THE TRUE WITNESS
AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT

No. 761, Craig Street, Montreal, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Country.....$2 00
City.....2 50

If not paid in advance: $2.50 (Country) and $3 (City) will be charged.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 15c per line, first insertion, and 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for contracts on application.

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All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY,.....APRIL 1, 1891.

NOTICE.

This Office is closed for business on all Catholic Holy Days of Obligation.

THE Catholic Record, of London, Ont., says: "Mr. Curran, M.P., is, if we are to believe the general report, about to enter the Cabinet. Should this be the case Sir John Macdonald will again have shown his sagacity in putting the right man in the right place."

MONTREALERS will be glad to learn that steps are being taken by the government to reorganize the city post office staff and improve the internal accommodation of the building. So long as efficiency is secured, the *personnel* of the proposed changes is of little interest to the general public, except the natural desire to see good and faithful service rewarded by *promotion*.

IF the sarcastic paragraphs in the United States press have any foundation in fact, the Civil War pensioners bid fair never to become extinct and the crop of claimants to increase each successive year. *Not so in Canada.* The roll of pensioners for the war of 1812 is rapidly decreasing in number. This year the Adjutant-General reports only thirty-nine survivors in receipt of the statutory pension allowed.

RECENT railway accidents in several cases having been traced to mistakes made by telegraphers, a bill has been proposed at Albany, which prohibits railroad corporations from employing any person as a telegrapher who is not of proper age, who has not successfully passed an examination, and who does not hold a certificate for competency. It also provides that railway corporations shall impose no other than telegraphic duties upon operators. The bill has been severely criticised on the ground that the companies are responsible pecuniarily for any loss or damage caused by the incompetency or overworking of their telegraphic operators. A careless, or sleepy, or inattentive, or uncomprehending operator might cause damage a hundred times more than his salary. Self-interest, more powerful than laws, operate with managers, as with other men. It is possible that some legislation in regard to railroad telegraphy is needed, but it is not believed to be in the direction indicated by this bill.

CANADA enjoys the reputation of being a land of storm and snow. But while Canadians have had, on the whole, a pleasant if somewhat severe winter, and recently, the ordinary spring advance, with all railway trains on time, and roads in a fairly good condition, the telegraph brings us reports of heavy snowstorms and blockades in Great Britain. Even away as far south as Kansas, the Southern Pacific Railway is reported blocked with snow drifts to the depth of five to forty feet, and extending so many miles that it is said traffic will not be resumed till April. Not long ago we read of terrific snowstorms in Algiers, though Africa is not usually associated with that sort of weather. Comparing these climatic events with the clear exhilarating winter through which we have just passed in Canada, with a temperature pretty even throughout, we may fairly congratulate ourselves on the equability of our climate in its various seasons. There are worse places than Canada to live in so far as climate is concerned.

THE Catholic party in France is not working very harmoniously at present. The section that favors cordial co-operation with the republic is looked upon in some quarters with suspicion and the old royalist wing is very much disgusted at the defection. This want of harmony has occasioned many expressions of regret, but Mr. Eugene Veuillot, son of the late Louis Veuillot, the great Catholic writer, is far from being discouraged. On the contrary, he feels that the Catholic party is just in the proper condition now to do something. He plainly states that heretofore there has been so much temporising and so many attempts at harmonizing that the whole energy of the party was spent in smothering disputes. Nothing was done, he says; but now with freedom of action things are to be made lively and compromises thrown to the winds. Mr. Veuillot is evidently no pessimist, but it is difficult to find in the present situation in France any just foundation for the hopes he appears to entertain of an early revival of the fortunes of the old party.

VIEWED from a business point alone, the proposed exhibition at this city should have the support and encouragement of our merchants and manufacturers. In addition to the ordinary run of the autumn trade, it will attract a large number of visitors from all parts of the United States, as well as of the Dominion. As most of those visitors would come with an eye to business, there is a well-grounded probability of many of them becoming new customers and thus extending the trade of the city. Toronto has had experience in this way which repaid the expenditure it made on its exhibition many hundred fold. There can be no doubt but that the same results would be obtained by Montreal if her citizens only show the same public spirit and enterprise.

