

DEATH FOLLOWS SPREADING RAIL

Eight Dead, Fifty Injured, in Ottawa Wreck.

WERE IMMIGRANTS

And Their Cars Went Into the River.

Ottawa despatch—Warped and kinked from the heat of a torrid sun or else insecurely fastened after recent repairs, a rail spread on the Canadian Pacific line three miles west of Ottawa this afternoon. The big westbound transcontinental train, No. 5, rushing along at a forty mile an hour clip, struck the obstruction, and two cars toppled over an embankment and into the Ottawa River, and the result of it all was one of the worst of latter-day railway catastrophes in Canada. Eight people are dead and fifty injured, and a whole train load was severely shaken up.

It was the 9:45 morning train from the Windsor Station, Montreal, which figured in the accident. Crowded with tourists and immigrants, more particularly the latter, en route to new homes in the west, the heavy train left the Broad street station, Ottawa, shortly before 2 o'clock. Between Ottawa and its principal summer resort, Britannia, is a fringe of summer villages banking the Ottawa River; one of the newest of them is known as McCalla's Town. It was there that the accident happened. At this point the river runs to a little bay and into it two cars of the ill-fated train plunged over, side on, and were half submerged. They were colonist sleepers full of British immigrants.

For the past few days sectionmen have been engaged on the line, laying new ties, and this work involved the subsequent respiking of the rails. Whether this latter work was insecurely done or whether it was simply a kink from the heat is not clearly established. Something gave way and death and disaster followed.

FIRST CARS PASSED SAFELY.

The train was running at about 35 miles an hour when the point was reached. The big engine, tender, mail and baggage cars passed over safely, but in doing so evidently displaced the defective rail, with the result that the two colonist cars next in line buckled and tipped over into the water. The remainder of the train, comprising the diner and first-class sleepers, was derailed, twisted and partially smashed, but stayed on the embankment.

Like all similar accidents, it happened in the twinkling of an eye, and without warning. There was a bumping and jolting, which threw most of the passengers out of their seats. An instant later the colonist cars went over the embankment, and by breaking the line probably prevented the rear cars from telescoping, with even more disastrous results.

A scene of wild excitement followed. The passengers who escaped without serious injury, many of them foreigners, ran about wildly in a state of abject terror; women screamed and fainted, while from the overturned and partially submerged cars came muffled cries of pain and distress and calls for assistance. The train crew, who escaped with a shaking up, lost no time in going to the rescue and in utilizing the appliances for the purpose with which the train was supplied.

The Ottawa Electric runs nearby, and a gang of men employed by it, along with residents of the scattered suburban villages, got busy with axes, breaking windows and getting as quickly as possible to the work of rescue. It was accomplished with comparative expedition. In a few moments the injured, many of them covered with dirt or water-soaked, were brought out and carried across the field to nearby houses.

AID BROUGHT FROM CITY.

A hurry call meanwhile had been sent in for ambulances, automobiles and doctors, and there was a quick response. Many motor cars became improvised ambulances, and these were utilized in transporting the injured to the city hospitals, three miles distant. Fully twenty doctors, whose services had been requisitioned rendered first aid to the sufferers, and accompanied them to the hospitals. For the greater part those injured are not fatally hurt, and will recover.

While the fact that the cars were partially submerged would have meant death by drowning, the condition of the bodies indicates that, with one exception, the victims were killed outright. There were many exciting and pathetic scenes attendant upon the disaster. In the terrible impact mothers were separated from their children and distractedly watched the work of the rescuers. Two little ones were among the dead, while a score of others temporarily missing were restored to their relatives and parents. One of them, calling for his mother, was rescued from the shallow water. A Scotch immigrant, feeling the train going over and realizing what had happened, grabbed his wife instinctively, held her aloft till the crash came, and then hoisted her to safety through a broken window. Afterwards he got out himself, and though cut and bruised went to the aid of the others.

Officials of the Railway Commission went immediately to the scene and made a superficial investigation. A more thorough inquiry will take place later. They expressed doubt as to the real cause of the accident, but held to the view that it was a sun kink or else that the rails were not properly spiked. The former theory is at present more generally accepted, but the coroner's inquest will doubtless establish which was the efficient cause. The Canadian Pacific officials say that the rails had spread because of the heat.

