OFFICIAL ORGAN.

C. M. B. A.

We have received several communications from members of branches, defending the course of the official organ of the C. M. B. A. against certain false charges made in a Toronto paper by some person who is either afraid or ashamed to give his name. We thank our friends very much for their kindness in this regard, but must decline publishing their letters for the reason that the writer of the effusions in the Toronto paper, if he be really a C. M. B. A. man, must know that what he has written is for some other purpose than for the good of the society. We may indeed state that personal spite is one of the causes that has brought about this correspondence; and furthermore, that we have reason to believe all the letters appearing on this question were written by the same individual, but he adopted the old trick of dating them from different places. In one of these letters, dated St. Catharines, he was rather unfortunate in the choice of signature, namely, "A member of Grand Council." Mr. J. E. Lawrence is the only gentleman in St. Catharines who is a member of the Grand Council, and, not wishing to be charged with the authorship of the production, denied, over his own signature, having any connection with it. If the gentleman who makes the charges in question will have the manliness to write over his own name, and send his letters to the official organ of the C. M. B. A., we promise him he will be attended to. Failing in this let him reserve his complaints for the meeting of the Grand Council and he will then be afforded ample explanations in defence of those whom he so wantonly attacks.

The following resolutions were adopted by Branch No. 29, at its meeting of March 27th, 1885:

Whereas, several branches of the C. M. B. A. of Canada have adopted resolutions asking that the Canadian branches thereof may be financially separated from the Supreme Council of the United States.

Whereas, it appears that the Canadian branches are, it would seem, more careful than the United States branches with regard to the medical examination, inasmuch as they contribute but a very small rate of deaths compared to that of the United States branches, and the assessments are, in consequence, very numerous and burdensome for them.

Whereas, a financial separation from the United States would prove most advantageous as regards the establishment of new branches of our association in Eastern Ontario and in the Province of Quebec, where the people have but little confidence in American Benefit Associations, which fact seriously hinders the progress of our association in Canada.

Whereas, a financial separation from the United States Supreme Council would greatly restore confidence to the people and would induce them to join our association, which would

Thereby be shortly placed in a more prosperous state, owing to the increased number of its members.

Whereas, this branch has always favored financial separation from the American Supreme Council, while still retaining all friendly relations with it, and conforming to our present constitution, etc.

Whereas, our branch No. 29 has expressed these views through its delegate at the convention of the Grand Council of Canada in September last.

Whereas, the bill now before Parliament will probably oblige all benefit associations of this kind to take out a license from the Minister of Finance and become incorporated according to the laws of Canada; and,

Whereas, These resolutions, although adopted rather late, bear evidence of the entire approval by this branch, of the proceedings which took place on February 19th, 1885, at the meeting of the Supreme Council Trustees;

Be it therefore resolved, that this Branch, while anxious to retain full connection with the Supreme Council of the United States, urgently prays for financial separation, but not total separation, against which the Windsor Branch No. 7 has protested in a manner which was uncalled for, inasmuch as such a thing has never been asked for.

Resolved, That a copy of the present resolutions be sent to the Grand Council of Canada with request to transmit them to the Supreme Council of the United States; and

Resolved also, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication.

Moved by Messrs. Beland, Valade and Richard, seconded by Messrs. Desjardins, St. Pierre and Robitaille.

(Signed) F. R. E. CAMPEAU, K. H. S., President.

Certified correct copy.
L. LAFRAMBOISE, Rec. Sec.

THE GREY NUNS.

CONSECRATION OF THEIR NEW CHAPEL.
Ottawa Citizen, March 30.

