

# Our Boys and Girls.

## THE CHILDREN.

Come and watch the children at their merry play;  
Bertie, bright and active, Ethel, blithe and gay.  
But of all the playthings children ever found,  
If you want to see them, only look around!

There's a doll—it must be, though without a head;  
All its early beauty long ago has fled.  
There's a stick which answers for a horse at times;  
Here's a book in tatters, once 'twas full of rhymes.

Now I see the vestige, of a little cart,  
Bertie often plays with—bless his little heart!  
Look you there, a marble! There were nineteen more,  
Where are they, I wonder, perhaps about the floor.

There I see the remnants of a Noah's ark,  
Here a dog, I fancy, but it cannot bark,  
Now I see a camel and a zebra too,  
Now a little pussy, don't you hear it mew?

Yonder is a match-box, treasured with the rest,  
Here a bird of Ethel's but it has no nest.  
There I see some ninepins, here a bonny shell;  
Half a dozen pictures, buttons, basket, bell.

Screws from father's tool-box, faded green rosette,  
Here a pretty windmill, there a wagonette.  
Shoes of darling Ethel's now too small become,  
Humming-top and whistle, broken little drum.

Balls there are sufficient, I should think for six,  
Here a slate and pencil, there a box of bricks,  
Happy little children, merry all the day,  
Life to you is pleasant, as a morn in May.

May no evil shadow, all the coming years,  
Or your sunny smiling, change to bitter tears!  
Till to glory lifted, you have gained the shore,  
Where the saved inherit joy for evermore.

## A WORD FOR THE BOYS.

The boy is a factor in social life. This is admitted theoretically, but not practically. We are always saying that the boy is father to the man and uttering similar truisms; but the boy is very much neglected. He does not receive the consideration he deserves.

The girl is cultivated like a pet plant in a greenhouse. Her wishes are consulted. The mother's solicitude for the boys of a family taking the form of feeding them well. They are supposed to be creatures who need only the coarser things of life; and in many instances the result is that the fond mother brings up a group of selfish, uncultivated bipeds, who manage to give her deeper wounds than Cleopatra's asp could inflict. Moreover, they become inconsiderate husbands and careless fathers. And the person most to blame is that very mother whose life would be cheerfully given up at any moment to have them become true men.

## MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

The following story of how a farmer got even with an old baker who had been trying to cheat him in his dealings illustrates the above subject about as well as Shakespeare does in his play:—

There was a baker in the habit of buying his butter in pound balls, or rolls, from a farmer with whom he did a good deal of business. Noticing that these butter balls looked rather small, he weighed them, and found that they were all under a pound in weight.

Thereupon he had the farmer brought before the magistrate and accused of dishonest practices.

"These butter balls," said the judge to the farmer, "certainly weigh less than a pound. Have you any scales?"

"I have," answered the farmer.

"And have you weights?"

"No; no weights."

"Then how can you weigh your butter ball?"

"While I've been selling the baker butter, I've been buying pound loaves

of bread from him, and I use them for weights on my scales!"

Honesty is not the best policy, but the best principle every time.

## HOW TO TELL THE SPEED OF A TRAIN.

Not one person in a hundred, who travels, has any idea of the speed of a train; and even a large percentage of the trainmen cannot tell with any degree of accuracy. Engineers use their driving-wheel as a gauge. They know its circumference, and by counting its revolutions within a certain time can tell very accurately the speed at which they are running.

Now as many of our young readers will be travelling in trains within the next few weeks, on their way to the sea-side or mountains, in search of rest and recreation in the country we will show them how to compute correctly, the speed of the train.

A favorite method of time, among passengers, is to count the telegraph poles. As a rule these poles are planted 30 to the mile, but in prairie countries the number diminishes to 25—so that rule does not always work. The most accurate method, and the most in use by experienced railroad men, is to count the number of rail joints the train passes over in 20 seconds. The rails on nearly all roads are thirty feet in length, and the number passed over in 20 seconds is the speed per hour the train is running.

