



BANK SAFE BLOWN UP WITH DYNAMITE

BURGLARS IN MANITOBA WERE DISAPPOINTED

Jealousy the Cause of a Girl's Suicide—Rev. W. B. Cummings Inducted at Carberry.

Winnipeg, Oct. 2.—The safe in the bank of Hamilton branch at Plum Coulee was blown open by unknown burglars last night.

The Post to-morrow will say that the coal presidents at the conference will decline to accept any plan of strike settlement which proposes to treat with President Mitchell, but that they have considered a tentative plan according to which the men return to work with the understanding that their grievances as individuals shall be submitted to a board of arbitration, and that the coal presidents will agree to abide by the decision of this board, the members of which shall be appointed by the President.

Mitchell Declines to Talk. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 2.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, accompanied by district president Nicholas, Duffy and Fahy, left here this evening for Washington via Philadelphia.

Rev. W. B. Cummings, formerly of Nanaimo, B. C., was this evening formally inducted in the pastorate of Knox church, Carberry.

Call to Hamilton. Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 2.—The congregation of Knox Presbyterian church has decided to call Rev. E. Henry, of Brandon, Man., to the pastorate of the church at a salary of \$2,200.

Old Odd Fellow Dead. C. Neade, the oldest Odd Fellow in the country, is dead. He was a member of the order for 68 years.

Solicitor's Shortage. It is estimated that the deficit of Alfred McDougall, solicitor of John's Bay, Ontario, in connection with the Union Success dues, will exceed \$2,000. Unless the matter is settled immediately proceedings will be established against him.

Chimney's Suicide. London, Ont., Oct. 2.—Minnie Gooday, 17 years of age, daughter of John Gooday, 188 Albert street, committed suicide by drinking laudanum and carbolic acid. She was displeased with her sweetheart because of attentions which she accused him of paying to another girl.

New Principal. Toronto, Oct. 2.—At the next meeting of the governors of Upper Canada college, Hon. Richard Harcourt, minister of education for Ontario, will recommend the appointment of Rev. J. G. Miller, principal of Bishop Ridley college, St. Catharines, to succeed principal Parkin, who is retiring to organize the Cecil Rhodes school.

A Challenge. John A. Nicholls, the Dominion Alliance lecturer, has challenged Edwin Dickie, secretary of the Ontario liquor board, to name any day he chooses to discuss the Ontario Liquor Act. The challenge has been accepted.

WILL NOT WITHDRAW BILL. Premier Balfour Denies That Government Intends to Drop Education Measure.

London, Oct. 2.—Replying to this evening's inquiry whether it was true that the government intended to withdraw its Education Bill, Premier Balfour authorized the statement that "there is no foundation whatever for this rumor." A similar denial was made by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, who added with reference to the attitude of the Birmingham Liberal Unionists that "only two hundred persons attended the meeting."

The general body of the Presbyterian and Baptist independent ministers held a special meeting this evening, adopting a resolution calling upon the government to withdraw the Education Bill in our power to defeat the reactionary proposals of the measure, freedom of conscience is a sacred principle which must be conscientiously upheld to the utmost, even to refusing the payment of rates."

STEAMSHIP LINES. Report of Acceptance of British Syndicate's Offer for Atlantic Service Is Denied.

London, Oct. 3.—The Associated Press is in a position to deny the statement of the Daily Dispatch, of Manchester, England, that the terms of a British syndicate for the establishment of a steamship service between Canada and England have been accepted. Nothing in this connection is expected to be settled for some time, and it is considered likely in shipping circles that the establishment of a Canada-Jamaica service may take precedence over the proposed Canada-England line.

TO-DAY'S CONFERENCE.

Feeling That It Will Result in the Settlement of the Coal Strike.

Washington, Oct. 2.—It has been decided that Attorney-General Knox shall attend the conference to-morrow between the President, the coal operators and Mr. Mitchell, of the miners' union. He will be the only member of the cabinet who will be present. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, who recently made an investigation of the strike situation, will attend on the invitation of the President. While everyone connected with the administration is extremely anxious concerning the coming conference, there is a feeling of hope among those close to the President that it is going to result in the settlement of the strike. This hope is based on the acute-ness of the situation and the necessity that exists for a settlement, along with the known determination of the President to bring about a settlement of the great labor controversy, if such a thing is possible.

