EASTERN BAPTISTS.

Hopewell Cape.

Sunday School and Y. P. U. Meetings Held in Connection With the Regular

The New Brunswick Eastern Baptist Association held it 53rd annual session with the church at Hopewell Cape The Sunday School Association and the B. Y. P. U. meetings were held in connection with the regular sessions The meetings opened Friday. The evening was given over to addresses on Sabbath school and young people's work, delivered by Rev. Milton Addison, C. C. Burgess and G. A. Lawson, president of the Maritime B. Y. P. U. On Saturday morning the Sunday School Association met, Rev. J. E. Tiner, presiding. Addresses on different phases of the work were delivered by Revs. J. W. Brown and H. H. Saun-

The regular session of the associaofficers were elected as follows: Moderator, Rev. H. H. Saunders; clerk, F. W. Emmerson; assi. clerk, R. J. Colpitts: treasurer, W. C. Newcomb. On motion a vote of thanks was tendered the retiring moderator for the efficient manner in which he had performed his duties. The following were appointed as committee of arrangements, Revs. F. D. Davidson, M. Addison, C. C. Burgess and J. I. Steeves and W. W. P.

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The new pastors who have taken up work within the bounds of the association since the last session were welcomed by Rev. C. C. Burgess. They are: Rev. J. H. Parshley, Moncton; Rev. Mr. Fletcher, Harvey; Rev. H. H. Saunders, Elgin; Rev. J. W. Brown, Havelock, and Rev. Mr. Beaman, Buc-

The letters received from the churches reported an increase in membership of 70; baptisms, 172; deaths, 66; exclusions, 36; membership, 6,430; money raised for local purposes, \$15, 551.64; for denominational objects, \$2,-005.33; for other purposes, \$2,450.69.

The report on home missions was presented by Rev. J. E. Tiner. In this connection, Rev. F. D. Davidson, pursuant to a resolution passed at the last maritime convention, moved that the association appoint a committee of six to constitute a board of home missions for the association, and as far as possible to act with other similar committees. The motion was carried. The question of having only one association for the province was also dis-

The report on foreign missions was presented by Rev. Mr. Addison. Rev. Dr. Manning, in speaking on the report, outlined the forward movement

Saturday evening was given over to a platform meeting on educational Prof. L. E. Wortman of Acadia College; Principal Brittain of Horton Academy; Principal MacDonald of Acadia Seminary, and Rev. C. W. Townshend.

Services were held throughout the whole of Sunday. The associational sermon was preached in the morning by Rev. A. F. Brown, from the text, 'Never man spake like this man."

Routine business was transacted Monday, and in the evening a platform temperance meeting was addressed by Revs. W. B. Robinson. I. B. Colwell and J. H. Parshley.

ST. SWITHIN'S DAY.

A Popular Belief That Has No Foundation in Fact.

It was St. Swithin's Day, and, as every one knows, according as it rains or shines on the 15th of July, so shall the weather be for the forty days ensu-

St. Swithin's Day, if thou dost rain, For forty days it will remain; St. Swithin's Day if thou be fair, For forty days 'twill rain nae mair.

Poor Robin's Almanac so long ago as 1697 made declaration of the same, adding a word as to the saint himself:-"In this month is St. Swithin's Day, On which, if that it rain, they say, Full forty days after it will, Or more or less, some rain distill. This Swithin was a saint, I trow, And Winchester's bishop also. Who in his time did many a feat, As popish legends do repeat; A woman having broke her eggs, By stumbling at another's legs, For which she made a woeful cry. St. Swithin chanced for to come by Who made them all as sound or more Than ever that they were before.

But whether this were so or no, 'Tis more than you or I do know. Better it is to rise betime, And to make hay while sun doth shine, Than to believe in tales and lies. Which idle monks and friars devise.'