For instance, if a passenger can count 30 clicks on a rail-joint in 20 seconds, the train is running at a speed of 30 miles an hour. Actually, this method falls a little short, as in the example given above the speed would be nearer 31 than 30 miles, but it is near enough for all practical purposes.

## AFTER COMMENCEMENT DAY.

It is such a wise thing to call that last day at school "Commencement Day," for it does commence so much for the young graduate. Out of the little realm of teachers and school-mates our girl graduate comes into the great school of life, the world. To some chosen souls the divine call is given to consecrate their future years to a hidden life in religion; but the majority of our girls return to their homes, where their duties and responsibilities begin to grow, and the dependence of school days vanishes. But our education should go on as long as life lasts, and we never become so learned that we can afford to despise little things. Every day of our life is sure to bring us a lesson, and it helps wonderfully to make a resolution to learn our daily lesson with diligence and humility. If we watch for them carefully so many opportunities will come to us for helping and cheering all around us. It is easy to learn which chair father likes to sit in while he reads the evening paper, and then to place it ready for him. There are hundreds of ways to lighten mother's duties, and just as many to give her little pleasures. These "little things" do cost something. It is not possible to try to make those around us happy without some corresponding sacrifice of self, but it is a paying investment, and when youth, which does not last forever, dear girl, is past, and these dear ones have gone too, you will find a great happiness in the remembrance that you were thoughtful and loving to them always. The sisters and brothers need your consideration also, especially the younger ones. They are very trying sometimes, but an impatient word seldom does them any good, nor does it often achieve the desired result. Patience with these, a bright cheerful patience, that will win their wayward little hearts, and then they will become amenable to law and order as sister understands it.

To be quietly helpful to all in her household; to set self aside continually, and to try earnestly to make every one she comes in contact with happy and better—these are the true woman's rights, as well as privileges. If our young lady begins with these resolutions she will find plenty to do. Time will never hang heavy on her hands, and from the noisy, trying little brother up to mother and father she will be loved more than a royal princess.

When Alexander saw Diogenes sitting in the sun, the great conqueror asked the philosopher if there was anything he could do for him. Diogenes looked up and answered: "Yes, stand out of my sunshine, and do not take away that which you cannot give."

If there is nothing else to do, at least do not stand in any one's sunshine because of some disappointment or moodiness in yourself. Do not let your gloominess get outside. Smile it away. Keep your heart bright, and

say always the kindest, pleasantest word on every subject, and be charitable in your judgments.

There is one little thing more. The early years of learning at school ought to have laid the tracks for thought and action. It is not enough to be able to show medals and diplomas. The happy possession of these does not at all prove that our girl's education is finished. It only shows that the tracks have been laid, and it is our girl's duty now to keep them in order and in use; they should not become, like some railroad ventures in the land, two streaks of rust with a right of way.—Marie Agnes Gannon, in the Rosary Magazine.

## WEDDING BELLS.

At St. Patrick's Church on Monday, the 10th July, 1899, the marriage of Miss Sarah Agnes Conway, this city, to Mr. Frank Leslie Molburn, of Morrisville, N. Y., was solemnized by the Rev. Father Quinlivan, P. P. After the ceremony the happy couple drove to the residence of Mr. David Smith, Victoria Sq., where breakfast was served, after which they left for the Adirondacks, to spend the honeymoon. The many beautiful presents which the bride was the recipient of testified to the esteem in which she was held by a large circle of friends.

## TOOTHACHE CURES.

"An advertiser has to stick to the truth in South America," said the representative of a largeshipping concern. "I know that seems incredible, but it's absolutely true. Some years ago a dealer in New Orleans sent an assorted lot of patent medicines to an American agent in Santiago, Chili. Among the stuff was a lot of toothache drops, which were warranted on the bottle to cure the worst case of toothache in 10 minutes. Here nobody would take such an assertion seriously, but down there it's different. The first man who bought a bottle made an immediate application, and then pulled out his watch. When 10 minutes had elapsed and the tooth calmly continued to ache he was furious and at once had the agent arrested. The poor fellow was fined \$1,000 and sentenced to three months in jail. Through the efforts of the American Consul the imprisonment was knocked off, but he had to pay the fine and it broke him up in business. That story is absolutely true, as can be testified to by a dozen people now in the city. It is sad to fancy the effect on commercial circles generally if such a law was enforced in the United States."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## DEATH OF MRS. McLEER.

