Catholic Boys In Camp.

From "The Universe," of London England, we take the following re port of the "Summer Camp," of the Catholic Boys' Brigade, which was held during the first week of August. It contains lessons for our co-reli ionsists in this country. The weather, says our contemporary,-one of the chief elements in the making or marring of a camp-was superb, the of boys taking part very large, the number of companies represented more numerous than in any previous year, and the good spirit and discipline of the boys under exceptional circumstances particularly good. In all nearly 400 boys stayed camp during the week, secfollowing tions being sent by the companies: Dockhead, Rotherhithe, St. George's and the Borough, Camberwell, Dulwich, Barking, Croydon Commercial Road, Kilburn, worth, Streatham and Balham, Kensal, and Westminster

As in previous years, and advance party proceeded to Effingham on the Tuesday before the August Bank holiday for the erection of camp. The field selected was the same as that used in 1901, being situated on the road from Effingham Junction Station to the village. The main body of the boys started as usual on Saturday, Aug. 1st, from London Bridge Station (L.B. and S.C.R.,) whence they travelled by special train to Leatherhead. There the various companies were quickly formed by outside the station, and marched headed by their bands to Effingham, where they received a cordial welcome from the villagers, the local band turning out to greet them and play them in.

The plan of camp was similar to that of previous years. Beyond the lines of tents for the officers and the boys, there were special tents for the secretary (Father Segesser*, the chapel, the officers, mess, the cooks, and the hospital. As can be imagined, there was plenty of work for the advance party in making preparations for all, but nevertheless everything was ready when the main por-

"tion of the Brigade arrived. The first night in camp is usually somewhat restless. The general excitement, added to the novelty of sleeping under canvas, renders sleep a little difficult. Despite their shortened rest, however, the boys were up and about in good time on Sunday morning. After a good breakfast, the different companies were formed up for church parade, Mass being said in the open air by Father O'Reilly, S.J., who also preached a very appropriate sermon. The hearty singing of the boys and their reverent attention was particularly notewor thy. In the afternoon the whole Brigade marched up to Effingham Lodge, where Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given in the grounds as in past years. Later on in the afternoon the camp was honored by a visit from His Lordship the Bishop of Southwark, who was met at Effingham Junction Station Father Segesser and one of the battalion officers. On the drive from the station to the camp the cyclist corps formed a very efficient es-The Brigade had been drawn up in a hollow square, and received the Bishop upon his arrival with a general salute. His Lordship then proceeded to the solemn blessing of the Brigade colors, which were placed on drums in the centre of the square, the ceremony being followed with great interest by all those pre

The Bishop afterwards addressed a few words to the boys, expressing the great pleasure he felt in being able to visit them in camp, and the deer interest he took in the work of the Brigade, which he considered one of the most important Catholic undertakings in the country. Before leave ing for the Seminary His Lordship also inspected the different lines o tents, the boys having been drawn again he expressed his great satisfac-

It may be well to point out that the arrangements of camp are fixed so as to combine useful discipline with pleasure. Every morning before breakfast the lines had to be cleared and everything in camp put into order. After breakfast there was always a short drill, the remainder of free for the boys, or for combined Each company had to take turns in providing boys for "duty," the work required was done willingly and cheerfully by everybody.

Monday was left open as visitors day, many of the friends of the boys availing themselves of the opportunity of coming down from London see the Brigade in camp. Thus the afternoon was given over to walks and excursions in the country around On Tuesday a cricket match and a paper-chase were arranged, but these were overshadowed by the news of the election of Pope Pius X., which reached camp early in the afternoon. As soon as possible afterwards the Brigade was formed up in hollow square round the flag-staff, the announcement of the election of the new Sovereign Pontiff was made by Father Segesser, the Papal flag was hoisted amidst deafening cheers, a feu de joie was fired by the firing party, and the boys sang "God Bless Our Pope" with astonishing vigor. Three cheers were afterwards given for His Holiness Pope Pius X., in the evening the camp was illuminated. The general events arranged for