The consecration of the new chapel of the Grey Nuns' Convent took place yesterday forenoon in the presence of a large audience, among which were prominent Senators and members of Parliament with their wives and daughters, and numerous other distinguished personages who are friends of the institution. The galleries were occupied by the ladies of the convent and their pupils. The chapel, which occupies the whole of the second floor of the new stone wing which connects the Water Street Convent with the Bolton Street Convent, has a very neat and cheerful interior. The walls are painted a light buff colour with ornamented panels in mauve. The sanctuary and altar is very handsomely finished in white and gold, and the carving of the altar is very artistic, the work reflecting great credit on Messrs. F. Rochon and Pariseau, to whose hands it was entrusted. The designs for the chapel were furnished by Rev. Father Bouillon, and the building is a creditable monument to his architectural skill. Occupying niches near the altar are five handsome statues, which, as already announced in the *Citizen*, were presented by friends of the institution. Yesterday morning the altar was brilliantly illuminated and the chapel was handsomely decorated with flowers. The dedicatory services were conducted by His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, His Lordship Bishop Lorrain of Pembroke, and Vicar-General Routhier, assisted by thirty other clergymen of the diocese. The service was conducted in a very imposing manner. A procession was formed by the clergymen, who marched round the church headed by Bishop Duhamel, who sprinkled the walls of the chapel with holy water. High Mass was then celebrated by Bishop Duhamel, assisted by Vicar-General Routhier. The musical portion of the mass was splendidly rendered by an efficient choir under the leadership of Rev. Father Chaborel, of the College of Ottawa. The solos were rendered by Miss St. Jean and Miss Smith in a manner which excited much admiration, and the bass parts were rendered in fine style by Mr. Gauthier, of St. Joseph's choir. At the conclusion of the dedicatory ceremonies His Lordship Bishop Lorrain delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse in French. He was followed in English by the Rev. Father Nolin, O. M. I., who chose for his text the account of Christ's visit to the temple on the feast in commemoration of its dedication. He referred in feeling terms to the self-sacrificing devotion and the trials and tribulations they endured. Solomon's temple which was visited by our Saviour was a place of sacrifice where beasts were immolated at the altar, but this was the dwelling place of the Lord, and the sacrifices offered at its altar were those of the women who devoted their lives to His service. At the conclusion of the mass the ceremony of blessing the bell took place. The bell, which was placed in front of the altar, was covered with silk and handsomely decorated with flowers. The impressive ceremony of blessing it was conducted by His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa. Rev. Father Nolin, addressing the congregation, said that the bell would soon be placed in position in the belfry, and whenever it was rung it should be remembered that it was the instrument of God to call together his people. The following gentlemen acted as sponsors, each of them giving a handsome contribution to the funds of the institution:—Hon. John Costigan, Hon. R. W. Scott, Judge Taschereau, Judge Fournier, Mr. Joseph Tasse, M. P., His Worship Mayor McDougal, Dr. St. Jean, Dr. Valade, Messrs. L. Duhamel, Wm. Davis, A. A. Boucher, James Warnock, J. J. McDonald, Richard Nagle, Roderick Ryan, Lieut.-Col. Panet, P. Ryan, John Heny, A. Laverdure, Arthur Rocque, Joseph Esmonde, Michael Davis, Wm. Mackey, George Goodwin and J. J. McGee. The services, which commenced at nine o'clock, were concluded shortly before one, when the congregation were dismissed with a benediction by His Lordship Bishop Duhamel. In future the chapel will be open to the public. In addition to the list of contributions towards the chapel already published in the *Citizen* the following articles have been received:—Two lamps from Mrs A. A. Boucher; two candelbra from Mr. E. Tasse; two candelbra from Mr. A. Potvin; two gasaliers from Messrs. Andy, and a missal stand from Miss Hanlan. Among those present were Lady Macdonald, Senators DeBoncherville, Baillargeon and Almon, and Messrs. Curran, McMillan, Gigault, Grandbois, M.P's.

PRESENTATION TO MR. JAMES WALSH.

Mr. James Walsh, Overseer of the Kingston Cotton Mill, has accepted a similar position in the mill at Valleyfield, P. Q, and will leave in a few days for his new home. In the City Hall, at four o'clock this afternoon, the employees presented him with a silver tilting ice pitcher and goblet, as a token of the respect in which he is held. The pitcher, which was purchased from Mr. F. W. Spangenburg, is a very handsome one, and was inscribed "Presented to James Walsh by the employees of the Kingston Cotton Mill, 21st March, 1885." The following address was read:

Kingston, Ont., March 21st, 1885.
To James Walsh, Esq., Overseer of the Kingston Cotton Mill.

Having heard, with feelings of regret, of your intended departure for Valleyfield, P. Q., we cannot allow you to depart without testifying to your kindness while Overseer of the Kingston Mill.

While you have done everything in your power for the comfort of the employees, you have carried out the rules of the Mill in a strict, but creditable, manner.

We trust that in your new position you will be successful; that yourself and wife may live long, and that she and you will remember with pleasure the stay in the Limestone City.

Accept this water pitcher as a slight token of the esteem in which you are held.

Signed on behalf of the employees.

A number of Directors were present, as were also the employees of the Mill. —Kingston *News*, March 21st.

