ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

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STILL NO TIDINGS OF THE MISSING CHILDREN

Suspicion that Bayfield Babes Have Been Kidnapped Grows Stronger—Strange Actions of Half-Witted Prince Edward Island Man.

(Special to the Sun.)

SACKVILLE, May 21.—Practically nothing new has developed today in connection with the lost Creamer children. No search has been carried on today. Creamer, father of the children, seems to have braced up somewhat and his wife remains as coolly composed as ever. Some continue to hold the theory that the children were drowned, and if this was true the bodies would rise tomorrow, the ninth day. The shore will be carefully watched with a view to finding them. Unless something comes to light tomorrow people will be forced to the conclusion that the children have been the victims of foul play.

A peculiar thing happened today. A man by the name of Landry, a half witted half blind individual hailing from the north of Prince Edward Island who has been in the vicinity of Spence settlement for the past four days, showed up at the residence of M. B. Riley and demanded four days' pay for searching for the children. He admitted he was half blind and could not search much, but insisted that he should be paid for his work. The man claimed that he was a fortune teller and could locate the children if he were paid for it. Squire Riley took no stock in Landry, but told him to move on. He seems to be a harmless, half crazy tramp.

So far no investigation has been started. It was hoped that the children would be found and hence no active steps have been taken. Unless something develops shortly, however, more drastic measures will have to be resorted to. Various wild rumors are in circulation. A report came from Amherst about noon today that the children had been found hung up to a tree in the woods, but investigation proved the rumor to be absolutely without foundation.

General opinion seems now to be favoring the idea that Mrs. Creamer knows more of the strange disappearance than she admits. Her very composed manner strengthens this view, but on the other hand it is contended that the seeming callousness is a characteristic of her family.

Many are firmly convinced that the children were kidnapped by Mrs. Creamer's relatives with the assistance of Mrs. Creamer, who had something less than an hour at that time, when such a thing could be done. The weakness of this theory is that no one saw any strange people in the vicinity. No strange team of a suspicious character was lurking round. It would be extremely difficult for a team to arrive within miles of the Creamer house without someone seeing it and giving a clue to the matter. The general opinion seems to be that it would be impossible for the children to travel far in the woods and every inch of the forest within a radius of a mile has been covered again and again. The forest searched forms a part of a block of fully twenty square miles of woodland, intersected by two carriage roads and many wood roads. This would give plenty of room to get lost in, but then the tender years of the boy Ralph would lead one to the conclusion that he could not possibly travel more than half a mile from the place where last seen. Some advance the opinion that the children will be found hung up in a tree somewhere and have advised searchers to look up rather than down. Whether anyone has heeded the advice it is difficult to say, but certain it is that the mystery still remains unsolved.

CANADA TAKES STEPS TO COLLECT TAXES

U. S. Engineers Who Live Over Border Had Refused to Pay

DETROIT, May 20.—An international dispute of magnitude is imminent between the United States and Canad over the question of the payment of the Canadian income tax by the U. S. government engineers who are in charge of the dredging operations in the Canadian channel of the Detroit River and who make their home in Amherstburg at the mouth of the river.

Although the Canadian courts have decided against the Americans, the latter still refuse to pay, and yesterday the Canadian government seized the household goods of Chief Engineer C. Y. Dixon and Assistant Engineers Harry Hodgman, E. B. Lewis and B. A. Pripp.

A sale of these goods by public auction has been announced to satisfy the government's demands.

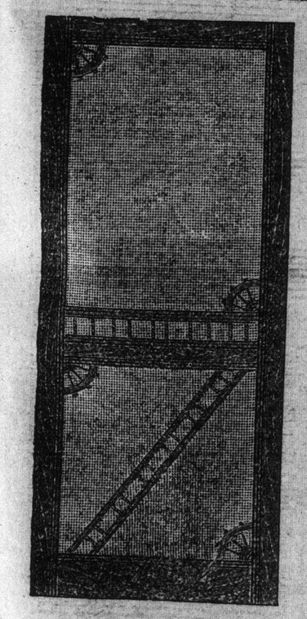
CHARGED WITH MURDER; HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

No Evidence Against Those Arrested in McPhee Case of P. E. I.

