

IS UNCERTAIN

TIRNOVO, Bulgaria, Oct. 6.—Immediately after the proclamation of Bulgarian independence at the cathedral of the of the Marys in this city yesterday morning, prince Ferdinand assumed the sovereignty of Bulgaria. The president of the Sebranie, representing the national assembly, and the prime minister, representing the government, then addressed Ferdinand as "Your majesty" and begged him to accept the laurel of glory as the first Bulgarian king. In reply Ferdinand said: "I accept the title of Bulgarian king offered me by the nation and the government."

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Eastern Roumelia, Oct. 6.—The official announcement of the independence of Bulgaria made at Tirnovo yesterday by prince Ferdinand has been enthusiastically received in this city, the capital of Eastern Roumelia. Today the church bells are ringing and large crowds, headed by bands, are parading the streets and holding peaceful demonstrations in front of the various consulates. Emperor Ferdinand is expected to arrive here shortly.

BELGRADE, Serbia, Oct. 6.—A ukase calling out all the navy reserves of the first class was published here today. These reserves number about 120,000 men. It is explained that the ukase was issued because many time-expired soldiers are to leave the ranks on October 15th, and in view of the situation in the neighboring Balkan states, especially the inland state of Serbia, it has been deemed advisable to fill it in advance the vacancies thus to be created.

Telegrams received here from the provinces show great enthusiasm for a war against Austria-Hungary, as emperor Francis Joseph's proposal to annex the occupied provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina threatens to leave Serbia on the west. Furthermore the majority of the population of Bosnia are Serbians who are bitterly opposed to annexation.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The question whether there is to be peace or war in the Balkans has not yet been decided in Constantinople, according to official despatches received at the foreign office today. The ambassadors of the powers at Constantinople find the situation a difficult one, because the control of affairs does not rest altogether with the cabinet of the young Turks, but partially with the imperial committee of Younk Turks outside the cabinet. The cabinet and the committee appear to be divided in their views.

Official opinion in Berlin leads to the belief that there will be no war inasmuch as the change in the relations between Bulgaria and Turkey is merely a paper change.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—It was announced this afternoon that France and Great Britain are in complete accord with the principle of an immediate international conference to consider the Bulgarian situation. Russian and Italy also are in favor of such a conference and even Germany is expected to adhere to the proposition.

Furthermore the latest advices from Constantinople indicate that the Porte will accept the advice of France and Great Britain and await the result of this congress.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 6.—Austro-Hungary has lost no time in getting on a friendly footing with the new kingdom of Bulgaria, for she has initiated her desire to initiate negotiations for a new commercial treaty.

A draft of Russia's circular note to the powers, in voking an international congress to discuss revisions of the Berlin treaty has been completed and approved by emperor Nicholas. It is intended to communicate this note to the Berlin signatories through the Russian ambassador on October 8, especially if the Austro-Hungarian declaration concerning the annexation of Bosnia Herzegovina is proclaimed on October 7 as is now expected. It is thought that the congress will assemble before the end of the three months, since the labor of preparation of the programs of various powers will entail a vast amount of work.

The Turkish ambassador to Russia, Taurkham Pasha, called at the foreign office this evening and had a long conference with the foreign minister Torkanoff regarding the Bulgarian situation. It is understood that Turkey is favorably inclined to this meeting. The Austro-Hungarian ambassador also was a visitor at the foreign office but he declined to be quoted concerning the possibility of his government accepting the Russian invitation. The St. Petersburg bourse has not been affected by the rumors of war. Russian imperial funds dropped three-eighths today but this was not a result of the political situation. The Bulgarian diplomatic agent in St. Petersburg, Tookoff, today communicated to the Russian government the announcement of the independence of Bulgaria and expressed the hope that Russia would immediately recognize the new kingdom. Russia refrained from answering this notification. Prince Ferdinand assumed sovereignty over northern and southern Bulgaria under the title of Czar. This title was borne by the Bulgarian monarch previous to the conquest of Bulgaria by the Turks.

