Winnipeg, Oct. 9.-The manse building board of the Presbyte-rian church met tonight and considered applications for grants and loans to a number of places throughout the west In all the board decided to grant about 17000 for this purpose to the following Fielding, Sask., to aid in building a church; Filmore, Sask., for a manse; Foxwarren, Man., for a manse; High River, Alta., for a manse; Independent Creek, Vegreville, Alta., for a hurch: Mannville, Alta., for a church; Melfort, Sask., for a church and manse; Oxville, Alta., to aid building; Togo Sask for a church: Whitewater, Man. for a manse; Magrath, Alta., for a church; Tvyan, Sask., for a church;

Wanchoce, Sask., for a church. Exporters here are again heavy buy-ers of wheat on the Winnipeg market oday, and, on the face of scant offerings locally, wheat had another sensational advance. December closing thre cents and May two cents higher than the previous close.

The C. P. R. returns show that from until October 3, 268,000 bushels of wheat had been marketed at points along their lines.

Edmonton owns all its public utilities and this year is spending \$400,000 on public works. Six miles of street railway lines are being constructed and the same amount of new pavements. The Hudson's Bay Co. holds 2000

acres of land in the city which it does not care to sell. The city has a single tax system in operation and the comtheir land was improved.

The provincial police have been instrumental in having Hadelard Laford Frenchman, arrested in Ottawa, Ills. Laford was arrested on the charge of collecting \$700, the propety of the Tavellers Insurance Co., for which he was cation will be made for the extradition of the accused. Laford left the city over two months ago and the authorities have since been on the lookout for

A telegram from Alfred Shrubb, the famous English runner, states that he will arrive in this city in time to give an exhibition in a novelty race on Oc-

A party of seventy-two coal miners from Great Britain passed through the city today en route to the mines in the Crow's Nest Pass.

The six story building of the Winnipeg Paint and Glass company, located on Notre Dame avenue east, was destroyed by fire early this morning with the entire stock. The structure and contents are a complete loss.

The company is a limited liability corporation capitalized at \$500.000. The onstructed the present years ago. It was of on the side the front The building was valand was insured for \$30, to save the building since tne basement, first and second stories were ablaze when the department ar-The explosion in the building to the accumulation was attributed gases from the highly volatile oils and From the spectators point o the firemen made a gallant fight It is understood that the stock was valued at between \$130,000 and \$135,000 on which insurance to the extent of \$120,000 was carried. This, with the total loss of the building, valued at \$60,-000 and insured for \$30,000, would bring the total loss to some where in the

TELEGRAPH REGULATION

neighborhood of \$200,000.

WHAT WESTERN NEWSPAPERS ARE NOW ASKING.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP WILL COME IN THE FUTURE.

(Winnipeg Free Press.) Already an aroused public opinion making itself manifest in support of the newspapers of Western Canada in their struggle against the tyrannusurpations of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph company. The facts are before the public in regard to the dictatorial course of that corporation, its high-handed, extortionate treatment the newspapers, and its particularly autocratic attempt to rivet a C. P. R. yoke upon those of them in the West whom it regarded as being its helpless victims because of their being published in towns served only by C. P. R. telegraph wires. The fight again monopoly is of vital concern to the welfare. What the Western is the endeavor of a powerful corporation to coerce and control the public alize that it is their fight which the

newspapers are fighting.

In view of this, it is, of course, not to be wondered at if some political atempt is made by followers of Mr. R. L. Borden to point to this stand of the Western newspapers, in defense of the public no less than in self-defence, as a justification of the policy announced Mr. Borden at Halifax on August he made a fresh start at his task of leading the conservative party. There is nothing new or surprising in the party craft to every favoring But that the revolt against the attempt of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph company to fasten a domibureaucracy upon this country gives ground for a conclusive argument in support of the Borden policy—or, more correctly, the tentative, conditional declaration made by Borden-is a conclusion quite unwarranted, a brief consideration of the

matter suffices to make plain.