(Special to the Sun.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., May 21.—At the preliminary examination today of Mrs. John McPhee, Alexander Gillis, Alexander D. Gillis, charged with the murder of John McPhee, Orwell, on 14th inst., attorney general, on behalf of the crown, said he was fully satisfied that there was no evidence of foul play. The prisoners were honorably discharged. Information that led to the arrest was laid by the deceased's brother, who alleged that marks on the head indicated a violent death. The matter was cleared up by the evidence of a physician, who examined the head. He stated the wounds were only slight scratches, unworthy of consideration. McPhee died of alcoholic poisoning, having taken too much whiskey that night when the Gillis boys called and treated him. He had been previously addicted to drink and subject to fainting fits.

SCREEN DOORS.



Do not let the Flies catch you unawares.

If your screen doors and windows are on early think of the trouble saved.

Sizes--2-8x6-8, 2-10x6, 10, 3x7

Prices—75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 each

SCREEN DOOR SETS.

Including—1 Pair of Hinges and Screws, 1 Brass Door Pull, 1 Brass Hook and Eye, 20c. each.

Screen Door Checks, 70c. each.

Mallory Door Fasteners for Keeping the Door Shut, 20c. each.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N B.

EVE OF BUDGET QUIET AS USUAL

Proceedings at Ottawa of a Placid Character

Only Excitement Yesterday Was Furnished in the Public Accounts Committee—Several Bills Discussed.

OTTAWA, May 21.—The proceedings today were of the placid character, which inevitably mark the eve of the budget. In fact the only parliamentary enlivement of the day was that in the public accounts committee when W. T. R. Preston was asked about a written request from Mr. Griffiths to Mr. Ennis asking for letters from W. T. R. Preston for the benefit of Lord Strathcona.

Mr. Preston said Lord Strathcona had stated to him every line in the letter was a lie. This serves to further discredit the documents which are being used in the committee. They apparently have all been stolen or obtained on false representation. That is the only thing the matter with them, as so far there has been nothing discreditable shown in their contents.

A bill was introduced into the house today by Mr. Oliver to extend the authority of the immigration officials in dealing with immigrants subject to deportation.

Mr. Hyman stated to Mr. Borden that the commission on the collapsed tower had been sent in and would be shortly presented to the house.

Mr. Borden asked for papers relating to the government order making the G. T. Pacific first applicants for minerals under their tracks and buildings. The order seemed far-reaching.

Mr. Oliver said the object was only to protect the railway's property.

Mr. Borden replied that the other Canadian roads must be in great peril.

A bill to revive a bottle-making patent of the Toledo Glass Co., which had been reported upon favorably by the private bills committee, was referred back on the motion of Mr. Gordon, who claimed there was not a proper attendance at the committee when the report was agreed to. A Canadian company is interested in seeing the patent remain dead.

Mr. McCraney in moving for Hudson Bay papers, discussed the claim of old servants of Lord Selkirk to lands in the west. Lord Selkirk made an attempt to settle the Canadian west and had set apart land for his servants. His executors sold to the Hudson Bay Company without respecting these claims. The Hudson Bay had disposed of its rights to Canada. Those servants of Selkirk's who are alive believed they still had a moral claim to the lands promised them by Selkirk.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said his examination into this question had led him to the same conclusion as Sir John Macdonald, that the claims of Selkirk's servants were against the Hudson Bay Co., which had the lands to satisfy them.

James Conmee, of Rainy River, asked the house to agree to a motion that Canada should only pay bounty on iron and steel made from Canadian ore, and that coal or coke for smelting should be admitted free.

Mr. Conmee said that Canada had benefitted greatly from the establishment of smelting plants. Unfortunately they made great use of foreign ores and he thought that any revision of the bounties should be in the direction of confining payments to Canadian porducts. Until 1892 metal produced from Canadian ore had an advantage of a dollar a ton, but that did not compensate cheaper American methods of handling.

There was no doubt of Canada's interest which is to contribute to stimulate the Canadian iron business by the payment of a bounty.

The statistics of iron and steel production in Canada were lamentably deficient. However, he was certain that Canada had great length to go in development of metal production. It was inevitable in the building of a nation. The history of both Germany and the United States was to this effect. Canada possesses more mineral territory than is to be found in the whole of Europe. There is iron throughout Canada everywhere. Anything that could be done in the way of development would have to meet the approval of the Canadian people. He thought delay would be dangerous. No time should be lost in promoting that development.

