

HUGH MCCORMICK ESCAPES JAIL BY JUMPING HIS BAIL

Didn't Appear Before
Sussex Court—Got
30-Day Sentence

Seized Liquor Smashed and
Spilt—Two Other Cases
Heard—Pilsener Beer to
be Analyzed

SUSSEX, Dec. 31.—The sensation in the Scott Act enforcement campaign today was the disappearance of Hugh J. McCormick, the famous slacker, who, as proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, was arrested a short time ago for selling liquor in violation of the law and was released on bail pending his trial today.

When the case was called Mr. McCormick failed to appear, thus forfeiting his bail. In his absence the case was heard by Magistrate Hornbrook and McCormick was found guilty and sentenced to 30 days jail without the option of a fine. His bailsmen will be proceeded against at once.

Another wholesale destruction of liquor took place today when the inspector, accompanied by a large number of interested people, took the stuff seized in McCormick's place out to the rum-soaked spot by the river bank and smashed it up.

In the police court this morning the Scott Act cases against Thomas Brown and Frank Myers were up for hearing. The Myers cases were adjourned till Friday. In the Brown case the defendant swore that he only sold hop and pilsener beer, contradicting a witness who said he had secured and paid for ale. Judgment was reserved until an analysis of the beers in question is made.

J. A. MacArthur declined to retire from the mayoralty contest in keeping with the suggestion made by Ald. Mills, who when asked to step out in favor of Mr. MacArthur offered to do so if both candidates gave way and allowed Mayor Murray to serve a third term. Mr. MacArthur was concerned by the temperance delegates, who put the request to him. He replied that as the temperance question was not an issue at the time he entered the field, and as his friends opposed any such move on his part, he was unable to accede to the request. He pointed out that so far as the council was concerned they must act within the law, and he was prepared to go that far in enforcing the law. When he was at the head of the table, he had no choice but to do as the council wished to run he could do so without making any condition. He had been told a week before that some one was to be made mayor, and he had been told a week before that some one was to be made mayor, and he had been told a week before that some one was to be made mayor.

MONCTON, N. B., Dec. 31.—The year which closes today has been a full one in the history of Moncton, marking tremendous strides toward that greater Moncton, which the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the acquisition of a great number of new industries has made possible. It has been a prosperous year in every respect for this city. Statistics of different lines are very interesting. The death list was the lightest for a great number of years, there being a total of one hundred and twenty-nine for the year, February last being the heaviest month, when there were nineteen, and the present month the lightest, having only six in the city outside the city there were 376 deaths. The births for the city and county number to date 553, but the record is incomplete. There were 338 marriages in the city and county. It was an average year for fires, last February being the worst month, when the department reported no less than fourteen alarms. There were no total losses on fires during the year. A tremendous amount of building went on in the city during the year, about one hundred new residences and buildings going up, while many houses were remodelled.

The customs returns for Moncton showed an immense increase over the year previous, the duty being greater by nearly forty thousand dollars, while the imports showed an increase in value of about seventy-five thousand. The figures are duty, 1906: \$60,454; 1907, \$39,262. Imports, 1906: \$67,285; 1907, \$715,485. On the I. C. R. during the year, thirteen employees met accidental death on various parts of the road.

Catarrh and Throat Suffering Cured

Where Old-Fashioned Stomach Medicines Failed—
The Ozonated Air Cure Successful

No doctor attempts today to cure a genuine case of catarrh or bronchitis by the inhalation method.

It is a fact that the discarded house-remedy—medicine so taken as to only the stomach—never reaches the seat of catarrh.

Advanced physician recognizes that only air cure can be sent into the lungs and bronchial tubes.

This air with healing medicine, and you solve the problem.

And certain, isn't it foolish to tamper with dangerous internal remedies?

You breathe Catarrhose—your don't take it. Large \$1.00 size is guaranteed.

Small (trial) size 25c, all dealers or N. C. Folsom and Co.

C. W. SPENCER HAS RESIGNED

W. B. Barclay, a Nova Scotian
by Birth, Will Succeed
Him

TORONTO, Dec. 31.—C. W. Spencer, general manager of the Canadian Northern lines east of Fort William, has resigned and his position has been partly filled by the appointment of W. B. Barclay to manage the MacKenzie and Mann interests in the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Spencer will devote his time to his own private interests. Mr. Spencer was twenty-four years with the C. P. R. He left for Montreal last night. Mr. Barclay, the new manager for the Maritime Provinces, is a Nova Scotian by birth. He has lately been living retired in St. Paul, Minn., though he has had considerable railroad experience.