IT is to be hoped that the collapse of the large building being erected in Dominion Square will serve as a caution to those who seem to think that it is absolutely necessary, when any important structure has to be erected, to go to the United States for an architect. We feel confident that any Canadian architect would have made better calculations and better allowance for climatic conditions than appears to have been done in the present case. The citizens have cause to be thankful that the badly constructed building did not stand long enough to be formally "opened." Had it done so there would, in all human probability, have rested such a horrible massacre as would have made the Utopia catastrophe a small affair in comparison.

A NEW way of dealing with the drink problem has been suggested. It is to establish a government, or, as we would say in Canada, a Provincial Inebriate Asylum, and compel those who make and sell liquor pay for its maintenance. Thus each distillery would be taxed one thousand dollars, each wholesale house five hundred, and each retailer one hundred dollars. Thus, instead of sending drunkards to jail, they would be treated as insane and confined till cured. There are obvious objections to this scheme, besides its involving a principle which no government will admit. Drunkenness may be a disease, but, as a vice, it is decreasing. Young men, it has been well said, are learning every day the commercial value of temperance. Convivial habits are now regarded by business men as an absolute bar to employment. The man who drinks is no longer tolerated in a place of trust by hard-headed employers. The plain lesson of the times is that drink and success are incompatible. Thus, reason, common sense and necessity are every day helping forward the cause of temperance in the most practical way possible.

MR. LYNCH, director of the United States mint, reports the silver product of the mines of that country for the year 1890 to have been fifty-four million five hundred thousand fine ounces. This is just about the amount purchased yearly by the American Government under the silver act of last year. At the average market price this amount was worth fifty-seven million two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The amount of silver used in the arts in the United States was something over nine and a quarter million dollars worth. The total silver product of the world for the year was one hundred and thirty million six hundred and fifty thousand fine ounces, an increase of nearly eight million ounces over 1889. The imports of silver into the United States during the same period exceeded the exports by over four and a quarter million dollars. The net loss of gold during the year by exportation was about three millions and three-quarters. At the same time the United States produced of gold something more than one million and a half fine ounces, worth nearly thirty-three million dollars, an increase over the previous year of forty-five thousand dollars. The amount of gold used in the arts by the United States exceeded eighteen million dollars, coined a little less than twenty millions and a half. The world's product of gold was one hundred and eighteen millions four hundred and ninety-nine thousand dollars, a falling off of over three millions from 1889. The amount of gold in the United States on January first, 1891, was over seven hundred and four millions, and of silver nearly five hundred millions.

THOSE whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. The Premier of the Province is displaying evident marks of political insanity. Therefore it may be announced that the gods want to destroy the Provincial Premier. Nothing short of the most virulent political insanity could have induced Mr. Mercier to act as he has in connection with the Chicoutimi election for the Federal House. It appears that the Abbe Roberge not long since wrote to a gentleman expressing Mgr. Begin's confidence in the candidature of Sir Adolph Caron. Thereupon Mr. Mercier telegraphed to the Abbe demanding whether he had sent this as a circular to the cures in the united counties. In the event of an affirmative reply Mr. Roberge was informed by the Premier that "I intend to denounce you in the proper quarter." * * * "It is your affair, but you will stand the consequences like the others." Next follows an insolent telegram to all the cures and then an order to stop the works on the Chicoutimi Railway, in order to wreak vengeance on the county which dared to elect a Conservative in defiance of the wishes of the Dictator of Quebec. It is impossible that an intelligent, not to say a free people, will long tolerate such outrageous behavior as this, and the sooner the inflated tyrant is taught a lesson the better. There is doubt as to the genuineness of the alleged letter of Mr. Roberge, but whether it be true or false, the conduct of Mr. Mercier stands on the same ground.

THE gloomy prognostications which some people have indulged in regarding the trade of this port for the coming season, do not appear to be credited by the steamship lines. The number of new vessels, reported as being made ready to be put upon the Montreal ocean route, this coming summer, shows that the great steamship companies not only entertain no fear of a decline in Canadian trade, but anticipate an increase. True, the trade and navigation returns for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890, show a decline in our exports to Great Britain but that may be accounted for as indicative of the changes which occur, from time to time, in the commerce of Canada. For some years past a change in the character of our exports of natural products has been foreseen. Recent hostile tariff legislation in the United States has accentuated, if it has not precipitated the expected change. And, as it is in obedience to a natural economic law, our producers have made arrangements to act in accordance with it. The enormous expansion of the cattle ranching industry, the arrangements made by our farmers for the production of grain, dairy, fruit and other articles suitable for the markets of Great Britain, point to a successful opening up of new avenues of export. The same thing happened before, notably at the time of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. The success which attended the efforts of our producers in those days will doubtless be repeated in the coming years. They prove that our people are not to be discouraged or disheartened by the refusal of their immediate neighbors to trade with them. A peculiarity in the products of this Dominion which gives an assurance of future trade expansion with the other country, is, that they are all of the hardy varieties. Our cattle, our grain, our fruits, even our dairy products, partake of the character of our climate. They possess the qualities which make them keep well, unlike the products of more southern latitudes, they have what we may call a firmness of fibre to which time gives mellowness and delicacy. When these qualities come to be understood in their true value by the British consumer, as we have no doubt they will in a short time, a permanent market will be secured for Canadian products, and we will be able to get along reasonably well, although deprived of the American market.

