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Advertisements under this head: Two words for one cent each time, or three cents a word for ten times. Payable in advance.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Save money in the purchase of a SEWING MACHINE.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY-Advanced on mortgage in large or small sums. Apply to Chas. Macdonald, barrister, Walker Building, Canterbury St.

LOST.

LOST-We have lost a patent axle cap from one of the hubs of our city wagon and would feel obliged if the finder will telephone 1172, MARTINEAU SPICER & COFFEE CO., Ltd., Smythe street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-A young horse, good driver, or will exchange for horse about 1,100. Apply to H. Z. & J. T. MCGOWAN, 156 Princess street.

IZETTA!



THE WONDERFUL PALMIST AND CLAIRVOYANT

Has returned to St. John, assisted by a Coterie of the World's most famous Palmists, Clairvoyants and Mediums.

31 CHARLOTTE ST. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. H. A. TITUS, Manager.

THE ST. JOHN STAR is published by THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY (Ltd.), at St. John, New Brunswick, every afternoon (except Sunday) at \$3 a year.

ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 10, 1902.

THE TELEGRAPH TO BLAME.

An Ottawa despatch in yesterday's Telegraph said: "Mayor White received a telegram from the St. John Board of Trade yesterday asking what provision there was for a subsidy for a steamer running between St. John, Yarmouth and Halifax. Col. Tucker waited on Sir Richard Cartwright and learned that a subsidy for this service was voted but so far no one has taken advantage of it."

This is an extraordinary statement. The Telegraph itself, on May 25th, contained the following despatch from Halifax: "At a meeting of the Halifax and Newfoundland Steamship Company's directors Friday it was decided to take the steamer Harlow off her present route and place her on the route between this port and St. John, calling at Yarmouth and other intermediate ports."

On May 27th, the Telegraph published an editorial and another long article with a "scare" head, pointing out in the most ill-advised and boastful manner what a great thing it would be for the trade of St. John to get this steamship service.

It is now in order for the Telegraph to confess that it is responsible for the loss of the service. The Star learns from Halifax that an offer of the steamer was actually made to the government, despite the statement of Sir Richard Cartwright that "no one has taken advantage of the subsidy."

Why was the offer withdrawn, and who is to blame? The Star's information from Halifax is that the offer has been withdrawn, and there can be no doubt whatever as to the responsibility. St. John is to lose this service for another year, simply because, owing to the foolish article in the Telegraph, the opponents of the project in Halifax brought pressure to bear, and the service, which had been practically determined upon, is lost to St. John.

The merchants of this city, who have been endeavoring to have a steamer put on the route, know whom they have to thank for a further postponement. The Star at the time pointed out how great a dis-service the Telegraph was doing this port, and the fact that the Harlow will not come on the St. John route fully sustains the charge. If the Telegraph were the loser there would be no sympathy for that blundering journal. But the blow falls upon the business interests of St. John.

SENATOR ELLIS'S OPPORTUNITY.

A misguided person who signs himself "Harold Cox, secretary of the Cobden Club, 6 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W. C.," has written a long letter to the St. John Globe, with this introduction: "Sir—Will you permit me through your columns to make an appeal to free traders, without distinction of party, to support the Cobden Club in resisting the proposed corn tax?"

Senator Ellis will be able to explain to Mr. Cox that there are no free traders now in Canada, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier keeps his Cobden medal stowed away in the very bottom of his trunk, with a weight on it.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

A Washington letter says it is expected that congress will pass the bill creating a new department of commerce, and that Geo. B. Cortelyou will be appointed secretary, with cabinet rank. The purpose of the bill is to build up the business of the country. One section says: "That it shall be the province and duty of said department to foster, promote and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping and fishery industries, the labor interests and the transportation facilities of the United States."

It is recognized that the field of greatest possibilities before the new department will be in finding foreign markets for our producers and manufacturers. It is part of the plan to have attached to this department a corps of men skilled in general knowledge relating to manufacturing and the needs of the consumers in different parts of the world. They will visit the various foreign countries, mingle with the natives, observe the kinds of goods that are being bought and find out what would be the chances of selling materials that are new to each locality. These men will send their reports to the department of commerce, where it will be put into print and sent to the American manufacturers who are concerned in the various articles mentioned. There will be a complete reorganization of the present method of securing information on the subject of trade opportunities in foreign countries. Good work has been done in this direction by the United States

consuls, under the direction of the chief of the bureau of foreign commerce of the state department. The bureau of statistics of the treasury department, also, is engaged in collecting and publishing facts of all kinds relating to our trade in foreign lands. Naturally, there is more or less duplication of work by these two separate and distinct bureaus. The pending bill provides for the consolidation of these bureaus under the department of commerce, when it may be expected that the work will be prosecuted on a better system. The consuls will be called on to look up certain lines of inquiries relating to individual branches of industry and the information thus obtained will be distributed to those who can take advantage of it.