This is the plank referred to in Mr. "The establishment, after due investigation, of a system of national telegraphs and telephones under conditions which shall in the subject. The liberal convention be just to capital already invested in held in Vancouver this week gave ex-

tion so carefully guarded in itself and sentiments of the public at large when it so qualified moreover by the known facts of the relations between the pariamentary party to which Mr. Borden ongs and certain powerful corporation influences, that it cannot be regarded as a forthright enunciation of the principle of public ownership, or as evidence of a desire to have that principle actually established in operation at a date earlier than the Greek Kalends. The public evil which the Western newspapers are combating is an evil that requires immediate redress. And the way to provide that imme-

diate redress is by public regulation, which, be it remembered, is a step towards, not a step away from, public ownership. Public regulation will do all that is immediately requisite, leaving the ques-tion of public ownership of telegraphs to be dealt with on its merits. That Mr. Borden would deal with it "under conditions which shall be just to capital already invested in these enterloubted, in view of the record of the well-known considerateness towards capital on the part of Mr. Borden and Mr. Borden's party; and that there would probably pass before anything definite in the way of a conclusion was arrived at: and if the conclusion argovernment, it would mean a heavy outlay from the public treasury. To

the existing telegraph lines by the declare at this day and date that the purchase of the existing telegraph lines by the country would be a wise investment would be unjustifiable. Electrical science is marching rapidly along the path of practical achievement in these years. The Marconi system of wireless transmission needs only be mentioned as an index of the possible, not to say probable, developments that may in the not distant future consign existing telegraph equipments to the scrap heap. To point this out is not to antagonize the principle of public ownership, but merely to make plain the inadvisability at the present time of applying that principle to the telegraph business. Public regulation is all that is at the present time needed; and no eloquence could have more convincing force in proving this necessity than the eloquence of the facts which are before the public in regard to the manner in which the Canadian Pacific Railway's telegraphs has attempted to take the Western newspapers by the throat and force them to their knees in submission to its autogratic will as

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS

its thralls. The C. P. R. is a powerful

corporation and one that has shown

enough to compass the destruction of

the freedom of the press in this coun-

Anglo-Saxondom

try and in this era of the history of

ends; but it is not powerful

itself on occasions relentless in pursui

INEVITABLE OUTCOME OF THE PRESENT AGITATION.

EASY TO ASCERTAIN WHAT THE END WILL BE.

(Victoria Times.) It is most remarkable when one con-siders the matter that while in this continent there has been a steady decrease in postal rates there has been no corresponding reduction in the rates in that other branch of the service through which the public maintain communica tion, the telegraph system. The expla is in the hands of the representatives of the public, while the other, anomalously companies. Canada's experience with the postal service has been that it pays to reduce rates to the lowest possible imit. The resulting increase in business more than makes up for apparent losses in the transportation of individual parcels. When sir William Mulock became postmaster general of Canada, after a rough survey of thesituation, he conrates. When he made this announcement in the house of commons that af ter a certain date the rates on ordinary letters to Great Britain would be reduced to a penny, with corresponding decreases in the domestic service, his political opponents, after elaborate calculations, estimated that the deficit in the post office department would be more than a million dollars a year own experience under high rates. When the charges ranged from three to five cnts upon letters the deficits ranged from half to three-quarters of a million

annually.
Sir William Mulock instituted some internal reforms in the administration of the post offce department, reducing the cost of operation and assisting in restoring the long lost balance between revenue and expenditure. But the principal factor in the result actually attained was the increased business consequent upon the decrease in postal charges. Although the work of the department has developed enormously within the past ten years, although the rapid settlement of the northwest with its tremendous distances has increased the mileage covered almost beyond be-lief, and hundreds of new offices have been opned and salaries increased— some of them doubled—the post office department has shown a surplus of about a million dollars for the past year. The astonishing feature of the case is not the tremendous increase of revenues as a result of the reduction rates by the postmaster general. That was anticipated by several authorities tion. The fact which ought to cause comment is that the experience of the post office department appears to contain neither lesson nor hint for the management of the companies which control electric telegraphs. If they have made any reductions in their rates at all, the cuts have not been so sweeping as to excite either public comment or general appreciation. Now the public is beginning to exhibit some interest in the subject. The liberal convention

commented upon the exorbitant charges extorted from the people for services which, apparently, might be discharged at very little, if any, greater cost than the services performed by the post office department.