HUNTINGDON ELECTION.

The comments of the press on the recent election in Huntingdon are very amusing. La Patrie, for instance, speaks of the great triumph of the Liberal party and its only plank—Unrestricted Reciprocity. As to the greatness of the victory that may be determined by the fact that Mr. Scriver, M.P., was elected by two hundred and fifty-five of a majority, while in the last contest that took place in the county, his majority was seven hundred. Another great victory of the same kind would enable that gentlemen to attend to his own private affairs. The claim that a victory was scored for unrestricted reciprocity is even more absurd. In all his speeches the Liberal candidate directly repudiated a policy of free trade with the United States and discrimination against the United Kingdom. The Gleaner, Mr Scriver's organ, published elaborate electoral articles to show that when he stood for unrestricted reciprocity in the House of Commons he had no intention of supporting any such policy or discrimination. Mr. Scriver's political platform was a distinct repudiation of unrestricted reciprocity as preached by Sir Richard Cartwright. The other feature of the discussion relates to Mr. Scriver's position as one of the noble thirteen who voted to defeat the Government for not having disallowed the Jesuits' Estates Act. During the campaign it was strange to see the Daily Witness and Le National pulling in the same boat. The appeals of the Witness to the fanatics were really agonizing. Now that the campaign is over, and that Le National is literally cornered by its opponents, that versatile organ informs its readers that so soon as a French Canadian Catholic is put in the field for Huntingdon, he will have its valuable support. The generosity of Le National is beyond all praise. Of course an Irish Catholic would have no business claiming any sympathy from the organ of Hon. Minister Duhamel. The true meaning of Le National occasionally manifests itself in the utterances of our Castor friends. There is not much cause for regret at this want of sympathy in so far as Huntingdon is concerned. Le National is merely making itself ridiculous in mentioning a Catholic of any race for that constituency. When the Orange lodges substitute the health of His Holiness the Pope for that of King Billy, it will be time enough to put forward a Catholic candidate in the classic regions that have recently chosen the "noble Scriver" as a fit and proper person to represent them in the Dominion Parliament.

TRADE RELATIONS.

The opinions of Mr. Erastus Wiman are not, of themselves, of any special value, but he has doubtless been in the inner circle of those conspirators against the existence of this country whose machinations were so substantially rebuked on the 5th of March at the polls. His knowledge of possibilities may therefore be worth considering. We have all along held the opinion that Mr. Blaine, who finds himself in a difficult position, will be too glad and too willing to negotiate anything in the direction of a fair reciprocity treaty. As a matter of fact, we believe that despatches from the United States are now in the hands of the Government to that effect, and were, prior to the general election. According to Mr. Wiman "Secretary Blaine is very anxious to achieve some real measure of reciprocity, no matter with whom or by whom. The November elections fully confirmed this impartial view of the case, that the United States must have larger markets and free raw material. If the Republican party can get this result by reciprocity arrangements they simply steal the thunder of the Democrats, who so chief aim for life is in this direction. The only hope of the Republicans for the retention of power is founded upon the one plank of reciprocity as a substitute for free trade. Their chances to achieve this result are not numerous, and the time is not long." Thus it may be seen that it will be Sir John Macdonald who is directing the policy of the United States Government. Had the conspirators been successful at the late elections it would have been the direct reverse. The electors have, happily for the country, common sense, and they showed it on the fifth of last month.

GOOD ADVICE.