Among other bureaus which are to be transferred to the department of commerce are the marine hospital service, the steamboat inspection service, the bureau of immigration, all of the treasury department; the census office and the fish commission, now under the interior department. The supervision now exercised by the treasury department over Chinese immigration and over the fur seal, salmon and other fisheries of Alaska will be transferred to the new department.

MEMORIAL PARK.

A largely attended meeting of the directors of the Memorial park was held last evening in the north end Public Library reading room, Union Hall. The corner stone will be laid at 11 a. m. on the 26th as part of the coronation celebration. The militia will take part and the Fenian Raid veterans will be present. The salvage corps have kindly offered to assist in any way their services may be of value. A platform will be erected for the speakers, and a large tent will be provided for refreshments. There will be accommodation for fully five thousand people.

The transfer of the Hilyard property has been made to the commissioners. The park now has a frontage of 342 feet on Douglas avenue and runs back to the water. The monument will be erected at a point about sixty feet from the avenue and there will be a drinking fountain for man and beast at the avenue curb. The monument will be about eleven feet high, surmounted by the figure of a Canadian volunteer in khaki. The lower base will be 8 feet square and the next 5 feet 6 inches. The statue will be of white bronze.

SHIP LABORERS' UNION MEET.

At the regular meeting last night the Ship Laborers' Union elected the following officers: President, John Killen; senior vice-president, Thomas Sullivan; junior vice-president, Arthur Martin; financial secretary, James Brennan; treasurer, Michael Burns; recording secretary, M. J. Kelly; committee of management, Philip Doody, Wm. McCann, Henry Lee, Michael Clancy, John Holland, James Moore, Chas. McCarthy, John McAndrews, Thos. McCarthy, Richard Evans, Chas. Jesson and John Powers.

The union considered the rate of wages and decided to accept the offer of the merchants of 35 cents an hour on steamers the year round. No price was fixed for work done on sailing vessels, but the committee of management will consider this question tonight.

PASSING OF INDISPENSIBLES.

Only those who have to go to the depths of long disused trunks when moving time necessitates renovation and the shifting of belongings realize how much of what one clings to as indispensable becomes absolutely useless when laid by for a time. Pictures prized for one reason or another, souvenirs that fail to recall anything but inconvenience, letters that one couldn't bear to burn, odds and ends that one was sure to find all became as trash in the recesses of the stored trunk and are sacrificed without a qualm when moving time comes round to make room for other things that will last their day and then find the same end.—New York Press.

THE BATTLE LINE.

Str. Leucra, Capt. Grant, sailed from Port Louis, Mauritius, yesterday for Bombay.

Str. Tanagra, Capt. Abbott, sailed yesterday from Singapore for Delaware Bay.

Str. Pharsalia, Capt. Kehoe, from St. John for Cape Town, reached Sydney yesterday morning to bunker.

Str. Plates, Capt. Davidson, from New York for Hopewell Cape, got ashore shortly after leaving New York.

General Eaton is endeavoring to collect Crimean guardsmen so as to give them a free view of the coronation procession. He made a similar attempt at the diamond jubilee, when he assembled some eighty veterans. In order to make the roll as complete as possible on the forthcoming occasion all Crimean guardsmen are requested to communicate with Captain Holmes at 70, Victoria street, Westminster. The office of works is erecting for these veterans a stand near the Guards' Memorial in Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

THOSE HORSE BOATS.

Word has been received here to the effect that the charter of the steamer Mechanic to carry horses from St. John to South Africa has been cancelled.

It is said an effort is being made to cancel the charters of the three Elder-Dempster boats, which were announced to follow the Monarch.

Troop & Son were unable to say yesterday whether these steamers would come here for horses or not.

GODERICH ONT. June 9.—The West Huron record ended today; majorly for Cameron (liberal) was reduced by 2, making it 21.

MONTREAL June 9.—Four men attacked and severely beat Mrs. Wilson of Brebrou street into insensibility this morning and then robbed the house of \$30.

ROYALTY IN MARTINIQUE.

One of the Long Forgotten Kings of Africa—An Interesting History.

Though all the world has been thinking of Martinique, nobody seems to have remembered that the stricken island is the exile home of one of the forgotten kings of Africa. For eight years King Behanzin has smoked his pipe at Martinique, though a dethroned king is a detail in the presence of a world-moving catastrophe, and one searches in vain for Behanzin's name in the telegrams. The probability is only too great that the exiled potentate has smoked his last pipe and breathed his last breath against Col. Dodds.

