

DISASTROUS FIRE AT HAMPTON STATION

Canada Woodenware Plant Completely Destroyed Friday

Warehouse and Contents of T. W. Barnes & Son Wiped Out as Well as Much Lumber Along the Railway Track—Heroic Work of Villagers in Rescuing Property—Bucket Brigade Ran Short of Water—Loss About \$40,000 and Insurance About Half.

Hampton, N. B., June 7.—The most disastrous fire in the history of Hampton occurred today when all the buildings save a small one occupied as an office belonging to the Canada Woodenware Company, Ltd., together with their extensive manufacturing plant, finished stock and lumber in the dryhouse, the latter valued at \$2,000, and a quantity of piled plank in the yards were destroyed, leaving nothing but the walls of the brick engine house and heaps of debris in which the valuable machines are buried.

The fire started in the dry house about 11.30 a. m. and for an hour it seemed as though the united efforts of the factory hands, aided by the village fire brigade and scores of willing workers from every walk in life, all other business being suspended, would result in confining the flames to the long one storied building in which they started. Volumes of steam were poured into this structure while streams of water from the two hand pumps and liberal drenchings from the bucket brigade, kept the outside free for a long time from outbreaking flames.

Everybody found plenty to do and men, women and children vied in their efforts to remove as much as possible of the contents and unfinished stock to places of safety. Up to 2 o'clock there was still a fighting chance to save the big factory and storage buildings, but the roof and walls of the dryhouse were sending forth long tongues of flame which finally crossed the alley and seized upon the two storied factory, the floors of which were lined with machines of various kinds used in the manufacture of pails, tubs and other forms of woodenware. Piles of lumber in the yards also took fire and it became evident that the supply of water was giving out. A few of the machines were taken out, the most of which faded away in the intense heat. Telegraph poles were burned and the wires of the Western Union and C. P. R. broke away and are still on the ground.

Fire Spread. The sleepers on the tracks along the sides of the burning buildings and the piles of lumber on either side took fire and crossing the railway seized upon the large storage warehouse on the eastern side owned by T. G. Barnes & Son, which was filled with grain, feed, and other supplies. Half an hour sufficed to lay this building low, but some of the contents were got out and carried away by the volunteer teams.

Piles of lumber and laths owned by J. A. McDivery, of Tusville, piled beside the track awaiting shipment were also consumed and a considerable stretch of high board fence along the side of the court house was burned.

A family residing in the Sharp tenement house moved out their furniture but the fire stayed its progress just before it reached these houses. Meanwhile the three story storehouse of the Woodenware Company, to the northeast of the engine house was razed to the ground. Much of the finished material which was taken out burnt up beside the railway track.

The total money loss cannot be ascertained this evening, but altogether it will probably reach about \$40,000. Of this the Canada Woodenware Company's portion will be over \$30,000 and the balance divided between Jones Bros., of Apohaqui, T. W. Barnes & J. A. McDivery. The loss to the community, however, cannot be estimated.

The new manufacturing industry was just entering on its second year and the orders were coming in which bid fair to keep a large staff busy in working up a successful business. Whatever may be the outcome some thirty-five hands will be thrown out of employment for a time at least and general business will consequently suffer thereby.

There was \$18,000 insurance in all. This included \$5,000 in the Western, \$3,000 in the Northern, \$2,000 in the Queen, also policies in the Equity, Sun and British America.

P. E. ISLAND MERCHANT FOUND DEAD

Body of Daniel J. Macdonald of Murray River, Picked Up Under a Bridge.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 7.—The body of Daniel J. Macdonald, aged thirty-eight, a prominent merchant of Murray River, was found last evening about twenty yards from the bridge.

He was last seen at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, when he left Ross' drug store, saying he was going home. A sailor of the schooner Dictator, lying at the railway wharf, says some time between 10 and 11 he heard a cry of distress from the bridge, but heard no splash.

The doctor who performed the autopsy says he did not drown, as there was no water in the lungs. There was a mark under the left eye. The bridge has a low railing, and it is thought that as the night was dark he may have made a misstep and fallen over, but some fear that there has been foul play although there is no evidence that there had been robbery committed. An inquest is being held.

REV. C. A. EATON PREACHED TWICE AT AMHERST

Amherst, N. S., June 9.—Unusually large audience greeted Rev. C. A. Eaton, D. D., pastor of Euclid Avenue Baptist church, who preached both morning and evening in the first Baptist church and addressed the pastor's Bible class at which some 200 members were present this afternoon. He took as his morning subject The Church as a Field for Investment and for the evening What Shall I Do with Jesus. All his addresses were able and inspiring and listened to with attention.

