ADVERTISING RATES.

$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 3, 1898.

THE GREATEST EUROPEAN.

Prince Bismarck, who closed his official career eight years ago, held for a quarter of a century before that time the primacy among the world's statesmen. He did not astonish the world with his varied learning, nor sway the multitude with his oratory, nor capture attention for a moment by a single diplomatic feat. Bismarck was a man of force and of action, and his monument is the greatest of the great powers of the continent of Europe. If ever a man had a right to be called the father of his country Prince Bismarck was the father of the German Empire.

It was a comparatively unimportant state whose destinies were entrusted to Prince Bismarck when he assumed the direction of Prussian destinies. But he had an eye to see the possibilities, a mind to devise great things for his country, and more than all, he had the will, the energy, the skill and the courage to carry his designs to a conclusion.

Austria aided Bismarck in taking Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark. Austria had probably no clear idea why the thing was done, but Bismarck foresaw the great naval station on the Baltic and the establishment at Kiel. It was not long before the two kingdoms, rivals for the dominant authority in the loose German confederation, disputed over the prize of war. Austria carried nearly all the German kingdoms, duchys and principalities with her, but Prussia had a stronger ally in the foresight of the statesman who was ready to launch his armies on all the foes at once. Within two days after Austria had carried the decree of war through the diet Prussia had invaded Hanover, Hesse, and Saxony. Before a week all North Germany was conquered and disarmed. Within ten days from the declaration of war Prussia had met and defeated the first Austrian army, and a few days later the second great battle practically ended the war, and closed the career of Austria as a factor in German affairs.

Then came the new German confederation, the war with France, the annexation of more territory and the organization of the empire of Germany. It was all done in a little more than a decade, and Prince Bismarck was the brain and the will that planned, ordered and directed the work.

It was Bismarck also who created the German empire outside of Europe. In 1884 Germany had no colonial empire. When the Kaiser and Bismarck separated in 1890 Germany was one of the great powers in Africa, holding in that continent an area five times as large as the European empire.

The career of Prince Bismarck as an arbiter in the affairs of Europe is a part of modern history. Prince Bismarck was fitted to the time and to the needs of his country. He would have been nearly as much out of place among a self-governing people as Mr. Gladstone would have been at the making of a nation. When Germany required a despot she had one who met the necessities of every case. If she had required a demagogue it would have been necessary to seek him elsewhere.

As a domestic statesman Bismarck has left his mark on the institutions of his land. Strongly inclined to state socialism himself, while resisting the socialist party as such, he established a system of state aided industrial insurance. He carried state interference in matters of religion farther than any other Protestant nation of our time has gone, so far indeed that he afterwards thought it best to relax if not withdraw the "May laws."

If Prince Bismarck knew how to obtain power, and how to use it with effect, he knew equally well how to give it up. When the young Kaiser, whose father the prince had served, whose grandfather he had made emperor, whose empire he had created, concluded that he could dispense with the services of the veteran counsellor, the old man retired to his castle and lived out his life without attempting to build up a party, or to do anything to make his sovereign regret his loss. It is a tribute to Bismarck's work that the magnificent piece of machinery which he created and set in motion, did not require the constant oversight of the inventor. The man of blood and iron was a true artificer and his work stands well.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN

DR. ALLISON AND PROHIBITION.

Dr. Allison's attitude toward prohibition has been seriously misrepresented. In a letter to the Sun today the president of Mt. Allison University says that he did not use the language in respect to prohibition in Maine and other places that has been attributed to him. Moreover, instead of declaring that he could not vote for prohibition, he announced his intention to do so.

It will be remembered that the alleged language of Dr. Allison was not printed as a report to this paper, but was quoted from a despatch to other journals. One of these reports was longer than that printed in the Sun, and it seems to have been one of these which Dr. Allison had before him when he wrote, as some of the passages he quotes did not appear in the version used by this paper. But both the longer and shorter versions were certainly very unfair and unjust in attributing to Dr. Allison sentiments which he did not express, and in some cases language of contrary import to that which he used. We regret that the Sun was the means of giving additional currency to these misrepresentations.