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THE CONFERENCE ON THE COAL STRIKE

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED THIS AFTERNOON

President Roosevelt's Remarks at the Opening of Meeting With Operators and Miners' Official.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The second step in President Roosevelt's efforts to effect a settlement between the anthracite coal magnates and the miners was taken today. At ten o'clock every person who had been invited to participate, except President Oliphant, of the Delaware & Hudson road, who sent as his personal representative David Wilcox, vice-president and general counsel of the road, and President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania road, was present in the room of the temporary executive mansion where President Roosevelt, since his return from Indianapolis, has transacted such necessary public business as could not be postponed. The President, during the conference, was seated in a large iron chair, his left leg resting upon a cushion. The President most cordially greeted each of his guests as they appeared. When all were assembled, he stated to them in a brief, preliminary way, his object in calling them together.

Fully realizing the importance of the communication that he was about to make, the President had prepared a carefully worded paper, setting forth in detail his position on the controversy.

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are three parties affected by the situation in the anthracite trade: The operators, the miners and the general public."

"I speak for neither the operators nor the miners, but for the general public. The questions at issue which led to the situation affect immediately the parties concerned—the operators and the miners; but the situation itself vitally affects the public. As long as there seemed to be a reasonable hope that these matters could be adjusted between the parties I did not seem proper to me to interfere in any way. I disclaim any right or duty to intervene in this way upon legal grounds, or upon any official relation that I bear to the situation; but the urgency and the terrible nature of the catastrophe impending over a large portion of our people in the shape of a winter fuel famine, impel me, after much anxious thought, to believe that my duty requires me to use whatever influence I personally can to bring to an end a situation which has become literally intolerable."

"I wish to emphasize the character of the situation and say that its gravity is such that I am constrained to urge to insist that each one of you realize the heavy burden of responsibility upon him. I wish upon the threshold of winter with an already existing coal famine, the future terrors of which we can hardly yet appreciate. The evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking but required to sink for the time being as your tenacity as to your respective claims in the matter at issue between you. In my judgment the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness there is in me, I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will, without a day's unnecessary delay, meet the crying needs of the people."

"I do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions. I appeal to your patriotism, to its gravity is such that I am constrained to urge to insist that each one of you realize the heavy burden of responsibility upon him. I wish upon the threshold of winter with an already existing coal famine, the future terrors of which we can hardly yet appreciate. The evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking but required to sink for the time being as your tenacity as to your respective claims in the matter at issue between you. In my judgment the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness there is in me, I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will, without a day's unnecessary delay, meet the crying needs of the people."

Strikers' Strike Over. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 3.—A strike of coal teamsters, that for a time threatened to deprive the public schools of their fuel supply, has been settled. The anthracite and bituminous coal company which supplies coal to the schools on the Northwest conceded all the teamsters' terms.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS. French Shipping Agents Will Be Asked to Exercise Strict Supervision.

Paris, Oct. 3.—The correspondent here for the Associated Press says the secretary of the French Trans-Atlantic line today regarding immigrant Commission-ers Williams' recent strictures at New York of the company's methods. He expressed surprise at Mr. Williams' statements and said: "We carry out the American immigration regulations to the letter, and other agents have instructions to take all possible precautions to exclude independent persons. Our immigrants come from the same class as those transported by the English companies, and chiefly from Eastern Europe. Among the thousands we transport weekly it is possible that occasionally a pauper may escape our surveillance. However, in view of Mr. Williams' criticism I shall issue fresh instructions to our agents to exercise the closest supervision."

DREYFUS ON ZOLA. Paris, Oct. 2.—The Scille this morning published a letter from Dreyfus in reply to his request for a few lines on Emile Zola. Dreyfus says: "The moment is the moment for me now to speak publicly of the great and noble friend I have just lost."

MR. DUNSMUIR HAS GOT THE PROPERTY

HE BOUGHT OUT THE OTHER INTERESTS

The E. & N. Railway and the Island Collieries Are Now His Exclusive Property.

Hon. Jas. Dunsmuir arrived in the city last evening from England, where he attended the coronation ceremonies in the capacity of Premier of this province. Mr. Dunsmuir's trip has not been one dictated alone by pleasure, but he has taken occasion on his way from England to enter into negotiations for the purchase of the interest held by the Pacific Improvement Company in the various enterprises with which his name is identified.

Mr. Dunsmuir and other officials of the companies concerned were seen this morning, and assured the Times that the deal has been consummated, and that the E. & N. railway and the Wellington Colliery Company are now the sole property of Jas. Dunsmuir.