Only a few months ago he was at St. Pierre, as happy as a king without a kingdom, and may be found that Behanzin and his suite have perished in the cataclysm of fire which has swept St. Pierre off the face of the earth.

Behanzin was king of Dahomey—the Dahomey, that is, of yesterday. With him has passed his ancient kingdom, one of the seats of power in western Africa before the coming of the white man. For 200 years Dahomey flourished. It is, indeed, as dead as Queen Anne, whose contemporary on the throne of Dahomey was a man of giant strength and talent not to be despised. Guadjor Trudo ruled his kingdom well, and Dahomey ranked among the powers of Africa when those powers were not less real than the powers of Europe which have brought them to an end. But even the good example of a king does not live for ever, and a long line of cruel tyrants followed Guadjor Trudo, whose kingdom degenerated into a huge stronghold of slavery and oppression, and remained so until, fifty years ago, France set its foot down in Dahomey territory; and until, in our time, France absorbed the kingdom altogether.

The end came with almost dramatic suddenness. For four years Behanzin was king, and through half this he was hunted like a fox by the French troops. The crisis was part of his inheritance; already, when he succeeded to the throne in 1890 France was knocking angrily at the gates and one of the king's first acts was to write to President Carnot entreating peace. Behanzin was one of the troubles of President Carnot. Twice the king appealed to the president by letter, and once Behanzin's envoys knocked at the door of the Elysee. They knocked in vain. France had come to distrust Behanzin, and even to doubt his word. The peace concluded with him six months after his accession was rudely broken and the French parliament voted 3,000,000 francs for an expedition against him. It was the king's last chance. His predecessor had challenged France by insulting letters to its officials, and complaints of French merchants interfering with politics at Whydah, and France had retorted by bombarding Whydah within forty-eight hours. The expedition of Col. Dodds was the last determined blow at Behanzin's power, and the decisive struggle began when the king treacherously drew the French into ambush by waving a flag of truce and offering to evacuate. The treachery sharpened the ardor of the invaders. For six weeks the French troops had been fighting their way forward at the rate of less than a mile a day, and Col. Dodds was still thirty miles from the capital. But a rapid movement brought the invaders to within eleven miles of Abomey, and when Col. Dodds reached Cana, the sacred city of the kings, Dahomey sued for conditional peace. Content with nothing but absolute surrender, the invaders moved on towards the capital, working their way with painful slowness through a vast area of forest swamp. The king, with his army, had occupied Abomey, and there it was expected the great battle between the two civilizations would be fought out.

Behanzin, with all the forces of his kingdom to support him, awaited the arrival of the French in significant silence. He had made the war his final trial of strength, and his famous Amazons army, the only regular army of women warriors, perhaps, which a European power has ever fought, was fully armed. The Amazons were the glory of Behanzin's kingdom. From time immemorial the daughters of the chiefs had been trained to defend the kingdom in the last resort, and to be a perpetual guard surrounding the king, and at the great fetes it was the commander of the Amazons who struck off the head of the first captive offered to the gods. Waving the knife, dripping with blood, before the king, the commander would lead her troops in their hymn of triumph.

Behanzin had gathered his Amazons around him for his last stand against France, and on the last day of the war the women sang before him in the capital. The French soldiers emerged from the swamps and forests on to a smiling plain, and in full view ahead was Abomey, a city eight miles round, with farms and palaces, and squares, and a population of twenty thousand people. The turrets of its palace towers shone like silver in the sunlight, but a more dazzling scene met the invaders as they approached. Suddenly, just as suddenly Behanzin may have seen it at St. Pierre, the air was filled with flame. Col. Dodds, like a greater French commander eighty years before, found a city in flames. Abomey was a second Moscow. It was a dramatic finish to a sharp campaign. The glory of Dahomey passed with the burning capital. Behanzin, deserted by his hordes, kept his focus at bay two years, and issued a manifesto "to all nations" in his own defence, but the fallen king was run to earth at last, and in 1894 he was sent to Martinique, where today he is either alive in terror or dead in peace.—St. James Gazette.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

HIS MAJESTY'S OPPORTUNITY.

(Chicago News.) Having secured peace in South Africa, King Edward can be excused if he wears his crown on the side of his head.

Basibus.

AFTERNOON TEA BASKETS OR CAKE STANDS, new designs, including coronation-pattern, with crown. Prices, \$1.50, \$1.85, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.60.

