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FIGHT WITH BEAR

Unarmed Man and Wounded Beast in Death Grip.

NOTHING SAVED THE MAN BUT HIS GRIP ON THE BRUTE'S TONGUE.

Bear Finally Slain With an Axe.

Buckingham, Que., June 10.—A desperate fight to the death took place yesterday at Notre Dame du Lac, near White Fish Lake, between two men and an enormous black bear. Olivier Pelletier and his son, employees of MacLaren & Co., lumbermen, were putting some logs into the lake when they saw the bear about to plunge into the water. Pelletier sprang for his rifle, which was near at hand. Seeing him, the bear turned and started to run away. A bullet in the shoulder caused him to halt a moment. A second shot, which took effect near the breast, brought him to the ground. Half an hour later, having finished their work, the men lighted their pipes and sat down. Presently the elder got up, and, taking an axe, went to make sure that the bear was dead, for he said that he could see a slight twitching of the limbs. He went over and placed a hand on bruin's haunch. With that the bear sprang up enraged, struck the axe from the man's hands, and attacked him most viciously. Bruin's roars startled the son, who looked up and saw the beast with open mouth closing in upon his father. Before he with all speed had reached the spot the man and beast had engaged in a death grip. The man's hand was in the beast's mouth, clutching its tongue, while the beast was lacerating his arms and legs most frightfully. Just as the son arrived the man fell, but still kept his hand well thrust into bruin's mouth. A moment later and doubtless the beast would have freed itself and killed the man, but the son, with a woodman's dexterity, raised the fallen axe and struck the bear such a terrible blow on the head that it rolled over dead. Pelletier was brought here today to have his wounds dressed. Bears are said to be unusually numerous in the backwoods this year.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Debate on Motion to Repeal Corn Duties.

London, June 9.—The approach of the first serious parliamentary brush in the free trade protection fight filled every seat in the House of Commons this afternoon. Before the opening of the session the members of the government attended an important cabinet meeting, at which all the ministers were present, except Gerald Balfour, the president of the Board of Trade who was ill.

Henry Chaplin (Conservative), former president of the Board of Agriculture, and the malcontent Unionists were actively engaged early in the day in and around Westminster in rallying the supporters of Mr. Chaplin's amendment to the Budget bill, which declares that the removal of the tax on grain "involves a needful and injurious disturbance of trade and a serious loss of revenue without substantial relief for the consumer," and that if any taxes are removed it should be a case levied on tea and other articles in general consumption.

AN UNUSUAL POSITION.

Before the debate opened Premier Balfour ascertained from John Redmond, the Irish leader, that the Nationalist members of parliament would support the government as against Mr. Chaplin. The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, had already announced that his party would also uphold the proposal of Chancellor of the Exchequer Ritchie to remit the grain tax. This practically ensured the government from possible defeat at the hands of its own supporters.

At the opening of the sitting a little excitement was caused by John Redmond asking that a committee be appointed to enquire whether the arrest of P. A. Mc-

Hugh, M. P., on Saturday last, was not a breach of privilege. This, the Speaker, William Court Guily, refused to do, and William Redmond wound up the discussion by loudly and ironically deploring the fact that Mr. McHugh, who is now in Sligo gaol, would not be able to receive King Edward when His Majesty visited Ireland.

SCOPE OF DEBATE CURTAILED.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (Conservative) invited the speaker's decision as to whether the opportunity could be taken for debating the preference on Mr. Chaplin's amendment. The Speaker replied that it was not relevant to the budget bill, as the question of preferential tariff rates between Great Britain and her colonies was not raised in the bill. The scope of the debate was thus largely curtailed at the outset.

Mr. Ritchie having formally moved the second reading of the budget bill, Mr. Chaplin, who was received with cheers, rose to move his amendment and proceeded to warmly attack the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In repelling the grain duty Mr. Chaplin said Mr. Ritchie had made an irretrievable mistake, and had precipitated a movement for which neither his party nor the country were prepared. For a moment he appeared to have prevailed over Mr. Chamberlain, but his triumph would be short lived. Mr. Chaplin blamed the Government for yielding to Mr. Ritchie, saying the Ministers had thrown away a weapon which would have helped them to carry out the new fiscal policy to which Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain were committed.