ACCIDENT WAS FATAL

Death of a Coal Miner at Michel Yesterday.

(Special to The Daily News.)
MICHEL, Oct. 6.—Another fatal accident occurred at the mines here early this morning claiming as its victim a Slavonian miner by the name of Mike Halko, about forty years of age. A dump car, while crossing the tippie dumped the track crashing into the side of the building and demolishing a large portion of the wall. A heavy timber was knocked out and falling to the ground struck Halko, who was working under the roof, rendering him unconscious. He was taken to the Cottage hospital where he succumbed to his injuries about 1 o'clock.

ASSIZES OPEN

(From Thursday's Daily)

The fall assizes were opened at the old court house yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, legal time. Mr. Justice Anlay Morrison presiding, and there being a large attendance of members of the bar, officials, jurors and others present. The sittings were in one sense notable as being in all probability the last to be held in the old court house. It is practically a certainty that the presiding justice at the winter assizes will have the honor of conducting the formal opening ceremony at the handsome new structure, which is now nearly completed.

After the usual opening formalities the grand jury were called and sworn in, the following being summoned: Harold Selons (foreman), Harry Ames, F. M. Black, W. F. Dickson, A. H. Gracey, Leslie Hill, James Johnston, E. B. McDermid, J. D. McDonald, A. L. McKillop and H. G. Neeldans.

His lordship then delivered his charge to the jury and at the outset expressed his regret at the unfortunate death which had necessitated the postponement from yesterday of the sittings of the court. He then took up the criminal docket and expressed his pleasure at the fact that the list was not a very lengthy one. The case of the King against Coleman for attempted murder was the only serious one, the others being comparatively trivial. He then took up each case seriatim, expounding the law and the facts for the benefit of the jury, at the same time warning them that they must find the facts of the case as they were made out by the evidence. He also explained as well as the rule that the majority should prevail if a difference of opinion arose.

The grand jury thereupon withdrew to the jury room for the purpose of considering the indictments laid before them.

While the jury were out the case of Rex vs. Eiton was mentioned by James O'Shea, counsel for the defendant, who, he said, had been out bail from the last assizes. It was ordered, crown counsel R. M. Macdonald consenting, that upon the defendant paying up the balance still due by him and that fact being shown to the satisfaction of the registrar of the court, that he should ipso facto stand discharged. In the case of Ladlaw vs. Imperial Coal and Coke company, and Smith vs. Tuck it was ordered by consent that the injunctions should be continued until the motions could be brought up and disposed of.

The grand jury filed into court and through foreman Selons announced that they had found true bills against George S. Coleman for attempted murder, theft and wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The following panel jury were then duly empaneled to try the case, some 10 of those summoned being either challenged by W. A. Macdonald, K. C., counsel for the defense or R. M. Macdonald, crown counsel: Fred. E. Bell, James Dacey, Godfrey Dargatzellis, William Elford, W. F. Forthingham, Edward Korr, Charles Malby, R. L. McBride (foreman), William Perry, Edward Peters, George Steed and G. H. Wilson.

The opening address of R. M. Macdonald for the crown showed that the alleged facts were that the accused had murdered one Henry Sann out of over \$1000 in the space of two years and that, upon Sann asking him about the matter, he shot at him hitting him in the mouth, arm and foot, one other shot missing him.

Dr. Foote gave evidence as to the nature of the injuries and Mr. Kendall, accountant of the Bank of Montreal, showed the exact facts as to Sann's bank account.

A. B. Buckworth, J. P. of Ymir gave evidence as to certain checks and also evidence as to character. Roger Clarkson of Ymir gave similar testimony. Geo. M. Lay, manager of the Imperial bank, also deposed as to bank transactions.

B. S. McGregor produced a number of photographs of the Waldorf hotel in Ymir, where the shooting is alleged to have taken place, and constable Einar Jensen identified a plan which he had made. Both the photographs and the plan had been taken and made within a short time after the offence had been committed.

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Jury had decided to make no presentment.