ferer from extortionate charges. But the east also feels that it has legitimate cause for complaint, and when ple of the east discover that they have a grievance against any institution, no matter how powerful or influential such an institution may be, it freely speaks its mind. The consequence is that an agitation has arisen for control of telegraph rates by the Railway Commisor some other equally potent body The ultimate outcome will of course b the assumption by the government of complete ownership of all telegraphic systes within the country. The tele graph service is a sister service of the post office. It ought to have been incorporated in the post office department when it first began to discharge the duties of a carrier of communications. But its possibilities were not then ap reciated. The task of transfer to its legitimate and logical sphere will be nore difficult now than it would have been in the beginning of its career. Every year that passes will add to the difficulties of the task. But the duty must be discharged before the lapse of many years. The companies will never reduce the rates to the limits set by the government of Great Britain and warranted by the nature of the service per-Control by commission may serve to bridge the chasm between public opoinion and corporate desire for profits. But it is easy to see what the end must be.

FOR BAKER CITY MURDER

FRANK TUCKER UNDER ARREST AT GRANITE. WAS PRESENT WHEN THE BOMB EXPLODED.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 9 .- A long distance telephone message to the Oregonian from Granite, Oregon, states that Frank Tucker was arrested there yester day on suspicion of being an accomplic to the Harvey K. Brown murder at Baker City. Tucker made a statemen while under the influence of liquor which caused his being taken into cus ody, that he was at Baker City the night of the explosion, that he knows the names of the men who exploded the bomb, though he refused to say who they are, and that he was within forty yards of the bomb when it was set off. He says that the other two men are on their way to Chevenne. Wyoming, Tuck-Colorado, says he is a member of the Western Federation of Miners, and says he has a brother who lives in Scio. Oregon. He declares that after the exesion he ran toward the depot. He me to Austin next day, where he worked for four days and then walked to

Granite, arriving on Monday Sumpter, Ore., Oct. 9.-Frank Tucker, the laborer arrested at Granite in con nection with the assassination of Harvey Brown at Baker City, made a statement today in which he says Frank Wilson, a miner, asked him to assist in putting Brown out of the way. He thinks Wilson is in Colorado. Tucker says he refused to assist in killing Brown. Tucker says Wilson offered him \$100 to help in the plot.

WHY MONEY IS SO SCARCE SMALL DEALERS HAVE HAD TO

TAKE IN SAIL. BIG HOUSES ARE EXERCISING UN-USUAL DISCRETION.

Toronto, Oct. 8.-The failures in Canada during the first nine months of the present year amount to 870, against 867 fortably and, with their many avenues of news and stronger resources, can bilities total \$8,000,128 for the first meet any situation that arises. But named period, against \$6.826,389 in 1906. In Toronto the feeling among commercial houses is distrustful of the future, but none are prepared to make predictions. Large wholesale houses are exercising unusual discretion in giving credits and are scrutinizing accounts as they have not done for years. The incentive for this cautiousness cision of the banks to restrain credits and second, to the belief that this season's crops in the Dominion will not warrant any draft on the future. The large commercial houses are averse to making statements, for obvious reasons, but from an accountant

who is in close connection with many of them the World was informed that payments are not coming forward in a satisfactory way.

The authority said: "I know that extraordinary care is being exercised by the large trading concerns. They are of the opinion that the small deales have overstocked at high prices, and the consumer is not able or willing

to buy as fast as was anticipated. Be sides this, there is the knowledge that many new small concerns into existence without any backing except that sup plied by the wholesale houses. Many small men who have been able to finance hitherto through the banks are now shut off because the financial institutions have withdrawn credits except where there exists a plentiful supply assets. When there is added to this the belief that the farmer will have but little profit this year on account of the lean crops, I thing the wholesalers have reasonable grounds to curtail their credits, as far as I can learn, all the actions are purely tentative until the outlook is clearer, but in the meantime this may cause embarrassment to many who are unprepared to meet the situa-

Around the Toronto assignees' office the impression prevails that there will be no scarcity of business this fall and by the way in which the banks decide ist to capital already invested in held in Vancouver this week gave ex-enterprises." Here is a declara-pression to its opinion and also to the modations from now on,

The Manitoba Free Press of Winnipeg wired The Daily News at the close of last week for confirmation of the fact Canadian Pacific Telegraph company had refused to give the daily Associated Press report to this newspaper and solving for particulars.
The following reply was sent from this office:
"Nelson, Oct. 4.—The Daily News

here was abruptly denied the Associated Press report from the first of the month by the Canadian Pacific telegraphs. A wire was received from superintender Wilson, Vancouver, towards the end of September, announcing that 'as nothing seems to please you the Associated Press service will be discontinued after September 30.' While there had friction for some time previously, there was no occurrence which led up to the despatch in question. The despatch and a full statement of The Daily News' position was promitly sent to sir Thomsa Shaughnessy, all other efforts having failed to obtain a hearing. The only cause assigned for depriving The Daily News of the Associated Press des-patches is the criticisms appearing in its columns from time to time of the proprietor to guarantee that no further criticisms shall appear.

