

# CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Our post office box heretofore has been No. 1758; in future all communications should be addressed to our new box—post office box 1188. We trust that special note of this change will be taken by all who have communications to address to THE TRUE WITNESS.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know if Mass can be celebrated after twelve o'clock, noon. At any hour the priest, vested with sacerdotal powers, can perform the consecration; but no priest is allowed to do so except within the prescribed hours. The Mass must be commenced in time to allow of the consecration taking place before noon; the remaining portion of the Mass may be continued even after that hour, as is often the case. On Christmas Eve, the first Mass must be commenced at a sufficiently late hour to allow midnight to be passed before the consecration is reached. Often non-Catholics make the great mistake of reporting Masses that were said to have been celebrated in the evening or night. In a word, a priest can, by virtue of his power, consecrate at any time; but he may not do so, except under the prescribed and canonical regulations, under pain of sin.

At the town of Manfaubt, in Upper Egypt, a place containing eighteen thousand inhabitants, the Coptic priests, under the French missionary, Father Lamnant, have a splendid school for Catholic children. In that region, since England secured control, the Protestant element preponderates, as far as influence goes, and is deadly in its opposition to Catholicity. So much the greater the credit due the missionaries.

## AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR CHAPLEAU EXTOLS THE JESUIT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

His Honor, Lieut. Governor Chapleau visited St. Mary's College on Saturday. He was received by the cadets of the College, who awaited him at the door. They presented a splendid appearance and their commandant was congratulated by His Honor. The Jesuit Fathers also warmly welcomed the Lieut. Governor, and he was conducted to the Academic Hall of the College. Amongst those present were: Judge De Lorimier, Judge Guimet, Deputy Recorder Bourquin, Chevalier Brolet, Dr. Mount, Mr. de Bellefeuille, Q.C., Senator Desjardins, Ex-Lieut. Governor Royal and Judge Marcoux Doherty. Rev. Father Renaud, Provincial of the Society of Jesus, was also present.

Mr. Arthur Laramée presented an address of welcome. In reply, the Lieut. Governor spoke of the pleasure afforded him to visit the Jesuit College. He paid a tribute to the Fathers, who spend their life teaching the youth of our community; he spoke of their past, which he termed glorious, and he maintained that the past alone is sufficient to inspire every one with confidence for their future. The speaker referred to such Jesuit Fathers as Lallement and Brebeuf, who came to this country in 1625; he also spoke of the College of Quebec, founded in 1686.

On July 28th, 1658, Governor d'Argenson visited that College, and on that occasion the students of the College played a tragedy in the Algonquin and the Huron languages for the delectation of the Governor. Lieut. Governor Chapleau said that it also afforded him great pleasure to be present at the drama which the students of to-day were about to play on the occasion of his visit. He also availed himself of the opportunity to publicly compliment the cadets, and he was gratified to notice that attention is paid to the physical development of the students as well as to their mental development. He spoke of many of the great men who had been students of the Jesuit Colleges. They occupy some of the highest places which their countries can give them; they do credit to the Bench, to the Bar, to religion and to the State. His Honor also spoke of some of

the great Jesuit Colleges of Europe and America, and he held that Canadians should be proud of St. Mary's.

He then made an allusion to the great social questions, which are of burning interest to the community to-day. The Jesuit Fathers teach the true relationship of the individual to the family and to the State. He maintained that if more attention were paid to logic many difficulties would be solved. But that science is almost totally ignored. Logic, as taught at St. Mary's, avoids many errors. It hinders the oppression of the conscience of members of the community, and it teaches men to leave to Caesar what belongs to Caesar, and to leave to the Church what belongs to the Church. In speaking of the principles which should actuate every man, His Honor paid a tribute to the late Sir John Thompson. He offered him to the students as a model of virtue and of energy, who always adhered to true principles.

After the reply the students played "Les Fils de Ganelon," a drama in four acts and in verse. It was very well played and reflects credit on the students and their professors. It was also greatly enjoyed by the large audience, which was composed of the elite of Montreal's French society. Amongst those who distinguished themselves in the cast were: C. Champoux, A. Laramée, L. Hamel, R. de Lorimier, E. Desaulniers, T. Rinfret, J. Decarie, D. Gray, R. Masson, L. Hurtubise, A. Chausse and H. Ranger.

The orchestra of the Church of the Gesù played some excellent music. Messrs. R. Masson and G. Comte also sang. After the performance His Honor gave the students a grand conge, which was received with great applause.

## THE "PLURIBUS" AT BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, QUE.

On Wednesday evening, February 20, the members of St. Patrick's Academy of Bourget College presented to a distinguished audience of clergymen and laity a dramatic and musical entertainment. The "Pluribus" is a new historical drama in five acts, and is based upon one of the many daring attempts of Irish political prisoners to escape from the old-time convict centres of West Australia. It is a play that has only to be well presented to be well received by even the most critical, for in it are many finely drawn characters, playing into one another's hands in the formation of a whole that for its unity and general excellence stands well up in the front rank of college plays.

The hero of the play, Arthur Bradwell, sentenced for life, succeeds in overpowering the brutal keeper of the prison, Col. Dobson, and in company with a guard who assists him, Larry Dowd, sails in an American whaler, the "Pluribus," for Massachusetts. Bradwell and Dowd, pursued by the cruel Dobson and his kind but unwilling assistant, Mr. Swift, find themselves after some weeks, owing to stress of weather, in Halifax harbor, where the skipper of the whaler, Captain Meeker, kindly and thoughtlessly invites two pretended Americans to come on board his ship. The polite and courteous two are no other than the pursuing Dobson and his aide. The unsuspecting Captain gets a hint of the true state of affairs from Caddie, the cabin boy, and after a bitter war of words with his two would-be guests is forced to set sail for "the grand old shores of Massachusetts," bringing along with him the scoundrel Dobson, who finds himself foiled in his attempt to take Bradwell and Dowd, and who has just given vent to his useless rage by nailing a writ of embargo to the mast of the "Pluribus." A week follows on the rocks of "Buzzard's Cliff," in the identical place in which Dobson had twenty years before sunk his own vessel with all on board to gain a heavy insurance placed upon it. The murdered ones come up out of their watery graves, to seek vengeance in the death of Dobson, and so his two intended victims, Bradwell and Dowd, are left to work out their future in America.