CASUALTIES IN THE WRECK.
Dead—Patrick Mulvrens, of County Antrim.

Ireland, aged 25, single, passenger to Winnipeg.
John Moodie, of Sanday, Orkney, Scotland, age 17, single, passenger to Calgary.

John Hogg, of County Derry, Ireland, age 30, single, passenger to Edmonton.
Mrs. Jane McNealy, of Glasgow, Scotland, age 40, passenger to Edmonton.
John Peace, of Glasgow, Scotland, age 21, single, passenger to Edmonton.

Unidentified woman, apparently a Jewess, age about 45, believed to be going to Mrs. Bunting, 303 Broadway, Winnipeg.
Unidentified boy, aged about 8, no particulars known.

Unidentified female child, about six months old, believed to be grandchild of unidentified woman.
Seriously injured—Thomas Phillips, Ireland, not expected to recover.
James McNealy (son of Mrs. Jane McNealy, who was killed), not expected to recover.

Christina McKeever, young Scottish woman, two fractured ribs.
Mrs. Annie Woods, Ireland, both face bones broken, right collar-bone broken, face bruised and scalp wounds.
Jessie Milanhope, Ireland, bruised forehead, scalp wounds and wounds on arm.

James Calder, Cathness, Scotland, broken forearm and dislocated elbow.
John Randall, Orkney Islands, fractured leg.
Ed. Quinlan, Ireland, sprained back and bruised kidney.
Alec. Munroe, Glasgow, hemorrhage from the ear.

NEWS OF THE DAY IN BRIEF

Haldimand Liberals Will Nominate J. J. Parsons.
OLD MINSTREL DEAD
Toronto Babe Swallows Pills and Dies.

One thousand children were given an automobile ride about Toronto.
Haldimand Liberals selected J. J. Parsons as candidate for the Federal election.
Cards in church pews wrongly interpreting the marriage law caused consternation in Toronto.

James Ross, an Italian, was injured by a cave-in at the Dominion Bank excavation in Toronto.
An illuminated tug out in the lake brought out the Toronto life-saving crew and the fire tug.
The appointment of J. O. Drummond, of London, as county judge of Essex, was officially announced.

Cornelius Cusson was sentenced at Ingersoll to one year in the Central Prison for assaulting a police officer.
Despite legal obstacles, the liquidator and other officials in charge of the Union Life hope to reach an agreement with the Metropolitan for re-insurance.

M. S. K. Earnshaw, a boy aged 11, was killed by a wave which broke over the deck of the steamer Corinthian during her voyage to Quebec.
George Thatcher, who was one of the pioneers of negro minstrelsy, died at the home of his nephew, Joseph M. Thatcher in East Orange, N. J., in his 64th year.

The John A. McLean sawmills, established at Wingham, 40 years ago, were burned to the ground, a loss of \$15,000 being involved. The fire is of unknown origin.
George S. Babcock, a four-year-old Toronto boy, was run down and killed by Mr. McGillivray Knowles' automobile at the corner of Leslie street and Doel avenue.

Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, is expected to return to Ottawa from England at the end of this week after a two months' trip for the restoration of his health.
Sir Henry Pellatt's property at the northwest corner of King and Toronto streets, Toronto, opposite the Canadian Northern offices, has been sold at between \$280,000 and \$300,000.

As a result of swallowing some strychnine tablets from a bottle which her mother had given her to play with, Cecil Bigon, aged one, Toronto, died in the Hospital for Sick Children.
Eighteen hundred immigrants for Ontario and the west were among the passengers carried by the C. N. R. steamer Royal George and the Allan liner Corinthian, which arrived at Quebec.

One hundred pounds of dynamite, in an open box, in an open lot of an open stable, easy of access to the children of the neighborhood, was found by Chief Thompson, Toronto, at the rear of 213 Leslie street.
When a motor car collided with the Dundas street motor fire truck at the corner of Queen street and Brock avenue, Parkdale, one man was so seriously injured that he will likely die, and his two companions in the motor car were also badly hurt.

Rev. R. E. Knowles, pastor of Knox Church, Galt, well-known author and publicist, has been approached by representatives of the Central Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, with the object of securing his acceptance of a call to the pastorate, vacant for two years.