They have prohibition in the county where Dr. Allison lives. The sentiment in favor of its vigorous enforcement is not strong enough to make the law completely effective in Westmorland. But the president of Mt. Allison and the staff of the college have always stood for the enforcement of the act and for its maintenance as the law of that part of the land. Though the Law and Order League has not been unsuccessful, no one can honestly say that prohibition always prohibits in Westmorland. Probably if Dr. Allison were discussing the local question he would say, as he does on the general issue, that a strong public sentiment is required to make the Canada Temperance act perfectly effective even in his own county.

A SCHEME THAT FAILED.

For fifteen months ministers and their supporters have been boasting of their Atlantic steamship project as more business-like and more economical than that of the late ministry. Last year Sir Richard Cartwright figured up all the money that would be saved by the Petersen scheme and the difference of cost was computed as so much money already in the treasury. When it was suggested that the contractors might fail to come to time Sir Richard scouted the idea. "We are not afraid," he said; "I myself formed a very favorable opinion of the energy and ability of Mr. Petersen." Mr. Dobell was equally positive and all the ministers joined to "rub it in" to the late ministers for not making so good a bargain with so good a firm.

A year passed and the contractors did nothing. Their energy and ability did not yield fruits. The one thing they accomplished was the persuasion of the government that they were always on the eve of success. At a public meeting held in Toronto last winter, when a by-election campaign was in progress, Sir Wilfrid read a telegram from Mr. Fielding, who was then in England, stating that Mr. Petersen had put up the deposit and that all was going well. During the late session a bill was passed giving an extension of time. Sir Richard was still confident and still boastful. A good company had been formed, he said, with Lord Tweedmouth at its head, and now the work would go on with speed. Mr. Dobell on that occasion called attention to the strong names associated with the contract.

This was only two months ago. Where are these boastings now? The government admits that the contractors have given up the job.

LUBEC GOLD SWINDLE.

Sunday's New York Herald devotes two pages to an exposure of the Lubec gold swindle, in which some New Brunswick people are somewhat interested as possible victims. The promoter of the scheme to extract gold from sea water was the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, a Baptist clergyman. With him was associated one C. E. Fisher, who is said to have been formerly a cavalryman in the English service in India. He was, at the time the gold scheme was floated, a diver by profession. He and Jernegan associated with them one William Phelan, a detective. They began operations near Providence, Rhode Island, in September, 1896. Jernegan had a little hut constructed above the water some distance from shore. A cable was stretched along the bottom from this place to the shore. Two capitalists were invited to spend a night with Jernegan in the hut. They took quicksilver with them, to deposit in a tank to be used in the process of extracting gold. The Herald says:

> These confiding gentlemen—supposed to be shrewd business men—when they dropped their own honest quicksilver into the square lead lined box little dreamed that Fisher, the diver, would come around later, walking on the bottom of the sea, and empty their quicksilver into the water, replacing it with some doctored mercury of his own, well saturated with gold. To still further aid the demonstration, Jernegan slipped a little California nugget, which he had been wearing as a scarf ornament, into the quicksilver, to be dissolved. This greatly added to the yield of gold from the salt water of the sea. The contents of the box were then given to an assayer, who made his analysis, while the capitalists awaited in the reception room. The assayer's report made the yield about $4.50—a fairly good night's work for a little box in the bottom of Narraganset bay with only an ordinary battery to do the mining and abstract the gold from the sea water.
>
> The capitalists were satisfied and invested some money. Phelan had not been let into the secret, and, though aiding them, did not up to this time know the real truth of the matter. But when Jernegan failed to pay him his wages he withdrew from the enterprise. Later a Newburyport Baptist clergyman was persuaded to join the promoters, and went about to raise funds. Jernegan followed him and opened a laboratory in London. He next appeared in Boston, and secured the interest of another clergyman, who invested $2,000. A syndicate was formed and offices opened in Boston and works established at Lubec, Me. The scheme prospered, and the rest of the story is well known. Columns have been written in the papers and very wise articles in the magazines on the great subject of extracting gold from the sea. What the dupes of Jernegan and Fisher would like now would be an opportunity to extract some of their lost gold from the pockets of these enterprising gentlemen. The swindle is well described as one of the most amazing in history.

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON'S ADVICE.

