

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1903.

CELEBRATION BY ACADIANS AT CARAQUET A GRAND SUCCESS.

Five Thousand People Assembled for Sunday's Services—Bazaar, With Excellent Speeches by Messrs. Bourassa, Monk, and LaBilios, on Monday—About \$2,000 Raised for the Completion of Addition to the College.

Caraquet, N. B., Aug. 17.—The celebration of the Acadian national festival at Caraquet was a grand success. Owing to the 15th of August falling on a Saturday and as a large number of the inhabitants of Caraquet and the surrounding parishes are engaged in fishing and could not reach home (on Saturday), it had been decided to hold the religious ceremonies in connection with the feast of the assumption on Sunday, and devote Monday to the public celebration of Acadia's national holiday.

Long before the opening of the services Sunday morning, immense crowds had gathered from surrounding parishes and when at 9.30 the bells called all to worship there must have been assembled in the vicinity of the college and church grounds at least 5,000 people. Pontifical high mass was celebrated at 9.30 by Mr. Harty, assisted by the numerous members of the clergy present. In the afternoon solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament took place at 3 o'clock, immediately after which Rev. F. M. Richards, of Logansville, delivered an able and eloquent sermon. The preacher's remarks were very pathetic and at times the vast audience was deeply affected.

Owing to the very large number of strangers present during the day the organization committee had arranged matters so as to have dinner and supper served in the new hall of the college. In the evening short addresses were delivered by O. Turgeon, M. P., and P. J. Venou.

The grand bazaar in connection with the celebration opened at 9 o'clock Monday morning. The weather was very threatening and grave fears were entertained that rain would mar the pleasure of the day, but gradually the clouds dispersed and although it continued dark no rain fell. The threatening appearance of the weather in the early part of the day prevented the attendance of a large number from a distance, but after the arrival of the excursion train from Bathurst the attendance was gradually increased and towards 3 o'clock there must have been at least 4,000 persons present.

The train from Bathurst brought Messrs. P. D. Monk, M. P., and H. Bourassa, M. P., from Ottawa, as well as Hon. C. H. LaBilios from Bathurst. In the evening at 8.30 these gentlemen addressed the people. The large audience was gratified by each speaker with appropriate remarks.

Mr. Bourassa's Able Address. It was expected that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. P. A. Lindsay and Hon. J. P. Robitaille would be present, but owing to unavoidable circumstances it was impossible for

them to grace the occasion by their presence. Sir Wilfrid had chosen Mr. Bourassa as his representative on this occasion, and the very able and eloquent address delivered by this gentleman plainly showed that the leader of the government had made no mistake in his choice.

Mr. Bourassa is a very eloquent and forcible speaker and did full justice to the task he had undertaken. His review of the past history and present condition of the Acadian people was exceedingly well made. Especially did he glow eloquently when dealing with the position of the Acadian population should take in the development of Canada. His strong appeal to those present to remain always faithful to their national tongue and traditions, while not forgetting that they should always work in union with the other races that compose our population for the general advancement and prosperity of Canada as a whole, was really grand. He maintained that each and every race and creed in Canada could be true to itself and still work hand in hand for the glory of Canada and the honor of the British flag. Canada was large enough for all, and while extremists were to be found in all classes of the people he felt sure that the very great majority of the population had but one aspiration—equal rights for all and the building of the country upon a foundation of harmony which would be a guarantee of national greatness and prosperity. He very forcibly illustrated the fidelity of the French population to the British crown, and with an eloquence that will long be remembered, pointed out the reasons why the population of French extraction in this country should and would remain loyal to the Union Jack.

Mr. Monk Heard From. Mr. Monk spoke next, and was in good form. He dealt principally with the advantages of a good sound education, and vividly depicted the great good which would be certain to follow the work of the Sacred Heart College. Mr. Monk is a very able and forcible speaker and in a magnificent peroration strongly supported Mr. Bourassa's appeal to the Acadians not to forget their origin and the part they were called upon to play in the blending of all races and creeds for the betterment of the dominion.

Hon. C. H. LaBilios was the last speaker. He was well satisfied with the efforts of the Acadians and could not speak at any length, but his address was very practical and full of interest for the Acadian people. At the conclusion of the speeches an entertainment was put on the tapis. The proceeds of the celebration are to be devoted to the completion of the addition to the college and must have netted somewhere in the vicinity of \$2,000.