The story which gave rise to this oldtime tradition, is told somewhat as follows:-St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester, circa 850 A. D., was a prelate of many excellent qualities, but for none of them so famous as for his exceeding humbleness of spirit. So far did he carry the practice of this rare virtue that when he came to die he laid the strictest injunctions on his monks to bury him, not in the cathedral precincts, but beyond its walls, where the rain from its eaves might drip upon his grave, and its place be trodden by the feet of the passer-by. The request was complied with. A hundred years later. however, the clergy forgot the dying words of the bishop and saw only the ignominy of his place of burial. On an appointed day they assembled with great pompt and ceremony to remove the body to a more fitting resting-place within the cathedral walls. At the first blow of the spade, however, a tremendous rain burst forth, and continued without intermission for forty days. It was a warning from heaven of the blasphemous nature of their attempt

tending over several years, do not bear out the notion that St. Swithin's Day has any particular occult influence on its forty successors. The result rather Fifty-third Annual Session Held at inclines to Poor Richard's philosophy In fact, between 1840 and 1860 the greatest number of rainy days after St. Swithin's day were noticed to have taken place when the 15th of July was clear. The real explanation of the tradition is said to be found in the tract of wet weather, or the reverse, that is likely to occur after midsummer for reasons that are popularly believed to depend considerably on the state of the preceding months.

TRADE WITH SPAIN.

Request Addressed to Business Men by the Spanish Vice-Consul

at St. John. To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir-The writer, while in Barcelona, Spain, in January last, took occasion to interview the president and secretary of the Board of Trade and several of the leading merchants and manufacturers, particularly those engaged in the lumber business, with reference to more extensive trade relations between Spain and the dominion of Canada, pointing out the ad-The regular session of the association opened at ten o'clock, A. E. Wall, moderator. After a devotional service existed for a direct steamship service between the two countries.

After returning to Canada, the result of such observations and suggestions as the writer was enabled to make were embodied in a report to the Spanish government. This report was translated into Spanish and published in the official organ of the Board of Commerce at Madrid.

A request is now at hand for the names of the leading firms in New Brunswick dealing in the goods herein specified. The writer has prepared a list of such firms, as, in his opinion, would probably be interested in trade in the following lines, but being desirous of having as complete a list as practicable, would ask that any firms desiring to have their names included in such list would kindly forward to the writer their firm name and address, together with an intimation as to which lines would probably come within the scope of the business transacted by them:

PRINCIPAL SPANISH EXPORTS. Olive oil. Olives.
Boots and shoes. Grain.
Canned goods. Chocolate.
Cork in planks. Cork for bottling.
Esperto grass. Salt.
Safiron and other spices.
Oranges and other fruits.
Raisins and almonds. Dried fruits.
Common soap. Vegetables.
Wool. raw. Wool. cleaned. Common soap. Vegetables. Wool, raw. Wool, cleaned. Books. Printed matter. Lead and copper and other metals.
Iron and copper ore.
Perper for cigarettes. Fish.
Hides and skins. Licorice. Manufactures of wool.
Manufactures of silk.
Light wines of various kinds.

I remain, yours truly, Vice-Consul of Spain.

St. John, N. B., July 24th, 1900. FROM NORTHERN GOLD FIELDS

VICTORIA, B. C., July 22 .- The steamer Bristol has arrived from St. Michael's after a passage of nine and a half days. The passengers report new discoveries in Tanana. Eureka claims are giving from 25 to 40 cents to the pan. A stampede to the diggings is expected. On June 15 a cavein of the bank of the Yukon buried a boat crew, which is believed to number from three to five. Three have been recovered, but none have been

On June 20 a hoat containing five passengers drifted out to sea from the mouth of the Yukon, and all are believed to have been lost.

Four bodies of miners drowned from the capsizing of boats have been picked up from the Yukon flats. A son of C. D. Lane is reported to have been shot at Nome in a claim-

tumping quarrel. Passengers report over a hundred, if not more, cases of smallpox at Nome The steamers Discovery, Utopia and Morning Star are quarantined at St.