Hemmingford, Que., July 10th, 1899.  
On Sunday, June 25th, a well known resident, Mrs. Michael McLeer, passed to her reward. Deceased's maiden name was Rosana Brady. Mrs. McLeer was taken ill some six months ago. The best medical skill was called into service, but all their efforts to save her life proved futile. Mrs. McLeer was highly esteemed in this locality. She was a model of true Christian womanhood.

## EUROPEAN WHEAT FUTURE.

The attendance of buyers of wheat last Saturday in London, was again on a small scale, and only a limited demand has resulted, being still confined to immediate wants.

Operators in the face of ample supplies on spot and coming forward appear distrustful of the future.

Business as a consequence has partaken of a retail character, foreign descriptions, however, being more freely offered, have sold in buyer's favor. The floating and forward shipment trade for wheat has presented a very dull tone, and prices have ruled against holders.

According to the Mark Lane Express the following are the latest foreign prospects:—

France—Notwithstanding criticisms the wheat crop situation is generally regarded as satisfactory.

Spain—Crop is short through drought.

Italy—Wheat cutting has almost terminated. In Sicily and in South Italy it has just begun, and a good crop is hoped for.

Germany—Dry weather with changeable temperature, has prevailed in the North. Rain is much wanted. In other parts there has been more rain, and the crops look promising.

Hungary—The conditions of crops is variously judged. Only auspicious weather can diminish detrimental effects.

Austria—Expectations are very good.

Algeria—Crop very limited, generally defective.

## NOTES FROM American Centres.

CREMATION.—Of late the subject of cremation has been greatly discussed in Boston, and a number of opinions regarding it have been collected. It will be remembered that some four or five months ago, the "Witness" published a statement from a Catholic standpoint on this subject, and it may interest our readers to note how fully our contentions are sustained by eminent Catholic clergymen. Take for example, Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S. J., of Boston College, who says:—

"The Catholic Church is opposed to cremation. We oppose cremation because there is direct prohibition of the present Pontiff against it. The general opposition of the Catholic Church in regard to cremation seems to be because in certain European countries cremation is most strongly advocated by infidels who are opposed to the Church and our religious principles. Another reason why the Church disapproves cremation is because it is directly opposed to Christian reverence for the dead. The Catholic Church has deep reverence for the dead, and we look upon the cemetery as a sort of temporary rest until the day of resurrection. Of course, it has been asserted that the Catholic Church is opposed to cremation because it seems to antagonize the resurrection of the body. This is absolutely false from our view, because it would be no greater miracle for the Creator to restore the original beauty and symmetry of the human body from the charred remains than from the flesh. The same power would be evidenced in their case.

"In discussing cremation as contrary to the theory of resurrection the Church has never shown herself opposed to burial in quicklime in those cases where such a method was rendered necessary for reasons of health or other motives of expediency.

"On May 19, 1896, Pope Leo XIII, the present Pontiff, published a decree forbidding the burning of the dead on the ground that it is opposed to the traditional reverence for the human body. As a result of this decree the Catholic Church is necessarily opposed to cremation.

"As a general rule there is a strong public sentiment in favor of burial in places consecrated to the dead, and cremation as a custom will never be established by legislative authority."

Rev. D. J. O'Farrell, of St. Stephen's Church, Boston, being asked if the limitation of burial space would bring about cremation said:—

"It may among non-Catholics, but never among Catholics. The Church has always been strongly opposed to any such method of disposing of the dead. All of the rites and traditions of the Church allow for only one disposition of the dead and this is burial." He said that cremation was a pagan idea and never could be tolerated by the Catholic Church. It was not a question of individual opinion, but a custom of the Church which was fixed. Any man, he said, who provided for such a disposition of his remains would not be allowed a Christian burial by the Church.