RICH MAN'S BURDEN

Is German Plan for Increased Armament.

Berlin despatch—The Imperial Parliament read a second time to-day the German military contribution bill, whose purpose is to meet the current cost of \$20,000,000 in connection with the increase of the German army. The measure has been greatly changed from the original bill proposed by the Government, which contemplated a levy on owners of property valued at over \$2,500, with an incidental tax on income. It now hits persons earning \$1,250 and upwards on a graduated scale of from 1 to 8 per cent.

The increased armaments of Germany, according to the Government's financial estimates, will be largely a rich man's burden, as \$40,750,000 of the \$250,000,000 and over, and \$25,000,000 from those with incomes of over \$25,000 per annum.

FRIENDSHIP GROWS

Poincare's Strong Speech at Guildhall Banquet.

London, June 30.—"Today the friendship between the two nations becomes, if possible, strengthened and re-affirmed. Co-operation continues between them which does not exclude the co-operation of any other power, but which leads on the contrary, to the maintenance of European peace and establishes between Britain and France fraternal confidence and common good-will."
This was the keynote of the eloquent speech which President Poincare delivered at Guild Hall to-day. It further emphasized the stirring message which Poincare has given to the British nation. The President's visit to the city was a personal triumph. He received a great ovation as he drove through the densely crowded streets. To-night Poincare entertained the King at the French Embassy, the banquet being in every respect French, the valuable plate, decorations, and even the chefs coming from across the channel.

WAGES OF SIN

Bible Saying True in Case of Robert Nugent.

Welland, Ont., despatch—Robert Nugent, a farmer, who lived at Welland Junction, committed suicide at three o'clock this morning by blowing the top off his head with a shotgun. His act, no doubt, was due to the worry and trouble he has undergone lately. Nugent was arrested recently on a nominal charge, it being claimed that he was the father of an illegitimate child which had been buried in an out field on his farm. The jury had found Nugent and the child's mother, a domestic employed by him, guilty of criminal negligence which caused death, and he was out on \$4,000 bail, awaiting the decision of the authorities as to the charge to be laid against him. Nugent was 45 years old, and leaves a brother and an aged mother.

FOR THE FARMERS

(From Annual Report of Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture.)

At least 95 per cent. of the O. A. C. students return to the farm.
Over 60 apriary demonstrations were held throughout the province.
The fruit experimental farm at Jordan is making good progress.

The big stock shows at Guelph and Ottawa have shown great advances.
Financial assistance was given to 18 local horse shows and 37 local poultry shows.
An area of 150 acres has been added to the Ontario Agricultural College lands.

Ninety-nine orchards entered the orchard competition conducted by the department.
There are 725 branches of the Women's Institutes, with more than 22,000 members.
A new dairy barn and a field husbandry building are being added to the college equipment.

Ontario's share of the Federal grant to the provinces in aid of agriculture last year was \$175,000.
The Stallion Enrollment Act, adopted by the Legislature at the 1912 session, was put into effect.
The total attendance at the Ontario Agricultural College and the Macdonald Institute last year was 1,451.

County Boards of Agriculture are being formed as the result of the success and number of Farmers' Clubs.
New-comers to Ontario through the auspices of the Colonization Branch of the Department last year totalled 10,147.
Twenty-five rural school fairs were held last year in twelve different counties, each embracing eight to twelve schools.

During the month of June, 1912, between 15,000 and 20,000 farmers from all parts of the province visited the college.
Through the Women's Institutes the department has instructed giving demonstrations in cooking, sewing and nursing.

District representatives conducted agricultural courses in 19 high schools, with a total of 377 young men in attendance.
The last winter fruit show was the most successful in the history of the association. Over 3,000 boxes, all well packed, were exhibited.
Ontario's share of the Federal grant was spent on all phases of agricultural interests, and nearly every section of the province benefited.

The Ontario Egg Circles have proved a great success in Ontario county, and other counties are organizing on similar lines.
Ontario fruit is in great demand in Western Canada, and the department is sending out demonstrators among shippers to ensure proper packing.