The Boston Pilot commenting upon the strong, we may say disgraceful, language used by the Irish factions towards each other, says:—

"Less than six months ago every member of the Nationalist party was extolling these "hypocrites," "adventurers," etc., as noble patriots and spotless heroes. We do not believe that in the space of a few months you Parnellites have fallen from the height of patriotism to the depth of knavery. Nor do we we believe that the men you are today abusing have been suddenly degraded below the ranks of menials. We do believe that both factions are bringing dishonor on their cause by such disgraceful speeches. Take home your dirty linen, gentlemen, and wash it there. The American people have no desire to witness, and less to pay for, the laundry labor."

Very neatly and tersely put. Abuse convinces nobody.

A Fast Line for Canada.

OTTAWA, March 29.—The report is officially confirmed that the Allan Steamship Company is negotiating with the Naval Construction and Armaments Company, of Barrow-in-Furness, of which Lord Hartington is president, with a view to a union of forces to furnish a fast steamship service to Canada. It is well known that the Government came to an understanding with Lord Hartington and Mr. Bryce Douglas some months ago relative to the organization of a company, consisting practically of the same gentlemen who compose the Barrow company, to enter into a contract with the Government to furnish a fast line between Canada and Great Britain under the terms of the subsidy authorized by Parliament.

Not Snubbed.

CHICAGO, March 30.—J. A. O'Kelly, M.P., who has been acting as a Parnellite envoy in this country, arrived here today. Mr. O'Kelly expressed a desire that no arrangements be made for a mass meeting or demonstration until the municipal election. Mr. O'Kelly left for New York this afternoon. In an interview he said: "The reports that I met with an unfriendly reception in Nebraska and the message sending given me by President Fitzgerald, of the Land League, are false and malicious. I met Mr. Fitzgerald and many other representatives of the West and in my pocket I carry their financial and other pledges to the cause of Mr. Parnell and Ireland. Parnell's cause is prospering everywhere despite the reports from across the water. Mr. Henry and others extremely hostile to Mr. Parnell cater to American desire for news by doctoring up reports. The northern portion of Sligo has always been considered doubtful but we have hopes of final success for Parnell. My report, to be sent on from New York, will gladden the hearts of our friends in Ireland."

THE BANNER IRISH WARD.

RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT.

The Sons of Erin in St. Ann's Ward Unite in Honoring Mayor McShane and Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P.—Address by St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

As was anticipated, the St. Ann's Hall was filled to its utmost capacity on Easter Monday evening, on the occasion of the reception given by the citizens of St. Ann's Ward to His Worship Mayor McShane and Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P. Among the vast audience present were noticed several leading citizens and clergymen, including Rev. Fathers Catulle (pastor of St. Ann's Church), Strubbe, O'Meara, Shea; Bro. Arnold, Director of St. Ann's School; Aldermen Cunningham, Malone, Tansey, etc. The entrance of the guests of the evening was the signal for a loud and long continued burst of applause, and after the orchestra had played an overture, comprising popular Irish airs, the President of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, Mr. John J. Gethings, stepped to the front of the stage and read the following address:—

To His Worship HON. JAMES MCSHANE, M.P.P., *Mayor of Montreal; and*

J. J. CURRAN, ESQ., Q.C., *M.P. for Montreal Centre:*—

GENTLEMEN,—The Irish citizens of St. Ann's Ward, irrespective of party, are proud of the happy occasion which is afforded them of giving expression to the feelings of admiration and gratitude which they entertain towards you; and the members of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, voicing the sentiments of the people, beg to extend to you a hearty Irish *Cead Mile Failthe* to our gathering here this evening.

What an honor it is to us to see two men from our ranks, with no other influence than their talents and their energy, exalted to the noblest positions in society—the one to the high dignity that the Commercial Metropolis of Canada has in its power to confer upon a citizen, the other to be a member of the most powerful body of the Dominion, with the brightest of prospects in the near future.

Your names are held in high esteem by the present generation, who, we are happy to say, although sometimes ranged against one another through differences of political opinion, are one in honoring and respecting you, and take you as examples how to educate themselves and their children to become useful to our country, our religion and society.

It is not only feelings of admiration that we express on the present happy occasion, but of gratitude as well. During several years past you have done so much for the people of the district that there are now families in the land who rise here and respect you, some for the helping hand so generously extended when in misfortune, and others for the prominent and responsible positions which they have been enabled to obtain through your exertions and influence.

We thank you, gentlemen, for having given us here this evening the opportunity of expressing our appreciation of your self-sacrificing labors in behalf of the whole community, and we beg you will accept the accompanying insignia of our esteem as a souvenir of your visit to St. Ann's Hall on Easter Monday of 1891.

