

WITNESS IN BATHURST MURDER CASE SAYS THERE WAS A PLOT AGAINST MASON.

Occurrences Preceding the Death Blow Told at Inquest— Stranger Offers \$5 to Anyone Who Would Beat Mason —Stories of Witnesses Much Alike.

Bathurst, N. B., Oct. 23.—(Special)—The inquiry into the death of Burns Mason was reopened at 10 o'clock this morning. Doctor Demore, who made the post-mortem with Doctor McNeill gave evidence. The body was that of a well-developed man. They found a scar on the scalp one inch long, two inches above the left ear, no blood coming from the mouth, ears or throat. They removed the scalp covering and found the lobes and brain generally congested. There was an hemorrhagic area as large as a 50 cent piece in the middle of which was found the great meningeal artery thickened, irregular and engorged. There was no evidence of fracture of the base of the skull.

In cutting into the left part of the brain it was found in a congested condition. The deceased went out of hospital on Tuesday and on Wednesday was down to the wharf. He was not complaining of any pain. Thursday he took a bath and on Friday morning he was in an unconscious state till 6 o'clock Friday morning.

Doctor's Opinion as to Cause of Death.
He was conscious all day Friday, but appeared stupid or slow to comprehend. Asked by the clerk of peace what in his opinion was the cause of death, the witness unhesitatingly answered "My deduction was and is that Burns Mason's death was due to a blow on the head causing a condition of brain known as cerebral thrombosis." He was possible, but not probable. He received all possible treatment and arrangements. The fact of Mason going out of the hospital did not cause the death of his life or hasten death.

Plot Against Mason.
The witness was the next witness called. He said he was named of a plot to mob Mason, and Edward McNeil was in the saloon when the blow was struck. He did not see who struck him, but saw a sailor who was named when he was down. The sailor took his bag of clothes and immediately left the place. The witness could not describe him. Joseph Doucet and Alex. Hiras gave similar testimony.

Prisoner Caught.
The inquest was adjourned at 4.30 o'clock till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The prisoner is remanded for preliminary examination on Saturday next. He will remain in custody, but appears very anxious and nervous.

Knife Seen on Mats.
Bathurst, N. B., Oct. 23.—(Special)—The first witness called this morning on the opening of the enquiry into the death of Burns Mason was Lee Doucet. He said that on the Saturday of the fatal row he was in the company of a sailor who had left the schooner Georgia, this sailor, whom he would not describe, but whom he said he would recognize if he again saw him, told him he had a fight on board with a man named Mason, and that he had a knife on him.

Adolph Pedersen, a Norwegian sailor, was next sworn. He described two men at sea between Frank Lyman and the mate, Burns Mason, in one of which Lyman used his knife on Mason. He then described their doings from the time of coming to Bathurst until Saturday night the 11th inst.

Story of the Fatal Saturday.
"We got paid off on Saturday about 4 o'clock. Hammel and myself took our clothes ashore. Frank left his bag on board, and on Saturday night about 8 o'clock we went with him from Kenny's to the vessel to get his clothes.

"When we got on board the captain told Frank that he had stolen some rope and before giving him his bag emptied his contents on the deck and found the stolen rope. Frank then said to the captain, 'You must excuse me for I am crazy.'"

Witness, continuing, said: "We started up the wharf and Frank told us that the mate had struck him in the eye that night and that he would make him sweat for it. I told him he deserved a kicking for stealing rope. He then said to me, 'You know I am a bad man.' I told him he could not make any body sweat, to which he replied that as long as he had a live dollar bill in his pocket he could do. When we got to Kenny's, Frank went in first. I followed shortly after and when I got in he was in the inside room standing at the head of the table talking to some parties to whom I did not know. I heard him say: 'The half of this I'll give you follows if you kick the mate for me.' I saw no money in his hand. He had his hand out as if offering them some thing.

Mate Offers to His Death.
"I next saw the mate, Bert Halliday, Hammel and three strangers come in. The mate asked us to have a drink of beer. We all asked for sarsaparilla. He then said he was hearing out beer when I heard a noise and the mate fell at my feet with Frank jumping on top of him and attempting to strike him. I saw nothing in his hand. He later, about two feet from where the mate fell, I saw a black quart bottle full of ale.

"Angus Kenny was behind the counter. I heard a bottle fall just as the mate fell to the floor. A stranger pulled Frank off the mate. I was standing on the left of the mate when he was struck. The blow did not come from any of those with us; it must have come from some one else."