Dr. Eaton is a Cumberland boy and one whom not only Cumberland, but all Canada honors. The first Baptist church gave him a license 21 years ago, since which time he has kept in close touch with the home church and its people.

Where Henry Beauclerc Wooded Good Queen Maud



ROMSEY ABBEY

Unique will be the celebration in late June by the little town of Romey, near Southampton, of the thousandth anniversary of its existence.

Romey is a typical English town, "all in a row," with a famous trout stream, the Test, wandering through its meadows and beneath its bridges and an old gray abbey rising among its clustered red tiled roofs. Few towns have greater natural advantages in the way of location or history for celebrating a brilliant pageant. The beautiful park of Broadlands, home of generations of statesmen and especially associated with Viscount Palmerston, the sturdy Premier of the 60's, lies at the gates of the town, and an ideal spot beside the broad stream of the Test, sheltered by leafy woods, will be available for the performance, by the permission of the Right Hon. Evelyn Ashley, who is in the habit of entertaining members of the Atlantic Union at Romey every year.

At this spot on June 25 and each of the two days following, after a solemn thanksgiving in the abbey, with a sermon by one of the bishops, and services in the other places of worship, practically the whole population of Romey will join in giving, in the spirit of the mystery plays of the middle ages, a series of dramatic representations of the important events in the town's history.

It would be hard to find any public spectacle that makes a more striking appeal to the sense of a common inheritance than this brilliant pageant. The masses of color shown by the costumes, all carefully designed by the best authorities in accordance with the fashions of the times they represent; the delicate greenward of the park, relieved by the shadows of the massive trees, and the rippling of the stream, which will be heard in the pauses of the chorae, will all conspire to bring back a vision of "Merry England."

In a country district like Hampshire are still to be found many links with the past. In one of the scenes, which will represent in a striking manner the looting of the Abbey of Romey in 904 by King Sweeney and his band of Danes, the boats of color shown by the costumes, all carefully designed by the best authorities in accordance with the fashions of the times they represent; the delicate greenward of the park, relieved by the shadows of the massive trees, and the rippling of the stream, which will be heard in the pauses of the chorae, will all conspire to bring back a vision of "Merry England."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY FAVORS BETTER PAY FOR MINISTERS

Montreal, June 7.—At the resumption of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Eskine church this morning most of the time was devoted to discussion on the subject of the institution of an order of deacons, who should serve as nurses, home visitors, dispensers of charity, and in other ways be of help to the church.

Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) at the suggestion of Principal Patrick, who said Mr. Gordon had great experience in the matter, reported they had found it of the very greatest advantage they should have their own deacons or nurses to do their own work, for they found it difficult to get at the people of other nationalities. The Methodist church was finding their deacons institution extremely useful, and he was sure the Presbyterian church had lost by handing over to other organizations work that could better be done by the church itself, the work of ministering to the sick in mind and body. He wished heartily to support the overture as it would be of great service to the church.

Judge Forbes. Judge Forbes, of St. John (N. B.), supported the proposal. He pointed out that in his district they often had young criminals, who, if they were Roman Catholics, were sent to the charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. But if they were Protestants, there was nowhere to send them, so they had to go to prison, where they had to herd with hardened criminals. The necessity for such work, he maintained, was of the most urgent necessity.

Dr. Campbell vacating the chair for the purpose, said that he was interested in the matter, but he thought that it was an illegal proposal. The only way it could be dealt with was to remit it to the presbytery.

A desultory talk then took place, in which Dr. Baird, Dr. Sedgwick and Principal Patrick took part. Principal Patrick stated that he did not know of any assembly in the world where the clerks and converses sat. He agreed with the venerable father (Dr. Campbell) that it was illegal. The proposal was revolutionary, and though he would at any time face a revolutionary proposal if he thought it right, he considered this suggestion unnecessary, unwise and dangerous.

Mr. Macdonnell in consequence of the announcement that the suggestion was illegal, withdrew his resolution.

Ministers Want Higher Salaries. The greater part of the afternoon session was taken up with a discussion of the question of ministers' stipends which arose on the report of the augmentation committee. There was a considerable complaint that the stipends of many of the ministers in the Presbyterian church were altogether insufficient to provide a decent maintenance and that the delegates protested strongly against incomes much below those of ordinary laborers. It was pointed out that owing to the increased cost of living what was sufficient

in a striking manner the looting of the Abbey of Romey in 904 by King Sweeney and his band of Danes, the boats of color shown by the costumes, all carefully designed by the best authorities in accordance with the fashions of the times they represent; the delicate greenward of the park, relieved by the shadows of the massive trees, and the rippling of the stream, which will be heard in the pauses of the chorae, will all conspire to bring back a vision of "Merry England."