different days all passed off successfully, including a review on Wednesday, a general skirmish and attack upon the camp on Thursday, and the athletic sports on Friday. But unfortunately the latter end of the week was clouded by a very regrettable accident to one of the boys of the Westminster Company, who was knocked down by the water-cart Thursday. All those in camp will be delighted to know, however, that it is hoped that the injuries sustained will not prove nearly as serious as was first anticipated. This untoward event, it is pleasing to report, showed the members of the Brigade at their best. The discipline of the boys was splendid. Their generous consideration for their suffering companion was indeed remarkable, in illustration of which it may be mentioned that the Brigade actually marched into camp without those in the hospital tent being aware of their arrival. This accident was the only drawback to what was in every other way a most successful camp and needless to say there were many regrets when Saturday came and the tents had to be raised and packed away for another year, and the Brigade marched away again to Leather head on its way to London.

Besides the Bishop, a large number of clergy either visited or stayed in camp during the week, including Abbot Burgh, O.S.B. (Ramsgate), Father Amigo, V.G. (Walworth), Father O'Reilly, S.J. (Wimbledon), Father Murnane (Dockhead), Father Se gesser (Dockhead), Father J. Newton (Battersea E.), Father Davidson, (Commercial Road, E.,) Father Morgan, O.M.I. (Kilburn), Father Cox (St. George's), Father Bourdelot, (Dockhead), Father J. Fichter (Dockead), Father Hammersley (Rother hithe), Father Jackman, D.D. (Bish-House), Dom Kuypers, O.S.B (Dulwich), Father Shoolbred (Camberwell), Father Willoert (Balham and Father Columbo. Of the officers again no mention is made at their own request. The difficulties of their work were very great, and the boys realized better than anybody else ali that they owe to them for the great success of the camp. Boarding and odging between 300 and 400 boys in camp for a week is far from ar easy task, and necessitated the officers being on duty seldom less than

16 hours each day. Mr. and Mrs. George Pauling, much to the regret of all the boys did not arrive at Effingham until the last day of camp, but Mrs. H. Pauling and Mr. and Mrs. George Pauling who represented them, most generous in every day to all concerned, and to them the officers and boys owe a deep debt of gratitude. The Catholic Boys' Brigade will never be able to forget the wonderful kindness of his family year after year at the annual summer camp. It is only to be hoped that the success of the camp at Effingham in 1903 is but forerunner of a good season for the Brigade in the coming winter.

SINS OF THE TONGUE

Our dear Lord in healing the ma sick of the palsy, said to him: "Son, given thee." The Pharisees took up hese words at once, and hypocrites as they were, misconstrued them, and said within themselves: "This man blasphemeth!" If we consider their motives for doing so, we can easily see the great harm they must done among the people, who thought so much of Our dear Lord. The Pharisees have a great many follow ers among us Christians, and their sin is quite common nowadays, that a little instruction on this turns in providing boys for "duty," point will not be out of place. When to act as camp guard, to help the cooks in preparing meals, in fetching mater, cfc. As in former years, all

need fear no contradiction from you or anybody else. This sin common that very few are free of it and what is worse, very few see the wickedness of this sin, and hence seldom accuse themselves of it in holy confession. What is the true caus of this sin?

This sin does not come from too great a love of your neighbor; on the contraryi if you loved him as much as yourself you would keep about his faults. Neither d does it spring from humility of heart, for the humble man has enough to carry his own burdens. But pride, the prolific mother of so many sins, produced this detestable sin and made the world miserable through it, for fully nine-tenths of all sins can be traced back to the abusive tongue. The proud tongue sounds its own praises, it is content with itself. Hence it finds the greatest pleasure in holding up itself as a model of perfection, and looking down with contempt on everybody else. plays a great role in this world. People who are jealous of their neighbor's prosperity, who envy him for the honor and good luck he may chance to have, are quick at hand to ridicule him, to speak bad of him and in every possible way to give vent to their uncharitable feelings towards him. Then comes the unspeakable delight some people derive from gossip. They must talk, they must hear the news, they must know the latest, they desire to shine; and what is more natural than to their own defects and manifest the faults of the neighbor. Black never looks as dark as it really is until it stands boldly aside of clear and brilliant white!