Professor Robertson, to whom the dairy interests of Canada owe so much, is going about Great Britain accompanied by the minister of agriculture. Mr. Robertson is a man of many and rare gifts, but his particular strength is that he knows his work perfectly, and that he is able to make his message interesting. Mr. Fisher is also anxious to do a service to Canadian agriculture, and though he is not interesting, but rather tedious, he is industrious and has knowledge. Moreover, he has wisdom. His party condemned and ridiculed for years the course of the late government in the management of the experimental stations, and in the efforts to secure additional markets in Great Britain for Canadian butter and poultry. Mr. Fisher has gone forward on precisely the same lines as his predecessors. He has, moreover, given Mr. Robertson as free a hand as the superintendent had under the late government. Professor Robertson has given out interviews, delivered addresses, talked talks, and written letters to the British press on subjects connected with Canadian agriculture. His latest contribution appeared in that influential metropolitan journal, the St. James Gazette. Mr. Robertson in this article advocates a preferential tariff that will work both ways. He proposes a duty of two shillings and six pence per quarter, or eight cents per bushel on wheat imported from foreign countries. Professor Robertson does not believe that this duty would add a farthing to the cost of the four-pound loaf, and maintains that it would greatly stimulate agriculture in Canada and India.

This doctrine is sound. It has been set forth in Canada many times. It is contained in the platform adopted by the New Brunswick liberal conservatives at the Moncton convention. It was expressed in a resolution proposed last session by Mr. McNeill, and headed off with a government amendment. If Professor Robertson can do anything to convince the people of Great Britain that this policy is prudent, patriotic and statesmanlike, he will do a service to Canada, to Great Britain and to the empire.

The greatest obstacle in his way is the declaration made last year in England by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Canada does not want such a preference, and Sir Wilfrid's advice to the British people never to depart from their free trade practice by imposing a duty on food. It was this declaration which led Mr. Chamberlain to say that he would not now "touch preferential trade with a pair of tongs."

It it said that the Cobden club got the medals mixed, sending Sir Wilfred's to Premier Reid of New South Wales and the Australian's medal to Canada. It does not matter. They are two of a kind. Mr. Reid was a federationist in the conference which prepared the Australian union scheme. He voted for the constitution. Then when he found it opposed in his own colony he declared against it.

The despatch which stated that Lord Minto, the next governor general, was a liberal did not fully explain what sort of a liberal he was. This paper suggested that he was probably the same type of liberal as Lord Lansdowne, the present secretary of war. It turns out that Lord Minto is a liberal unionist, and that before he became a peer he was an unsuccessful candidate for the commons in that interest. His younger brother is now member for Durham and a supporter of the Salisbury government.

No Summer Vacation.

ST. JOHN'S COOL SUMMER WEATHER, combined with our superior ventilating facilities, make study with us just as agreeable in July and August as at any other time.

Just the chance for teachers and others to take up the ISAAC PITMAN SHORTHAND and our NEW METHODS (the very latest) of BUSINESS PRACTICE.

Students can enter at any time. Send for Catalogue.

S. KERR & SON,
Oddfellows' Hall.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

The Residents Suffering Intensely from the Depressing Weather.

The Collapse of the Jernegan Bubble—The Fight Against the C. P. R.—Provincial Visitors.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BOSTON, July 31.—The residents of Boston and other parts of New England have suffered intensely this week from the depresing weather conditions. The atmosphere has been muggy and the temperature itself soared above the ninety mark yesterday and today. There have been many prostrations and a few deaths from heat. One of the effects of the warm wave will be to swell the exodus eastward next week.

The sensation of the week has been the collapse of the Jernegan bubble and the exposure of the most amazing swindling scheme which has been known in New England for half a century. The flight of the Rev. P. F. Jernegan and the closing of the "Klondyke" at Lubec, Me., as the so-called gold extracting works there were locally termed, have been chronicled by the press, but the public as yet has not learned the true inside history of the swindle and the remarkable methods by which hundreds of New Englanders were induced to part with hundreds of thousands. The headquarters of the company formed by Jernegan, a Baptist preacher, ostensibly had for its object the extraction of gold from sea water by some secret process, are in this city. They are being besieged by many of the stockholders of the concern, but the victims have been unable to obtain much satisfaction. It is quite evident that while the scheme to extract gold from the sea was a total failure the plan to draw the yellow metal from the possession of hundreds of usually level headed business men was a flourishing success. The doings of this company will have considerable interest for New Brunswick people, as much of the lumber and other material used in the construction of the Lubec works was supplied by St. John shippers and business men at other places in that province. It is not known here, however, that New Brunswick people will lose any great amount by the collapse of this remarkable gold mining outfit. The whole affair seems to have been the famous South sea bubble produced in minature. It is expected that Jernegan will be arrested at Havre, France, at which port he is expected tomorrow.