Some of the ornaments of the warriors are copied from a beautiful gold torc dug up a century ago in the peat within a quarter of a mile of the very spot where the pagans will be held. This was doubtless worn by one of those sea wolves who met his fate at the hands of Romey peasants on the river bank. The war songs of the Danes are taken from the early Norse songs of the Faroe Isles and the litany which is to be sung by the nuns, implying divine deliverance, is of course a parody of the mass and the requiem.

In a very pretty scene which will commemorate the wedding by Henry Beauclerc of "Good Queen Maud" then an inmate of the Convent of Romey and known as Princess Edgitha. As the pair plighted their vows before the old gateway of the ancient abbey they are startled by

the sound of a bugle horn and through the trees comes the lonely funeral procession which has so branded itself on the pages of English history. "The rolling blood stained car, and driver grim, who points his finger to the lifeless body of the King."

The cart is one of the ancient type of New Forest carts which has come down unchanged since Norman times. The driver is a direct descendant of the original charcoal burners, who, under the name of Purloins, have occupied for eight hundred years the farm which stands close to the spot where Rufus fell, and

had left such matters largely to the treasurer's judgment. The principal further stated that to guard against similar occurrences all investments in the future will be in the hands of the trustees of the General Assembly, of which the treasurer is one.

HIGHER INTEREST RATE TEMPTED

Principal McLaren told the assembly that in order to obtain a higher rate of interest on the college funds the late treasurer had made investments in other than the trust fund securities sanctioned by valid authority. The report of the college accountants, John Mackay & Co., of Toronto, dated May 16, of this year, states that in their opinion the securities held, particularly in mortgage and real estate, should be revalued, with the added declaration that without such a revaluation they are unable to accept any responsibility for the stated intrinsic value thereof.

The auditors report shows to the college the like of a whole affair entered into the late treasurer's investments on behalf of the college.

It was pointed out by Rev. Principal McLaren, to whom the assembly showed respect, that in their opinion the late treasurer had been actuated by honest motives.

Sir Thomas Taylor, of Hamilton, in expressing his regret at the laxness which the college had sustained, coincided with the principal's opinion of the late treasurer's intentions. Sir Thomas further stated that all investments not within the line would be disposed of by the college, and the proceeds placed in authorized securities.

The report of the board of management of the Presbyterian College, Halifax, was read by Rev. Dr. McMillan, who referred to the loss which had been sustained by the college in the resignation of Principal Falconer, to whose catholicity of spirit tribute was paid.

Principal Falconer, who has been appointed principal of Toronto university, is succeeded by Dr. Magill, while his professional chair falls to his brother, Rev. J. W. Falconer. Principal Magill, who was greeted with applause, after referring to his predecessor's call to what was a national and not a sectarian appointment, drew a hopeful picture of the future that lay before the Maritime Provinces. "They will wake up," he said, "and be a great centre of industrial work and struggle with a vast population." So Halifax college could look forward confidently to expanding scope for activity. The college had remained true, amid surrounding unrest, to the fundamental faith. It had been said that it was a college of "boy professors," but despite their youth they had not adopted the "new theology," which in their opinion, was no theology at all. In their recognition of the need for keeping pace with advancing light and knowledge, they were accustomed to regard all the questions from the view point that the Lord Jesus Christ was God manifest in the flesh. They were true to the divinity of the Saviour.

Simpson Cross, a Liverpool naturalist, has received from Prince Fushimi a silver-mounted cloisonne vase as a gift from the Emperor of Japan in recognition of his present to the Mikado of a British bulldog a year ago.

GIBSON COTTON MILL BOUGHT BY COMBINE?

Fredericton, N. B., June 9.—It is stated upon the very best of authority that the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company, of St. John, have for some time been negotiating with the Alexander Gibson Railway & Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of Marystown, for the purchase of the Marystown cotton mill, with the property and house which form a part of the cotton mill division of the company's business.

There are many stories in circulation about the deal, but it has been stated that the deal has already been completed and that the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company are now the owners of the property and business, it is learned from reliable sources that the matter has not yet been closed up at almost any time.

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DALHOUSIE COLLEGE NEW ENGLAND ALUMNI BANQUET

Boston, June 7.—The annual banquet of the New England branch of Dalhousie College (Halifax) alumni was held at a local hotel tonight. President K. G. T. Webster, '92, presided, and the following toasts were responded to:

The King, Mr. Webster, of Boston; The United States, Dr. L. M. Crosby, '01, of Boston.