MONTREAL COLLEGE.

Montreal, 15th March, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—Within the last few years, several educational establishments have had conventions of their former pupils which have been attended with the most happy results.

It has appeared to a large number of former Montreal College pupils that it would be proper and agreeable, for all those who have received their education under the shadow of that old *Alma mater*, to return to the familiar haunts of their youth and, for the space of one day at least, to enjoy the hospitality of the ever kind gentlemen of St. Sulpice as well as the privileges of the ancient and honored *Deo gratias*.

Is it not right to halt, for a few moments at least, in the rugged road of life, to rest one's weary limbs by the dusty roadway and to cast a retrospective glance upon one's early recollections, upon the pure and bright joys which hovered about us in our boyhood and in the days of early youth.

Such a meeting as the one contemplated, would naturally recall to our minds the early teachings and counsels imparted to us with such fostering care by our worthy masters and would give to our entire lives a fresh impetus in the proper direction as well as renewed strength to carry out the noble mission which a sound training had prepared us for.

These are the motives which prompted a large number of your old College mates to form a Committee and with the approbation of the gentlemen of St. Sulpice, to call a convention of all former pupils of the Montreal College to take place on the 17th of next June.

This Committee desires to know without delay, whether it can rely on the pleasure of your presence at the Convention and desires to add also that it will be happy to ascertain from you whether you are aware of any other former pupil living in your immediate vicinity to whom a similar invitation might be addressed.

On behalf of the invitation Committee.
A. L. SENTENNE, President.
PIERRE CHAUVEAU, Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Rebellion in the North-west.

The city of Winnipeg was in a dreadful state of excitement on the 27th over the receipt of a report from the seat of war. Condensed dispatches indicate that a collision occurred between the police under Major Crozier and the rebels.

The following official dispatch from Col. Irvine was read in the House of Commons, Ottawa, on the 27th, by Sir John Macdonald:—

To the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald:
Dated at Fort Carleton, via Winnipeg, 27th March, 1885.

The party under my command has just arrived. When near Fort Carleton it was found that Crozier, with a party of 100, went to Duck Lake to secure a large quantity of supplies there stored. They were met by some hundred rebels, who held an advantageous position at Beardy's Reserve, and endeavored to surround the police and civilians. The rebels fired first, when the conflict became general. Crozier, owing to the disadvantage at which he was taken, retreated orderly, arriving in the fort at the same time as my party. Ten civilians of Prince Albert and two police were killed, and four civilians and seven constables wounded. The number of rebels killed is not known. The police and civilians acted with the greatest bravery under a heavy fire.

KILLED.

Constables T. J. Gibson and G. P. Arnold.

Civilians—Capt. John Meriton, W. Napier, Jas. Bakely, S. Napier Elliott, Robt. Middleton, D. Mackenzie, D. McPhail, Charles Newitt, Joseph Anderson and Alex. Fisher.

WOUNDED.

Capt. Moore, A. Macnabb, W. R. Markley, Alex. Stewart, of the volunteers.

The mounted police wounded are:—Inspector J. Howe, Corp. Gilchrist, Constable Garrett, S. F. Gordon, A. M. Smith, J. J. Moore and A. Miller.

The following additional particulars have been received of the fight at Duck Lake:—Firing was begun by the rebels while Major Crozier was holding a parley with Riel, under a flag of truce. The engagement then was brisk: the police and volunteers having responded with vigorous fire. The rebels are reported to have lost 47 killed and wounded. The cannon of mounted police rendered effective service in covering retreat to Fort Carleton, and, but for them, an inevitable disaster would have followed.

A later dispatch received by the Minister of Militia from Hudson Bay Factor Clark at Carleton, under date 27th there, and 28th at Battleford, says:—"Evacuating Carleton for Prince Albert, after destroying telegraph and stores."

The Government have decided to send a force of two thousand men in all to the North-west without delay. This will include the two battery detachments already sent, the provisional requirement of three hundred, which is being recruited by Col. Williams, and the Toronto troops, who are now under orders. The full number will be made up from the forces throughout the country and from the military schools.

The following dispatch has been received by a prominent Winnipeg citizen: "Battleford has been captured and the Indians have got possession of every house. The inhabitants escaped to the police barracks, where they are now expecting an attack from the Indians, who are gathered on the south side of the Cuttle river. Telegraph communication is expected to cease at any moment."