THE MARITIME Y. M. C. A. Facts About the Big Convention in Sydney Next Month. The thirty-fourth convention of the Y. M. C. A. of the Maritime Provinces and the first biennial convention, will be held at Sydney (C. B.), Sept. 17-20, beginning at 7.15 Thursday evening, Sept. 17, and closing on Sunday night, Sept. 20. This convention is now held biennially, and comprises all departments of the work—city, town, country, railroad, students and boys' departments. The main sessions will be held in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, which is a fine building.

The central subject of the past two years of great spiritual profit and uplift, and the quality of the men secured to lead this convention will be the largest and best in the history of the whole movement of the maritime provinces. The last convention, held at Sydney in 1896, was one of great power.

The maritime committee and the Sydney association are doing their utmost to make the convention a success. The speakers and leaders are men of proven ability and fitness, and ample opportunity will be given for discussion. The singing will be a specialty, and will be in charge of A. F. Fraser, New Glasgow (N. S.). There will be a male chorus and a male quartette.

The convention will be self-entertaining and full provision will be made for entertaining any who require entertainment, if names are sent to W. L. McDiarmid, Sydney (C. B.), before Sept. 21st. Special rates on all railways have been secured on the standard certificate plan.

The convention speakers will be Dr. Elmore Harris, D. D., president of the Toronto Bible Training School; C. C. McKeen, industrial secretary of the International Organization; C. K. Ober, international field secretary for Canada and the east; J. F. Moore, international railroad secretary; G. B. Hodge, educational secretary for North America; C. T. Williams, Montreal, and maritime province men.

FORMER PASTOR VISITS ST. JOHN. He's Enthusiastic Over the Old Home Week Idea in the United States.

Rev. J. W. Stewart, D. D., of Harvard Street Baptist church, Boston, arrived in the city yesterday on the steamer "Albatross" on a visit. Rev. Dr. Stewart will be welcomed by many St. John friends for he was eleven years in active ministerial work in this city. For seven years he was pastor of Main Street Baptist church and during four years was in charge of Brattle Street church.

After leaving St. John, Dr. Stewart took a parastate in Illinois and from there was called to the Harvard Street church, Boston. He belongs to New Brunswick, being a native of St. George, and he intends to include a visit to the bustling Charlotte county town before returning to the States two weeks hence.

Dr. Stewart, speaking to a Telegraph reporter Tuesday, showed much enthusiasm in favor of having an old home week in New Brunswick this year. He said he would like to see this idea carried out here next year and hopes to do something to that end.

He says he has seen much benefit and pleasure come of the old home week in Massachusetts and New Hampshire towns and he wants New Brunswick to have some of the delightful reunion with old friends as did the wanderers from the States mentioned. He thinks the plan adopted here is a good one. A central committee is appointed for the state, with prominent men at its head—in Massachusetts it is the governor, in New Hampshire it is a local committee. The local and central committees keep in touch. Those interested are taxed a small sum to provide literature, telling the dates of the reunion in the towns. The local committee of each town, by inquiry among the residents, learns the names and location of those who have gone away and to each a circular is sent giving the dates of old home week, information as to special transportation rates, and plans for celebration.

He finds that in Massachusetts and New Hampshire they flocked home, glad of the opportunity of low rates and pleased with the prospect of meeting not only those at home but many who like themselves had left to make their fortune elsewhere. So also, their coming meant a considerable amount of money and consequent benefit to business.

Dr. Stewart says the plan ought to be adopted here. It's too late for this year, but he would like to see the matter taken up now and organization begun so that next year there would be a series of reunions in New Brunswick cities and towns.

OBITUARY. Mrs. Mary A. Reed. The death occurred at Fairville Wednesday of Mrs. Mary A. Reed, widow of David Reed. She died at the age of 82 years and had been ill about a fortnight.

Alex McWilliams. The death took place at his home, Petticoat, Saturday of Alexander McWilliams, I. C. R. trackman, in the 64th year of his age. He was married twice and leaves one daughter, Mrs. Paul of Salem (Mass.), by the first wife, and a widow and five small children; also a brother and sister.