Alexander Johnston of Sydney said he would have agreed with Mr. Conmee if he had included iron and steel from all British colonies. Sydney, where a large industry had been developed, depended most largely upon Newfoundland ore and for mixing to some extent upon Swedish and Spanish ores. Mr. Johnston agreed with Mr. Conmee that the duties should be continued for some time longer. He thought that the small duty on bituminous coal should be continued in the interest of the Canadian coal mining interests.

Dr. Sproule thought the present government claimed too much credit for the steel development in Canada.

Mr. McPherson of British Columbia thought a sound economic principle would be that bounty should be only paid on metals produced from foreign ores. That might seem strange. However, it would mean that Canada would be using the raw metals of her neighbors, meanwhile maintaining her own supplies intact for a future time.

W. F. Maclean agreed fully with Mr. Conmee's resolution. He favored the development of Canada's resources.

Mr. Caldwell of Lanark, liberal, said Mr. McPherson's theory of dealing with the raw material did not hold when applied to British Columbia timber, coal, lead and copper. He supported the resolution.

Mr. Conmee said the object of his motion was to place his views before the country and obtain the views of other gentlemen. Having done so he desired to withdraw his motion.

This was done and the house adjourned.

WOMAN ASSAULTED BY NEGRO AT PASSEKEAG

While Waiting for Train at Isolated Siding, Mrs. Bettle Was Attacked by Colored Lad --- Assailant Fled When Train Approached.

HAMPTON, N. B., May 21.—Mrs. Judson Bettle of Passekeag was about noon today, while waiting for the maritime express to take her to Hampton, where she intended to do a little shopping, brutally assaulted by a young negro lad about seventeen or eighteen years of age, named George Hector, who till five months ago resided with his widowed mother on Union alley, off Union street, in St. John. The arrival of the maritime express, however, caused the negro to flee to the woods, and Mrs. Bettle was brought to Hampton with face very much cut and scratched, her hair dishevelled and her clothing muddy. About half-past five Hector, was arrested by Peace Officer Isaac Campbell on a warrant issued by Henry Piers, J. P., and now lies safely in the Hampton jail.

Passekeag, where the assault took place, is a way station four miles above here and a mile this side of Bloomfield. There is no station master at the place, but only a small shelter, at which a train does not stop about three miles from Passekeag station.

The victim of the assault is the wife of Judson Bettle, who has a farm about three miles from Passakeag station. She is the daughter of Constable Joseph Farmer of Millstream. Mrs. Annie Bettle is about twenty-four years of age and about four years ago was married to Judson Bettle, a man considerably older than herself. They have one child.

The station was entirely deserted when she reached it to await the train for this place, but standing in the field near by she saw a young negro lad, wearing the costume which one would expect to find on one working about a farm.

Mrs. Bettle says she went in and took a seat beneath the shelter and almost immediately in came the negro and sat down close by her side.

"Well you have a gall," she said to him. Thereupon he threw his arms around her neck and although she screamed and fought succeeded in throwing her to the ground.

At this moment the train whistled and the negro started back, giving her an opportunity to regain her feet. Still, however, he held on to her and would not let her go. She tried to bribe him, offering him a quarter to desist. He took the money but still holding on to her.

The train, however, was now drawing up to the station and the negro, becoming frightened, fled to the woods and Mrs. Bettle was led on to the train in a weak condition.

There was great indignation among the train hands and there were many who said that hanging would be too good for him. At Hampton, Mrs. Bettle left the train to go to friends.

A WARRANT ISSUED.

Sheriff Freeze was in Sussex, but she laid her case before Peace Officer Campbell, who is also keper of the jail. As he could not act without a warrant, the woman went to County Secretary G. O. Dickson Otty, who prepared for her an information, which was sworn to before Henry Piers, J. P., and a warrant issued thereon. Mr. Campbell and the woman at once started off by team to search for and if found, arrest the culprit.

The woman's sworn statement is as follows:

HAMPTON, Monday, May 21st.—The information of Annie Bettle, wife of Judson Bettle, on this 21st day of May, at Passekeag, in the parish of Norton, a colored man, unknown to the complainant, Annie Bettle, a woman who was not his wife, did unlawfully make an assault with intent then and there to unlawfully ravish and have carnel knowledge of her, the said Annie Bettle, without her consent.