Captain McIntyre heard a report at St. Michael's that steamer Charles Nelson had been driven ashore on the Siberian coast by ice, and is believed to be a wreck.

PICTURES OF F. M. LORD ROBERTS, GEN'L LORD KITCHENER. MAJOR-GENERAL

BADEN-POWELL

A Great Offer to New Subscribers.

The Sun has secured magnificent portraits, 18x24 inches, of F. M. Lord Roberts and General Lord Kitchener, printed in fifteen colors, and Major-General Baden-Powell in khaki, on coated calendered paper suitable for framing. The pictures are art gems. fit to grace any Canadian home, and are pronounced by military men to be the most life-like portraits of British leaders of the South African cam-

paign ever placed on the market. For Seventy-Five Cents Cash in advance, one of these pictures, a war map, and the Semi-Weekly Sun for one year will be mailed post free to any address in Canada. A picture alone is worth one dollar.

Sample portraits are now on public view in the Sun's business offices. Call and see them.

Sun Printing Co., St. John.

BIG DEMAND FOR COAL.

blasphemous nature of their attempt to disturb the bones of St. Swithin. So, instead, they built a chapel over his grave, where many miracles were performed to the confusion of unbelievers.

It may be added, as a touch of nineteenth century prose, that a series of observations taken at Greenwich, ex-

CANADA'S SHOWING At the Great World's Fair

at Paris.

The Dominion Almost Totally Ignored in the Anglo-American Guide.

Plenty About Great Britain's and United States' Agricultural Machinery, Although We Have the Best Display of Field Implements in the Vast Array.

(Monetary Times.)

A Toronto man who has been visiting the Paris exposition at intervals during a month's stay in Paris gives some incidents of his stay. And he tells The Monetary Times frankly how the whole spectacle struck him, and how Canada's share in it appeared in proportion to other nations. The building of Canada consists of a pair of oblong structures connected by a bridge in the second story. They are not handsome, neither are they shabby. The position they occupy is among other British colonies' exhibits near the Trocadero, a little off a main

avenue.

It is perhaps nobody's fault in particular, he said, that Canada attracts but little attention in so vast a place. When one considers the extent and variety of the show no one country or colony, unless a very rich or proud one, can afford the structures that will attract as the Italian building for instance does. We may expect too ince of Quebec, where the ceremony much from France if we judge by the great attention given by Americans man and one or both the contracting to Canada's creditable display at the Chicago exhibition of 1893. But the illustrated by the case decided the fact is that Canada is in no way as well placed at the Paris as at the Chi- church court of Alfred Delpit, private cago fair. "It shows," says our informant, "how like a drop in the Jette, of Quebec, against his wife for bucket we are, over there, when at an annulment of their marriage. Delrepeated visits on days when there pit, it appears, came out from France would be from 200,000 to 400,000 people in the place, the number to be seen in retary to the late Lieutenant-Goverthe Canadian building at one time nor Chapleau. Seven years ago he was ranged from 20 to 100." What is married in Montreal by a Unitarian named the Anglo-American Guide to clergyman to Jeanne Cote, a young Paris in 1900, is a volume of nearly girl of sixteen, the daughter of an em-500 pages, amply illustrated. Of this, ploye of the Montreal post office. The more than one-fourth is devoted to the exhibition. On looking through the headings of this book in the colonial department we find, after the French tion to the ecclesiastical court was colonies, Australia, the Transvaal, etc., that he and the respondent both but we do not find Canada. Looking being Ecoman Catholics their marriage more carefully through page after by a Protestant clergyman was really page, however, we do find, under the heading "Colonial Palace," the only solemnized with all the formality rereference to the Dominion of Canada quired by the civil law, including the which occurs in the whole 137 pages. usual license. The judgment of the It is there admitted (page 409) that ecclesiastics who composed the court "Canada occupies a preponderating was in favor of the petitioner, and the position among the English crown col- result is that Mrs. Delpit is declared