Mrs. E. M. Sneden. The death of Mrs. Eliza Margaret Sneden, widow of the late Robert R. Sneden, occurred at her home, No. 80 Orange street, Thursday. Mrs. Sneden died at the age of 81 years and 10 months, having been born in May, 1826. Her whole life was spent in St. John, and many of the older residents will remember her. She was a daughter of the late Captain Thomas Johnson, who died in 1841, and who for many years held the position of harbor master here. Her marriage to Mr. Sneden took place in 1829. Mr. Sneden was a member of the firm of Sneden, a Loyalist, who came to Canada from New York in 1785.

William Paul. News of the death of William Paul, 41, Essex, New Glasgow (N. S.), had been received by his brother, E. W. Paul. Mr. Paul had lived in Boston for the past twenty years, and was seventy-two years of age. He was married and had three daughters. E. W. and J. A. Paul are the only relatives in the city.

Death of Delancy Tompkins. Centerville, N. B., Aug. 19.—The death of Delancy Tompkins, of Upper Peel, is announced this morning. Mr. Tompkins was many years engaged in the lumber trade and operated successfully on the Tobique. He was for many years the leading trader at East Florenceville. He acquired an extensive property, part of it being the farm and pretty home at Peel where his son, Major Tompkins, now lives. He was widely known throughout the province and the many friends of the family will unite in extending sympathy towards them in the hour of their sorrow.

A Gallant Rescue. There was a gallant rescue late Monday afternoon at Rankin's wharf, when Frank Tufts, the 11-year-old son of Captain Tufts, plunged off the wharf to rescue little Jennie McIlroy, daughter of George S. McIlroy, Portland street.

The child had ventured on some logs, and while running, tripped and fell. Young Tufts heard her cries for help and promptly dove into the water, seized her and assisted her to a place of safety.

Two Charlotte County Children Badly Hurt. St. Stephen, Aug. 19.—Two children of J. Henry Dyer, of Elmville, a little girl aged 7 and a boy 4 years old, were brought to the hospital last evening with fractured limbs, caused by a fall from the hay mow. The boy has a broken thigh and the girl a broken wrist and slight cuts about her head.

More than 500,000 passengers travel by bus, train and tram from the suburbs to London by 10.30 every business morning. It habits grow by unseen degrees. As brooks make rivers, rivers run to the sea.—Dryden.

THE CLINE FORTUNE. Millions Left for Heirs; Possibility of St. John Family Sharing.

MUCH IN REAL ESTATE. Colonel Cline Dies in United States and Many Claim a Share of the Fortune—How He Made It—An Eccentric Man.

Col. George T. Cline died a few weeks ago and was buried at Frederick (Md.), the scene of his boyhood and where he was valued at several millions of dollars. It is thought probable that among his heirs is a Pilot Richard Cline, of this city. (Harrisburg Post-Courier.) He was a share of the estate of Colonel Cline, including several from Canada.

Col. Cline saw no active service, but earned his title by having charge of prisoners at Camp Douglas. He went to Chicago before the war with about \$3,000, which amount he augmented by real estate dealing during the war. He was awarded the rank of Major General in 1865. He was generally "hard up" for cash and had only \$1,000 in the bank when he died. He and several of his sons, including his son, just deceased, the Indiana line, lies a tract of 2,000 acres of land belonging to the Cline estate. With great foresight Colonel Cline bought this land for perhaps \$1 an acre years ago. One estimate of its market value today is \$1,500 an acre. If this property were put on the market it might bring \$3,000,000 without the least effort on the part of the trustees. To one of his attorneys some time before his death Colonel Cline expressed the wish that his land might be kept intact for fifty years and then turned over to the living heirs. The old man had the idea of preserving his name in this way and of finally distributing property which would be worth a great amount. He was dissuaded from this course, and the estate will ultimately be sold and the proceeds applied to the heirs.

Colonel Cline had extensive realty holdings in Cook county, also, the bulk of them being within the city limits of Chicago. There are also a summer resort at Ocean Hammock and a fine old country home with spacious grounds, just on the edge of Frederick (Md.), besides farm property in several states.