Mrs. Bettle although very much shaken, was able to undertake the journey. She was very nervous and said again and again that it was Providential intervention which brought the train into the station exactly on time.

Mr. Campbell drove at once to Point Farm, to which place he was told the negro was last seen hastening. There he inquired of Mr. Titus if there was any negroes in the neighborhood, and was informed that there was one working for Samuel Sherwood, who lived near the station.

Leaving Mrs. Bettle at the house, the peace officer walked over in the direction of the Sherwood farm and there espied a young negro lad answering to the description driving cattle across the road.

He knew at once that this must be the man whom he was looking for. Mr. Campbell caught hold of him and thrust the handcuffs on his wrist. The negro only made a feeble effort to escape, pleading: "It wasn't me, mister; it was another colored gentleman."

Mr. Campbell led him in the direction of the house where Mrs. Bettle was and that lady at once identified him. He therefore thrust the other handcuff on, notwithstanding the negro's protest, "O for de Lord's sake, mister, don't." Mr. Campbell then drove the negro back to Hampton, leaving Mrs. Bettle with some passing wagon, whose occupants promised to deliver her safely at her home.

Last night Mr. Campbell was being warmly congratulated upon the speediness of the arrest. It was about a quarter past one when Mrs. Bettle reached Hampton. It was about four when he, with the lady, set out for Passekeag. At six o'clock George Hector was locked up in the local jail.

On reaching here Hector was taken before Justice Piers, who committed him to jail until Thursday, 24th, when his preliminary examination will be held at 10 a. m., probably before Justices Piers and Smith.

When word reached St. John yesterday of the assault which had taken place the I. C .R. authorities determined to take all steps for his capture, even if he had to be hunted down by a sheriff's posse. Officer Collins arrived on the suburban last evening, determined not to return with the assailant at liberty. As it happened, however, Hector's capture was easier than was expected.

THREATENED TO SHOOT NEGRO.

Another who heard of the assault with the greatest indignation was Constable Joseph Farmer, father of the young woman. With four pistols in his belt he took the next train for Passekeag and determined to discover his daughter's assailant. He threatened to shoot the negro, and there seems little doubt that if an opportunity had offered he would have done so. The methods used in the Southern States, he characterized as the only efficient mode to use in such a case.

Before he arrived at Passekeag, however, he heard of Hector's capture; then as the train was not stopped at Pessekeag he came on here, where he spent the night.

HECTOR'S STORY.

George Hector was seen in the jail last night by Officer Collins and a Sun reporter and seemed to view the whole series of events with unconcern. Very black, with regular negro features, small of stature, rather intelligent looking and apparently about seventeen or eighteen years of age, although in answer to a question he said that he was only sixteen.

"Don't you know me?" began Officer Collins.

"No, sah," was the reply.

"Well, that's strange, too," said the officer, "I've often seen you before."

Hector said that he was the son of Joseph Hector, but that his father is dead. He had lived with his mother in a house owned by "Mista Dockrill" in Union alley. He had relatives, however, he said, living around Hampton.

Asked how long he had been in Passekeag he replied "Three or four months, sah." He had two brothers, he said, "one living and one dead."

When he was asked whether he had assaulted Mrs. Bettle he shook his head, saying that he only threw his arms around her neck. He said that she did not cry. He had never seen her before this occasion. Asked whether he thought her very pretty he replied "No, not very."

He explained his presence near the station, saying that Mr. Sherwood's fields extended around the shed and that he was at his work when Mrs. Bettle arrived. He had been working for Mr. Sherwood all the time that he has been in the place.

Hector seems to be awaiting his fate with an easy mind. Prison life is not altogether unfamiliar to his family, so that he knows fairly well what to expect. A fellow prisoner, named Duncan, a violator of the Scott Act, did not remain behind prison bars with the same buoyant spirit and complained bitterly that the water had frozen in the bucket.

Section 268 of the Canadian criminal code reads as follows: "Everyone is guilty of an indictable offense and liable to seven years' imprisonment who attempts to commit rape."

