine, and went by steamer to the Exhibition.

We had for a mile and a half, a fine panoramic view of the city on both sides, and on our way we noticed the once beautiful and imposing edifice, the Palais de la Courdes Comptes, or Audit office, in Quai d'Orsay, burnt during the Commune, by the infamous General Endes. It is still in ruins, an awful reminder of the ravages of the infuriated rebels. Landing, we were soon inside the Exhibition, and lunched on the first platform of the Eiffel Tower, in Spiers and Pond's restaurant, at an altitude of over 200 feet above the ground. I had a pleasant surprise in meeting a young person whom I had known in Leeds, and who gave me some useful hints for seeing the Exhibition. The view from the top of the tower is naturally very fine, but I have seen finer views from hills as high. Returning to *terra firma*, we devoted the remainder of our time to the Fine Art Galleries. Returning by the way of Trocadero and across the river to our Hotel, we had our dinner and met Mr. R. Armour, the Liverpool Deaf Missionary.

ONE OF THE PARIS STEAMBOATS.

The International Congress.—After a short rest we started for the scene of the Congress, which was fixed to commence at 8 p.m. in one of the halls of the *Mairie de VI arrondissement*, (Municipal House of the VI Ward) close to St. Sulpice Church. At the entrance we were requested to sign our names, nationality and occupation, in a register book, and observed that instead of using blotting paper, they used fine white sand. We also noticed that the committee had engaged two *sergents de ville* (policemen), to keep those French mutes away who did not condescend to pay the fee of five francs (4/-), towards expenses of the Congress, whilst all the foreigners were admitted free, an injustice, as I thought. Having secured our admission cards, we went into the Hall, and found nearly all the British delegates there, and a great many others of different nationalities. The register book that evening, contained about 180 names, which was much augmented as the week went on. The Americans, with that enterprise and forethought that characterises them, were distinguished by badges of buff colour, with a portrait of the Abbé de l'Épée (and the words "American Delegates to the International Congress of the Deaf, l'Abbé de l'Épée, Centennial Celebration, Paris, France, July, 10-18, 1889) printed on them, and surmounted with a knot of red, white and blue ribbon secured by a gilt eagle.

HOW THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS WAS ORIGINATED.—From what reliable information I obtained, it appears that a few French deaf mutes happened to be together one evening, and during the conversation, a professor originated

the subject of the Congress, by remarking "As is natural, many deaf-mutes from different countries will be here to see the Exhibition. Moreover, this year will be the centenary of the death of the Abbé de l'Épée. Would it not be a good idea that these deaf mute visitors should meet, and get up a celebration or a sort of Congress?"—and so on. The idea was at once approved, and the circular I referred to in my last article, was printed and distributed. I was told that "There was no such thing as a formal call by the *Association Amicale* itself," but that "it acquiesced as a matter of course."



M. E. Dusuzean,

The response to the invitation was of such a magnitude, that those who "knew" foresaw the probable blunders which must occur. The first day's business on the programme was "Reception of Members and Organisation."

The meeting was formally opened by Monsieur Chamellian, President of *L'Association Amicale*. A committee of five was by him appointed to nominate candidates for the Presidency of the Congress. The names of Chamellian, Dusuzean and Forestier were submitted. The events that followed were of a startling and amusing character. After some good natured confusion from want of preconcerted arrangement, it was suggested that Mr. Dusuzean should be elected President; and this, on the motion of a French member, was carried almost unanimously.

The election gave satisfaction to the British and American delegates, for Mr. Dusuzean could read English fairly well, and besides is an eloquent "signer."

On taking the chair, he made a neat speech which was applauded by all present. He named two secretaries, Messieurs La Croix and Navarre. He then announced that the delegates from each country would elect a Vice President. The British elected Robert Armour; America, Douglas Tilden; Belgium, Joseph Coreman; Austria, Bernard Brill; France, Theobald, Forestier and Hennequin; Turkey, Pascal Peckmezian; Switzerland, Jules Salzebio Sweden, Albert Berg, &c.

M. Forestier of Lyons, was then introduced as the sculptor of the Bust of the Abbé de l'Épée, which stood on the platform. He, in a neat short speech, thanked those present for the honour shown his grey hairs.

Telegrams of greeting from America were also read by the President, who enunciated the programme for the future sessions of the Congress, and the meeting adjourned.

(To be continued. Commenced in No. 13)

LADY LIP-READERS.

Lip-reading is a word that most people have probably, at one time or the other, heard; but few are familiar with the system of instruction for the dumb and the deaf which it is used to describe. "I was myself," writes a contributor, "somewhat surprised to learn that a lady in Tedworth-square, Chelsea, pursued the calling of a teacher of lip-reading. Curiosity caused me to promptly accept a friend's offer of an introduction to Miss Henry."

"When I was looking about for an occupation," she explained, "I had my attention called to lip-reading by a