His lordship stated that he accepted this as a certain indication that the public institutions of the district were in first class condition which he felt was a subject for congratulation. The grand jury were thereupon absolved from further attendance.

(From Friday's Daily)

The trial of the case of Rex vs. George S. Coleman charged with shooting Henry Sann at Ymir occupied the whole of the second day of the assizes and the end is not yet. As a matter of fact the case for the crown is not yet closed. As the defence has yet to be heard, besides the addresses of counsel and the judge's charge to the jury, unless something unforeseen intervenes the case will take the whole of today's session.

The leading feature of the day's proceedings was the evidence of constable Fraser of Ymir and Henry Sann, the man whom it is alleged that Coleman shot. In addition there were wrangles and disputes over the rules of evidence and the admissibility of evidence that were well nigh interminable. There seemed to be trouble on this score from the drop of the hat; and at times the cross-firing might well be called acrimony. At one stage objection was taken to the quality of the evidence; at another to the quantity; and frequently to both.

Mr. Justice Morrison took his seat on the bench promptly at 11 o'clock, legal time, and the evidence of constable Fraser, commenced the previous day, was proceeded with.

He described in detail the circumstances surrounding the arrest of Coleman and the injuries received by Sann. He noticed blood on Coleman's shirt sleeve at the time and described how he brought him to Nelson on June 10, the night of the shooting. Sann had a mark like a powder stain on the left side of his forehead. He also had two holes in his left arm, one on the inside of the elbow and one on the back of the hand. He also had a silver dollar. It was evidently a bullet wound delivered at close range. He had also that same afternoon, in company with a man named Murphy, who had the key to the place, examined the bar where the shooting took place and a bullet was found behind the bar, which had apparently hit something hard. A bullet hole was also found in the plaster near the door. The bullet was produced and examined by the jury. He knew that Coleman had a little pocket money by him and as soon as he had arrested him, he looked for and found it in a little closed back of the bar. The revolver was produced in court in the exact condition in which it was found at the time and was shown to the jury in its original condition and four empty shells. There were stains on the revolver resembling blood stains.

On being cross-examined constable Fraser stated that Coleman had told him that Sann had come at him with a knife and had called him a liar, a thief and also another foul name, and that he wouldn't stand for that. Coleman was not wounded. Sann was of a nervous temperament and had the reputation of being about the place, talking loud and carrying a knife from him that afternoon. Sann carried it in his inside vest pocket. Both handle and blades were clean. At the hospital another bullet was found imbedded in the sole of Sann's shoe. This account told him that the one found on the floor behind the bar and the one just mentioned.

Chief constable W. J. Devitt testified to the finding of a third bullet in the wall of the bar near the door. A fourth bullet was identified as being the one which was subsequently removed from Sann's neck.

Henry Sann being sworn testified to having known Coleman for over two years and having always trusted him. He opened an account at the Bank of Montreal for him and had made a number of deposits. Then, when he went to work at the Ymir mine, he left the bank book with Coleman and arranged to send his pay checks to him, the understanding being that Coleman was to deposit them for him. He then gave details of the various checks and cash which he had either handed to or sent to Coleman and finally swore that, when he came to town in June last, he testified that none of them had been deposited.

Constable Fraser of Ymir gave evidence as to coming up Cherry street in Ymir to the corner of Second avenue, where the Waldorf hotel is situated. This was on the morning of June 10 last about 9 o'clock. Through the back room door at the corner he saw Coleman in the bar. He had also met Sann at the same place. His left cheek was swollen, blood and water were running from his mouth. He had a wound in his arm and also a wound in his left side. Coleman had come to the bar door and had told him to take Sann to the hospital. He had had a conversation with Sann prior to Coleman coming to the door; but was not allowed to repeat it as it was not shown that Coleman was within the bar and that Sann was taken to the hospital and then came back to the hotel and arrested Coleman. He had warned him that any evidence he might say would be used as evidence against him.