RECENT DEATHS

BOSTON, Mass., May 21.—The following deaths of former provincialists are announced: In Somerville, May 14, John Perley Lee, aged 32 years, formerly of St. John. In South Boston, May 11, John Kelley, of 39 C street, formerly of St. John. In this city, May 13, Charles R. J. Ingersoll, young son of Everett and Winifred Bryson Ingersoll, formerly of St. John. In Charlestown, Daniel Collins, of 53 Austin street, formerly of St. John. In this city, May 15, Mrs. Emma J. Fraser, wife of William S. Fraser, aged 26 years, formerly of Fredericton. In this city, Linda Marguerite Hughes, daughter of Frank Aloysius Hughes, formerly of St. John. In Jamaica Plain, Edward G. McDonah, aged 6 years, formerly of St. John. In Lynn, May 11, Dr. William A. McDonald, aged 62 years, native of Grand River, P. E. I. In Brooklyn, George A. Ritchie, aged 59, native of Halifax. In Roxbury, May 13, Mrs. John O'Connell, formerly Miss Catherine Chisholm, of Antigonish, aged 39 years. In this city, May 13, John W. Powers, aged 32 years, formerly of Halifax. In Cambridge, Mrs. Harriet G. Clifford, wife of Warren D. Clifford, formerly of Souris, P. E. I.

Stores open till 8 o'clock. ST. JOHN, N. B., May 23rd, 1906.

PRETTY LIVELY

SUIT SELLING HERE

Although the weather has been cool and backward, our sales in every line are far ahead of last year. But in Suits there sems to be the greatest gains. Those who have bought here before are telling their friends how much better values they get here. Our cash business saves bad debts, bookkeeping and gives us the money to use. This makes a saving on the price of every suit. Are you buying here?

Men's Suits, Ready-to-Wear at $2.95, $5, $6, $7, $7.50, $8.75, $10, $11, $12, $13.50, $14.50, $15 to 20.

MEN'S SUITS MADE TO MEASURE, $12.00 to $20.00

J. N. HARVEY, Tailoring and Clothing, 199 to 207 Union St.

SCHOONER RUNS ON MISPEC ROCKS

The Packet Silver Cloud Filled and Sank

Was Bound for This Port from Digby and Went Ashore in Thick Fog Saturday

The packet schooner Silver Cloud, Captain Post, is sunk at Mispec Point and it is thought may prove a total loss. The vessel was bound from Digby for St. John with a cargo of about 20 tons of scrap iron and about 40 barrels of old bottles. Saturday morning in the fog the schooner got out of her course and ran ashore on Mispec Point. All efforts to get the vessel off the rocks were without success, and Captain Post drove into the city Saturday afternoon for assistance. When he left the stranded schooner she was resting quite easily on an even keel. The tug Leader was engaged and left for the point Saturday evening, but owing to the thick foggy weather was unable to locate the schooner. The tug made another trip yesterday morning and on reaching the place found the schooner submerged and all that was showing out of water were the masts.

It was after the tide left the schooner on Saturday that she fell off on the rocks and was so badly strained that when the water came up again she quickly filled. The crew of two men took to the small boat and landed safely at Mispec.

PICTURES LENT POOR; FOUR CENTS A MONTH

Novel Method of Elevating the Tastes of Dwellers of the Slums.

LONDON, May 18.—The Working Men's Circulating Picture Gallery, which was recently started by the conductors of the Robert Browning Settlement, Walworth, is receiving hopeful encouragement.

This excellent scheme aims at fostering a love of the artistic among the slum-dwellers of Walworth. The settlement has obtained between 300 and 400 pictures, and two of these are lent to anyone who desires to have them for 4 cents a month. At the end of the month the borrower can return them and obtain two more.

"Our object is to elevate the people and to promote their interest in a better class of work than the grocer's almanac, which hitherto has been their especial pride," said one of the settlement workers.

"The people are willing to be educated, and there is a great demand for landscapes—cool green fields and flowers.

"We have met with several difficulties. For instance, many would-be borrowers are sensitive about carrying the pictures back. They imagine that if they were seen leaving their houses with parcels the neighbors will suspect them of setting out to the pawnbroker's to raise money on the household goods. Absurd as this may seem, it keeps many people away from us.