Another great reason for this sin is the willingness to listen to the slanderous tongue. If people had the courage to tell such slanderer mind his own business and sweep before his own door, he would soon keep still. But as long as there are people who furnish material for gossip, there will be plenty to listen to it only too eagerly, and in this manner the evil is spread, it increases rapidly and great damage is done in a short time. Some people feel so lonesome, hence they seek to find some pastime. They look up neighborhood, their wicked tongue soon rakes up the latest news, and it will not be long, and the neighbors will know, what this and that one said and did, and the conse quence is, peace and happiness are soon destroyed. Must I give you examples of this sad result? The world is full of them, and lucky, indeed, are you, if you have never suffered from the tongue of the slanderer.

What makes this sin so common is

the facility with which it is committed. Time, place, and opportunity, how easily are they to be found! In company with others, a visit, a chance meeting of a friend, nay even a visit to the house of God furnishes the material. It takes two to keep the thing agoing. It is often risky to steal; it is not an easy thing to poison one; but the tongue of slanderer is always ready, it knows no obstacle, it does not shrink from the holiest place or person. think of the numberless criticisms of the clergy! Your priest is not. saint, but a human being. Let him be ever so zealous, ever so untiring, ever so careful in his ways, he will be slandered by somebody, and this somebody is often one who pretends to be his best friend; for slander and hypocrisy are twin sisters. Similar examples might be drawn from all walks of life, but the result is always the same. And still nobody wants to be guilty of this sin. The one says he meant no harm, that all the world knew what he had said; the other excuses himself in another but will that lossen the dam Think of the unhappiness, positive destruction of so many happy homes, brought about by gossipthat seemed innecent at first and was more destructive at the end that the worst cyclone that ever visited the You tell your secret to one person, and that one person adds to it, and spreads it, and thus the story goes from mouth to mouth, worse and worse until the damage is irreparable. Be careful, then, what you say, and rather excuse your neighbor, than accuse him of faults of which you are guilty yourself. merciful and you will find mercy; listen not to the evil tongue, and you will not be molested with things cannot hear without sinning, and often sinning grievously.-B. B., in St

IRISH LANGUAGE.

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Compulsory Insurance,

The last report submitted by the United States Civil Service Commission deals with the question of superannuation and the disability of employees of the Government services, and recommends to Congress a system of compulsory annuity insurance by deductions from the salaries of Government employees. We may say that this is merely an imitation of the new system in vogue since 1901 in the Federal Civil Service of Canada. We do not say that the Canadian system has suggested this one, but it is based on the same principle. The following is what is said of the system proposed to Congress:-

The method of requiring annuity nsurance payable at a certain age, or upon disability occurring prior thereto, from all those who enter the service hereafter, has many advantages over any other system for providing a fund for superannuation. By this plan the Government is relieved from the responsibility and from the importunities and lobbying which are likely to follow any system conducted directly by Government agency This system would also, by a lay of natural selection, encourage the appointment of such clerks and en ployees as are physically best qualified for their work and least likely to soon become disabled or superar nuated, since such have an advantage in the matter of premiums. The Government might however, profitably intervene to cure the payment of premiums deductions from salaries, and on th other hand to secure the payment of the annuities by requiring from insurance companies the deposit of suitable securities, to be approved by the proper officers. The average cos annuities would not be great. For example, a deferred nuity of \$1,000, payable after years of age, on male lives ning at 28 (the average age of en trance into the classified service through examination), would require payments of about \$45 a year. these pure deferred annuities should insurance against disability, and also (at the opinion of th employee) a life insurance, through the payment of additional rates. The salaries paid by the Government in the lower grades of the service are generally higher than those paid by private employers, so that it is not believed that the requirement of in urance would entail any unreason

able hardship on the employees. For the past two years-this system exists for all those who enter the civil service at Ottawa. The law is not retroactive, and does not afS.CARSLEY Co.