The Wellington Colliery Company includes all the coal mines known as the Dunsmuir mines, and his views upon the transfer of the stock could only, therefore, be regarded as the paid servant of the Pacific Improvement Company.

A. D. Shepherd is at present in San Francisco, and his views upon the transfer of the stock could only, therefore, be regarded as the paid servant of the Pacific Improvement Company. The latter gentleman was unable to give any information on the subject, as he had received no intimation whatever that the transaction had taken place. Gen. Hubbard, he said, controlled one-half of the stock of the Pacific Improvement Company, but he had received no information upon the subject, and it was impossible, he said, to presume what had taken place.

The transfer of the other interest to Mr. Dunsmuir will not likely occasion any change in connection with the conduct of the business. This has all along been largely in the hands of Mr. Dunsmuir. A. D. Shepherd himself stated a little time ago that it was not proposed that the conduct of either the railway or the mining business should be taken out of his control, but all they wished was that these businesses should be run on modern business principles. Mr. Dunsmuir has, therefore, been allowed to run the business largely as he desired in the past, and the transfer of the remaining stock to his control should in nowise affect it.

A dispatch from the Times correspondent at San Francisco says: "A. D. Shepherd, manager of the Pacific Improvement Company, states that the sale of the company's half share in the E. & N. railway and in the Wellington and Ladysmith coal mines to Mr. Dunsmuir will be concluded in the immediate future in Victoria. He positively refuses to state the amount to be paid by Mr. Dunsmuir. Mr. Shepherd says his company was not anxious to sell, but received a good offer, and accepted."

ELECTRICAL STATIONS. American Company Will Equip Two Establishments in Clyde Valley.

London, Oct. 3.—A contract to the value of \$2,500,000 has been awarded to an American company for the equipment of two generating stations in the Clyde valley, intended to supply electrical power for industrial purposes over an area of 755 square miles.

YUKON GOVERNORSHIP. Ottawa, Oct. 3.—Fred Wade is here to-day. His name is mentioned for the Yukon governorship, but nothing has yet been done about it.

THE TOBACCO BUSINESS.

MURDER CHARGE MAY BE ENTERED

DEVELOPMENTS IN COLLINGWOOD AFFAIR

T. P. Ryan Tells of Agreement Between American and British Companies. New York, Oct. 2.—An authorized statement regarding the agreement between the American and British Tobacco Company was made today by Thomas P. Ryan, who returned on Tuesday from London. As to the conditions under which the new agreement was formed, Mr. Ryan said today: "The agreement made between the representatives of the Imperial Tobacco Company of England on the one hand, and the Consolidated Tobacco Company on the other was mutual in its character, and entirely satisfactory to both sides. It was accomplished by friendly conference after full consideration of the interests of all parties affected. The agreement has an international character, which has not belonged, I think, to any previous arrangement. The Consolidated Tobacco Company will pursue its business in the United States field, including not only this country, but Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian and the Philippines without competition from the 'English company. The Imperial company will not encounter the competition of the American company in England and Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The British company has one-third of the stock, and the American has two-thirds. The board of directors consists of six representatives of the British company and 12 of the American, with Mr. Duke as its president, who resides abroad to perfect the organization. This British-American company will take over the entire business of the Imperial company, and of the Consolidated company in all foreign countries, and in the colonies of Great Britain, including India, Canada and Australia."

Coal Strike Situation Remains Unaltered—Operators Refuse to Listen to Proposal From Mitchell. Washington, Oct. 3.—The coal conference to-day failed to come to any agreement for a settlement. During the conference Mr. Mitchell offered to refer the settlement of questions involved in the strike to a committee to be appointed by the President. To this proposition the operators vehemently expressed their disapproval, and said that they would not listen to any proposition of any character emanating from Mr. Mitchell. They said, however, that any individual miner in any of the mining camps who had a grievance against the operator of that district might submit his grievance to a judge of the district court of that district, and they would abide by the result. They would not, however, recognize Mr. Mitchell nor union in the matter.

No other conference is looked for, and the matter remains substantially as it was in the beginning, no concessions having been made by either party that were accepted by the other.

The President is preparing a statement of the coal conference, which it is expected will be issued shortly. Another Strike. Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 3.—President Edward Flynn, of the United Mine Workers of America, district of Alabama, said today that he had issued orders that lay the miners of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Company at the Blue Creek and Blockton mines to work on Monday next. About 1,600 men will be involved, which, added to those already out in the Pratt mine division, will make the total number of strikers over 4,000.