"For six years The Daily News has always met its obligations promptly, and in addition to the Associated Press re port has maintained a costly special service over the C. P. R. lines. The paper is entirely at the mercy of the C. P. R. telegraphs so far as the Associated Press report is concerned, and the service is necessary for the existence of an eight-page paper like The News. The people of Kootenay are behind their

daily paper."
The above despatch appeared on the front page of the Free Press under a border. The Free Press says editorially on the subject:

"The story published in the Toronto Globe that the Canadian Pacific Telegraph company has cut off its service rom the Nelson (B. C.) News, because the newspaper criticised the corporation, is true. Elesewhere we publish a statement from The News which con-firms the Globe's statements.

"It is not many years since a C. P. R. official waited upon the editor of the Free Press and told him in plain English that if the paper's editorial course was not made more acceptable to the railway it would be deprived of its news service. A more or less polite invitation to take himself and his news service elesewhere was followed by no serious consequences. But in the case of the Nelson News less favorably situated than the Free Press to defy the C. P. R., the corporation had no hesitation in taking the newspaper by the throat.

"Four days ago the Nelson News wired the Western Associated Press to furnish it with a press service, pre-umably to replace the C. P. R. ser-vice which had been discontinued. The service was supplied and the News has thus been able to continue furnishing the news to its patrons. Three months ago the News would have been helpless. The shutting off of the C. P. R. service would have killed the paper

"With the Western Associated Press prive the News of a service. All it has power to do it to pile on the tolls and make the service as costly as possible. It is doubtless living fully up to its opportunities in this respect. The experience of the Nelson News ought to make it clear to every western news-paper that the Western Associated Press is their only safeguard against

enslavement. "The Winnipeg newspapers can afford to treat the C. P. R.'s hostility with contempt. That corporation has no mo-nopoly in this city. The Winnipeg newspapers are getting along very comthe situation with respect to the news-papers in C. P. R. towns is serious. They must fight for freedom now or sink to the position of taking orders from jacks in office who wear the brand of the Canadian Pacific railway. In this fight the newspapers can count upon the support of an aroused public

"The lack in Canada of a Dominion association of daily newspapers for the collection and distribution of news has been, we have no doubt, a serious national loss. It has made impossible that free interchange of news between the various sections of the Dominion so necessary to national development and

"The Winnipeg newspapers can discuss this matter with frankness, because they probably pay out a percentage of their total revenue for telegraphic news, which is much above the average. Yet, despite these lavish out-lays, no Winnipeg newspaper can seriously claim that it gives day by day that complete record of Canadian news which it is its desire to supply. "Take the Maritime previnces for in-

stance. Important events happening there are of course, recorded; but much speakers. news of the provinces by the sea that would be interesting to western readers, and of national value by increasing our acquaintance with our fellow-citizens down by the sea never finds its way to our columns. The reason is that the means of collecting the news are so crude and the cost of transmitting it so heavy that no news paper has sufficound'l, the most important meeting being that of the evening of October 16, when cient resources to make even a partial success of the task. The further west the matter of church union will come up. we go the worse the situation becomes Final action on the matter may not be The same rule applies the other way about; and the two extremes of Canada know as little about one another as they would if they were under foreign flags. The adequate interchange of news between them, under existing con-

ditions, is an impossibility.
"Canadian news from one end of Canada to another pays a certain rate per word, varying with the distance. But United States news is carried from one end of the C. P. R. telegraph system to recommended by the committee which has when she committed the crime and is the other in bulk for a lump sum, which had the matter in charge since the meet- insane now.