Saw the Blow Struck.
The evidence of Oli Hammel corroborated that of the preceding witness as to the row on ship board, but he added that Frank Lyman many times said he would fix the mate as he was named.

The next witness was Fred Chamberlain. He said that on night of October 11th he was in Kenny's when a sailor came in and offered \$5 if he would beat the mate of the schooner. Witness told him to do it himself. The front door opened and the mate and some other came in from the street to the front part of the shop. Lyman said: "There he is." He then took a black rick bottle and threw it at the mate in the corner and knocking it in his hands he walked into the front room and struck the mate down, knocking him down and jumping on him. As he got him down he said: "I've got you now." The witness followed him in and when he jumped on the mate and tried to strike him down he pulled Lyman off him.

ST. JOHN MEN GIVE VIEWS ON METHODS OF THE TOBACCO TRADE.

Commission Appointed to Make Inquiry Holds Session Here.

Sixteen witnesses examined, and adjournment made to resume in Montreal—Some Local Men Are Satisfied With Present Conditions, and Some Are Not.

The royal commission to inquire into the tobacco business held its first session in St. John Wednesday. Sixteen witnesses were examined and the commissioners left for Montreal on the afternoon train.

Judge D. B. McDavid, of Ottawa, is the commissioner and T. P. Owen, of the Hants staff, is reporting the proceedings. The counsel in the case are Senator F. T. Beique, K. C. and C. S. Campbell, K. C. of the firm of Abbott, Campbell & Meredith, of Montreal, who appear for the American Tobacco Company, and Maxwell Goldstein, of Montreal, solicitor for the Canadian manufacturers, at whose instance the commission was appointed.

The first witness at the morning session was R. N. Dickwork, representing the T. P. Owen, who is reporting the proceedings. He was asked to state to the effect that he could do a larger business if the American Tobacco Company did not hold contracts with jobbers. He related a number of instances where his business had been interfered with by reason of these contracts. He found no difficulty in selling tobacco in the maritime provinces for these months past. He was asked if he had a similar chance with cigarettes.

A. Isaacs Opposes Present Methods.
A. Isaacs, proprietor of the Imperial Cigarette Company, told how the methods have affected him. He could do a larger business in cigarettes if it were not for the present conditions. He is satisfied with the present conditions. He objected, however, to the practice of giving premiums which is indulged in by the Empire Company.

Mr. Hoffman, representative of J. M. Forster, said the American Company controls the western trade by reason of the contracts made. The Empire Company's premiums also hurt trade.

Clarence W. deForest Tells of Agreement.
After the afternoon session Clarence W. deForest, of the firm of George S. deForest & Sons, was the first witness. He had an agreement with the American Tobacco Company to handle their cigarettes exclusively. He was satisfied with the present conditions. He objected, however, to the practice of giving premiums which is indulged in by the Empire Company.

Mr. Peters Satisfied.
Charles H. Peters, of Baird & Peters, said he was satisfied with the present arrangements of the American Company and would prefer not to have any change. The American Company creates a demand for its goods by judicious advertising. He knew of no other line of goods in which an agreement similar to that of cigarettes exists. In tobacco he dealt with all forms but would prefer being bound up in leading brands of tobacco similar to his agreement with cigarettes.

HIMROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA

The True Reason Why eminent physicians throughout the world endorse Himrod's Cure for Asthma is because they have thoroughly tested and demonstrated its remarkable alleviating and curative powers in all diseases of the respiratory organs.

Himrod's Cure for Asthma is a remedy in which you can place absolute confidence. Used as a stimulant, it instantly relieves and soothes the inflamed membranes, and relieves the paroxysms without other effects. If you are skeptical, if you have lost confidence, if you have given up all hope of ever getting well, try Himrod's Cure. A FREE SAMPLE. A trial will do you much good and convince you of its remarkable efficacy.

HIMROD MFG CO.
44-16 VESLEY ST., NEW YORK.
For sale by all chemists and druggists.

not that a line of goods should be exclusively handled. Louis Green was not in favor of an open market. He preferred to let the retailer go on because under it the retailer gets better prices.

Mr. Campbell preferred an open market for cigarettes. He had been approached by the American Tobacco Company to sign an agreement but he refused because he did not want to buy in such large quantities.