Many reasons may easily be adduced to show why farm lands will in nearly all cases be improved by draining. Nature has herself thoroughly drained a considerable proportion of the soil to the best advantage. In well drained soils the roots of most cultivated crops spread themselves widely and to a great depth; from two to four feet is quite usual, and some plants such as lucerne have been known to send their roots as far as thirty feet. No roots, except the roots of aquatic plants, are able to penetrate the surface of the ground water so that the roots are able to penetrate to their normal depth and furnish conditions favorable to the greatest growth and largest yield of crops.

The drain, by taking away the free water that occupies the pores of the soil, allows air to pass through the soil. The soil may be said to breathe through the drain, for there is a continuous movement of air to and fro, up and down, caused by variations in the pressure of the atmosphere. When the soil is comparatively dry there is a good deal of air in its pores. Then, when a rain comes, it fills the upper end of these pores, and if there is no outlet for the air below it is imprisoned and exerts a backwater pressure on the water above, prevents it from entering the soil more than an inch or two. It may happen, therefore, that in an undrained soil a heavy summer shower is forced to run off the surface, while the land below the first inch is as dry as ever. This is one illustration of the truth of the apparently contradictory statement that underdrainage is a safeguard against drought.

All sloping land, unless laid down to grass, is liable to great loss by this surface washing during the heavy rains in spring and fall. If the land has not sufficient drainage the rain cannot pass directly downward, as explained above, but runs away upon the surface carrying with it much of the soil, and washing the fertility out of much which remains. But with proper drainage, the rain is at once absorbed, and passes downwards, saturating the soil in its descent and carrying the fertilizing elements to the roots of the plants, while the surplus moisture runs through the drains.

Again, drainage is absolutely necessary for the proper pulverization of heavy soils. It is manifest that a wet soil can never be pulverized. More water is held by a pulverized and open soil than by a compact and close one. Water is held in the soil between the minute particles of earth, and if these particles be pressed together compactly there is no space left between them for water. This compactness exists more or less in most soils, certainly in all those through which water does not readily pass. Hence, all these soils are wonderful more retentive of moisture by having the particles of which they are composed separated from one another in a way, by pulverization. This increased capacity to contain moisture by attraction is the greatest security against drought. The plants in a dry time send their roots throughout the soil, and flourish in the moisture thus stored up for their time of need.

Soils that are always wet, so that large amounts of water exude from their surfaces, never become warm. The sun has great power to warm dry soils, or soils which permit of a free circulation of air, but it has little effect on a saturated soil. Warmth is essential to the germination of seeds and the proper growth of plants.

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THE ADVANTAGE OF UNDER DRAINING. Many reasons may easily be adduced to show why farm lands will in nearly all cases be improved by draining. Nature has herself thoroughly drained a considerable proportion of the soil to the best advantage. In well drained soils the roots of most cultivated crops spread themselves widely and to a great depth; from two to four feet is quite usual, and some plants such as lucerne have been known to send their roots as far as thirty feet. No roots, except the roots of aquatic plants, are able to penetrate the surface of the ground water so that the roots are able to penetrate to their normal depth and furnish conditions favorable to the greatest growth and largest yield of crops.

The drain, by taking away the free water that occupies the pores of the soil, allows air to pass through the soil. The soil may be said to breathe through the drain, for there is a continuous movement of air to and fro, up and down, caused by variations in the pressure of the atmosphere. When the soil is comparatively dry there is a good deal of air in its pores. Then, when a rain comes, it fills the upper end of these pores, and if there is no outlet for the air below it is imprisoned and exerts a backwater pressure on the water above, prevents it from entering the soil more than an inch or two. It may happen, therefore, that in an undrained soil a heavy summer shower is forced to run off the surface, while the land below the first inch is as dry as ever. This is one illustration of the truth of the apparently contradictory statement that underdrainage is a safeguard against drought.

All sloping land, unless laid down to grass, is liable to great loss by this surface washing during the heavy rains in spring and fall. If the land has not sufficient drainage the rain cannot pass directly downward, as explained above, but runs away upon the surface carrying with it much of the soil, and washing the fertility out of much which remains. But with proper drainage, the rain is at once absorbed, and passes downwards, saturating the soil in its descent and carrying the fertilizing elements to the roots of the plants, while the surplus moisture runs through the drains.

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