This latter contention formed the basis of our article on the subject. Equally are we supported by the following statements:—

"Rev. Thomas F. McCarthy, St. Francis de Sales Church, Charlestown: The Catholic church has always been opposed to cremation. It believes that the body is the temple of the Holy Ghost and will arise again to see its reward. Of course, I do not know what may happen in the future in case a pestilence came upon us, but presumably then the matter of cremating the body would be referred to Rome for decision. I think myself that cemeteries should be removed to some outlying district, as with the advance of time these places will be needed for mechanical business or places of residence."

Rev. M. J. Owens, St. Catherine's, Charlestown:—

"As the body is to rise again at the last day to receive its reward, and as it is an image made by God, I cannot but fail to see why cremation is not a sin. The Church has always forbidden it, and it is well known among Catholics that whoever wishes to have his body so disposed of cannot be buried so to speak, by the rites of his Church. I think that cremation is barbarous and against all laws of God. I do not know what will be done in time if there shall be no burial places, but I suppose the matter will be referred to the proper tribunal for settlement."

JUSTICE WALSH'S DEATH.—On Sunday, July 2, James Laurence Walsh, associate justice of the District Court, East Boston, died of cancer at the City Hospital, Boston. He was born in East Boston fifty-six years ago.

He was elected representative from

# The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. July 15, 1899.

## SHOPPING BY MAIL AND THE NEW SUMMER CATALOGUE.



All orders received by mail receive prompt and careful attention. The Mail Order Department of The Big Store is in a complete state of readiness for the biggest mail order business in Canada. The store's service to mail-order customers has been improved and facilities increased to make it as nearly perfect as it is possible to do. Out-of-town customers should not hesitate to use our mail order system; it has been planned and perfected for their convenience, and the frequent use of it means a great saving to you annually.

If you have not received a copy of our new summer catalogue, just published, drop us a post-card with your name and address; we'll send you one by return-mail.

## EXTRAORDINARY SALE!

Colored Dress Goods and Black Dress Goods.

- | NO. 1 LOT.  | NO. 4 LOT.   |
|---|--|
| This lot consists of fancy dress materials, suitable for Summer Dress Skirts etc., the price of which ranged from 15 cents to 50 cents a yard. Your choice to-morrow, 7 cents yard.               | This elegant lot of Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, are all new and fresh, many of them sold at 35 cents and some of them up to 75 cents a yard. You may revel among the lot to-morrow for 25 cents.                        |
| NO. 2 LOT.  | NO. 5 LOT.   |
| This lot contains many Fancy Dress Materials that sold from 25 to 40 cents a yard. This lot will be cleared to-morrow at 12 1/2 cents a yard.   | 55 pieces Novelty Dress Fabrics, suitable for Summer wear; splendid collection of colors and patterns; the cheapest of them sold at 40 cents, most of them up to 80 cents a yard. July Sale price, 33 cents.             |
| NO. 3 LOT.  | NO. 6 LOT.   |
| About 75 pieces Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, in newest styles, and colored weaves; any one of them worth 25 to 50 cents a yard. July Sale Price, 20 cents.  | 38 pieces Parisian Novelties, in Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, that sold from 55 to 90 cents a yard. July Sale price, 45 cents.   |
| THE BLACK GOODS LOTS.   |  |
| NO. 7 LOT.  | NO. 9 LOT.   |
| A large table full of Reliable Black Dress Goods, Plain and Figured Weaves, splendid patterns and qualities; prices of this lot ranged from 30 to 50 cents a yard. July Sale price 19 cents yard. | 39 Pieces Assorted Parisian Boucle Dress Fabrics, fast black, in a pretty assortment of new designs and special weaves, at prices ranging from 75 to \$1.00 a yard. July sale price, 63 cents.                           |
| NO. 8 LOT.  | NO. 10 LOT.  |
| 78 pieces Beautiful Black Satin Cloth comprises this special lot. Dainty figured patterns and qualities, that sold from 50 to 75 cents a yard. July Sale price, 43 cents a yard.                  | This superb lot consists of the latest importations of French Novelties in Black Dress Materials, very rich and handsome designs; these goods sold from \$1.15 to \$1.75 a yard. Special July Sale Price, 99 cents yard. |

Write for the New Summer Catalogue just published.