PICNIC BASKETS, extra nice qualities, hamper shape. Prices 90c., \$1.40, \$1.75, \$2.35.

LAUNDRY HAMPERS, extra large size; very substantial \$3.75.

WASTE PAPER BASKETS, in a variety of styles, 40c., to \$1.25 each.

NEW PILLOW SHAMS, Linen, Hand-Embroidered, \$2.20, \$2.30, \$2.40, \$3.00 pair.

SWISS APPLIQUE PILLOW SHAMS, 90c., \$1.25, \$2.00, \$2.40, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$2.85 pair.

SWISS EMBROIDERED NET PILLOW SHAMS, \$2.10, \$2.15, \$2.40, \$2.50 pair.

FRONT STORE.

A WONDER-WORKING ICON. Marvellous Cures in a Greek Church at Stamboul.

Great excitement reigns throughout the Greek community in Constantinople owing to the miracles performed by an icon of the Virgin Mary, which, for hundreds of years, has been preserved in the church at Alt Mermer, in Stamboul. This icon's method of performing wonders is not original, as another one exists in the Island of Peramos which has the same habit, consisting of suddenly falling upon the believer and striking him violently till blood flows. Then the sufferer is cured. The icon at Alt Mermer has hitherto been quite quiet, and is simply an ancient picture of the Virgin painted on wood. About a fortnight ago a girl, suffering from epilepsy, had a revelation that she was to go to this church and have a special service performed, and she would be cured. Accordingly she went, and during the service the priest gave her the icon to kiss. The moment she touched it, it knocked her down and kept on striking her. After a second service and a good belaboring by the image, the girl was cured completely, and the reputation of the icon established. Every day new cures are heard of, and thousands of cripples and invalids flock to the church. The Greek patriarch is seriously troubled, as the Orthodox Church does not admit that Icons possess the power of working miracles. In spite, however, of his opposition multitudes continue to throng the building, which is making over £10 a day by the sale of candles. Last week the patriarch issued a special commission, consisting of the grand vicar, the secretary-general of the Holy Synod, and the Bishop of Xanthopolis, to examine the icon. They questioned the priests, but could get no definite evidence, the chaplain stating that he was too busy to notice such a cure. In consequence of the failure of the commission an official committee has been addressed by the patriarch to the churches, warning the people against being deceived, and also reminding them that if God does perform miracles He does so gratuitously, and no amount of money paid to the churches will help.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The bill passed today by the house for the protection of the president, is a substitute for the senate measure, which contained no anti-anarchy provision, but which did contain a provision omitted from the substitute for a body-guard for the president.

The substitute consists of 13 sections. It provides that any person who shall unlawfully, purposely and knowingly kill the president or vice-president or any officer engaged to succeed to the presidency, any foreign ambassador or minister accredited to this country, while engaged in the performance of his official duties, or because of his official character, or because of any of his acts or omissions, shall suffer death, if he inflicts injuries which cause death, shall be imprisoned for life; if such injuries do not cause death such offender shall be imprisoned not less than five years.

Any person who aids, abets or conspires with another to commit any of the above offenses shall be deemed a principal.

Any person who conspires or advises any person to assault or kill within or without the United States, the chief magistrate of a foreign country because of his official character, shall be punished as follows: If the attempt is made and death results, such offender shall suffer death.

If such attempt does not result in death, the punishment shall be a fine of \$500 to \$5,000 and imprisonment from five to twenty-five years.

If such attempt is not made the punishment shall be a similar fine and imprisonment from one to five years.

No person who is opposed to all organized Government, or is a member of any organization entertaining or teaching such opposition, shall be admitted into the United States, and any person who aids such person to enter shall be fined from \$500 to \$5,000, and imprisoned from one to five years.

Section 12 provides for the naturalization of anarchists and empowers the courts to investigate and before issuing the final papers, to require the affidavit of the applicant affirming the truth of every material fact necessary for naturalization.

SCHOONER ANNIE LAURA.

CHATHAM, Mass., June 9.—The British schooner, Annie Laura, bound from St. John, N. B., for Providence, R. I., struck on Shovel-shoal during a heavy blow last night, and is lying in a bad position. She is leaking and it is likely she will break up during the night.

Captain Palmer and his crew of three men were taken off late today in response to distress signals set in the rigging of the schooner. The rescues were made by two wrecking boats of nineteen men. The schooner was boarded early in the day by the wreckers, but Captain Palmer decided to stay on board. The wind rose and the sea became rough. The crew finally were driven into the schooner's rigging and then they set the signals for help. The wrecking boats, captained by Anson Bloomer and G. W. Bloomer, could not go then, but at the turn of the tide from flood they made the successful attempt. The Annie Laura's crew are now at Mecumy station.