Mayor McShane in replying expressed the pleasure it afforded him to be present on such an occasion as the following testimonial. He received his political career and thanked the people of St. Ann's for their generous support on all occasions, and promised to wear the medal of the society as a talisman.

Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., on rising received an ovation. He said it would be unfair to state that he was taken by surprise. He had seen yesterday a programme with the pictures of two very good looking fellows on its face, and he recognized himself at once as one of them (Laughter and applause.) What myself was the announcement that there was to be a grand reception. He had always had a grand reception in St. Ann's hall. (Great applause.) The address just presented was the extra, and as the Mayor had spoken on his own behalf, he would content himself with expressing his own thanks. This was evidently non-political. Every one knew that His Worship's ideas and his methods were not his on a great variety of subjects, but it was true they were in accord in wishing to see the people they represented occupying the position they deserved. (Applause) They had expressed the hope that he would attain greater honors and position. What they had conferred upon him he appreciated beyond all other honor. To occupy a warm corner in the hearts of the people, to be told that they appreciated the efforts he had made in the past, was gratifying in the highest degree. He had sought to get them fair play; that was all they desired and they had a right to be satisfied with nothing less. If he had succeeded in getting positions for some of them he was proud to say that he had never made a recommendation where the recipient of public favor had not reflected credit on the position given. (Applause.) The speaker then paid a high compliment to the St. Ann's Young Men's society. They would go on and prosper so long as they act under the guidance of their pastors and were faithful to the counsels of Brother Arnold, as true a friend as young Irish-Canadians had in the country. (Great applause.) Mr. Curran concluded an eloquent speech by referring to the advantages possessed by our young men of to-day as compared with their parents. He urged them to keep pace with the progress of the times, to be true to their Canadian home, the happiest land under the sun, and to cherish the love of the old land with its grand traditions and aspirations. He resumed his seat amidst prolonged applause.

The dramatic section of the Society then presented their new three-act Irish drama, entitled "The Plan of Campaign," the first production of which took place on St. Patrick's Night. Several new and attractive features were introduced into last evening's performance, which were much appreciated by the audience. The cast of characters was the same as on the first presentation of the piece, with the addition of new songs and dances by Messrs Mimogue, Casey, Holland and others. The play ran smoothly and the performance throughout was most creditable to all those who took part. The young men evidently created a very favorable impression on all present, and which will no doubt have the effect of inducing their numerous friends to "come again" in large numbers to the next entertainment of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

A word of praise is due to the talented young Irish Canadian artist, Mr. J. J. Rowan, for the several sets of new and beautiful scenery painted by him for this drama, and which elicited several flattering comments from all present, and the Society is to be congratulated on their good fortune in securing the services of an artist of such merit.

Ordinations.

The following were ordained by Bishop Lorrain in the chapel to the Seminary of Nicolet on Easter:—

Minor Orders—Frank C. Kelly, diocese of Portland, Me.; Joseph Lafrance, diocese of N. H.; F. X. Marcotte, diocese of Nicolet, P.Q.

Tonsures—L. R. Paquet, diocese of Manchester, N. H.; J. A. Houle, diocese of Nicolet, P.Q.

Irish Famine Fund.

County Down.....$5 00
A. H.....1 00
.....4 00

The above subscriptions are in hand. The donors would kindly repeat his name and address to the treasurer, Hon. Senator Murphy, Montreal.

The West Indian Trade.

OTTAWA, March 28.—Mr. Adam Brown, the Canadian Commissioner, who is from Jamaica, has in Canada follows up the advantages secured at the Exhibition the West Indian traders.

St. Joseph's Union.

St. Joseph's Union celebrated the festival of its patron saint by a grand procession yesterday from the society's hall, at the corner of St. Catherine and Elizabeth streets to St. Anne Baptiste Church. The Union mustered over 1200 strong, the people along the route of procession have rarely their awnings or vestry, and the weather was as that could be desired for a parade. Shortly after nine the procession moved into line as follows:—Band Union Musicale; 1st division St. Joseph's Union, 300 in number; Fanfare band; 2nd division St. Joseph's Union, 400 in number; Philharmonic band; 3rd division St. Joseph's Union and officers. A number of sister societies were present, among them the C. M. B. A. (Mr. Henry Spedding.) Mayor McShane walked in the procession. Grand Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Vicar-General Marechal, assisted by Rev. F. Latulippe, as deacon and Rev. F. Jobin as sub-deacon. Abbe Beranger preached.