EVIDENTLY THE WRITER does not know that Canada is a selfgoverning colony. "The Canadian court," this account goes on, "will be found of singular interest to Frenchmen, since it represents a colony which was once under French rule, and a large section of whose inhabitants are of the same race, history and religion as themselves." These sentences, and three more on the same page, embrace all that is said about Canada, so far as we can find, in this comprehensive volume issued by the celebrated bookselling firm of Hachette & Cie, Paris. It is tolerably clear that whatever publicists and politicians may write, and whatever Mr. Tarte may eloquently say, the rapprochement between France and Canada has not taken a commercial form, since in the year 1899 the whole trade of that country with this amounted to less than 13-4 per cent. of the total. But at Vincennes, in the annex devoted to agriculture and other machincry, we shall surely find some recognition of Canada? Not a syllable! We find plenty about Great Britain's machinery and the United States' machinery; and in the map accompanying the book the McCormick's reapers have a diagram all to themselves. But not a word or a picture about Canada in this part of the Guide, although it has been admitted by the Farm Implement News of Chicago that the Massey-Harris company, of Brantford and Toronto, have the finest display of field implements in the whole vast array. Well, this is another proof that there is still abundant room for missionary work for agents of Canadian firms abroad. Our informant already referred to declares that Canadians have not yet made for themselves a distinct place in the minds of French or other visitors to the great Paris ex-"They lump us in with the sometimes, and sometimes with the Americans. But they have found, so my lady friends tell me, a point of difference when they observe that where the Yankee say 'I guess' or 'I reckon,' we say, 'I think' or 'I suppose,' in the course of conversation."

An endeavor to represent prominent places in Canada by means of paintings is referred to by this gentleman. He says: "Our party noticed some halfdozen pictures, each three or four feet square, of St. Lawrence scenes and places. There were Quebec, the Petit Saguenay, Montreal, Tadoussac, Ottawa, Mille Isles, Anticosti.

NOT ONE OF THESE,

you will observe, outside of Quebec province, if you except Mille Isles, which I take to mean the thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence. This shows that the Quebeckers looked well after their end of the affair." What good purpose was to be served by illustrating the bleak shores of Anticosti is not easily seen, but probably it was because the Parisians may have heard of the place through its Parisian pur-

chaser, the Chocolate King. Do we not commercialize the exhibition too much? That is to say, do not Americans and Canadians regard it as a place of business rather than a spectacle? Probably the French do not altogether like such a view of it. "They, at any rate, seem more to consider it a sort of social rendezvous, judging by the number of fetes, receptions, soirces, that are forever on foot. Invitations to

them you can hardly talk business when you reach them." The practical Canadian or American who has sent an exhibt over there will of course expect some business out of it. But the mere sight-seer or dilettante will enjoy the social features, and may expect to have to do a good deal of ex-plaining of his country to his hosts. One very commendable thing deserves to be noticed, and that is

THE SERIES OF PAMPHLETS emanating from the department of agriculture, and designed to illustrate readily to the passer-by some of the attractions of Canadian life and activity. There is one entitled, Shooting and Fishing, written by Arthur Bujes and describing our fishes, birds and furred animals; another by J. M. Macoun on the Forest Wealth of Canada; another and a very striking one on the Wood Pulp of Canada, by Geo. Johnson, with illustrations of some score of the wonderful water-powers of Canada. All these have been translated into French, and something like a hundred thousand of them are being given away at the Paris exhibition. Besides these, there is a plentiful supply of a "Canadian Handbook," with maps and official catalogue of the Canadian section in French and English. parallel columns. The largest book of the series is entitled the Women of Canada, Their Life and Work, illustrated with portraits. The hon. minister of agriculture, and those who have labored with him to produce these very creditable publications, have deserved well of their country.