## The S. CARSLY CO. Limited.

1765 to 1788 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

Ward 2, East Boston, 1877, and 1878. He served on the committee on harbors and with his fellow members examined and made an extensive report on the Cape Cod Canal. It was Mr. Walsh who first reported the bill which brought about the digging of the ship channel from Bird Island Channel to a point opposite Breed's Island.

When the East Boston Court was established he was appointed an associate justice, which position he retained until his death. He was best known perhaps as a conveyancer, as he made such work a special study, and was considered one of the ablest in this line in Boston.

Judge Walsh was a member of Summer Council Legion of Honor, and the Charitable Irish Society and had served as President of the Catholic Union of Boston. He leaves a widow, one daughter and two sons.

THE BLESSING OF A SHIP.—That Catholic faith seems to be dying out in the great Republic seems to be strongly contradicted by many recent events. A vessel, the "Anna Murray," owned by Timothy Murray, John B. Manning, and Captain Birdsall, of New York, was recently launched in Courden, Me., and at the request of the owners was solemnly blessed.

Bishop Healy, of Portland, Me., was the celebrant. His purple vestments, the golden crook, the white and gold of the stoles of priests, the white surplices of the altar-boys, incense and plain chant, made solemn and beautiful the commonplace shipyard.

Visitors from towns miles and miles away made a sombre background for the religious procession. It passed between two hedges of reverent men and women.

The Bishop marked the vessel with oils and read the prayers prescribed. Acolytes made the responses. The grave dignity of the sprinkling while the vessel, released from its bonds, slipped out of the dry dock evoked admiration.

A COSTLY AND ELABORATE ALTAR.—Another evidence of the spirit of faith that is alive in the United States, and that is constantly increasing, despite the terrible efforts made to wipe it out, may be found in the following item of news:—

"Chicago's French Catholic Church, Notre Dame, is to have a new marble altar, which will surpass in beauty any church altar in the country, and will cost \$14,000. It will be of white marble, exquisitely decorated and finished. The altar, which is in the style of French renaissance, is approached by three marble steps, and stands over thirty-seven feet high. It is en-

riched with over sixty onyx columns, the delicate tinting of the columns contrasting artistically with the white Carrara marble. The pediment extends the full width of the church, and is finished with arches and onyx columns.

"Three gold mosaic panels, representing religious subjects and scenes, form the central feature. On each end of the altar are elaborate shrines dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Anthony, carved with lilies and appropriate emblems. The tabernacle will be surmounted by twelve onyx pillars, supporting a massive marble canopy. On each side of the High Altar will stand massive San Sylvester marble columns, supporting the gold baldachin, which forms a frame from the stained-glass window. The entire structure will be refitted with an elaborate system of electric lights."

PERPETUAL ADORATION.—Even there are many cases, to-day, of individual acts of generosity, on the part of Catholics, which are calculated to produce endless benefits of a spiritual nature to the world in general. The following example is one that speaks volumes for the lady who figures as the promoter of a noble work and for the future of Catholicity, even in the centre of American influence.

"Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan of New York, has purchased off St. Paul's parish, Washington, D. C., 10,000 ft. of ground on which will be erected a convent and chapel for the Sisters of the Perpetual Adoration. Plans for the new building are expected from Rome, when work will immediately commence. The convent will have a frontage of fifty feet with a commodious chapel. Mrs. Ryan will not only contribute the amount necessary for the building, but will endow the convent, so that it will not be a burden to the people.

The Sisters will probably come from Brussels to take charge of the work in this country. At first there will be three choir and two lay Sisters."

The members of the Young Men's Catholic Literary Society, Summit Council 284, Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Holy Name Society and St. Vincent de Paul Society, all connected with the Church of St. Paul of the Cross, Hancock avenue, Jersey City, N. J., participated in the observance of Independence Day, on July 4, by raising a handsome standard of the emblem of freedom, the "Stars and Stripes," on the lawn of the Parish Rectory.

The best service that Irish men and Irish women can render to the True Witness is to patronize our advertisers and to mention the name of the True Witness when making a purchase.