Canada, Rev. McLeod Harvey, '87, of Worcester.

Dalhousie, G. N. J. MacKay, son of Superintendent of Education of Nova Scotia A. H. MacKay.

The officers of the branch are: President, K. G. T. Webster, of Boston; vice-president, Victor Frazee, of Providence (R. I.); secretary and treasurer, Edward K. Harvey, of Boston.

Last year the Transval provided over 30 per cent of the world's output of gold, or \$110,707,190 out of \$359,432,372.

UP IN ARMS AGAINST THE BROWN TAIL MOTH

Wm. McIntosh Tells of Action at Meeting Held in Nova Scotia

FRUIT GROWERS ANXIOUS

Resolution Drawn Up Asking Government to Make Every Effort to Exterminate the Pest—Mr. McIntosh Tells of Its Habits

Wm. McIntosh, curator of the Natural History Society, returned to the city on Saturday from Annapolis (N. S.), where he attended a meeting of entomologists and provincial experts to hear reports as to the prevalence of the brown tail moth in Nova Scotia and to discuss means to destroy it. Mr. McIntosh says the situation in Nova Scotia is regarded as extremely serious, the whole of the central part of the province being infected. The resolution was drawn up for presentation to the provincial government, urging that every effort should be made to exterminate the pest.

Among those present at the meeting were Dr. James Fletcher, dominion entomologist, of Ottawa; Prof. Melville Cummings, principal of the Agricultural College, and secretary of agriculture in the Nova Scotia government; T. A. Peters, deputy commissioner of agriculture in New Brunswick, and Prof. Smith and Sears, of the Truro college. Dr. Kirkland, of Massachusetts, who fought the gypsy and brown tail moths for the state government, had expressed his intention to attend, but was taken ill and sent his regrets.

Fruit Growers Aroused. Speaking to a Telegraph reporter yesterday, Mr. McIntosh said it was the intention to hold the meeting on Friday afternoon in the Annapolis town hall but so thoroughly roused were the fruit growers of the province that the attendance was far greater than could be accommodated and an adjournment was made to the theatre. During the first part of the meeting, Mr. McIntosh continued, Dr. Fletcher gave an interesting description of the brown tail moth (cynopria chloristralis) and its habits and gave his hearers some general ideas how the pest should be fought. He was followed by members of the state and the Truro Agricultural College who, with their assistants, had been making investigations in different parts of Nova Scotia.

They related that the pest had been found west of Kings county or north of Weymouth, but that in Digby, Annapolis and Kings counties it was very abundant, especially in the vicinity of Bear River.

Prof. Cummings next delivered an address on the steps to be taken to combat the moth. He mentioned that the bodies of three cents a nest which was offered by the province at the beginning of May had resulted in about 1,000 nests having been destroyed. An interesting feature was shown in the fact that hundreds of nests were collected by school children, one girl alone having 109 to her credit.

At this meeting, Mr. McIntosh added, a committee was formed to draw up a resolution to bring the urgency of the matter to the notice of the provincial government.

In the evening the meeting was thrown open to the public and Mr. McIntosh spoke with much appreciation of the address by Prof. Fletcher which, while it covered much of the ground gone over in the afternoon, dealt also with other insect pests and the means to be employed for their extermination.

A number of fruit growers took part in the discussion which followed and offered suggestions. Prof. Fletcher crossed the bay on Saturday, and returned to Ottawa in the evening.

The Habits of the Pest. In reply to a question as to the habits of the moth, Mr. McIntosh said the eggs were laid in July usually on small branches or twigs of fruit trees. As soon as they were hatched the caterpillars, which were gregarious, formed themselves into nests and fed on the leaves of the trees until the fall. They were then about one-third their full size, or three-quarters of an inch long. The nests, which generally contained some 200 or 300 in each, remained all winter on the bare branches and could on that account be easily seen. It was, therefore, during the winter season that the pest could be fought. About June 1 the nests are abandoned. It was for that reason, Mr. McIntosh explained, that no bounty was offered after that date.

With regard to the methods of fighting the pest, the destruction of the nests, he said, was the best and most economical, but spraying the trees with a solution of paris green or arsenate of lead was very effective.

When asked how Nova Scotia came to be infested, Mr. McIntosh said many hundreds of Nova Scotians lived in Cambridge and Malden (Mass.), places where the sidewalks were thick with the pest. One female sighting on a hat once easily carried to Nova Scotia and would produce 200 eggs. From these the numbers would rapidly increase. It was thought the brown tail had been in the sister province undiscovered for two or three years.

