BY ROYAL WARRANT, MILLERS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Good Bread should please the Eye as well as the Palate.

Why does the dainty housewife delight in snowy napery, glittering cut-glass, burnished silver, delicate china and all other table allurements dear to feminine hearts?

And what man does not appreciate table beauty?

It is not that we appreciate the appearance of our food almost as much as the taste of it?

Bread may be ever so wholesome, well-flavored and made of scientifically milled flour, but with all these qualities we want it to *look* dainty, appetising, snowy-white, with nut-brown crust, and be firm and silky in texture.

Royal Household Flour makes just that kind of bread.

The electrical purification and sterilization of Royal Household Flour makes it yield not only absolutely *pure* bread, but bread of *snowy whiteness* and beautiful texture—bread that will grace the prettiest table or give beauty to the humblest meal served on the plainest dishes.

You can prove this by trying a 25 lb. bag—you must have flour, why not have the best.

Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour.

Position of Le Roi Properties

An Interesting Circular Issued to Shareholders by Secretary C. F. Robson.

Amalgamation Scheme Is Progressing Satisfactory—Submit Details Shortly.

The London Financier in its issue of September 25th, had the following:

The following circular, bearing the signature of Leonard C. F. Robson, secretary, is issued from the offices of the Le Roi Mining company:

At the general meeting on January 31, 1905, the shareholders of the Le Roi Mining company agreed to the principle of amalgamation with other companies, after that question had been referred to at considerable length, and much time and labor have since been devoted to it.

The progress that has been made is, so far, satisfactory in the interests of the Le Roi company, and the directors hope to be in a position to lay before the shareholders, at a meeting to be called, probably, in the coming month of October, a complete scheme, which cannot fail to meet with the approval, and place them in the position of receiving regular dividends in the future.

But this scheme is in direct conflict with two interests—(1) the personal interest of Mr. McMillan; (2) the interest of the Great Northern Railway company carrying traffic between the Le Roi mine in Canada and the Northport smelter in the United States. These two interests appear—at all events, as it would seem to the board—to be jointly and actively working against the true interests of the Le Roi company, and hence the circular addressed by Mr. McMillan to the shareholders on September 18th, and his active exertions in obtaining, through the press in Canada and England, approval for himself and opposition to the proposed amalgamation. Recent purchases of large blocks of stock in the names of Mr. McMillan and others tend to confirm this view.

Mr. George S. Waterlow, who spent much time in Canada during the present year, and took great pains in promoting this amalgamation, found himself continually opposed by Mr. McMillan, and he was compelled, in the interest of the shareholders, to differ from Mr. McMillan, with whom he had been for many years amicably associated, and whose advice had proved to be misleading. And later, when Mr. Aldridge, the eminent mining engineer, who was so prominently referred to at the last general meeting, came to England to confer on behalf of the other companies with the Le Roi company as to the arrangements it would be possible to effect, it was found that no progress could be made so long as Mr. McMillan remained on the board. It was thereupon intimated to Mr. McMillan that the other members of the board were dissatisfied in two respects—(1) his management of the mine, and (2) his opposition to the proposed scheme of amalgamation.

It is quite evident from the above that it was Mr. McMillan's opposition to the amalgamation, and that solely, that was the reason for his ejectment from the board.

The insinuation that the ejectment had anything whatever to do with the fact that some time last year the general manager's salary went to the managing director instead, who was doing the general manager's work, is not worthy of any consideration, as if the other directors believed Mr. McMillan had abused his position, as now stated, reference would certainly had to be made to the matter at the last general meeting, instead of which Mr. Waterlow eulogized Mr. McMillan.

Perhaps on this other point I might again quote from the circular. The directors go on to say: "Mr. McMillan has constantly desired to obtain full power, and to have complete control in his hands after the unfortunate circumstances of Mr. Parish's management. This they conceded to him." So that the directors admit that they conceded full power and complete control of the affairs of the Le Roi shareholders to Mr. McMillan, and their only complaint forsooth, and at rather a late time of day, is that he took the salary of the man he dismissed and did the work himself.

I see by the register of shareholders that the chairman has been busy buying shares, his holdings having increased from 3,000 to 7,475; but I should be very dubious were I told it confirmed a rumor that Sir Henry Tyler had been buying shares either for the Canadian Pacific or Grand Trunk Railway company.

CANADIAN.

September 25th.

A CHANCE TO FORGIVE.

Contemporary Review.