The Annie Laura is owned by Robert L. Palmer. She was built in 1891 at Douglas Harbor, N. B., and registered 29 tons.

Boys' Separate Pants.

For ages 4 to 11 years. BOYS' DRELL AND GALATRA PANTS, 50c and 60c.

FANCY MIXED STRONG TWEED PANTS, 75c, 85c, \$1.00.

NAVY SERGE WORSTED PANTS, 55c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25.

BLACK SERGE PANTS, \$1.00.

CORDUROY PANTS, for small boys; very dressy—the correct thing for wearing with blouses and shirt waists, 95c.

BOYS' SEPARATE PANTS, for ages 12 to 17 years. Fancy Mixed Tweed Pants, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35.

NAVY SERGE AND WORSTED PANTS, 75c, 95c., \$1.25, \$1.65.

BOYS' BICYCLE PANTS in Fancy Tweeds, \$1.65.

M. R. & A.'s UNRIVALLED \$10.00 SUITS FOR MEN.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

There Are Forty Thousand Total Abstainers in the British Ranks. It is mainly through the efforts of such organizations as the Royal Army Temperance Association that there are 40,000 total abstainers in the British army. Large enough though this total may appear, much still remains to be accomplished in the cause of temperance. All ranks of the service were represented at the annual meeting of the association, which took place yesterday afternoon, says the London Telegraph of May 29rd, at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall. Major-General J. Desborough, who presided, gave an insight into military life of sixty years ago, in order to show the improved conditions that now existed. The larger number of total abstainers in the army, the fewer he said, would be the number of men in the hospital. He once heard an old Peninsular officer say he would rather go into action with his men half drunk than sober, but that was not the opinion that was now held. He believed the words of Mr. Chamberlain, that officers of today showed themselves worthy of the traditions of the British Empire. The report of the past year's work was a record of steady growth and of new departures. Sixteen new branches had been formed, making a total of 369. Of these, 121 were now on active service in South Africa. Reference was made to the advent in every barracks of an Army Temperance Association room. The commander-in-chief had informed general officers commanding that he was prepared to leave to their discretion the question of allowing the use, without reappropriation, of vacant accommodation in barracks for the purposes of the association, so long as no additional expense to the public was involved.

OTTAWA NEWS.

OTTAWA, June 9.—An order has been passed placing refined cotton seed oil (edible) for canning fish on the free list.

An order in council has been adopted admitting free of duty the statue in memory of the Prince Edward Islanders who fell in the South African campaign.

After argument by eminent counsel today the railway committee of the privy council, by consent of all parties, authorized the C. P. R. to run its transcontinental trains through the Central station of this city.

F. H. Clergue of Sault Ste Marie is in the city. He says his company is turning out steel rails at the rate of 500 tons a day.

Judge Forbes of St. John is in the city.

Hon. A. G. Blair left for Montreal this afternoon. He goes to St. John towards the end of the week.

BISHOP CASEY'S VISIT.

MONCTON, N. B., June 9.—Bishop Casey paid his first official visit to Moncton today. His lordship was met at the station by Fathers Legere and Herbert and driven to Father Hebert's residence, which had been gallantly decorated in honor of the occasion. The grounds were beautifully illuminated with Chinese lanterns and a large congregation turned out to do honor to the distinguished visitor. An address of welcome in English was read by John Sutton, after which a similar address was read in French, to which his lordship replied in both languages. Tomorrow morning a class will be confirmed here, after which Bishop Casey will visit other parts of Westmorland county.

ONTARIO METHODISTS.

TORONTO, June 9.—The Toronto Methodist conference after a warm debate today decided by an overwhelming vote to favor of the admission of women to membership in all church courts. A memorial in accordance with the resolution will be forwarded to the general conference. The Hamilton conference has adopted a similar recommendation.

WANTED.—A case of Headache that KUMFORD Powders will not cure in from ten to twenty minutes.

MARRIAGES.

PIDGON-CHESSLEY.—At 226 Douglas Avenue, on June 10th, by the Rev. Alex. White, Donald F. Pidgou and Elizabeth Chessley, daughter of William A. Chessley, both of St. John.

MAHONEY-WILLIAMS.—At 172 Waterloo street, on June 9th, by the Rev. George Steel, Albany Mahoney, son of Edward J. Mahoney, to Jessie Williams.

BLAKELY-HUBLEY.—At Halifax, June 9, by Rev. G. W. Schurman, Harry P. Blakely, to Ethel E. Hubley, both of Halifax.