Mr. Allen Fortin, as Bradwell, won the sympathy and admiration of the house in the very opening and was applauded to the echo at frequent intervals. Mr. Henry Durocher, as Larry Dowd, was a worthy associate of Bradwell; while Mr. Louis Lauzon merited well the hatred and opprobrium which were heaped upon him as Colonel Dobson; and the high praise which everyone accorded him on his true interpretation of the character.

Mr. Charles Durocher, as Mr. Swift, presented a fine example of the modest and courageous friend of the oppressed and afflicted; while Mr. Royal Winters, as Captain Meeker, won the hearty applause of the audience several times. Mr. James Lynch, who, as Crazy Jim, was kicked to death by Dobson in the second act, caused many tears to flow in sympathy with him. Among others deserving special mention were Messrs. L. Roach, P. Robillard, P. Quesnel, and Christopher MacKay, the Cabin Boy.

The costumes were very well suited to the piece, and the scenery and stage effects very pleasing and natural. The play proper was followed by a short farce, in which Mr. W. McEwen, as Chops, and Messrs. P. Quesnel and A. Matte produced many bursts of laughter.

Between the acts, and at different intervals, the college band, orchestra and choir enlivened the proceedings by a good rendition of several choice selections. Everything was brought to a close by a tableau vivant, in which St. Patrick was represented receiving a crown from the hands of the guardian angels of the Irish people.

The members of St. Patrick's Academy are indeed to be congratulated on the success which they achieved.

X. Y. Z.

## MISSION FOR YOUNG LADIES AT ST. PATRICK'S.

The Mission for young ladies at St. Patrick's Church was brought to a close on Sunday evening with the Papal Benediction and a final sermon by the Rev. Father Klauer. The Mission has been one of the most successful in the history of St. Patrick's Church, and the Rev. Father Klauer complimented the young women on their perseverance in attending all the services during the week. The sermon on Sunday evening was on the subject of perseverance; the preacher urged them to persevere in the work they had begun. A large number of the young women joined the League of the Sacred Heart. At Benediction the altar was illuminated with special lights, and together with the altar of the Sacred Heart that had been temporarily erected formed an exceedingly beautiful sight.

## ROSEBERY SUSTAINED.

SIR HENRY JAMES' MOTION WAS A FAILURE.

LONDON, February 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour was not present and efforts were made to postpone consideration of Sir Henry James' motion. Sir William Harcourt was approached on the subject and flatly refused to delay matters, the Government, he said, desiring an immediate discussion of the House upon the question.

Sir Henry James introduced his motion to adjourn the House for the purpose of calling attention to the Indian cotton duties. In support of the motion he said there had always been a feeling in Lancashire that an import duty in India was a dead weight to the trade. He then proceeded to review the history of Indian tariffs since an early period of the present century.

Sir Henry James, continuing, said that since 1882, when the Indian import duties were abolished, her markets had remained open. Under the free markets India's trade had gone on increasing, driving Lancashire out and into the markets of Japan and China. The new duty which had been levied upon cotton would further embarrass Lancashire. The Government, he said, had been influenced by the agitation of the Anglo-Indian officials; not so much in favor of India as against Lancashire. It was an agitation against a trade which had lost more through the fall in the price of the rupee than any other interest in the country. These officials had misled the Secretary of State for India, who, no doubt, had the best intentions, but had not consulted the practical merchants and manufacturers. The result was that the home trade had been ignored. The duties imposed in India had dislocated the Lancashire trade. The counteraction excise duty, which had been imposed in India, had proved to be really no protection to British producers, while it had created intense dissatisfaction in India.

Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of State for India, said that before Sir Henry James charged him with having sacrificed the interests of England to those of India he ought to have obtained better proof of the correctness of anything he

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had mentioned in his speech. The censure of India in regard to the excise duty was equally severe with the censure of Lancashire. Both had accused him of sacrificing their interests, India's to Lancashire, and the latter's to India. One was wrong. He had done what he thought was justice to both. A serious financial difficulty existed in India, and a large deficit must be faced. Therefore when the import duty was proposed, in fairness to both countries, it was met with an off-setting excise duty.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Salisbury cabinet, advised the House to think twice what effect the decision about to be made would have in India. He felt, he said, that there had not been sufficient co-operation between India and the home Government. The debate ought to be followed by an earnest and persistent effort to bring Lancashire and Indian opinions closer. If the difference were only one of tariffs a compromise certainly could be obtained.

Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, said the Government would not hesitate for a moment to support the decision required by the best interests of India, regardless of the effect upon the Liberal party. He could only regret that the House had been forced in this matter to consider a motion rendering it necessary to assume the chance of a party vote. The Government were ready to meet the issue fairly and squarely without delay. If defeated, they would feel that there was no cause for which they could fall more worthily. It would be a pity, however, if the vote should leave on the minds of the people of India the lasting impression that they could not hope for justice from England.

In the division Sir Henry James' motion was defeated by a vote of 304 to 109.

A contemporary lays down a number of rules of action in case of one's clothes taking fire. One of them is "to keep as cool as possible."

"I understand you bought a dog to keep burglars away?" "Yes." "You are not troubled any more at night, then, I suppose?" "Only by the dog."