Mr. Chaplin referred to the extraordinary position in which the followers of the Government had been placed by the indecision of the Ministers. It was useless, he added, to seek guidance or leadership from them. He concluded with formally moving his amendment, on which, he said, he meant to divide the House.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH.

The motion was seconded and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach followed. He began by saying that his view of the general fiscal and political situation was quite different from the view of Mr. Chaplin. Sir Michael said his colleagues were perfectly aware that the grain duty might be unpopular when he inaugurated it. But it had been a success and he had heard the proposal to repeal the duty with surprise and regret. He considered that the duty was necessary, because of the growth of the expenditure against which he had protested. It was impossible for a Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce expenditure without the hearty and continuous support of the Premier.

Mr. Ritchie, who made a general reply, read a carefully prepared statement. The Government, he said, thought there should be an inquiry into the matter of preferential tariffs; but he would be surprised if the inquiry showed any practical means of carrying out a policy of preferential duties. He avowed himself to be an out and out free-trader and added that with his present knowledge he could not be a party to a policy which he believed would be detrimental to the interests of both Great Britain and her colonies, and he believed that the inquiry, from which he would not shrink would confirm his present views.

Woman is often referred to by man as "doubling his joys and halving his sorrows." That may be complimentary but it would seem to be rather hard on the woman. For in plain terms it means that where things are going well with the man his wife makes them go better. But when things are going ill with him, he expects the wife to share half his burden. And there's more truth than poetry in this presentation of masculine selfishness. Men don't appreciate the fact that the strain of motherhood alone is a burden bigger than all the loads that rest upon male shoulders. They see their wife grows thin, pale, nervous and worn without a thought that she is overburdened. Among the pleasant letters received by Dr. Pierce are those from husbands who have waked up before it was too late to the crushing burdens laid upon the wife, and in the search for help have found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a restorative which has given back to the mother the health of the maiden and the maiden's happiness. "Favorite Prescription" always helps and almost always cures. It has perfectly cured ninety-eight out of every hundred women who have used it when afflicted with diseases peculiar to women.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

AGAINST SUNDAY GOLF

Or Games of Any Kind Anywhere on Sunday.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN TORONTO CONFERENCE.

Toronto, June 10.—"The golf grounds in the west end are disturbing some people," said Rev. J. E. Watts, of Lambton Mills, when Sergeant Vaughan presented the report on Sabbath observance to the Methodist Conference yesterday. He did not know whether the members were within the statute, but certainly they were disturbing people by playing on Sunday.

Rev. M. S. Begg of Collingwood said that according to the law, golf could not be interfered with, because it was not noisy. He could not see why the gentry should have such a privilege if it was right to interfere with boys playing baseball or football.

Rev. W. H. Hincks said that the Lord's Day Alliance in East Toronto had carried the question to the courts, but failed because golf was a noiseless affair. As the law was interpreted, they were powerless, unless it could be proved that the boys were hired.

Rev. George Webber—"One of those Judges is dead."

Rev. William Burns—"If he gave that decision he ought to be dead. This game is very aristocratic and therefore commands respect in certain quarters."

Rev. George Webber—"That was not the ruling at all."

Rev. William Burns—"They are too aristocratic to make a noise unless they take a glass."

Rev. G. W. Dewey suggested that the report be referred back so that these people in high social position be reached.

Rev. J. J. Rice did not believe that quietness had anything to do with the case. It was a disgrace to a Christian community. The judge who gave the decision is dead, and if he went to heaven or any other place he would be glad. They might as well allow card playing in public. It was the business of the law officers to suppress this game on Sunday.

Rev. Dr. S. G. Stone hoped there would be no reflection on the judiciary, for the moment people were persuaded that the judges cannot be relied upon they would weaken public sentiment. He did not think the Methodist Church was doing itself any honor or helping its cause by meddling so much with legislation. He could see where things miscarry, and Methodists defeat their own ends by the intemperate use of their liberty. He would not put down Sunday golf by legislation, but by the cultivation of a higher sentiment for the Sabbath. Anglo-Saxons, if reasoned with, would quit Sunday golf by love of the right.