THE DELPIT MARRIAGE.

Jutside Comment on a Curious Quebec Proceeding.

(Toronto Globe.) The urgent need of an authoritative decision on the question of the status of marriages contracted in the provis performed by a Protestant clergyparties are Roman Catholics, is well other day by the Roman Catholic secretary to Lieutenant-Governor a few years ago to act as private secyoung couple went to reside at Quebec, where three children were born to them. The ground of Delpit's petinot to be a wife, and never really to have been one, and her children to be

'nobody's children." In Ontario such a decision by a church court would not be worth the paper it was written on, and even in Quebec there appears to be absolutely no warrant for it in the civil code, which provides that "all priests, rectors, ministers and other officers authorized by law to keep registers of civil status are competent to solemnize marriages." A reference to the statutes of Quebec shows that besides the priests of the Roman Catholic church, Anglican, Fresbyterian, Methodist, Captist, Unitarian and certain other Protestant ministers are authorized to keep such registers, that is to say, to perform the marriage cereinory. The code makes no distinction and imposes no limitation as to the religious faith of the parties who may contract marriage before any of the persons authorized to perform the cer-

But it is a doctrine of the Roman Catholic church that marriage is a sacrament, and that, therefore, only priests or that communicn are competent to perform the ceremony where the contracting parties are Roman Catholies. By a logical application of this doctrine a marriage between Ronian Catholics entered into before other than a Roman Catholic priest is an idle ceremony, and a legal marriage between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant, without, at all events, a special dispensation, an impossibility. The church has undoubtedly historic warrant for its assumption. In pre-Reformation days there were no other churches in western Europe to complicate matters, and in those days the ecclesiastical courts had exclusive jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to marriage. In Roman Catholic countries that jurisdiction is still active. Even such rights as the Protestant churches possess with reference to marriage are a survival of the doctrine and customs of the ancient church. Indeed most of the Protestant churches still look upon marriage, it not as a sacrament, yet as a rolemn righteous ceremony. The important difference is that the Protestant churches recognize the dual character of marriage, its civil as well as its religious aspect, and concede the claims of the state to control outside the con-

sciences of the parties. The attitude of the Roman Catholic church in the matter, as indicated by the decision of the Delpit case, en tailing as it does the divorcement of the parties and the illegitimacy of their offspring, though historically and doctrinally consistent, is still somewhat remarkable in view of its well known inflexibility on the subject of the inviolability of the marriage relation once that relation has been con summated. On this point the doctrine of the church is incorporated into the civil code of Quebec, an article of which declares that marriage can only be dissolved by the natural death of one of the parties, while both live it

is indissoluble." The Quebec judiciary seems disposed to concede the jurisdiction in marriage matters claimed by the bishops. In the Delpit case Chief Justice Casault declined to hear a suit brought by Mrs. Delpit for judicial separation pending the decision in her husband's case before the church court. What view the supreme court of Ottawa or

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ST. JOHN, N. B.

council would take of the matter should a civil case involving the points in issue be carried before one of these tribunals can only, of course, at present be a subject of speculation; but in the interests of both sides to the general controversy, no less than in the personal interest of the many hus bands, wives and children whose legal status as such, including their right to inherit property and all the other incidents flowing from the marriage relation, depend upon marriages open to the same objection, if it be a real objection, as that to which effect has i

been given by the church court in the

the judiciary committee of the privy Delpit case, it is to be hoped that the question will be speedily taken for final judgment to the civil court of ultimate appeal, whose decisions must bind every other court, no matter what its historic or doctrinal sanction or how venerable is precedence.

> (Chicago Times-Herald.) Census Man-Are you married? Happy Dad-You bet! Census Man-Have you any fami Happy Dad—rou det: Census Man—Have you any family? Happy Dad—Yes, siree! And, say! It's awfully lucky you came today instead of census Man—Eh? Why? Happy Dad—'Cause I hadn't any yesterday.