Considerable argument ensued at this point as to the admissibility of evidence, the trial being in progress at 5 p. m. when the court adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock, legal time. The grand jury re-appeared in court shortly before 3 p. m. reporting that they had found true bills against Coleman for attempted murder, theft and wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The case against Coleman was continued until tomorrow.

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bank book matter, the story of the shooting, the evidence given by Sann on the preliminary examinations and all the details were gone into exhaustively. He was also closely questioned as to his having made use of foul language prior to the shooting, which, however, he strenuously denied.

He was also questioned as to why he kept his pocket knife in his inside vest pocket, the reason given being that his trouser pocket had a hole in it. The garment was produced and one pocket being badly stained, analysis was ordered to be made.

R. A. Ibbotson swore to hearing the four shots and also testified to Coleman's good reputation.

Dr. Gilbert Martin of Nelson was the last witness. He explained the wounds in detail and also testified that, in his opinion, it was impossible for one bullet to have caused the wound in the arm and also that in the mouth as well.

Crown counsel R. M. Macdonald rested his case for the day at this point and will resume this morning at 10 o'clock, legal time.

CAPITALS AGAIN BEATEN

ROYALS DEFEAT THEM WITH FOUR INTERMEDIATES

POOR GAME ATTRACTS BUT A SPARSE ATTENDANCE

(Special to The Daily News.)

VANCOUVER, Oct. 6.—The capital lacrosse team of Ottawa left tonight for home in their special plane car over the C.P.R., carrying away not only money as a result of their victory, but also a powder mark about the size of a silver dollar. It was evidently a bullet wound delivered at close range. He had also that same afternoon, in company with a man named Murphy, who had the key to the place, examined the bar where the shooting took place and a bullet was found behind the bar, which had apparently hit something hard. A bullet hole was also found in the plaster near the door. The bullet was produced and examined by the jury. He knew that Coleman had a little pocket money by him and as soon as he had arrested him, he looked for and found it in a little closed back of the bar. The revolver was produced in court in the exact condition in which it was found at the time and was shown to the jury in its original condition and four empty shells. There were stains on the revolver resembling blood stains.

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CONSERVATIVE VICTORY

PUBLIC OPINION IS RIPE FOR A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT

SO SAYS TORONTO NEWS IN SUMMING UP SITUATION

Here is how the Toronto News sums up the present political campaign in the Dominion:

A few months ago it was generally believed that the Laurier government could not be defeated. Today all the signs point to a conservative victory. If Mr. Borden does not succeed it will be because his party falls in activity and energy, and does not throw into the campaign the courage and determination necessary to take full advantage of the temper of public opinion.

There are times in every country when neither money, nor government appropriation, nor any combination of corporate or official influences can overcome an awkward and resolute public opinion. Such a time came in the United States when Cleveland was dealt to the patronage system in which were rooted innumerable evils and corruptions in the political life of the country.

Great Britain three years ago when the liberal party, under the leadership of Mr. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, by no means one of the greatest figures in the history of the country, and carried over a multitude of conservative strongholds. Such a time came in Canada in 1896, when, notwithstanding the fear of revolutionary disturbance, the cabinet, alarmed at the irresponsible extravagance and angry at its recent administrative record. The remnant of free traders whom the government has since expelled, and ancient enemies of labor, were alarmed at the prospect of economic principle there is no choice between the two parties, and that in the west the conservative leaders are not only more energetic and more consistent, but also more patriotic.

They know that no revolutionary tariff changes would follow the accession of the conservatives to power, that the tariff of the Canadian Labor Bureau is determined by the pressure of powerful interests, and governed by party exigencies, and that the conservative party is more active in movement to secure for the farmers of Ontario and the grain growers of the west a preference in British markets.

The Hudson Bay railway project will not be affected by a change of government. Nor will the transcontinental railway enterprise will not be embarrassed or obstructed. The conservative leaders will not be less energetic in filling the gaps in the legislative effort to regulate corporations; to secure fair wages for workmen, and some other reforms. But it is not the government that has passed the working age; to extend the advantages of free mail delivery and the telegraph and telephone service to the rural communities.