Entries at country shows receiving grants from the department totalled 24,221, and the amount of prize money paid to exhibitors was over \$10,000.
Horticultural societies, which are aided by grants from the Ontario Department of Agriculture, now total 73, with a membership of over 12,000.

Seed-raising demonstrations carried out by the department showed substantial profits, which should lead to a revival of this important industry.
Experiments show the best crop rotation to be as follows: First year, grain; second year, cultivated crops; third year, grain; fourth year, pasture.
Samples of well water forwarded to the Ontario Agricultural College for analysis continue to indicate a large percentage of waters unfit for domestic use.

The total registration at the Ontario Veterinary College, which is now under the Department of Agriculture, was 259 last year, as against 253 the previous year.
The Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association is working out a plan for co-operative buying, and is also experimenting with the production of seeds in New Ontario.

As a result of the department's demonstrations in pruning and spraying, farmers have cleaned up their neglected orchards and made them revenue producers.
From the Provincial nursery in Norfolk 350,000 plants were sent out for experimental purposes in 1912, and the nursery now includes 980,000 plants and about 500,000 seedlings.

Through the district representatives of the department, farmers' clubs are being organized, to encourage co-operation in production, marketing and in the purchase of supplies.
Through a special commissioner the department is keeping the fruit growers of the Province in touch with the markets of Western Canada, where there is a great demand for Ontario fruit.

Eleven new members of the Farmers' and Women's Institutes has been both extended and specialized, and covers fruit growing, poultry raising, dairying and short courses in live stock and seed judging.
Rural school fairs have become a feature of the work of the department, and have done much to attract the first principles of agriculture to the boys and girls.

Dawson's golden chaff, the most extensive variety of winter wheat grown in Ontario, has given the highest yield per acre of the fourteen varieties grown at the college in the last seven years.
Membership in the Ontario Plowmen's Association, which organization is aided by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has increased from 80 to 1,200, and eleven branches held plowing matches last year.

Of the 492 boys taking the general course at the college, 356 were from Ontario, 70 from other Provinces of the Dominion, 66 from 17 other countries, including 22 from England and 17 from the United States.
In 1912 a total of 17,212 acres in the Province was surveyed for tile drains and 2,278 miles of drain laid, while 70 demonstrations were held under the auspices of the department to show the possibilities of drainage.

Through its staff of thirty-four instructors the department has improved the standard of dairying, and over one hundred thousand dollars was spent last year in improving cheese factories and creameries.
Local representatives of the Department of Agriculture have, by demonstrations, shown the advantages of spraying potatoes with Bordeaux mixture to control blight, and of the use of 20 per cent. solution iron sulphate to check mustard.

With a view to gathering up-to-date and useful information on dairy matters the department is having a survey made of two townships in Eastern Ontario and two in western, to show modern tendencies and to indicate present needs.
Experiments by the poultry department of the O.A.C. with Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns showed that buttermilk produced the most and cheapest eggs, while no animal food in all instances gave the best eggs for hatching.

O. A. C. No. 21 barley, developed at the college from Mandschouri, is now taking practically all the prizes in competitions, and O. A. C. No. 72 oats, which is now being further experimented with, promises to duplicate the success of O. A. C. No. 21 barley.
In treatments for loose smut in oats and stinking smut in wheat it was found the greatest yield per acre was produced from grain which was immersed in a solution made by adding one pint of formalin to 42 gallons of water for a period of 20 minutes.

Through its fruit branch the department is teaching orchard owners how to prune their trees properly, and showing the farmer that the apple orchard is a valuable part of the farm if properly cared for. Thirty-four demonstration orchards were conducted.
Important results have been secured by members of the Ontario Agricultural College staff with alfalfa, showing that it is essential to grow a hardy strain in Ontario, and one of the best is the Ontario variegated alfalfa which originated in Haldimand County.

Under the direction of the Agricultural Societies Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, 153 societies held field crop competitions, 3,000 individual farmers entering, and a total of 30,000 acres was seeded, as compared with 300 acres in 1907, when the competitions began.
Demonstrations of the use of electricity on the farm in different sections of the Province have shown what a labor-saver electricity is, and it is the aim of the Hydro-Electric Commission to deliver it to farmers in the ever-extending electric zone at cost.