which is charged on Canadian news. This accounts for certain peculiarities in Canadian newspapers which have often justly invited censure—the predominance of United States news, trifling in its character, in their columns. It was easier and cheaper to get particulars of a negro lynching in Georgia. a hom-icide in Kentucky, or a petty fire in Ohio than to cover news of importance, in

any part of eastern Canada. Newspa pers like other institutions are oblige to cut their coats according to their cloth, and they are often obliged to give fifth-class United States news the preference over first-class Canadian infor mation because they really have no option in the matter. "The C. P. R. will doubtless defend

works out to about one-quarter the rate

its extremely high press rates from British Columbia at one end of Canada and from the Maritime provinces at the other on the ground that the distance are long and the rates must of neces sity be heavy. It is, however, a fact capable of very complete demonstraion that the discrimination the rates on Canadian and United for some explanation.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES

CHICAGO WINS SECOND GAME FROM DETROIT.

AN IMMENSE CROWD AND FINE WARM WEATHER.

Chicago, Oct. 9.-The Chicago National League team defeated the Detroits, pennant winners of the American league, in the second game of the series for the world's championship this afternoon. The score was 3 to 1.

Slow pitching and several slight acci dents caused the contest to drag over two hours, the delays trying the patience of the big crowd which again filled almost every inch of seating room. The local team discarded the new grey un forms in which they appeared 'yester-

day, appearing in their soiled and worn white home uniforms. The change seemed to put them more at ease and also apparently benefitted the Detroits for both teams played more stead ly than on the opening day. After the first four and a made a careful study of the situation half innings had dragged through an hour and thirty minutes, some sparkling f.e.ding and sharp hitting and base running hastened the contest to an end.
Mullin and Pfeister were the pitchers

and Payne went behind the bat in place of Schmidt, otherwise the teams lined up and is being backed strongly by men as on the previous day. Schmidt's retirement was due primarily to his inaccurate throwing, but in this respect the change constructing the line connecting the brought small improvement, as the five stolen bases credited to the local team testify.

Playing conditions were improved for the second game, the crowd numbering 21,901 as against 24,000 yesterday, while warm sunshine and the absence of the chill breeze of the first day kept spectators and players in more comfort. What wind there was blew across the diamond and rather aided the players than hindered them. The teams will play here again orrow, and then, unless a postponement or tie game intervenes, will move to Detroit for the two games, returning here n Sunday.

Score-Chicago, 3-8-1. Detro't. 1-10-2. Batteries, Pfeister and Kling; Mullin and Payne. Umpires-Sheridan and Oday

PROPOSED CHURCH UNION CONGREGATIONAL, PRESBYTERIAN and METHODIST.

PRINCIPAL TOPIC AT NATIONAL COUNCIL IN CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 9 .- With the projecte union of the Congregationalists, the United Brethren and the Methodist as the principal matter to be decided, the triennial national council of the Congregationalist churches assembled in Cleveland today. Hundreds of clergy and lay delegates from take part in the deliberations of the coun cil and the ax affiliated benevolent and missionary organizations. Preliminary sessions of the national council were held today, during which organization was effected, reports of committees heard, the council welcomed to Cleveland and an address made by the retiring moderator, the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden Columbus. The program adopted & to have the sessions of the national council continue through ten days, allowing the other organizations such time as may be necessary to complete their business. Sunday afternoon a melss meeting for the wage-earners of Cleveland will be held, and in the evening prominent clergymen from all over the country will join in an evangelistic service. The Rev. Dr. Franc's E. Clark, founder of Christian En-

deavor; the Rev. Dr. W. J. Dawson; of the Evangelistic committee, and the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Plymouth On Monday and Tuesday until noon, the annual meeting of the American Missionary society will be held, to be immediately followed by that of the Home Missionary society, which will close with the afternoon session on October 16. The re-mainder of the time, to the close of the series of meetings on the evening of Octo-ber 17, will be occupied by the national

reached until the following day.