That is the labor record of the Laurier government, part of it at least. The conservative party believes in the rule of all Canadian citizens, and sometimes may not meet the full demands of any one class or organization. But it is not safe to say that in all its history it has never been guilty of such wanton lynch law and villainous deception as the relations with any class in the country.

The liberal argument is that because of its belief in adequate protection the conservative party is friendly to manufactory and trade. It is not true that it cannot believe in adequate protection. It does not protect Canadian labor from unfair competition as well as Canadian materials, and it is not more important than dead materials.

All political parties are extremely genial to workmen at election times. Geniality is one thing; fair dealing is another. The conservative party could stand a little less of the "sunny smile" for a larger allowance of the "square deal." The conservative party says that it does, and does what it says as the workmen of Canada have reason to know.

CASE IS CONCLUDED

VANCOUVER, Oct. 3.—George Wal-

king when he was sentenced to ten months imprisonment by Judge Lannan for moving an abortion on Blanche Bond. The case has been a prolonged one, and was cut short this morning by the refusal of the judge to grant a further reserved case for a week.

SUPPORT FROM QUEBEC

CONSERVATIVE GAINS IN THAT PROVINCE ARE PREDICTED

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS AND MONTREAL ARE FAVORED

The conservatives have now over fifty candidates in the field in Quebec out of 65 ridings, and the end of the week will see most of the remainder filled in, says the Toronto News of September 30.

The is a genuine alarm felt among liberals lest the conservatives may capture anywhere from 15 to 20 seats.

In words of a prominent conservative in Montreal city are creating the greatest uneasiness, and it would not be a big surprise in political circles for the majority of the Montreal ridings to return Conservative members.

One of the reasons for liberal losses is that the conservative candidates are the stronger in many contests, for confidence in success and enthusiasm for their leader and their platform are greater than since 1891.

SOME INSTANCES

Take for example St. Anne's division of Montreal. Ex-judge Doherty will be the Borden candidate against the late member, C. Webb, and his popularity among the Irish makes his election reasonably sure. As to H. B. Ames in St. Antoine division, his election is conceded.

In St. Lawrence, which Robert Blockeridge represented last parliament, H. A. Ekers, a former mayor of Montreal, has come out, and it is now a toss-up which will win. In St. Mary's, L. T. Marchand, K. C., one of the orators among the French-Canadians, is the conservative standard bearer.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

As for the Eastern Townships only one is now held by the conservatives, Sherbrooke, by Dr. Worthington. He is certain of re-election. In Sherbrooke the liberals are weakened by the resignation of Mr. Parmlee to become king's printer. W. H. Ross, formerly manager of the Eastern Townships Bank, can hardly be beaten. Megantic is admitted on all sides to be likely to be a liberal loss. In Compton Mr. Rufus Ford stands a good chance of winning. Dr. Walsh, conservative, is looked on as a sure winner in Huntingdon.

AND MR. BOURASSA

Then Henri Bourassa must not be forgotten. He has signed the nomination paper of A. G. Giroux in St. James division, Montreal, and is expected to win. As a sure winner in Huntingdon.

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RECORDS AT OTTAWA

What Four British Columbia Representatives

Here is what the Prince Rupert Empire, John Houston's paper, says of four of the British Columbia representatives in the late parliament:

Comox-Atlin needs a man in parliament who knows the needs of the people of that district, and who is able to get what the people need. They do not want a "good fellow" in parliament, but a man who never gets anything for his constituents, for he is always helping some other "good fellow" get something for himself. Take the "good fellow" in parliament from British Columbia and who have they got? He got the V. V. and R. charter for James J. H. Macpherson, who is a good fellow, but for the people of Vancouver? He got a life for himself as postmaster of Seattle. What did William Sloan, who is a good fellow, get for the people of Comox-Atlin? He got a life for himself as postmaster of Seattle. What did William Sloan, who is a good fellow, get for the people of Comox-Atlin? He got a life for himself as postmaster of Seattle.

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