C. O. of F.

St. Anthony's Court, No. 126, Catholic Order of Foresters, held their second annual concert and social at the Victoria Rifles' Armory hall Monday night. The programme was quite an extended one, among the vocalists being Miss Eugenie Tessier and Messrs. Ed. Clarke, F. Harkins, E. O'Shea, J. A. McKenty, Ed. Fanning and J. O'Shea. Those that have heard these artists know what a treat the large audience had. After the concert the floor was cleared for dancing.

Maisonneuve.

The design of Mr. L. P. Hebert, of Paris, for the statue to the memory of Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal, which it is intended to erect in Place d'Armes Square, has arrived. The statue is expected to cost $10,000. The statue is of bronze, nine feet high, standing on a polished red granite pedestal of twenty-one feet, making the total height 30 feet, and represents Maisonneuve pointing out the site for the settlement. On the pedestal there will be two large heads, representing the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, from the mouths of which water will pour, and on the other two sides an Indian and a farmer. All four figures will be in bronze.

Successful Ulstermen In Canada.

The Tyrone Constitution, a prominent North of Ireland journal, under the above heading is publishing a series of pen and ink sketches of our prominent and successful Irish fellow-citizens. The issue of the 13th ult. contains an admirably written article accompanied with an excellent portrait of our worthy and respected citizen, Mr. P. McCrory, coal merchant, William street. The writer, "Caxton," has in a most graphic manner described the prosperous career of this gentleman since he left the Green Isle in 1847 up to the present day. The correspondent was not in the least colored his sketch when he describes Mr. McCrory as "kind, courteous, high minded and generous, and ever willing to assist the needy and comfort the afflicted," which many of our struggling community will know. We join with "Caxton" in wishing Mr. McCrory the inheritance which his own industry and perseverance has created.

Surrendered.

Reynolds, the colored person who shot Myers, the Wagner car conductor, in this city, recently, surrendered himself to Mayor McShane at the City Hall last Thursday. The following conversation took place, the Mayor asking:

"How long is it since the murder took place?"

"On the 13th, sir."

"Where have you been since then?"

"I went to Grenville Junction, and from there to Troy, and then to Syracuse, and next to Buffalo."

"And did you come here without being spoken to by the police or detectives?"

"Yes sir," he answered.

"What made you give yourself up?"

"I could not rest night or day. I was nearly crazy with the thought of the deed and its results, so I determined to give myself up through you, sir. I could not stand it any longer, and will now await my trial."

The prisoner, against whom the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder," was then handed to the several police authorities.

An Unpleasant Passenger.

OTTAWA, March 30.—A powerful Swede became insane on the Soo train due here at 9 yesterday and terrorized the passengers all night with a huge jackknife. Conductor Smith several times tried to pacify him, but without avail, and after reaching Renfrew a telegraph message was sent to Arnprior, ordering a constable to await the train and take the man into custody. Finally the man's pent up fury burst forth, and he declared in his ravings that he had been poisoned and he would kill any man who came near him. When Arnprior was reached a terrible struggle began. The conductor and brakeman armed themselves with heavy clubs; the constable, who is well up in years, approached the madman, ordering him to lay down the knife, but was gashed in the arm in two places, his wrist being nearly severed. Seeing further parley useless, the conductor, raising his club, brought it down with terrible force on the maniac's head, with the result that his skull was laid open. This only seemed to stagger him for a second, and recovering himself he resumed the attack, when the brakeman, a powerful little fellow, sprang on him from behind, and assisted by the passengers, after a fearful struggle, overpowered him and bound him with ropes. It took six men to hold him when being conveyed to prison.

The Pope's Health.

ROME, March 31.—The Pope is prostrated by stomachic troubles. He has been ordered by his physicians to remain in bed for the present.

Earl Granville Dead.

LONDON, March 31.—Earl Granville, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, died this afternoon. The deceased Earl was a statesman of great prominence and ability, and was for some time successively Minister of Foreign Affairs and Colonial Secretary.

The Fisheries Department has been notified of a big cannery deal in British Columbia. Several canneries have been disposed of to an English syndicate for $600,000.

The water in the Rideau river is rising rapidly, and there are fears that the Government dam at Hog's Back will give way. The people of New Edinburgh are also alarmed that they may be flooded.