"Others object to borrowing on saner grounds. They suspect the pictures of having come from dirty homes. We make no rules as to who shall join our circulating picture gallery. It is not for us to mince matters. The dirtier the home the more anxious we are to introduce a refining element.

"In spite of these difficulties, the scheme is going ahead, and we foresee a great success in the future. The day the pictures are changed all the prints can be inspected, and they are explained by an official."

BLEEDING PILES.

"For two years I suffered from bleeding piles and lost each day about a cup of blood. Last summer I went to the Ottawa General Hospital to be operated on, but my old trouble returned, and I gain I lost much blood. My father advised me use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and two boxes cured me. I have every reason to believe that the cure is a permanent one." Mr. Arthur Lepine, School Teacher, Granite Hill, Muskoka, Ont.

Advertising ought to be fully as effective in summer as in winter, for the reason that in the vacation season much reading is done by all classes of consumers.—Toronto Business.

INTEREST IN THE KINGS CO. VACANCIES

A. C. Fairweather's Name Mentioned in Connection with Judgeship—Other Reports

No little interest is being taken in the city as to who shall be appointed to the different vacancies in Kings county caused by the death of Judge Gilbert and Stipendiary Morison, who was also registrar of probates. The appointments lie with the local government and the members for Kings county will probably have the greatest influence in the choice. Dr. Pugsley is at present in Montreal and will not reach the city before Thursday. The other members are Messrs. Scovil and Ora P. King.

The name of A. C. Fairweather is prominently mentioned in connection with the vacant judgeship, while J. M. McIntyre is mentioned as the probable registrar. It is possible that Mr. King might himself look on one or more of these positions with favor, and if so it is probable that he would get the appointment. There is little doubt that had Mr. Morison not been removed so soon after Judge Gilbert that he would have been appointed in his stead.

PRESBYTERIANS WARNED

(Montreal Herald.)

That the Presbyterians of Canada have been lacking in judgment in dealing with the problem of education was the charge made at St. James' Square Church last evening by the Rev. John McKay, of Crescent Street Church, Montreal. The influence on the national life of Canada of her fast increasing French Roman Catholic population was most interestingly dealt with by Mr. McKay, who was introduced by the pastor, the Rev. Alex. Gandier. Brought up in Ontario himself, Mr. Mackay said he knew that the people of this Province had a very vague conception of conditions in Quebec. No part of the work of the Presbyterian Church, and no problem affecting our national existence, was so important. We of Ontario looked to assimilate the hundreds of thousands of arriving immigrants, but there was a splendidly organized system at the gateway of Canada, and while we were dreaming they were doing, drafting the newly arrived into strategic units. He had nothing but kindly feeling for his Roman Catholic compatriots, who were reaching after the ideal as they saw it, but it behoved Protestants to be equally wide awake, zealous and earnest if they would not have the future of this country set back for centuries.

As showing that they were not even holding their own, Mr. MacKay instanced 211 Protestant school sections in Quebec where the average attendance was ten or less, making it impossible to have proper teachers, and explaining the large number of grown men and women, English-speaking, who were unable to write their own name, while there were settlements of Macdonalds, Mackenzies and MacKays who did not even speak English. English-speaking boys and girls were driven to Roman Catholic schools and convents for training, and many converts resulted, whereas every one of these little English communities could and should be laid hold of and made a centre of influence.

Among the Catholics all over the Province of Quebec there was a longing and a yearning for the educational privileges enjoyed in Ontario, and what did we find? Instead of a dozen, Protestants had one single school at Pointe aux Trembles, which for more than five years had been trying to raise a paltry $60,000 to rebuild, and so far ahd only got the half. The old school was in such a shape that the new building had to be gone on with at once. Last year over a hundred pupils were turned away—Roman Catholice most of them. The Methodist, Anglican and other schools reported the same lack of accommodation. Roman Catholic boys and girls who went to the Pointe aux Trembles school knew when they entered that they were going to be instructed in the great foundation truths of the religion of Jesus Christ. In the speaker's opinion no child could be truly educated who was not given a definite line of Bible training.

MONTREAL, May 20—Fire this morning gutted a five-story brick building at the corner of St. Paul and Champ de Mars streets, occupied by the Imperial Steam Laundry Company and four small manufacturers. Total loss $45,000, with small insurance.