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The Government has chartered the new Cunard steamer Etruria, and the steamers Oregon and Alaska for service as armed cruiser transports. They will be fitted with ten guns each. The Admiralty has ordered nine men-of-war to be prepared for service. It is presumed they will go to the Baltic. The Admiralty has also ordered eight other war ships, including the Inflexible and Devastation, for immediate service.

The *Daily News* says:—There is reason to believe DeGier's reply is on the way, and that it is distinctly favorable to peace, for which we must thank the firmness of England. There is increasing ground for belief that Russia will be enabled to abandon her claims without loss of prestige, if not, England's duty is clear and arbitration would be inapplicable.

The St. Petersburg *German Gazette* thinks the dispute between England and Russia of too trivial a nature to fight about. The *Gazette* says it is difficult to understand how a nation with such an experience as that of the Soudan disaster, can assume such a warlike attitude toward a powerful military state. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* believes the reply of DeGier's will have a conciliatory effect and that the Marquis of Hartington, expecting this, postponed the debate on the Queen's message calling out the reserves.

Lord Dufferin has telegraphed the Ameer to hasten the meeting in consequence of the critical situation of affairs.

I wish the CATHOLIC RECORD every prosperity. I would not be without it. Any one of the sermons in the paper is worth the price of subscription.—PETER SHARKEY, Esq., 130 Elliot Row, St. John, N. B.

I cannot express the pleasure it affords me to be a subscriber to the CATHOLIC RECORD. I wish it a prosperous future. —W. HOLDEN, Esq., Harbor Maine, Nfld.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Mail.

SIR,—In view of the new telephone companies that propose to establish business in Toronto and other places, it would be well to now study the matter and decide as to the reception to be given to them.

To me it seems that to telephone users there are four courses open, *viz*:—1. To stick to and sustain the Bell Telephone Company against all comers, and in an unmistakable manner give all other companies to understand that they will not be patronized. 2. To subscribe to the Bell Company and to all new companies that commence business. 3. To desert the Bell Company and patronize one—the best—of the new companies, and thus swamp the Bell Company. 4. To abandon the use of telephones altogether, excepting, perhaps, private lines.

I would emphatically recommend the adoption of the first course, and chiefly that the other courses may be avoided. At the same time, as a user of the Bell Company system since its commencement here, I have to testify that the management has remedied grievances and defects with attention and promptitude. Their charges cannot be proved to be exorbitant, and pressure can be brought to bear upon the company to reduce charges as their subscribers' list is increased. No new company can possibly afford equal facilities to those given by the Bell Company, nor give better service than the Bell Company is giving and can give: therefore, all things being considered, to adopt the third course would be not only a gross injustice but also a folly. The adoption of the second course will involve extra expense to which a limit cannot be set; and yet, if the new companies have any measure of success, the majority of telephone users will be compelled to adopt it. To be subscribers to one or two companies will not do; we must subscribe to all; therefore all business people should join together and oppose all new companies. And if the public give these companies a measure of support, then a majority ought to band together and abandon the use of telephones totally until the companies become merged into one. It seems to me absolutely necessary in the interests of the public that the telephone business should be a monopoly under legislative restrictions. To empower a number of companies to do business will be calculated either to increase the expense indefinitely or to compel the public to abandon the telephone, with all its advantages. We have managed to get along without telephones before now, and we can again get along without them.