A delegate—"On, pshaw!"

Several delegates—"No, no."

Rev. Mr. Stone repeated that these people had a conscience, and the best way was to educate their moral sense.

Rev. Mr. Ryan said that the president of the Liquor Association in Montreal would be delighted at such remarks. It meant: "Leave men alone and they won't drink." He insisted that if there was to be any fighting for Sabbath observance it should be with men worthy of their steel, with men in high places, and not with little side affairs.

Rev. T. E. E. Shore said that he was a believer in golf and that the club referred to had a membership of 800, half ladies, and of the highest character. He did not believe 5 per cent of them played on Sunday. He did not think discredit should be thrown on the game in this way, but it would be a source of satisfaction could a law be enacted that would discredit playing on Sunday.

Rev. G. W. Dewey moved that the report be referred back, to provide that golf playing or similar games shall be illegal on the Lord's Day.

One delegate remarked that there was no game like golf.

Sergt. Vaughan moved in amendment to the amendment that the committee endeavor to have the word "noisy" eliminated from the statute referring to games played on the Lord's day, and to have the following words added "whether in clubs, private grounds or otherwise." This would be a prohibition of games of any kind in any place on Sunday.

Mr. Joseph Tait asked if the definition

of what was "noisy" was the only trouble. For 30 years games of ball had been going on in the centre of the city without hindrance.

Sergt. Vaughan's amendment was then carried and the report, which was satisfactory in these respects, was adopted.

Poor Girl, Pity Her.

Growing! Yes, into weakness, but not strength. Studies—plenty of them. Tired, of course she is, and weak too. Does not eat enough, and digests far less than enough. This condition is so frequent, but how seldom noticed even by fond parents. Give her Ferrozone, then watch her appetite improve, her cheeks and lips grow ruddy, her step elastic, her spirits buoyant. All this simply the result of eating and digesting enough, making blood, and thereby strengthening the nerve and brain power. Ferrozone gives a woman's strength to weak girls. Your daughter or wife needs Ferrozone. Get it today.

Shall Kent be Quarantined?

Moncton Transcript: There is a growing feeling that the smallpox outbreak has not been well handled in the shore parishes of the county of Kent, and that lack of firmness in enforcing quarantine and other precautionary measures is responsible for the difficulty.

In some parts of Kent county an almost criminal indifference seems to prevail as to needed precautions in preventing the spread of the disease; and the people of Westmorland who enforce vaccination and precautionary regulations firmly are tired of the indifference displayed by some of their neighbors.

The city council and the boards of health are arranging for a conference with the Hon. F. J. Sweeney, M. P. P., and the Hon. C. W. Robinson, M. P. P., respecting the matter. These gentlemen will probably be asked to induce the provincial government to either enforce compulsory vaccination in Kent county or bear the expense of an effective quarantine along the borders of Westmorland against the county of Kent.

Moncton city and Westmorland county are both tired of stamping out this disease imported occasionally from counties which fail to recognize that at least they owe a duty to their neighbors if not to themselves.

Why Catarrhzone Cures Catarrh.

It goes to every affected part and kills the germs that keep up the diseased condition. Catarrhzone never irritates, but stimulates the mucous lining of the nose, throat and lungs to normal action, and keeps the nasal passages free from offensive discharges. Catarrhzone contains no dangerous drugs or opiates, and is delightfully pleasant and simple to use. Catarrhzone is an absolutely certain cure for any form of Catarrh and sells for dollar at druggists, small size 25c. By mail from Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

TO BEAUTIFY OTTAWA.

More Than a Million Dollars Will be Expended Should Great Scheme be Adopted.

Plans involving the expenditure of \$1,500,000 and the transformation of Ottawa into a city beautiful, worthy of being the capital of Canada, will be discussed at the next meeting of the Ottawa Improvement Commission. Since the last meeting of the commission, Consulting Engineer Robert Surtees has been preparing plans. At that meeting Senator Casgrain moved, seconded by Mayor Cook, that the Improvement Commission engineer should be authorized to prepare a comprehensive plan, taking in the whole scheme of civic improvement. The proposal was made to have the best and most complete plan possible shown on one sheet of paper, so arranged with an estimate of cost, so that the Minister of Finance can go before parliament and show that a certain fixed sum would have to be appropriated to be paid in annual instalments to carry on the work.