The Minister expresses the opinion that the present plan of distributing Federal aid should be made permanent, for to make it effective it is necessary to get as close to the people as possible, and Ontario now has a splendid agricultural organization for this purpose.
To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

ARGENTINE BEEF

Agriculture Minister's Statement re Meat Trust.

Buenos Ayres, June 30.—Responding to an interpellation by Deputy Aterio in the Chamber to-day, the Minister of Agriculture made the statement that he had investigated the situation with reference to the meat industry, but was not able to say that a trust existed in Argentina, as opposed to the Anglo-Argentine meat establishment, although the exportation by American plants established in this country had increased.

The Minister declared that since January, 1912, there existed a combination of all the establishments, some of which, however, had opposed its renewal recently. He added that the managers of the American plants declared that the lowered price of Argentine beef in England was accidental, and averred that there was no combination.
The Minister expressed the opinion that to limit exportation would be illegal, and asserted that the alarm was not justified. He said that the British Government had insinuated the desire that Argentina check the beef monopoly, and Argentina asked that Great Britain authorize the import of beef on the hoof under an inspection by an English official at Argentine ports.

The Minister also urged the organization of a co-operative society among the cattle breeders.
Buffalo, N. Y., June 30.—Over 10,000 square inches of skin must be given for grafting purposes if the death list of the Husted Elevator explosion and fire is to be kept at a reasonable level, according to conservative estimates of physicians in attendance on the injured at the various hospitals. To meet this demand, the services of between 200 and 300 volunteers will be required. In individual cases a friend or relative has offered his skin, but the Husted catastrophe leaves no alternative but a public appeal, which hospital authorities state will be made as soon as the exact conditions are known.
No more bodies had been recovered from the ruins this morning, and firemen were still pouring water into the wrecked elevator. The debris is piled sixty feet high, and no substantial progress toward the recovery of bodies can be made until the ruins cool and the wreckage is removed.

WANT MUCH CUTICLE

To Save Lives of Buffalo Fire Victims.

London, June 30.—In a test case brought in the King's Bench Division by Thomas Ryan, a farmer of Cork, Ireland, against the White Star Steamship Co. to recover damages for the loss of his son in the Titanic disaster of April, 1912, the verdict handed down the following verdict:
"There was no negligence regarding the lookout on the ship, but there was negligence in not reducing speed. There is not sufficient evidence to show that the message from the steamship 'Mesaba' reporting ice, reached ship as a responsible officer on the Titanic."
As the Judge had left the court judgment has not been entered.

REPORT AGAINST FRIEDMANN CURE

Medical Association Committee is Unfavorable.

DOCTORS APPLAUD

London Convention Unanimously Down on Cure.