Among the delegates expression divided as to whether the proposed union of the Congregational body with the United Brethren and the Methodist is practicable or desirable, although a majority appear to favor the project. Whatever action may be taken, it is conceded that the state hospital for the insane by justice matter 's the most important that ever Wheeler on the report of doctors Fow-come before this body. The union will be ler and Callahan that she was insane

ing of 1904, held in Des Moines, Iowa. Despite the apparent majority opinion favoring the consolidation, a number of the strongest Congregational church have gone on record as being unalterably

opposed to the project and have virtually filed notice that should the union be effected they will withdraw from the naional body and continue their work on an dependent basis.

derable opposition has also arisen, and through a split in that denomination will almost certainly result. Methodists, alnost to a man, favor un on. It has be suggested by some church leaders that the latter denomination be received by Ralph Smith. The former is unde the Congregationalists in organic union, and that a ciche federation be established with the United Brethren. This arrange-ment, is is held, would result in a compromise between the warring elements whereby the denominations would be saved from d'sruption, and the United Brethren dederation would naturally, in the course of a few years, grow into a organic union. be agreed upon, as a compromise medsure, when the matter comes before the national council for final decision next

FOR TEMPORARY TERMINAL

KITTAMAT MAY BE SELECTED FOR AWHILE

PRINCE RUPERT WILL NOT BE ABANDONED.

Vancouver, Oct. 9.-Recent reports from the north have given rise to a great amount of speculation with re-gard to the G. T. P. proposed terminals

at Prince Rupert. The manner in which the properties at that point are being handled and the secrecy with which the operations are being carried on by them have served to strengthen the belief that within a short time something For some time past the belief has been growing that another port will be developed for handling G. T. P. business at Pacific terminals, before the develop-ment of Prince Rupert is proceeded with. It is claimed by men who have lay of the land there, that in all probability a port will be opened at the head of Kittamat arm, for handling construction material and supplies. This belief is based on several circumstances, who have invested in properties in that locality. In the first place the cost of upper waters of the Skeena with the and their branches, will be tremendous, running into the millions for construct-ion alone. This does not include the cost of transporting the supplies. The second point in the contention is that ing for the possession of a charter for a railway up the Kittamat valley, which was granted some time ago. The grade through this valley is an easy one, less than one er cent, and would cut off a considerable length of most difficult construction. From the head water of the Kittamat there would be no grea

diffiuclty in locating a line to connec with the east slope of the Rockies.

The adoption of Kittamat would shorten the road by about fifty miles, resulting in a consequent reduction in the cost of construction, while entail-

ing a longer sea voyage to reach its more inland waters. Expenditures which have already been made at Prince Rupert indicate that it will not be abandoned though its development may be delayed. It is understood that G. T. P. officials are attempting to get possession of more suitable land at the head of the arm and those on the ground are reluctant to part with their holdings.

BRYAN'S OPPOSITION. Takes Issue With Roosevelt on Na-tionalization of Railroads. Cincinnati, O., Oct. 11.—Oppositio Hundreds of clergy and lay delegates from to president Roosevelt's suggestion of all sections of the country are here to national incorporation of railroads was declared in an interview here today by William J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan said:
"The national incorporation of railroads as proosed by president Roosevelt is the most far reaching step, for centralization proposed in this country since Hamilton submitted his plan of government. Hamilton provided for president and senators to be elected for president and senators to be elected for life and for the appointment of state governor by the national government to serve for life. The president's plan contemplates the national incorporation of railroads and other corporations doing an interstate business. The result would be to extend greatly the powers of the general government and propotionally reduce the authority of the states. The president is no doubt act uated by the same sincere motives that Hamilton was, but like Hamilton, he seems to believe that the further we get government away from the people the better it is. I am satisfied that this church, Brooktyn, will be among the plan will not be accepted. In fact two official bodies have recently taken the other side The attorney general at St. Louis prepared a memorial asking for restriction of the jurisdiction of the lower federal courts and this morning's papers report that the state rail road commissioners have expressed opposition to national incorporation.

"OLD TIMES."

Neepawa, Oct. 11.—A gentle touch o "old times" was felt here yesterda; when Mr. Doble, one of the "old time farmers of the district sold six thou sand bushels of wheat for \$6,000, Octo ber delivery.

MRS MUND WAS INSANE Buffalo, Oct. 11.—Mrs. Bertha Mund, who strangled her three children three weeks ago today, was committed to the

Chicago, Oct .9.-Mrs. Cnarles Romadaka, of Milwaukee, the wife of a mil lionaire manufacturer tonight admitted that she was responsible for a series of burglaries and petty thefts that has In the ranks of the United Brethren con- baffled the authorities for weeks.