It is stated in shipping circles that J. B. King & Co. of New Brighton, Staten Island, have closed a contract for the construction of a steel ocean going tug and three steel barges, to be used in the plaster rock trade between Windsor, N. S., and New York. The plaster trade is very dull in the the United States just now, but importers anticipate a decided improvement this fall.

The fight against the Canadian Pacific railroad, now being waged by a number of western roads, is especially interesting to New England, as this section depends to a large extent upon the big Canadian road. President Lucius Tuttle, the well known president of the Boston and Maine road, in commenting upon the movement against the C. P. R., a day or two ago, said: "When you come to analyze this hue and cry against the Canadian Pacific road it will be found that selfishnes pure and simple is at the bottom of the whole business. All this talk about the Canadian Pacific having extraordinary opportunities to prey upon its American competitors and that it is guilty of demoralizing rates, is the dust that is thrown into the eyes of our people to blind them to the motives that lie beyond. Whatever comment is directed against the Canadian Pacific road applies with equal force to the Grand Trunk, but it is rarely the latter road that is mentioned when the question of Canadian competition is discussed." Mr. Tuttle further drew attention to the fact that New England railroad properties, together with the export interests of Boston and Portland, are vitally concerned in whatever affects the Canadian Pacific or the Grand Trunk railroad.

The Highland Cadets of Montreal are expected here on Labor day to take part in the celebration which the Scottish Clans are now arranging. Although the state law forbids the cadets carrying arms, this will in no way interfere with the success of their visit. They will be tendered a rousing reception an devery effort will be made to make their trip a memorable one.

E. McCready, a New York newspaper man, formerly of St. John, returned from Cuba this week, where he has being doing excellent work as correspondent of a leading New York daily.

Among the visitors from the lower provinces here this week were the following: F. E. Burpee, J. G. Walsh, J. Connon, St. John; Marcy Huestis and Mrs. Huestis, Sussex; Col. Manusell and Mrs. Maunsell, Fredericton; W. M. Tweedie, Sackville; E. W. Paver, Halifax; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Holmes, Amherst; F. McLean, Lunenburg; H. Sullivan, Charlottetown.

The bureau of statistics at Washington has completed a series of tables showing the extent and variety of the commerce between the United States and Canada, covering a period of 25 years. The statement shows that the value of goods imported into the United States from Canada varied in the period from $24,164,755 in 1877 to $50,775,381 in 1882. In 1893 the value of Canadian imports was $31,642,312. Exports to Canada from the United States ranged from $29,460,257 in 1880 to $82,854,947 in 1898. These figures are from American official sources.

Mrs. Elizabeth McQuillan, wife of Hugh McQuillen, editor of the Dedham Transcript, died this week, aged 62. She was formerly Miss Ford of St. John.

John D. McCarthy, formerly of St. John, died at Chelsea July 25. He was 48 years old.

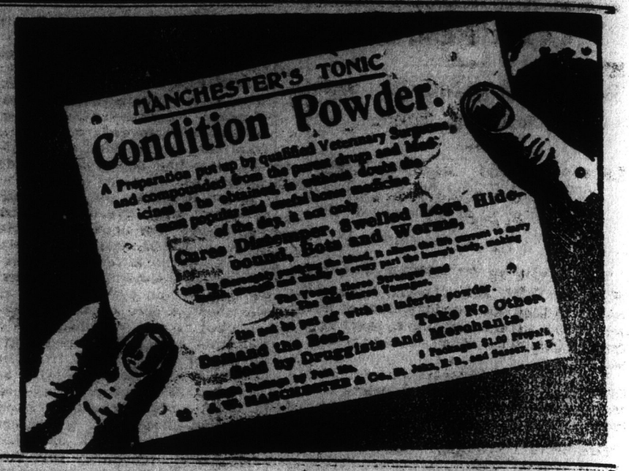
Mrs. Katherine Beverly Robinson, a former Canadian, killed her little daughter and then herself, at Fair Haven, Vermont, early in the week. Mrs. Frances Matheney, a sister of Mrs. Robinson, died the day before. Beverly Robinson, the husband of the suicide, is a son of a British officer, and came to this country from Canada. A brother of his committed suicide nine years ago.

