

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

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 fire for a long time from outbreaking flames.

Everybody found plenty to do and men, women and children tried in their efforts to remove as much as possible of the finished 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 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 pulp, tubes 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 to the east side 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.

The sleepers on the tracks along the sides of the burning buildings and the piles of lumber on either side took fire and crossed the railway seized upon the large storage warehouse. The fire was extinguished by T. G. Barnes & Son, which was filled with grain, feed, coal 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. McGivrey, 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 and 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 and J. A. McGivrey. The loss to the community, however, cannot be estimated.

The new manufacturing industry was just entering on its second year and enterprise and orders were coming in which bid fair to keep a large staff busy in working up a successful business. What more could 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 mistep 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 night, when some 200 members were present.

Where Henry Beauclerc Wooded Good Queen Maud



ROMSEY ABBEY

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

Romsey 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.

It would be hard to find any public spectacle that makes a more striking appeal to the sense of a common inheritance than that brilliant past. 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 chorus, will all conspire to bring back to the mind the "Merrie 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 Romsey in 1044 by King Sweyn and his band of Danes, the boats in which warriors will appear rowing up the river will be copied from the remains of actual Danish pirate craft of King Alfred's time, the ribs of which are still to be seen sticking out of the mud on the opposite side of Southampton water.

Some of the ornaments of the warriors are copies 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 Romsey peasants on the river bank. The wide song of the Danes are taken from the Norse songs of the Faroe Isles and the litany which is to be sung by the nuns, imploring divine deliverance, is of contemporary date both as regards words and music.

In a very pretty scene which will commemorate the wedding by Henry Beauclerc of "Good Queen Maud" then an inmate of the Convent of Romsey and known as Princess Edgith. As the pair plight 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 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 chariot burners, who, under the name of Parkies, have occupied for eight hundred years the farm which stands close to the spot where Rufus fell, and 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.

While it is stated in some quarters 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 quieted that far that a deal has been struck through, although the matter is likely to be closed up at almost any time.

There are many stories in circulation about the streets; in fact, there have been rumors going about Marysville for some time past. Of late a substantial foundation has been given to the rumors through engineers and surveyors being at Marysville, where they have been running lines for the boundaries of the cotton mill property, and other persons have been looking the property over, apparently for the purpose of appraising it.

THE MARKET PLACE



Higher Interest Rate Tempted Treasurer.

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 auditors report shows to the college that the late treasurer's investments entered into the late treasurer's investments on behalf of the college.

It was evident that the whole affair was very painful to Rev. Principal McLaren, to whom the assembly showed respect and consideration in their obvious deference to the late treasurer's resignation which had been actuated by honest motives.

Sir Thomas Taylor, of Hamilton, in expressing his regret at the losses 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 will wake up," he said, "and be a great centre of industrial work and struggle with a vast population."

Strange to say, the announcement was received with comparative equanimity. Principal McLaren's declaration of his belief that no deal had been struck was greeted with approval. Mr. Warlen, being apparently responsible for the assembly's indignant attitude.

Rev. Principal McLaren stated that the investments had been made owing to oversight of the college trustees, which 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.

THE MIDDLE BRIDGE

the ancient road to Winchester, still known in parts as the King's lane, crossed the river at the spot where the peasant is to be held.

From well informed persons at Marysville similar information was obtained, while the officials of the company at the office and at the mill stated that they would have nothing to do, although they had heard rumors.

One day about the middle of last week Col. McLean and Laurence MacLaren, another director of the Gibson Company, came to this city from St. John, and that their visit was one of importance was shown by their bringing with them Col. McLean's stenographer, who accompanied them to Marysville.

Of course, it is impossible to learn as yet what price is to be paid for the Gibson cotton mill property. The property which will change hands will include practically all the company's holdings in Marysville on the east side of the Nashwaak river, which will include the cotton mill and the large annex, a good many acres of ground and all of the brick tenement houses on that side of the river, about fifty-five in all. This property, including the cost of the erection of the mill and the fitting up of it with the machinery which was installed, cost Mr. Gibson (or the Gibson company) over \$1,000,000; in fact, it is stated that the cost was about \$1,250,000.

The work of erecting the Gibson cotton mill was commenced in the year 1883, the contractors being the Messrs. Mooney, of St. John, and it was in May, 1885, that the mill was completed, fitted with machinery and commenced operating.

Alexander Gibson, son of the head of the Gibson company, and the founder of Marysville, who was so seriously ill during the past winter, was able to visit the mill the other day for the first time since his illness.

If the Gibson company sells out the cotton mills business they will still control one of the largest industrial enterprises in this province—the lumbering business. The Gibson company at its Marysville and Blackville sawmills, shingle mills, etc., manufactures between thirty-five and forty million feet of lumber annually.

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

Last year the Transvaal provided over 30 per cent of the world's output of gold, or \$110,707,190 out of \$356,452,972.

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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 infested. 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 Cumming, principal of Truro Agricultural College, and secretary of agriculture in the Nova Scotia government; T. A. Peters, deputy commissioner of agriculture in New Brunswick, and Profs. Smith and Sears, of the Forestry 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.

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 (cupressus chrysorrhoea) and its habits and gave his hearers some general ideas how the pest should be fought. He was followed by members of the staff of the Truro Agricultural College who, with their assistants, had been making investigations in different parts of Nova Scotia. They reported that the pest could be seen in the vicinity of Kings county or Weymouth, that in Digby, Annapolis and Kings counties it was very abundant, especially in the vicinity of Bear River.

Prof. Cumming next delivered an address on the steps to be taken to combat the moth. He mentioned that the loss 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. This morning, Mr. McIntosh said, 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 interest shown by Prof. Fletcher, which, while it covered much of the ground gone over in the afternoon, dealt also with other insect pests and the interesting features of their extermination.

A number of fruit growers took part in the discussion which followed and offered suggestions. Prof. Fletcher's resolution was adopted, 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 under the leaves of fruit trees. As soon as they were hatched the caterpillars, which were gregarious, formed themselves into nests and hid in 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 alighting on Mr. McIntosh's head, he carried to Nova Scotia and would produce 200 eggs. From these the numbers would rapidly increase. It was thought that the brown tail had been in the sister province undetected for two or three years.

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 irritate. Can be used on any part of the body. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. W. F. Young, P. O. Box 1, Monmouth, N. J. Canadian Agents: Lyons Sons & Co., Montreal.

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 have for some time been negotiating with the Alexander Gibson Railway & Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of Marysville, for the purchase of the Marysville cotton mill, with the property and house which form a part of the cotton mill division of the company's business.

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 quieted that far that a deal has been struck through, although the matter is likely to be closed up at almost any time.

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