In a little town between Cleveland, Tennessee, and Chattanooga, it was the purpose to give a donation to the colored minister. One of the brethren in the church volunteered to make a collection of the offerings from the various homes of the members, and an old colored woman, somewhat well to do, lent her cart and a pair of steers to this brother to facilitate the gathering of the donation goods. After he had been throughout the neighborhood and secured a reasonable load of groceries, provisions, and clothing, he drove off to Chattanooga and sold everything, including the cart and the steers, pocketed the proceeds and departed for Atlanta on a visit to his relatives. Consternation and then indignation reigned supreme in the home community when it became known that he was gone. After some time the culprit drifted back, in deep contrition, but having spent all. Indignation once more rose to a white heat, and it was determined to give him a church trial without waiting for any legal formality. The day was set, the meeting was crowded; the preacher presided, and after a statement of the charges, announced that the accused would be given a chance to be heard. He went forward and took the place of the preacher on the platform. "I ain't got nuffin to say fo' myse'f," he began in a penitent voice; "I'se a po' mis'able sinner. But, bredren, so is we all mis'able sinners. An' de good book says we must fergib. How many times, bredren? Till seven times? No, till seventy times seven. An' I ain't sinned no seventy times seven, and I'm jes' go' to suggas' dat we turn dis into a fergibness meetin', an' eberybody in dis great comp'ny dat is willin' to fergib me, come up now, while we sing one of our dash ole hymns, and shake ma hand." And he started one of the powerful revival tunes, and they began to come, first those who hadn't given anything to the donation and were not much interested in the matter, anyway, then those who hadn't lost much, and then the others. Finally they had all passed before him except one, and she stuck to her seat. And he said, "Dar's one po' mis'able sinner still lef,' dot won't fergib, she won't fergib." (She was the old lady who lost the steers.) "Now I suggas' that we hab a season ob prayer, an' gib dis po' old sinner one mo' chance." And after they had prayed and sung a hymn, the old lady came up, too!

EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY.

Calabria Is Again Visited by Slight Seismic Disturbance.

Rome, Oct. 13.—Another slight shock of earthquake tonight is reported from the province of Calabria.

The sum of $10,000 has been received from J. Pierpont Morgan for the benefit of the sufferers from the recent earthquake in the province of Calabria.

year at the mine. It is therefore necessary to state that, having regard to the much-improved price of copper and to the better results to the company from the Tacoma contract, arranged by Mr. Parish and Mr. Wilson, the receipts of the company were, after all, disappointing, and also that larger profits would have been secured if the recommendation made by Mr. Mackenzie (but opposed by Mr. McMillan) of sending the Le Roi ores to the Trail smelter, instead of to Northport, had been adopted.

In August, 1904, Messrs Bradley and Mackenzie resigned their position as consulting engineers to the company, for the following reasons, given in their own words: "We do not approve of keeping the Northport smelter in operation under the existing conditions, as the ore now mined can be sold in the open market at a rate that will effect a saving of a dollar a ton, equivalent to $80,000 a year, at the present rate of shipments." In fact, they found that their ideas, as Mr. McMillan himself expressed it, "did not harmonize" with those of Mr. McMillan. Fortunately, as Mr. McMillan has left the board, Messrs. Bradley and Mackenzie have now consented to resume their position, and the board are proceeding on the advice of this firm as regards the proposed amalgamation, having full confidence in them, and knowing that they stand at the head of their profession on the American continent.

Mr. McMillan has constantly desired to obtain full power, and to have complete control in his own hands. After the unfortunate circumstances of Mr. Parish's management, this was conceded to him. He reported Mr. Parish's resignation on May 27th, 1904, and one of the early uses he made of it was to draw for four months Mr. Parish's salary as general manager, in addition to his own salary as managing director, without communicating with London. This abuse of his position was only discovered in London after the receipt of the accounts from Rossland, and on November 30th a letter was written to Mr. McMillan containing the following passage: "The board were sorry to find you were drawing salary at the rate of $10,000 per annum without any previous communication with the board, especially as such does not carry out the terms expressed in your cable of August 30th last to the effect that you 'intended to reorganize arrangements with economy,' in consequence of which your proposal to act as general manager, as well as managing director, was agreed to by the board." This matter was afterwards rectified as regards future payments, by allowing him to draw £1,500 a year, with the title of managing director only, in place of £2,500 a year.

The board consider it only right to state this much at once for the information of the shareholders, by way of reply to Mr. McMillan's circular, which might otherwise lead to much misapprehension. They will be prepared to enter at greater length into these and other matters in future. Meanwhile, they will lose no time in issuing a report, and calling a general meeting when they receive from Canada the information of shareholders' meetings having been held in that country of the other companies to be included in the proposed amalgamation; and this report will give full information in regard to these companies, which are not, as stated by Mr. McMillan, of "very doubtful merit," but, which with the Le Roi company are calculated to form a powerful combination capable of earning substantial and regular dividends for all the parties interested in them. In fact the actual resources of the proposed combination will be sufficient to provide the new combined company so to be formed, with the necessary working capital, without coming to the public for subscriptions.

To the Editor of The Financier:

I should be glad if you would give me space to comment upon the circular issued by the Le Roi Board.

Shareholders have been anxiously waiting for information on two points—namely, particulars of the properties to be amalgamated, as the scheme was supposed to be completed, and the reason for the ejectment of the managing director, rather hurriedly it appeared. As regards the first point, apparently nothing definite is settled, as the directors say: "The progress that has been made is 'so far' satisfactory in the interests of the Le Roi company, and the directors hope to be in a position to lay before the shareholders at a meeting to be called, probably in the month of October (presumably this year), a complete scheme, which cannot fail to meet with their approval, and to place them in the position of receiving regular dividends in the future."