PREMIER GOULIN DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF GOVERNMENT RAKE-OFF

QUEBEC, Dec. 31.—Premier Goulin's positive denial of any knowledge of a government commission on the Abitibi land deal occupied a good part of today's inquiry by the royal commission, though much more exciting was the evidence of a couple of Montreal ladies residing at 477 A. St. Denis street, tending to fix the responsibility for the forgery of Mr. Goulin's name to the now famous cablegram.

Madame Tremblay, who resides at the street number above indicated, testified that for five days, about the time that Mr. Asselin was missing from the criminal court in Quebec, he was staying in her house.

Mademoiselle Allina Tremblay, daughter of the above witness, deposed that she was, and had been for some time, a stenographer employed by Mr. Asselin at the office of the Nationalist.

She confirmed her mother's testimony. It was brought out in the evidence of these ladies that a telegraph message arrived at their home one day with a message addressed to Hon. Mr. Goulin, which they declined to receive, saying that Mr. Goulin was not there, and that the company had a wrong address.

Mrs. Tremblay said that someone telephoned to the house and asked if a telegram came there addressed to Mr. Goulin to receive it for him and he would call or send for it.

She asked who was speaking and the party replied he was J. B. Mathias.

Witness knew Mathias very well, having seen him at the Nationalist office, and believed she recognized the voice, which she knew very well.

FRANK LAW'S BAIL RAISED TO \$30,000

TORONTO, Dec. 31.—The preliminary hearing of the Law-Russell conspiracy charge came to a conclusion tonight and Magistrate Kingsford committed Frank Law for trial to the sessions next sitting.

His bail, which had been raised from \$10,000 to \$20,000 at the end of the previous day's hearing, was further raised to \$30,000, his own in \$20,000, of which \$10,000 is in cash and \$10,000 additional bail furnished by James M. Sinclair.

W. H. Russell, Frank Law's partner, has left the country and a warrant is out for his arrest.

A large amount of documentary evidence referring to the "Blue Bell," "Lucky Boys," "Highland Mary," and "Silver Bird" mining companies was put in by acting Crown Attorney W. H. Price, who has conducted the prosecution, and it was shown with the aid of the Trusts and Guarantee Company, that from the various properties Law & Company had received nearly \$300,000 in subscriptions from the public.

FLEMMING'S FLAGRANT FALSITIES EXPOSED.

Premier Robinson Dissects His Misrepresentations of Provincial Finances

Debt Increase Magnified Five-Fold—Statement of London Loan Grossly Ignorant or Maliciously False.

MONCTON, Dec. 31.—Why J. K. Flemming, M. P. P., should so far forget his responsibility as a representative of the people and financial critic of the opposition as to give utterance to such unparalleled misrepresentation can only be explained in one way, that is a resolution on his part to throw the police, the press, and the public in an attempt to confuse and misrepresent. In the vain hope that the electors of the province have no sufficient common sense and intelligence to understand the facts of the case.

This was Premier Robinson's terse and pointed criticism today after reading the statement made in the St. John Telegraph by J. K. Flemming, M. P. P. It is a flagrant insult to the intelligent people," Premier Robinson added.

"Mr. Flemming seems to have abandoned the reputation for prudence and fair play which he has to some extent enjoyed in the past in his criticism of the finances of the province. He ventures the extravagant statement that our government has increased the permanent debt of the province during the past year by the following sums:

"Loan made in London, \$1,461,000. Debentures, York and Carleton, by \$1,212,500. Debentures, wharf and grain elevator, St. John, \$2,500. Debentures to purchase railway lands, \$37,191. Total, \$1,511,900.50.

"He asks the question, What do the farmers, working, business and professional people think of their government adding such an enormous sum of permanent indebtedness to the province in a single year? Mr. Flemming well knows from the statement in the Royal Gazette and given out through the press of this province, that the statements generally published in the reports of previous years, that the increase in the public debt in the past year has been almost one-fifth of the amount stated. This amount includes the redemption of six per cent. debentures, which have been a liability of the province since 1890 to the amount of \$122,500 and which were redeemed during the past year. It also includes treasury bills to the amount of \$808,723.53 and accrued interest thereon which they declined to receive, saying that Mr. Goulin was not there, and that the company had a wrong address.

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SEARCH LONG IN VAIN FOR MISSING BALL CHILDREN



BROCKTON, Mass., Dec. 23.—The search for the two missing children of Mr. and Mrs. John Ball was continued today, but without any result.

The search, which has been carried on daily since December 19 by detectives, the police, the militia and thousands of citizens, whose sympathies are aroused by the pitiful appeals of the father for a chance to bury his children, has become of almost national interest.