Mrs. Romadaka's confession follow-She implicated in her thefts a negro, Albert Jones, and a man known as rest and the police are searching for the latter.

In her confession Mrs. Romadaka says her first theft was committed in April. "I saw an advertisement in paper," said she, "for a trained nurse Iwent to the home of Mrs. David Pfae lzer, and secured the position. I stay ing a diamond ring, a diamond bracel and a silver card case.

After detailing similar experiences sometimes securing positions in fami ies in one capacity or another, through idvertsements, some times deliberately walking in where she found a door open securing in each case a few pieces of jewelry, Mrs. Romadaka continued "Then I went to Milwaukee for a time and stole a sealskin coat from Mrs. Cady at 186 Eighteenth street. I shipped the coat to Jones and he sold it for \$18. I found how easy it was to steal while I was in Milwaukee. Before coming to Chicago, I got a job as nurse girl and one day while the woman was out I noticed that she left jewelry or her dressing table. This gave me the idea that I could get positions and steal iewelry just as easy as not. I came to Chicago last April. I met Jones and he told me how to do the jobs. He gave me two trunk keys and showed me just how to get into a house. I would take the stuff and Jones would sell it.

I don't know if he stole himself."
Attorney J. F. Donovan of Milwauke who represents the womans husband and who will defend her in court says that Mrs. Romadaka was married when 19 years of age. The new life to which her millionaire husband introduced her turned her head. She was kept well supplied with money by Mrs .Romadaka was arrested on Sun-day evening at a downtown restaurant after lewerly which she was wearing had been recognized by Mrs. Beck, the wife of the restaurant proprietor. Mr. Beck refused to enter a complaint and Ms. Romadaka was allowed to return to her rooms at the hotel. Later, however. she was arraigned before muni-cipal judge Sadler at the Harrison street court, the case being continued for ten days. Mrs. Romadaka meantim was released upon bond. Upon infor mation secured from Jones after her arrest last night Mrs. Romadaka was again taken into custody and her con-fession was the result. She was held n was the result. She was held tonight at the Harrison street police

NELSON FRUIT AT COAST

EASILY BEST DISPLAY SHOWN AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

EXACTING CONDITIONS PREVENT

PRIZE WINNING. C. W. Busk and James Hyslop re turned from the coast on Wednesday night and James McPhee followed day later. Speaking of the exhibit sent by the Nelson district to New Westminster fair those who were in charge are evidently gravely dissatisfied with the result from the point of view of competition and are not at all too well satisfied with the judging. Confining themselves to the rules sent up to Nelson by those in charge of the exhibition no exhibit of Nelson fruit contained more than one plate of each variety. Other districts were allowed to exhibit boxes of fruit nor were the varieties confined to one plate of each. Hence some of the districts showed a based abundance which was absent heaped abundance which was absen from the Nelson display. From the point of view of fruit alone it is im possible for Nelson to compete with agricultural districts which load up their displays with tons of potatoe or cabbages. The total marks for a district exhibit are given at 2,000 of which 350 are allotted to fruit while vegetables of all kinds are allotted 500. Hence as Nelson is not an agricultural

but rather an arboricultural country, there can be no fair comparison. If no alterations are made in the rules it only remains, if Nelson is again chance of winning, for individual frui growers to devote a few square feet in their orchards, one for the growing of oats, another for the growing wheat and so on, making up a car load of various produce to send to the coast and so make an attempt to enter where quantity as well as quality apparently scores.

From the point of view of fruit the

upper country had easily the best ex-hibit. Nelson had seventy-five varieties of apples, all grown between Castlegar and Proctor, 21 plates of plums, and several of pears and peaches making a total of 123 different varieties of fruit. Kelowna came next best with 60 varieties of apples, a few plums and some fine peaches. The other fruit diplays, coming from the coast districts, were concealed by the farm produce, huge cheeses and the like. Yet Nelson only got 275 marks for its fruit whereas others are said to have received 350, evidently getting the marks on quantity, since the Nelson display, with each variety named, was the centre of

attraction at the exhibition.

From the point of view of advertiseent the Nelson exhibit was an eminent success, the fine quality, size and colouring of the fruit drawing a large crowd every day and evoking much favourable comment.