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fect any who have been employed un- the accountant of his department. If der the old system, save in as much as it is optional for them to abandon the old system and come in under the new one if they will. But none who have had a few years of service will do that, as they would thereby be forfeiting all the time and superannuation rights that are theirs to "lay up for a rainy day." It is by law. But for those appointed now, and for all who shall pointed in the future this new law has effect. It works thus: the ployee is appointed, say at \$1,200 per year. That is in round number the easiest salary on which to calculate. He is down in the book, or blue-book, as receiving \$1. 200 per year. But he actually ceives no such a salary. At \$1,200 he should draw \$100 per month. Instead of this he receives a cheque for \$95 each month. Five per c?nt. withheld. That five per cent. placed to his credit in a chartered bank, guaranteed by the Govern-\$95 each month. Five per cent. is be computed with compound interest at the same rate. It thus accumu-lates year after year. He has no power to touch it. Nor can be ever draw it without the endorsation

he leaves the service, for any cause whatsoever: or if he becomes incapacitated in any way; or if he grows too old to work he receives a cheque covering the amount that is to his credit. So actually he has been in sured in spite of himself and obliged his own money, save that he bigger percentage than he could have got otherwise for it.

Great is the product as well as the power of life.

Great works are something for one who has done well.

God gave no man a contract to en-

large the narrow way.

There is no such thing as a pure

SATURDAY, OC

GOD

AND T ATH

BY "CRID

N all the anna and the hist there is reso so utterly devoid for authority, for honesty, for God, as savory and conspicuou eighteenth century Vo taking from the count that man's production strongest of testimonic istence and the necessi will give the reader a of this wonderful manhimself, for his genera the world, wonderful i and stupendous talents exceptional lease of life accorded him.

Voltaire was born i died in 1778. He, the eighty-four years. He write at twenty-four; t to write for publication manner that attracted that had its certain in continued to write, with ing power and facility few months of his deat works increased in wick same ratio as he advance Consequently, we can sa he had fully sixty year forth his abominations world: he certainly had tage of a full half centu plish his mission of evi an amount of evil can one man in fifty year when that man is a ger verted one, but still a filled the eighteenth cent struggles against all v to fame and who were o hatred of Christianity. useless to go into the de an agitated and contradic I will simply mention so principle works that flo that facile pen and that -and the reader will see mad desire to destroy th Christ and to wipe out t God, he ranged over fiel realm of literature. His is a succession of beautif rather than an epic poen the ancients understood of poetry. It resembles i disjointed collection of s scriptions, the "Childe I Byron. I mean in form, ter. Much more successfu dramatic works, Voltaire upon his predecessors as i went, yet he sought more ish the audience by means and sensational situation touching the feelings or lofty or noble sentime dramas were the object of eenth century's admiration nineteenth century's con and they deserved bothsuch works as "Oedipe," "Zaire," "Alzire," "Merop iramis," "The Death of C Mort de Caesar), "Mahon Orphan of China," (l'Orph Chine), "Tancrede" and

tried his hand, but with success than in the tragi Morever, these forms did his purpose as well as did dramatic literature. It mu membered that he had a ed mission, which was the tion of Christianity, and t of the lyric poem, or the c too short-lived to be suffici ing for his purpose. But ist in letters, as a manipu the French language, he soared highest in his light He also devoted much of life to works of history, as lightful and impressive as enchanting style was well to pervert history to his o and to make the world ac views and principles, even face of common sense and of all logic and truth. His historical works are "The Louis XIV." (Siecle de Lou and the "History of Char se alone may live; but if it will be to poison the sp true history with the fa philosophy and the most de principles.

All sane and consciention have ever admitted that the fects of Athelsm constitute of the existence of God, since tal structure has never be-