In New Brunswick. With regard to New Brunswick, Mr. McIntosh said five years ago he discovered a brown tail moth in the Nepees valley. This was the first appearance of the insect in Canada. Since then there had been no signs of it here. He had made a careful search this spring from St. John to Wolford, but fortunately without success.

"What ravages does the brown tail commit?" was the last question. Mr. McIntosh replied, "as if fire had gone through the forest, and if very abundant it attacks the forest."

INCURABLE. "Why don't you marry the girl?" "I'd like to, but she has an impediment in her speech." "What sort of impediment?" "She can't say yes."—Cleveland Leader.

SHOE BOILS Are Hard to Cure. **ARSORBINE** will remove them and leave no blisters. Does not blister or swell. Boils can be worked \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Boils on feet, face, neck, chest, back, arms, legs, etc. One bottle, 50c. Two bottles, \$1.00. Three bottles, \$1.50. Four bottles, \$2.00. Five bottles, \$2.50. Six bottles, \$3.00. Seven bottles, \$3.50. Eight bottles, \$4.00. Nine bottles, \$4.50. Ten bottles, \$5.00. Eleven bottles, \$5.50. Twelve bottles, \$6.00. Thirteen bottles, \$6.50. Fourteen bottles, \$7.00. Fifteen bottles, \$7.50. Sixteen bottles, \$8.00. Seventeen bottles, \$8.50. Eighteen bottles, \$9.00. Nineteen bottles, \$9.50. Twenty bottles, \$10.00. Twenty-one bottles, \$10.50. Twenty-two bottles, \$11.00. Twenty-three bottles, \$11.50. Twenty-four bottles, \$12.00. Twenty-five bottles, \$12.50. Twenty-six bottles, \$13.00. Twenty-seven bottles, \$13.50. Twenty-eight bottles, \$14.00. Twenty-nine bottles, \$14.50. Thirty bottles, \$15.00. Thirty-one bottles, \$15.50. Thirty-two bottles, \$16.00. Thirty-three bottles, \$16.50. Thirty-four bottles, \$17.00. Thirty-five bottles, \$17.50. Thirty-six bottles, \$18.00. Thirty-seven bottles, \$18.50. Thirty-eight bottles, \$19.00. Thirty-nine bottles, \$19.50. Forty bottles, \$20.00. Forty-one bottles, \$20.50. Forty-two bottles, \$21.00. Forty-three bottles, \$21.50. Forty-four bottles, \$22.00. Forty-five bottles, \$22.50. Forty-six bottles, \$23.00. Forty-seven bottles, \$23.50. Forty-eight bottles, \$24.00. Forty-nine bottles, \$24.50. Fifty bottles, \$25.00. Fifty-one bottles, \$25.50. Fifty-two bottles, \$26.00. Fifty-three bottles, \$26.50. Fifty-four bottles, \$27.00. Fifty-five bottles, \$27.50. Fifty-six bottles, \$28.00. Fifty-seven bottles, \$28.50. Fifty-eight bottles, \$29.00. Fifty-nine bottles, \$29.50. Sixty bottles, \$30.00. Sixty-one bottles, \$30.50. Sixty-two bottles, \$31.00. Sixty-three bottles, \$31.50. Sixty-four bottles, \$32.00. Sixty-five bottles, \$32.50. Sixty-six bottles, \$33.00. Sixty-seven bottles, \$33.50. Sixty-eight bottles, \$34.00. Sixty-nine bottles, \$34.50. Seventy bottles, \$35.00. Seventy-one bottles, \$35.50. Seventy-two bottles, \$36.00. Seventy-three bottles, \$36.50. Seventy-four bottles, \$37.00. Seventy-five bottles, \$37.50. Seventy-six bottles, \$38.00. Seventy-seven bottles, \$38.50. Seventy-eight bottles, \$39.00. Seventy-nine bottles, \$39.50. Eighty bottles, \$40.00. Eighty-one bottles, \$40.50. Eighty-two bottles, \$41.00. Eighty-three bottles, \$41.50. Eighty-four bottles, \$42.00. Eighty-five bottles, \$42.50. Eighty-six bottles, \$43.00. Eighty-seven bottles, \$43.50. Eighty-eight bottles, \$44.00. Eighty-nine bottles, \$44.50. Ninety bottles, \$45.00. Ninety-one bottles, \$45.50. Ninety-two bottles, \$46.00. Ninety-three bottles, \$46.50. Ninety-four bottles, \$47.00. Ninety-five bottles, \$47.50. Ninety-six bottles, \$48.00. Ninety-seven bottles, \$48.50. Ninety-eight bottles, \$49.00. Ninety-nine bottles, \$49.50. One hundred bottles, \$50.00.