It is said a large number of farmers from the northwest of this country have recently gone over to Canada and settled. Most of the emigrans came to this country from Europe and many of them are Galicians.

The following were among the exports by water to the lower provinces this week: 389 bbls. flour, 125 bags flour, to Halifax, Charlottetown, etc., per str. Halifax; 300 bbls. flour, 50 bbls. cornmeal, to Port Mulgrave and Arichat, per sch. Diamond; 150 bbls flour, 60 bbls. cornmeal, to Brighton, N. S., per sch. Serene; 200 bbls. cornmeal, 300 bbls. flour, to Bridgewater and Liverpool, per sch. Narcissus; 200 bushels corn, 225 bbls cornmeal, to Halifax, Baddeck, etc., per str Pro Patria; 270 bunches bananas, to St. John, per str. St Croix; 150 bbls cornmeal, to Bear River, per sch. Muriel; 50 bbls. flour, 75 bags shorts, to Yarmouth, per str. Yarmouth; 225 sacks flour, 450 bbls. flour, 400 sacks middlings, 60 sacks meal, 200 bags cornmeal, 100 bags corn, to Annapolis, per sch J. B. Martin.

The lumber situation shows no marked improvement and the market continues dull and easy. It certainly does not pay to ship lumber to this market at present. Even if there were no duty, the prices now quoted would no more than pay for freight and the cost of manufacture. Random spruce cargoes are nominally quoted at $10 to 10.50; ten inch car frames at $12 to 13, and 12 inch frames at $13 to 14; shingles, laths and clapboards are quiet at unchanged figures.

Mackerel are very scarce and firm, with the last sales made from vessel at $15.50. The jobbing prices are very firm at $12.50 for large No. 3, $14 and 14.50 for medium No. 3, $15 for large 2's, and $20 to 25 for No. 1. Lobsters are very firm with the supply still short. Live lobsters are higher at 14 and boiled 16c.



SUSSEX NEWS.

Representative Gathering — Important Work Done at the Plebiscite Convention.

SUSSEX, Aug. 1.—Pursuant to announcements given currency throughout Kings county during the last few days, a meeting of temperance workers was held this afternoon in the vestry of the Baptist church.

George W. Barnes of Hampton was chosen chairman of the meeting, and Rev. C. W. Hamilton of Sussex, secretary. Rev. Gideon Swim of Millstream was called upon to open the exercises with prayer.

A brief address, setting forth the object of the meeting, was made by the chairman, after which, on motion of Rev. B. H. Nobles, it was unanimously resolved to organize a Plebiscite association for Kings county. A roll was then opened and signed by the following persons, thus signifying their willingness to promote the work of the association: C. W. Hamilton, Sussex; Geo. H. Barnes, Hampton; G. S. Sutherland, Sussex; P. McKay, Sussex; Wilfred Crippe, Studholm; B. H. Nobles, Sussex; J. S. Trites, Sussex; G. Swim, Milstream; A. McKinnon, Norton Station; J. W. Menzie, Norton Station; S. L. T. McKnight, Belleisle; Charles Erb, Sussex; T. Stebbings, Hampton; Jos. T. Barnes, Studholm; Jesse T. Prescott, Studholm; O. N. Price, Havelock; J. A. Gosline, Sussex; Geo. Wallace, Sussex; John Thompson, Sussex; H. J. Evans, Hampton; R. D. Robinson, Sussex; C. W. cyman, Studholm; W. D. Fenwick, Studholm; Amasa Kennedy, Studholm; Laura Kierstead, Studholm; Annie R. Chapman, Studholm; C. W. J. Upham, Sussex; H. A. White, Sussex; Jacob I. Kierstead, Studholm; Thos. Heffer, Sussex; W. B. McKay, Sussex; Mabel Chapman, Studholm; Lelia Sharp, Studholm; Emma Beals, Studholm; Jas. A. Moore, Waterford.

The following persons were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the association and outline a plan of campaign: H. A. White, Jesse S. Prescott, C. W. J. Upham, Rev. T. Stebbings, O. N. Price, Jacob I. Keirstead, John Gosline.