R. J. Wilkins said he had no agreement with the American Tobacco Company. He was asked to state to the effect that he could do a larger business if the American Tobacco Company did not hold contracts with jobbers. He related a number of instances where his business had been interfered with by reason of these contracts. He found no difficulty in selling tobacco in the maritime provinces for these months past. He was asked if he had a similar chance with cigarettes.

Mr. Hoffman, representative of J. M. Forster, said the American Company controls the western trade by reason of the contracts made. The Empire Company's premiums also hurt trade.

Clarence W. deForest Tells of Agreement.
After the afternoon session Clarence W. deForest, of the firm of George S. deForest & Sons, was the first witness. He had an agreement with the American Tobacco Company to handle their cigarettes exclusively. He was satisfied with the present conditions. He objected, however, to the practice of giving premiums which is indulged in by the Empire Company.

Mr. Peters Satisfied.
Charles H. Peters, of Baird & Peters, said he was satisfied with the present arrangements of the American Company and would prefer not to have any change. The American Company creates a demand for its goods by judicious advertising. He knew of no other line of goods in which an agreement similar to that of cigarettes exists. In tobacco he dealt with all forms but would prefer being bound up in leading brands of tobacco similar to his agreement with cigarettes.

HON. MR. BLAIR IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

He Tells How Conservatives De- feated Railway Legislation in the Senate.

His Strong, Patriotic Words Concerning Canada's Future—Vast Railway Development in the West Must Come Soon.

In discussing the Hon. A. G. Blair's visit to British Columbia the Toronto Globe says: "The Board of Trade of Victoria, in their memorial to the Hon. A. G. Blair, minister of railways, in an address to the Vancouver Liberal Association, went pretty fully into the railway question. As to the Yukon railway, he said that a Canadian railway had been proposed by the Liberal government."

"The proposition was met with the most bitter hostility on the part of the Conservatives of Canada, and when they failed in the House of Commons to impress their views and objections to the scheme upon that branch of parliament, they transferred their efforts to the other chamber, where there was a majority of Conservatives, and succeeded in defeating the project and preventing the construction of a railway upon the terms and conditions we had arranged. What has been the result? A large measure of the trade which should have been ours has passed into other hands. It has built up Seattle as nothing else has since it was a town, and while we are now gaining upon them, there is no ground for confidently believing that we are gaining quite so much as we are told. But whether we are slightly or moderately advancing upon our opponents in the United States, we are at all events only in control of a portion of the traffic, the whole of which I believe would legitimately belong to us under the conditions we were arranging."

Mr. Blair expressed his strong desire for the development of British Columbia, but said that as railways were being asked for all over the country, the government must see to it that the public interest was protected. His own ideal was a transcontinental government railway, and he was not sure even now that this ideal was feasible.

"We are only five millions of people, vested in a general sense with a vast almost immeasurable heritage, a heritage filled with untold and unexplored resources. There is no country where the soil is more fertile than in six millions of acres in Canada, which the plough has not yet touched, and which man has not yet invaded. Railways are necessary to open up these great resources, and we are to invite the people from the world outside to immigrate here, they have a right to expect that the government can secure them the means of transportation. That means a great many railways, in many parts of Canada, and we feel as a government that we have ample justification in going to all reasonable lengths to meet this need. The tide of immigration is just setting in full and strong towards Canada, particularly from the south, and I believe the time has come when there will be a greater immigration than ever before to Canada from the mother land. This influx of settlers must bring its problems, and these are of a very serious nature. We cannot look upon emigration with only one eye, and see only the advantages which it offers. It is an ambitious project, and it is one which will require the most careful consideration. It is not a thing to be undertaken lightly, and it is one which will require the most careful consideration. It is not a thing to be undertaken lightly, and it is one which will require the most careful consideration."

The minister pointed out also that Mr. Hill, the American railway magnate, was greatly interested in British Columbia railways, and was prepared, under certain conditions, to build without government aid from the dominion or the province. It will be seen by Mr. Blair's speech that although the government railway is his own ideal, he is not going to stand in the way of other means of promoting railway development. And if we are not ready for government railways, we surely ought not to give the cold shoulder to men who are ready to build railways with their own money. British Columbia would have a fair right to complain of such a policy. It would have a right to say: "Either let the Americans come in and build railways for us, or build them yourselves." As a matter of fact, the notion of cutting off British Columbia from the United States is as futile as it is unjust. Nobody dreams of trying to enforce such a policy in the east, and it would not be attempted in the west if British Columbia had 50 representatives in parliament, as it will have some day—Globe.