The strike grows out of the refusal of the company to withhold assessments made by the Miners' Union, who object to paying it. No Coal. Leavenworth, Pa., Oct. 3.—The Susquehanna rolling mill, of Columbia, Pa., threatened to shut down to day on account of being out of coal. It employs about 400 men.

HOLDS STRONG POSITION. President Castro is Waiting an Attack by the Revolutionists. Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Oct. 2.—The revolutionary army under Gen. Matos have affected a junction with the command of the revolutionary general, Luciano Mendoza, near Camatagua, in the state of Miranda, 50 miles south of Caracas. The combined forces of Generals Matos and Mendoza now total 6,500 men.

Last Wednesday the revolutionists were at San Juan de Los Rios, near Villa de Cura. At this point the government forces under President Castro, amounting to 4,600 men, retreated precipitately before the vanguard of the revolutionists. There have been many desertions from President Castro's army. Castro is now in a very strong strategic position, but a few hours' ride from Caracas, and which is considered impregnable. He is awaiting an attack by the revolutionists. During the past three days the government has been forcing the streets of Caracas. When some of the men thus gathered in attempted to escape, being in favor of the Matos revolt, the government intends to attack the revolutionists at Barcelona next Sunday with 1,500 men under Gen. Velutina. Another revolutionary army, under Gen. Rolando, is now located at Uia, in the state of Miranda, and they are five miles south of Caracas.

POPULATION INCREASES.

Quebec Elections.

Coteau Landing, Que., Oct. 3.—The bye-election in Soulanges county to fill the vacancy in the legislature caused by the death of the late member, Mr. Bonbonais, was held to-day, and resulted in the return of Mr. Bissonnette, Independent, by 11 majority over Mousseau, the Liberal candidate. The Stantead bye-election to fill the seat in the legislature caused by the death of Mr. Lovell, Liberal, took place to-day and resulted in the election of G. H. St. Jern, the Conservative candidate, by 421 majority over T. B. Rider, the Liberal opponent.

Sydney's Exports. Sydney, N. S. W., Oct. 3.—The declared value of exports from this port to the United States for the three months ending September 30th, was \$42,568.05. The exports consisted chiefly of steel billets, pig iron, coke and other products from the Dominion Iron & Steel Company.

A Centennial. Halifax, Oct. 3.—Mrs. Michael McAskill died yesterday, aged 105 years. Ottawa's Coal Supply. Ottawa, Oct. 3.—Inquiries show only 2,500 tons of coal on hand with Ottawa dealers.

Indian's Marriage. Montreal, Oct. 3.—Dr. Angus C. Patte, an Indian doctor and chief councillor of the Caughnawaga reserve, has just returned from Chicago, where he was married to Mrs. Young, the divorced wife of a Montreal dentist. This is the first time among the Caughnawagas that a tribesman has married a divorced woman. The Indians are much exercised as to whether such an innovation in Indian customs will be allowed by the superintendent of Indian affairs at Ottawa.

WILL NOT ATTEND. Appearance of Dreyfus at Zola's Funeral Might Lead to Disorders. Paris, Oct. 3.—Contrary to previous announcements, Capt. Dreyfus will not attend the funeral, because his presence might lead to disorders. Dreyfus was anxious to attend the funeral, considering it to be a duty which he owed to the memory of Zola, but he had a pathetic interview with the widow this morning, and she expressed to him her apprehensions that unseemly demonstrations might occur if he attended both during the economy at the cemetery and afterwards. "The perfect of police," she said, "is also in fear that your presence may lead to disturbance, and for nothing in the world would I have the funeral of my lamented husband marked by regrettable incidents."

Dreyfus replied, expressing his deep respect and devotion for Madame Zola, but said it would be most painful to him to fail in what he considered to be an imperative duty, and Zola, who before everything was a man of duty, and of duty in spite of everything, would certainly have approved my intention," adding: "I ought not take into account eventualities, which I am far from seeking."

Madame Zola was then moved to tears, and supplicated Dreyfus to abandon the idea, and Dreyfus, who himself displayed considerable emotion, responded: "But they will say I am hiding myself, that I am a coward; yes, a coward," he repeated, "and you know well I'm not."

Madame Zola again begged him for her sake to abstain from attending the funeral, and finally Dreyfus yielded and promised not to attend. Madame Zola weepingly thanked him for the sacrifice of which she appreciated all the greatness.