Mrs. Mary R. C. Ball, 36 years old, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, was discharged from Trenton Insane Asylum four years ago after a month's successful treatment for homicidal mania, due to grief over the death of her first-born, Tuesday, December 19, the Ball house, on the outskirts of the city, was almost destroyed by an incendiary fire. Mrs. Ball and her two children were missing. Late that night the mother, every day and night, was seen dragging her children toward a neighboring woods, where a deserted dirt road, her hands covered with dirt. She was in a demented condition.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 31.—Reports of the trade and industry of Nova Scotia during the year now closing indicate that 1907 was the best in the banner industrial year of the province. From every county, and practically every city and town, of Nova Scotia, comes a story of marked progress and substantial gains in every department of activity.

The financial stringency which slightly affected this province during the year, although many of the reports of the year, that the increase in the public debt in the past year has been almost one-fifth of the amount stated. This amount includes the redemption of six per cent. debentures, which have been a liability of the province since 1890 to the amount of \$122,500 and which were redeemed during the past year.

It might also be stated that a large portion of this amount was incurred in the previous years and did duty for opposition expenses to show an over-expenditure on several occasions previous to 1906. Both these amounts will be found on page six of the Auditor General's report for 1906, and the year just closed has nothing to do with expenditure of any of these amounts just mentioned in any way.

What do farmers, workingmen, business and professional men think of an opposition financial critic who would stoop to such disregard for truthfulness and fair dealing?

With regard to the London loan, though a number of applications were made to the government for these bonds, the government acted upon the advice of some of the best financial minds in Canada and refused to make an issue of bonds in the state of the money market, but negotiated a loan for a year through the Bank of Montreal at five per cent. There is no discount or commission attached to this loan in any way except the five per cent interest, and the rate for exchange was so favorable at the time the money was transferred that the actual amount received by the government in the city of Montreal was slightly above \$4,852,243 to the pound, which really made the loan a shade under five per cent. Financial men will know that this was an exceedingly good loan and could not have been made by any institution or government at such favorable rate of interest unless their standing in the markets of the world was of the very highest character.

CHATHAM, N. B., Dec. 31.—A few other creditors of Samuel Robinson have turned up. George Dickson, of Nappan, lost \$115 for sheepskins by reason of Robinson's default, and J. Epstein says Robinson tricked him into accepting a note instead of a check for \$114 and now the bank is asking him to pay this plus \$25 discount charges.

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NO WAR CLOUDS

HANG OVER 1908

Socialism is Europe's
Great Danger

Wild Theories Find Support
from Man in Street—Heavy
Financial Loans of 1907

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Peace has its victories and its dangers, and the year just closing has seen remarkable developments of both. Europe rejoices today in the brightest political weather in which she has ever greeted the advent of the new year. The family of nations was never in sweeter accord. Practical diplomacy of a wise, far-seeing type has this year so fashioned international relations that the breach in the prevailing harmony seems impossible, at all events in the near future.

The Hague conference was largely a failure, and Europe rejoices in the true interests of peace. Many will account it a mistake to rejoice in the triumph of common sense over altruism. They may take heart in the fact that 1907 marks the beginning of a greater struggle between these two forces, the issue of which is more doubtful and the progress of which threatens to disrupt existing political institutions in several countries.

The growth of socialism this year in Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy has been so rapid that it already becomes much more than a mere disturbing factor in the domestic politics of each nation. Its influence is so strong upon the existing British government that within the year, but before the American crisis, it caused a shrinkage in the value of 387 stocks on the London exchange, amounting to \$1,500,000,000.

The Socialist cause in Europe draws its recruits from the opposite extremes of society. Its adherents among the educated classes exemplify more strikingly than the peace enthusiasts at the Hague the struggle between the ideal and the practical. They assume that human nature is unselfish and is quite amenable to the golden rule if a chance is given to it. The great mass of their associates in Europe are for socialism only for what there is in it or what they think, there is in it for themselves. There is no denying, however, the tremendous growth of their political power in the aggregate. It has reached such proportions that a practical test of socialism on a larger scale than has yet been tried seems well nigh inevitable.

There has been sufficient experience already both in England and on the continent to give a clear indication of the result, but one must be appalled by the prospect of a trial in whatever unhappy country risks the experiment. France has just had a lesson in the virtual bankruptcy of Brest, one of its most important towns, but the Socialist cause does not seem to stagger by the warning the country at large. This, then, is one of the greatest dangers of peace which 1907 has developed to gigantic proportions.

Another Utopian scheme in international affairs, inspired perhaps by the Christmas season, is occupying attention. Sir Max Leonard Waechter again urges the federation of the six great powers as within the scope of practical politics. He urges that it can be accomplished by a common tariff and free intercourse between the countries. He takes no account of the widely different economic conditions of the nations concerned. He does not concern himself with the fact that one can live with the same degree of comfort, for instance, in Italy for half the sum required in England. He does not consider the necessity for the establishment of practically the same scale of wages in all the countries, nor does he see that the practical effect of his idea will be to reduce labor to the condition of that of the country lowest in the economic scale.