Reciprocity With Barbados.
Washington, Oct. 21.—The first official function performed by Sir Michael Herbert, the new British ambassador here, was the signing with Secretary Hay of an amendment to the reciprocity treaty with Barbados, extending the period of time allowed for the ratification of that convention for six months from the 28th inst., which will carry it over the approaching session of congress. This is the first British West Indian and Central American treaty to be so extended.

The various countries of the world use 15,000 different kinds of postage stamps.

Laurier's Work for Our Trade PRAISED BY BOSTON HERALD.

Leading New England Newspaper Tells How the Premier Has Greatly Increased Our Business With Europe.

The Boston Herald of October 20 says editorially: "The comment has been made by one of the leading commercial papers in New York, and apparently to some extent echoed by the statement recently made by Sir Frederick Borden, the Canadian minister of militia, that Canada is growing indifferent to trade with the United States, and hence the agitation among the people of New England and those dwelling in the reciprocal trade relations with the dominion is a superficial because purposeless movement on their part. It is said that if Canada wishes to establish reciprocal trade relations with the United States, Canada had better ask for it, because it is her trade, even more than the trade of the United States, that would be stimulated thereby. There is a degree of plausibility in this view of the question which seems to justify a more careful consideration of it."

In the first place, it should be definitely understood that, so far as taking the initiative is concerned, the Canadians have done all in this respect that could in any reason be expected. Since the success of the Laurier party in Canada and the selection of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as premier, that Canadian statesman and his cabinet associates have made repeated visits to Washington in the hope that our government would be willing to treat with Canada on the basis of a better trade understanding, and the fact that what was known as the joint commission was appointed was due much more to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's solicitation than to any movement on the part of the government of the United States. We doubt whether a single representative of the United States government has ever been to Ottawa for the purpose of interesting the Canadian government in better trade relations with the United States, while it is well known that visits from Ottawa to Washington by Canadian officials, made for the purpose of stimulating interest in this subject, have been repeated, and with such little success that the declaration has recently been made that no more delegations of this kind would be invited.

Clearly, if it is to become a question of diplomatic courtesy, the burden of showing a little interest and taking the initiative rests much more with us than it does with the Canadians. It is also true, as has been pointed out by a number of our countrymen who are disinclined to favor better trade relations with our northern neighbors, that we are having a wonderfully good trade as it is, and hence that we had better leave trade matters undisturbed. The unreserved official statement of Canadian trade indicates that in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, there was imported into Canada for consumption from the United States merchandise to the value of \$114,700,000, against \$107,000,000 in value for the preceding year; in other words, the imports of Canada from the United States for the last fiscal year were greater than the entire exports of the dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, there was imported into Canada, \$60,200,000, in round numbers, paid a duty, and \$3,500,000 entered that country duty free. The purchases which the Canadians made in

Great Britain had, in round numbers, a total value of \$48,000,000. The total exportation of home products from Canada during the fiscal year footed up to \$196,000,000. Of this \$196,000,000 consisted of exports to the United Kingdom, \$66,000,000 to the United States, and \$29,000,000 to the other countries of the world. The gain made by us in our sales in Canada, comparing the last fiscal year with the preceding one, was about \$7,500,000, while Canadian sales in the United States fell off a little over \$1,000,000. Of course, \$29,000,000 in exports represents a great deal of value, even though it may be hardly more than half of the value in products which we sell in Canada. But, unfortunately for real trade benefits, these Canadian exports represent values rather than commercial or industrial advantages. Of this \$29,000,000, \$2,000,000 were gold dust, gold nuggets and gold bearing quartz; \$2,000,000 silver ore, \$2,000,000 were copper ore, \$745,000 nickel ore, \$708,000 lead ore and \$743,000 asbestos in its crude state. Thus, when these raw products of the mine are taken from Canada exports the exports are reduced considerably below \$40,000,000 in value, the value which Canadian sales in the United States attained a good many years ago, or before the mining districts in the Klondike and elsewhere were developed.

That our neighbors across the border should be dissatisfied with this showing is the most natural thing in the world. If we were having the same experience in our trade with them that they have with us, congress would legislate against Canadian trade at the first session that it held after the statistics of these commercial relations were printed. What we have to fear—and it is quite as much as an extension of our trade, which our business men are taking lively account—is that we shall lose a large part of this convenient and profitable market that we now possess.