This committee retired, performed its work and reported a plan of campaign similar to that adopted for the same purpose in York county. The following are the officers nominated by the committee and approved by the meeting: Geo. H. Barnes, president; Rev. W. Camp, secretary-treasurer; H. A. White, treasurer; vice-presidents at large, Jas A. Moore and H. J. Evans; vice-presidents for parishes: H. W. Folkins, Sussex; W. D. Fenwick, Studholm; C H. Flewelling, Hampton; John Branscombe, Havelock; G. W. Titus, Norton; O W Wetmore, Kingston; J. W. Toole, Kars; D. W. McKenzie, Westfield; Miles Fowler, Upham; Gideon McLeod, Cardwell; Samuel Gordon, Waterford; David Fowler, Hammond; J. A. S. Keirstead, Springfield; Ludlow Belyea, Greenwich; ———, Rothesay.

Owing to local circumstances and to the fact that it was not possible to secure the services of Mr. Buchanan, it was resolved to recall the notice of a public meeting to be held this evening. The work of the meeting was heartily entered into by all present, and the prospect is that a healthy interest will be awakened as the plan of campaign is prosecuted.

R. P. Steeves, inspector of schools of Kings and Albert counties, left this morning for the purpose of attending the meeting of the Dominion Educational Institute, which meets at Halifax tomorrow.

Rev. Dr. Stewart of Mount Allison Academy, accompanied Rev. Mr. Hamilton on the Methodist circuit yesterday, preaching an able sermon in the church here.

The shooting case, Taylor v. Daniel Purtell and Theodosia Goggon was up before the stipendiary this afternoon, and Taylor was on the stand at time of going to mail. Three other cases are to be heard in this court this week and keeps the magistrate busy these times.

MINING NOTES.

(N. Y. Sun.)

SEATTLE, July 17.—The prospect for the early completion of the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific is stimulating mining operations in Fort Steele, East Kootenai district. This road will afford easy and cheap transportation for the ores, which are very abundant. The Dibble group, owned principally by George E. Foster, ex-minister of finance of Canada, is one of the largest mines in this division, and on the dumps are several thousands sacks of ore that will assay from $200 to $300 to the ton. This property is developed to a depth of 500 feet.

The North Star mine's output this year will exceed 5,000 tons. The average value of the North Star ore is from $80 to $90 per ton in gold and silver.

The Sullivan group, three miles from the North Star, at a depth of forty feet, within the past week, uncovered a body of high grade silver-lead ore twenty-five feet wide.

"THERE IS THE MAN FOR INDIA."

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, we dare say, is an excellent person, but the Pall Mall Gazette talks rubbish in stating that his appointment would be popular in India. The real person we want as a ruler, and who, we believe, would do more for it than any other, is Mr. Chamberlain, and much as we disagree with him and with his methods, there is the man for India, the only man in English political life who can make up his mind. We are not, however, likely to get him—Indian Daily News.

Bill—"Did you ever try any of Small's 25 cent dinners?" Jill—Yes; I ate three of them today at noon."—Yonkers Statesman.

"I have heard that she walks in her sleep," said the gossip. "Indeed!" returned Mrs. Parvenue scornfully. "So common, isn't it? I should think she would ride."—Chicago Post.

She—"Yes, I come of a very old and distinguished family." He (absently)—"Well, forget it, and remember the Maine." After that, of course, he spent his evenings elsewhere.—Cleveland Leader.

Custom House Officer—"Open your trunk. Have you anything but personal property?" Distinguished Lawyer—"What do you call personal property?" "Don't you know what personal property is?" "Well, there is no real estate in it."—Life.

Old Fogy—"I am pained to hear that you are addicted to poker playing, and that last night you lost $25." Young Fogy—"The idea! Why, I don't even know how to play the game." Old Fogy—"So I am informed by the party who won the money."—Boston Transcript.

Visitor—"I saw a statement in the paper a day or two ago that the railroads of the world carry 40,000,000 people annually." Real Estate Boomer—"That's a fact, and the majority of them get off at this station."—Boston Courier.

F. A. Peters, jr., who is camping out at Oak Point, met with quite a bad accident on Saturday while on his way to Hampstead on his wheel. While going down a hill his bicycle was broken, and Mr. Peters was thrown off. He was badly bruised and will be laid up at Hampstead for a couple of weeks.

A man named Walter Anderson, while unloading deals from a car at the government pier yesterday afternoon, fell backward from the car, breaking one leg near the ankle. Dr. D. E. Berryman was summoned and the injured man removed to his home on Metcalf street, north end, in the ambulance.