ALL TOGETHE

publishers of western Canada was here today and was largely attend newspaper men from all parts four provinces. The following among those present: Duncan shall, editor Edmonton Bulletin; Pherson, editor Edmonton Journa D. Woods, editor Calgary Herald; Deane, editor Nelson Daily News; McMillan, editor Moose Jaw News cInnis, editor Regina Standard M. Thompson, editor Saskatoon Cap J. W. Dafoe ,editor Manitoba Press; M. E. Nichols, editor Winn relegram and R. L. Richardson, or Winnipeg Tribune.

The visiting newspaper men given a great reception by the cit and in the afternoon were d through the city by members of board of trade, while in the eve they were banqueted at the King's tel by the city council, mayor th presiding, and about forty being present including J. G. M. P., and J. F. Bole, M. P. P.

The health of the visitors was posed by Dr. Cowan, chairman of reception committee, and was resed to by the Winnipeg newspaper Duncan Marshall of the Edmonton letin, J. D. Woods of the Calgary ald and F. J. Deane of the Nelson News. All of the speakers explained jects of the recently organized Wes Associated Press while Mr. Marsha the Edmonton Bulletin said that Western Associated Press had delied to his paper the best service Bulletin had ever received Bulletin had ever received. Among other speakers were J Bole, M. P. P., Mr. Cooper, press of the board of trade, ex-mayor Crae and J. G. Turiff. All the spea expressed their sympathy and he approval of the objects of the assistion

no idea of the relations existing tween the C. P. R. telegraph com and the press until the recent ex and the press until the recent ex ures in the newspapers. He said if the C. P. R. telegraph company not settle this matter satisfactorily had no doubt but that parliament respective of party, would unite to an end to the existing intolerable of affairs, and that he would use influence to that end

After the banquet the newspa present remained in conference which tinued until midnight and the whole ter was discussed at length and there unanimous feeling that it was in the est of the papers that they stand tog and take the Western Associated It was decided to send a telegram

Wilfrid Laurier. The despatch was follows: "Sir Wilfid Laurier, Ott We, the undersigned publishers of weddellies of the provinces of Manitoba katchewan, Alberta and British C B'a, call your attention to the fac the C. P. R. Telegraph company arbitrarily advanced telegraph rates out notice in some instances over hundred per cent, that the company thermore is charging discriminatory and has imposed on certain papers mercial rates on press messages, would respectfully ask if there is no chinery of the government that ca promptly of the these conditions, constitute a grave menace to the fr of the press." (Signed) Duncan Ma Edmonton Bulletin; J. McPherson, monton Journal; J. D. Woods, Ca Herald; F. J. Deane, Nelson Daily 1 Herald; F. J. Deane, Nelson Dally I E. J. McMillan, Moose Jaw News; V Kerr, Regina Leader; Walter Mc Regina Standard; G. M. Thompson, katoon Capital; J. W. Dafoe, Man Free Press; M. E. Nichols, Winnipeg egram; R. B. Richardson, Winnipeg une: Thomas Miller, Moose Jaw Till ine; Thomas Miller, Moose Jaw The latter gentleman was not ceived from stating that he was in

they saw ft to make.

Vancouver, Oct. 8.-R. Marpole, ent of the western div the C. P. R., left this morning in vate car for M cola, expecting to sent for several days. Special impo is attached to this trip inasmuch a vey gangs have been at work lo lines south of Nicola toward Pri and Simpleamen to secure better than those obtained on the first su The control of the Midway and charter by English capital friendly C. P. R. is now well underway as struction south from Nicola to with a road to be built north from to Penyicton under the Midway an non charters. This plan would to Similkameen district and would av troublesome Hope mountain route. expected that matters will come to when sir Thomas Shaughnessy viscoast and that an authoritative st will then be issued.

W. H. Reid, the first prisoner to l for complicity in the recent Orients was found guilty this afternoon a tenced to six months imprison Justice Clement's charge was we anced but leaned toward conviction In view of the present condition affairs concerning the Hindus it able that immigration officer Mun deport a large part of the 700 hourly on the Tartar. The wires Ottawa and Vancouver have bee hot with message on the matter and advises that a strong stand be tak points out that though the men ma some money on their arrival it is a that this will be spent in a few d further notes that at present the are beginning to spread all over and in some cases are terrifying Superintendent Scott will be here ness the armval of the Hindus.