"This is the only way," said Senator Casgrain, "by which the Government can be given a clear and concise idea of the improvements proposed, and their cost."

At present Ottawa lacks entirely the dignity and impressiveness associated with the capital cities of great countries. The object of the Ottawa Improvement Commission is to make the city worthy of its position. The plan now under consideration, if it is carried into effect, should do this.

It is a big scheme. It involves the

expenditure of more than \$1,000,000, and fifteen years at least will be required for its fulfilment. Fifteen years' work, costing in the vicinity of \$100,000 a year it is estimated, will be required to transform Ottawa from an overgrown village to a city of pride.

Should the project be carried out, its fruition will find Ottawa a city beautiful. Radiating in every direction from the fine old Gothic pile of government buildings on the hill, wide and spacious boulevards, fringed with stately trees, will stretch to the city limits. Land will be bought and parks and gardens laid out. The city's thoroughfares will be no longer rough and unsightly, but broad, well-paved and made bright with borders of trees. Grassy squares, sparkling with flower beds and dancing fountains, will dot the city's map, and the big canal which cleaves its path through the town, will be transformed into a thing of something akin to beauty.

For Gas on the Stomach.

*Result of imperfect digestion—pressing up against the heart it excites alarming symptoms. Instant relief is afforded by the use of ten drops of Nerviline in a little sweetened water, half an hour after the meal. Nerviline aids digestion, expels the gas and imparts a sense of comfort. Nerviline is good for a lot of other things besides. Keep it in the house for Rheumatism, Cramps, Neuralgia, Toothache. Druggists sell it.

THE SOCIETY COLUMN

As it Now Appears in Some of the American Papers.

(Montreal Herald Sieve column.)

It is rumored that Miss Myrtle Roxleigh and Mr. Wadsworth McMoneys are to be married this month. Miss Roxleigh, it will be remembered, had her maiden name restored last April, when she was divorced from Mr. Richman Banks. Before her marriage to Mr. Banks she was Mrs. Willie Trimble, having separated from Mr. Trimble in order to permit him and Miss Longhreen to marry. Society still remembers with pleasure the delightful house parties Miss Roxleigh gave before her divorce from her first husband, Mr. Buffingham Spude, and it is hoped that after her coming marriage the lady will return to her former style of entertaining. Mr. McMoneys has never been married very much, having been divorced but twice. His first wife is now the popular Mrs. Craigford Stillington. The lady who succeeded her as Mrs. McMoneys is, we believe, engaged to Mr. Lottson Gobbs, the latter having figured as the co-respondent in her divorce case, which was decided last week.

Among the prominent society people who have secured divorces during the past week are Mrs. Mostyn Bonds, Mr. Stivers Plunkett, Mrs. Moran Moore, Mrs. Worthal Ott, Mr. Skivington Rivvitts, and Mr. D. Worsley Goodsell. Mr. Goodsell and Mrs. Plunkett will be married early next week, and it is rumored in exclusive social circles that Mr. Rivvitts and Mrs. Bonds will meet in Europe some time during the summer and be married there.

The fashionable people are rapidly leaving town for the summer. Comparatively few of them would have their city homes still open if they were not compelled to remain for the purpose of looking after their divorce cases. Much complaint against the slow-going methods of some of the judges is heard. In a certain court last week only twenty seven cases were heard, in spite of the fact that the judge knew the anxiety of many of the petitioners to get away.

Purely A Vegetable Corn Cure.

Putnam's Corn Extractor contains no acids, but is entirely vegetable in composition. Putnam's never hurts or causes discomfort. It cures quickly, painlessly, permanently.

Gossip is a sort of smoke that comes from the dirty pipes of those who diffuse it. It proves nothing but the bad taste of the smoker.

If you have any good to do, do it today, as there may be for you tomorrow; but if an evil leave it for another time.

Who cannot be cured should be insured.

Too much broth spoils the dinner.

Too many socks are better than none.