Yours, etc.,
A COMMON CARRIER.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 1 35 to 1 40; Delhi, @ 109 lbs, 1 35 to 1 40; Democrat, 1 35 to 1 40; Clawson, 1 35 to 1 40; Red, 1 35 to 1 40. Oats, 87c to 90c, Corn, 85c to 90. Barley, 90c to 1 10. Peas, 98c to 1 00. Rye, 90c to 95. Clover seed, 3 00 to 5 00. Timothy Seed, 1 75 to 2 25. Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 2 50 to 2 50; Family, 2 25 to 2 25, Oatmeal, Standard, 2 10 to 2 20, Granulated, 2 20 to 2 40. Cornmeal, 1 75 to 2 00. Shorts, ton, 16 00 to 18 00. Bran, 14 00 to 16 00. Hay, 8 00 to 10 00. Straw, per load, 2 00 to 3 05. Butter—pound rolls, 18c to 22c; crock, 16c to 19c; tubs, 12c to 18c. Eggs, retail, 22c to 23c; basket, 20c to 22c. Cheese, lb., 11½ to 12c. Lard, 11 to 12c. Turnips, 20c to 25c. Turkeys, 75 to 2 00. Chickens, per pair, 40c to 60c. Ducks, per pair, 50 to 80c. Potatoes, per bag, 30c to 40c. Apples, per bag, 30 to 50c. Onions, per bushel, 60 to 80c. Dressed Hogs, per cwt, 5 75 to 6 00. Beef, per cwt, 4 00 to 6 00. Mutton, per lb, 6c to 6c. Lamb, per lb. 6c to 7c. Hops, per lb, 20c to 20c. Wood, per cord, 4 00 to 4 50.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—Wheat—Fall, No. 1, 00c to 00c; No. 2, 82c to 83c; No. 3, 80c to 81c; spring, No. 1, 83½ to 83c; No. 2, 81c to 82c; No. 3, 95c to 00c. Barley, No. 1, 74c to 74c; No. 2, 66c to 69c; No. 3, extra, 65c to 65c; No. 3, 59c to 59c. Peas, No. 1, 59c to 60c; No. 2, 60c to 61c. Oats, No. 1, 31c to 34c; No. 2, 00c to 00c. Corn, 00c to 00c. Wool, 00c to 00c. Flour, Superior 3 75 to 3 85; extra, 3 55 to 3 60. Bran, 10 50 to 00 00. Butter, 00c to 00c. Hogs, street, 0 00 to 0 00. Barley (street), 00 to 00c. Rye, street, 00c to 00c. Wheat, street, spring, 0 00 to 0 00.

OTTAWA.

Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record."

GRAIN—Oats, 27c to 28c. Peas, 55c to 60c Spring wheat, 70c to 8.c. Fall wheat, 80c to 85c. Scotch, 95c. Rye, 48c to 50c; Beans, 1 25 to 1 50.

DIARY PRODUCE — Butter in pails, 16c to 17c; tubs, 14c to 15c; prints, 18c to 19c. Cheese, 12 to 15c. Eggs, 22c to 25c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens per pair, 75 to 00. Geese, 80 to 80 90 each. Turkeys, $1 00 to 2 00, Ducks per pair, 81 00.

MEATS—Pork 85 50 to 6 75 per cwt; ham. 14c to 17c; bacon, green, 9c to 13c; young pigs, 2 00 to 4 00 each. Beef, in qrs., 4 00 to 5 50. Mutton and lamb, 19c.

MISCELLANEOUS — Potatoes, new, 00c gal.; 35c to 00c a bag. Hay, 12 00 to 15 00; straw, 4 50 to 5 00. Flour, 4 25 to 5 00. Oatmeal, 4 75 per barrel. Bran, 90c per cwt. Hides, rough 5jc to 6c; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 8 00 per cwt

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LOCAL NOTICES.

A SPECIALTY—J. R Cron, chemist, makes a specialty of the dispensing and compounding of prescriptions and recipes. Prescriptions filled at all hours. Homœopathic medicines kept in stock. Try our baking powder. 5 cent sample given to adults.

FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and crayon work, wholesale and retail, cheap at CHAS. CHAPMAN'S, 91 Dundas st., London.

New Spring Dry Goods received at J. J. Gibbons. New dress materials in plain and fancy cashmeres, basket cloths, D'Alma cloths, and new Spring hosiery, kid gloves, new cottons, embroiderings, etc.

For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. and examine our stock of frames and paspartonta, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

L. C. LEONARD is positively selling off his stock of crockery, glassware, lamps, chandeliers, etc., cheaper than at any other house in London. Note the place—Opposite City Hotel, Dundas street.

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Hot and dry skin?
Scalding sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Cramps, growing nervousness?
Strange soreness of the bowels?
Unaccountable languid feelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the heart?
Albumen and tube casts in the water?
Fitful rheumatic pains and neuralgia?
Loss of appetite, flesh and strength?
Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?
Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night?
Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water?
Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

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24 " " 4.00, 28 " " 5.00.

Also groups of the Archbishops and Bishops of different Provinces, same sizes and prices as above, and singly, including Archbishop Lynch, who was visiting the Council.

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Catholic Record Office, London.

In regard to this timely and valuable little work, we have received the following recommendation from His Lordship Bishop Walsh:—

"We find the little work entitled 'Catholic Belief' to be most perfect in its kind. No better manual could be put into the hands of inquiring Protestants or Catholics who need instruction in the tenets and practices of their faith. We earnestly recommend it to the patronage of the faithful of the diocese. †JOHN WALSH,
"Bishop of London."