London, Ont., despatch—Prof. Adams, of Montreal, chairman of the committee of delegates by the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to investigate the alleged curative serum of Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann, of Berlin, presented his report here to-night at the convention of the Canadian Medical Association.
The unqualified condemnation of the cure contained on the report caused the six hundred physicians in attendance to express their satisfaction, and, while there was no debate, the approval of the distinguished gathering was unmistakably expressed by applause. As explained in the report, the finding was based on observations of all the patients treated by the German scientist in Canada, and was awaited with the profoundest interest by members of the medical profession in Canada. The statement follows:
"In order to allay the public excitement, and to afford to the medical profession and the people of Canada an authoritative statement regarding the value of the Friedmann treatment, the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis nominated a committee of five members to study and report upon cases inoculated by Dr. Friedmann at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and London. That committee has added to itself those physicians who have under their observation the cases treated in those cities.
RESULT OF SCRUTINY.
"The committee thus constituted began to report that it has carefully studied the case histories of the patients inoculated by Dr. Friedmann. These number altogether 161, namely: For Montreal 55, for Ottawa 10, for Toronto 81, for London 15. As a result of our observations from March 11th to the present the following conclusions seem justifiable:
"1. The inoculations have neither constantly nor frequently been followed by any marked change in the clinical course of the disease.
"2. The cure or progress towards cure claimed by Dr. Friedmann for his treatment has neither constantly nor even frequently taken place in the time during which these cases have been under observation.
"3. Upon investigation the committee find that the results have been disappointing, and that the claims made for this remedy have not been proved, and that nothing has been found to justify any confidence in the remedy."
The report is signed by Prof. J. S. W. Adams, Prof. J. J. Mackenzie, Dr. A. H. Canfield, Dr. E. S. Harding, Dr. John W. McCullough, Dr. Wm. H. Ross, Dr. J. H. Elliott, Dr. H. W. Porter, Dr. Chas. Hodggets, a member of the committee, being adverse to making any report whatever, did not sign.
REPORT VENERABLE DEBATE.
Prof. Fraser Harris, of Winnipeg, presented a report of the sub-committee on venereal diseases. After deploring the prevalence of such diseases, which said the report, probably affected more families than tuberculosis, the report requested all provincial health boards to have the Wasserman test performed at the request of every member of the medical profession. The report also recommended that in each province venereal diseases be added to the list of diseases which must be reported to the authorities, and that the association appoint a permanent committee to deal with these matters. The report was adopted and goes to the association for approval or rejection.
Dr. H. W. Dill, of London Institute of Public Health, declared that there were between 200,000 and 300,000 attacks of infectious diseases in Ontario each year. He stated that each year in the province there were about 45,000 cases of measles, 20,000 of scarlet fever and 30,000 cases of whooping cough.
Public health legislation in various provinces was then dealt with. Dr. J. Hutchinson, of Montreal, dealt with Quebec; Dr. J. W. McCullough, of Toronto, with Ontario; Saskatchewan, Dr. M. M. Seymour, Regina; Alberta, Dr. S. G. Revell, Edmonton; British Columbia, Dr. C. J. Fegan, Victoria.
Speaking in the section of general medicine, Dr. H. C. Parsons declared "that the only way in which to protect a child which had been subjected to tubercular infection was to have it examined systematically, as was being done in Toronto by a staff of visiting nurses."
By a vote of fourteen to two the public health section decided that doctors should be paid for reporting cases of infectious diseases and births and deaths.
A recommendation was sent along to the association by a unanimous vote suggesting a unifying of the public health laws of the various provinces, with the appointment of a committee from the association.
"Nine out of ten people of abnormal mentality are not recognized as such by their physicians, and are treated for something else," said Dr. Lewelly F. Barker, of Baltimore, speaking on "Mental Hygiene."
"Eugenics is getting people born with good brains, and education is providing them with a suitable environment. Some people argue that each is equally important, but I consider they are equally important."

Liabon, June 30.—A violent scene occurred yesterday in the Senate. Senator Arthur Costa, brother of the Premier, Dr. Alfonso Costa, strenuously objected to the remarks of Jose Jose De Freitas, and advanced upon him. Senator De Freitas drew a revolver and leveled it at the other's breast.
For a dramatic moment the two stood facing each other. Then several of the senators sprang upon De Freitas and disarmed him.

SCENE IN PORTUGUESE SENATE.

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J. P. MORGAN ESTATE

Unofficial Estimate Is About \$100,000,000.

New York, June 30.—The whole of the J. P. Morgan estate has a value of about \$100,000,000, according to an unofficial estimate here credited to Thos. E. Rush, counsel to State Comptroller Scherer, who has been in Europe the past month examining the books of the Morgan houses in London and Paris, to determine the value of the late financier's holdings. The European assets he found to approximate \$15,000,000.
If the \$100,000,000 estimate for the whole estate is correct, it is said this is the biggest estate to pay an inheritance tax in America. New York State will be enriched nearly \$4,000,000, it is estimated, by a tax of four per cent. on a greater part of the estate.

FIGHT WITH A BEAR

Frontenac Farmer Had to Use an Axe.

Kingston, June 30.—A. A. Ferguson, who lives near Zealand, in North Frontenac county, has a sensational fight with a large she-bear while on his way through the woods to his cattle ranch. He carried an ax, knowing that bears had been found prowling about.
On turning around he found himself face to face with the bear, which had silently crept to within three yards of him. Quite a contest followed, Mr. Ferguson wielding his ax and keeping the animal off. His shouts for help brought James Parks to his assistance, and as the latter came up the bear fled. Mr. Parks killed three of its cubs which had taken refuge in trees. Bears in that vicinity have been doing a great deal of damage.

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