Tired of negotiating any longer with the United States, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has turned his attention to the other side of the Atlantic. During his recent visit to Europe he has made it his business to increase Canadian sales in Europe by increased trade arrangements, to greatly increase Canadian sales in the continent of Europe. He is, therefore, not only prepared to give to England opportunities in the Canadian market which she does not enjoy, but also to accord similar advantages to the French, the Italians, the Germans and the Dutch. This is a deflection of interests which Republican policy during the last 10 or 15 years has distinctly encouraged. Instead of endeavoring to bring these people closer to us, Republican policy has done exactly the opposite, and with the result that there was never a time when there was less community of interests among the people on both sides of our no border line than there is now. It should be as nearly one as is possible conditions will permit; but, instead of this, the party power—and the senators from New England, particularly those from Massachusetts, have not been slow in encouraging this policy—has been to discourage every effort to bring the people of the two countries into harmonious relations with each other.

An echo of the storm that is raging in England over the new Education Bill re-verbated in the First Baptist Church, St. Catherine street, this morning. Baptists from the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, at present assembled in annual convention there, set themselves on record as emphatically opposed to the bill, which in a resolution embodying their opposition was described as "unjust."

The resolution, which was moved by the Rev. P. C. Parker, Toronto, was as follows: "Resolved, that the Baptist convention of Ontario and Quebec, met in annual session in the city of Montreal, expresses its interest in and sympathy with the Baptists and Nonconformists of England in their opposition to the unjust Education Bill now before the British House of Commons, which is a contravention of those historic principles for which their own fathers took joyfully the spoiling of their gods. We encourage them to stand firm in their resistance of a measure which is out of all harmony with the spirit of the age, and assure them of our heartiest endorsement."

The reading of the resolution was greeted with applause. During his address, which followed several of the delegates uttered strong expressions of disapproval of the bill, the general feeling of the convention being that it meant taxation Nonconformists, who objected strongly to its adoption. The resolution was adopted with some enthusiasm by a standing vote.—Montreal Herald, Oct. 20.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

A Sister of the Great Explorer Livingstone Reaches the Age of 107 Years.

London, Oct. 21.—Miss Kate Livingstone, a sister of the famous explorer, has just celebrated her 107th birthday. She is still in fairly good health, with mind unaffected beyond what would naturally be expected in normal old age.

A leading medical journal utilizes the occasion to point out that nearly all centenarians are women, the quiet and regularity of their lives accounting for their respective longevity.

After Venice, Berlin has more bridges than any other town in Europe.

Worthington, Pa., Oct. 21.—The great gas well ever struck in Armstrong county, is not in Pennsylvania, is now sending up to the air more than 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas every 24 hours. It is defying all efforts to bring it under control. The well is on the Peter Kerr farm, a short distance south of here. The gas escaping, it is estimated, would supply a city of 10,000 inhabitants.

Bread has been cheaper in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, England, since the tax was imposed on imported cereals.

Can't Get It Under Control, and Enough to Light a City Escaping.

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, reports that Sunlight Soap contains "no free alkali" that means no damage to the clothes or hands.

SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

LEE'S SPAIN LINIMENT
CURES
Lame Horses,
Corns, Splints,
Rinbone, Head
and Soft Lumps,
Sprains, Etc.
Large Bottles, 5 Cents
at all Dealers
The Baird Co. Ltd.
Proprietors
WOODSTOCK, N.B.

To the Lungs.
Do you go to Chicago to reach Quebec? No. There's a better and more direct way. Buy your way to reach our city by way of your stomach. Don't. Better go straight to the lungs at once. Just light the vaporizer and breathe in the healing, soothing vapors of Cresoleine. The medicine goes exactly to the right place. Your lungs quiver, beat and your cough disappears. For whooping-cough it's simply perfect.

Reciprocity With Barbados.
Washington, Oct. 21.—The first official function performed by Sir Michael Herbert, the new British ambassador here, was the signing with Secretary Hay of an amendment to the reciprocity treaty with Barbados, extending the period of time allowed for the ratification of that convention for six months from the 28th inst., which will carry it over the approaching session of congress. This is the first British West Indian and Central American treaty to be so extended.

SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE
Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, reports that Sunlight Soap contains "no free alkali" that means no damage to the clothes or hands.

SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE
Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, reports that Sunlight Soap contains "no free alkali" that means no damage to the clothes or hands.

SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE
Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, reports that Sunlight Soap contains "no free alkali" that means no damage to the clothes or hands.