This plan, like others equally impracticable which have been advanced in the name of socialism, will continue to be solemnly debated and the man in the street will consider his views thereof of equal importance with those of the trained economist.

The actual conditions of Europe in these last hours of 1907 are best summarized in the words of the veteran ruler Francis Joseph of Austria. In his address from the throne last Saturday when he said:

"The mitigation already noticeable last year of some of the instances of friction in the international situation fortunately continues. The efforts of all the Powers tend increasingly toward the consolidation of general peace by the cultivation of tranquil reciprocal intercourse."

The Bankers' Magazine reviewing the financial year points out that it has been disastrous in itself and that it also follows several other years of severe shrinkage in values. The average fall in prices despite the substantial recovery of the last month has been 9 per cent. There has been no depreciation so great in the last twenty years. Consols and Indian funds lost 4 per cent lower, which represents \$160,000,000. Twenty-six English railways lost in value \$71,000,000, or 5 per cent. Mines suffered the most. South Africans, after steadily declining for several years, lost 23 per cent more in 1907.

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ONLY 30 KILLED

IN THIS MINE

Fire Caused Explosion in New Mexico

Nine Bodies Have Been Recovered—Mines Are Now on Fire

SANTA FE, N. M., Dec. 31.—An explosion of firedamp this afternoon killed 30 miners in the Pernel coal mine at Carthage, Socorro county, owned by the Carthage Fuel Company. It is supposed all those in the mine are dead. Nine bodies have been taken out. Forty men employed in the mine had not returned from dinner when the explosion occurred.

Carthage is on a branch line of the Santa Fe from Albuquerque to El Paso, Texas, and is one of the largest mining camps in the territory. It is believed that the mines are on fire as a result of the explosion.

The miners are mostly Americans and Mexicans, but there are a few Greeks and Italians.

Superintendent C. F. Webber and a party of rescuers numbering several dozen, have been busy working all the afternoon in spite of the gases with which the mine workings are filled. Women and children are with difficulty kept from the mouth of the mine.

Carthage is a small town on a branch line twenty miles from San Antonio, N. M., on the Santa Fe railroad, and communication is difficult. Had it not been for the fact that the explosion occurred during the noon hour the death list must have been larger. The explosion shook the country for miles around, and several of the bodies were thrown clear out of the main entrance to the mine. Two bodies were blown nearly 500 yards away.

A force of about fifty men is employed in the mine, and all but those who were killed or injured had gone to dinner. No cause for the explosion is assigned.

WATCH-NIGHT SERVICES WERE HELD THIS EVENING AT THE CATHOLIC AND METHODIST CHURCHES. REV. MR. MCNEEL PREACHING AT THE LATTER AND BISHOP RICHARDSON AT THE FORMER. HOLY COMMUNION WAS CELEBRATED AT THE CATHOLIC AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE NIGHT SERVICE, THE BISHOP BEING THE CELEBRANT. THE WEATHER TONIGHT IS QUITE COLD AND THE PROSPECTS ARE THAT THE CURLEWS, JACK-RAVENS AND OTHERS WILL HAVE AN ENJOYABLE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

ANOTHER EDITOR DEAD

HUNTSVILLE, Ont., Dec. 31.—The death occurred this morning of Rev. George Simpson, aged 75 years. He was for many years associate editor of the Interior, Chicago, and at one time editor of the Canadian Presbyterian. He is survived by his wife and two sons, W. K. Simpson of Toronto, and George Simpson of the Ottawa Herald staff.

MONCTON, Dec. 31.—While working between two box cars just outside the C. R. shops today Harry Smith of Shediac was quite badly injured. The shunter struck the end of a car and Smith was caught between the bumpers.

trial recovery of the last month has been 9 per cent. There has been no depreciation so great in the last twenty years. Consols and Indian funds lost 4 per cent lower, which represents \$160,000,000. Twenty-six English railways lost in value \$71,000,000, or 5 per cent. Mines suffered the most. South Africans, after steadily declining for several years, lost 23 per cent more in 1907.

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TELLS OF A SIMPLE REMEDY THAT IMPROVES COMPLEXION

When it's so easy to bring back the bloom of youth, to remove the blemishes and fill the hollows, isn't it foolish to plaster on cosmetics?

Sallow skin and fallen cheeks are produced by disorders of the alimentary canal.

Remove the cause—correct the condition that keeps you from looking as you ought. Use Dr. Hamilton's Pills and very soon you'll have a complexion to be proud of.

Just imagine how much happier you will feel when those pimples and murky look have gone.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills are sold by all druggists. Sold in yellow boxes by all druggists. 25c per box or five boxes for \$1.00, or by mail from N. C. Folsom & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

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