The directors only hope, and I am sure the shareholders do likewise, but meanwhile must patiently await the advent of the report on the various properties to be amalgamated, as the directors promise they will lose no time in issuing a report, and add: "And this report will give full information in regard to these companies, which are not, as stated by Mr. McMillan, of 'very doubtful merit'." From which it would appear that the statement made in a communication to the Pall Mall Gazette on Saturday last was correct, namely, that the Snowshoe property, of which Mr. Waterlow is a director, and which he has been busy endeavoring to amalgamate with the Le Roi, of which he is also a director, has been dropped out of the scheme.

I now get to the second point, the ejection of Mr. McMillan without consulting the shareholders. To quote the circular, the directors say: "When Mr. Aldridge, the eminent mining engineer, who was so prominently referred to at the last general meeting, came to England to confer on behalf of the other companies with the Le Roi company as to the arrangements it would be possible to effect, it was found that no progress could be made so long as Mr. McMillan remained on the board. It was, therefore, intimated to Mr. McMillan that the other members of the board were dissatisfied in two respects: (1) his management of the mine, and (2) his opposition to the proposed scheme of amalgamation.

It is quite evident from the above that it was Mr. McMillan's opposition to the amalgamation, and that solely, that was the reason for his ejectment from the board.

The insinuation that the ejectment had anything whatever to do with the fact that some time last year the general manager's salary went to the managing director instead, who was doing the general manager's work, is not worthy of any consideration, as if the other directors believed Mr. McMillan had abused his position, as now stated, reference would certainly had to be made to the matter at the last general meeting, instead of which Mr. Waterlow eulogized Mr. McMillan.

Perhaps on this other point I might again quote from the circular. The directors go on to say: "Mr. McMillan has constantly desired to obtain full power, and to have complete control in his hands after the unfortunate circumstances of Mr. Parish's management. This they conceded to him." So that the directors admit that they conceded full power and complete control of the affairs of the Le Roi shareholders to Mr. McMillan, and their only complaint forsooth, and at rather a late time of day, is that he took the salary of the man he dismissed and did the work himself.

I see by the register of shareholders that the chairman has been busy buying shares, his holdings having increased from 3,000 to 7,475; but I should be very dubious were I told it confirmed a rumor that Sir Henry Tyler had been buying shares either for the Canadian Pacific or Grand Trunk Railway company.

CANADIAN.

September 25th.

Collins Appeal Now Abandoned

Will Not Resist Extradition—Return as Soon as Warrant Arrives.

Will Take Criminal Libel Proceedings Against 'Frisco Publisher and Editor.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

George D. Collins, the San Francisco lawyer, who arrived here on July 11 after escaping from the Bay City when prosecution for bigamy was pending, yesterday abandoned his habeas corpus proceedings set for hearing by the supreme court on November 1, and will be surrendered to the San Francisco authorities as soon as the warrant of surrender can be received from the department of justice at Ottawa.

The fugitive lawyer, who has been fighting the warrant of committal of Judge Lampman since that judge, sitting as extradition commissioner, ordered him to be surrendered in July, has written to Ottawa advising the department of justice of his desire to return at once and waiving the customary fifteen days which is allowed usually before the warrant of surrender is issued.

Yesterday a despatch was received from Ottawa to the effect that the department of justice has agreed to issue the warrant immediately upon the receipt of notification from the proper authorities of the abandonment of the appeal proceedings, the order committing the prisoner for surrender made by Judge Lampman having already been forwarded.

It is expected that notification will be telegraphed today, as Mr. Collins instructed his counsel yesterday to abandon the present proceedings, and the warrant of surrender will probably arrive six or seven days later. Mr. Collins will then return at once to the Golden Gate to meet the charge of perjury preferred against him, and he says he has not the slightest fear of the result. The decision of Judge Sewall in which it was held that desertion must be continued for at least a year before it can become a cause for action in the California courts, he expects to have a strong bearing upon his case. In the action for maintenance brought by Charlotta E. Collins, during which the affidavit denying the marriage was made by Collins, for which act the charge of perjury was brought, desertion was alleged to have continued for but five days.

"Flirst and foremost," said Mr. Collins yesterday, "I intend as soon as possible after my return to take criminal libel proceedings against M. H. De Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, and against his city editor, Mr. Simpson, who have hounded me more than any one else at San Francisco, because of the outrageous articles which they caused to be printed in the San Francisco Chronicle. I will also take civil proceedings against these men to recover damages because of the injury they have done me in printing the libelous articles concerning me in the Chronicle. I will make the fur fly when I return, I assure you. There will be some sensations following my arrival in San Francisco, and those who have been hounding me and stating the most outrageous things regarding me because I have been out of the territory of California will then have to answer for their actions. Furthermore, there may be some citations for contempt of court as a result of the articles published b ythe press of San Francisco regarding the proceedings against me while they were still pending. As in British Columbia, it is contempt of court for a newspaper to publish articles tending to prejudice a case pending before the court, and, although the authorities are lax in these matters in San Francisco, I intend to take proceedings to have these newspapers guilty in this instance cited for contempt."

In the meantime Mr. Collins remains in the custody of the sheriff and lodges at the Driard as heforetime.

SCIENCE IN LIFE

A Printing Telegraph System.

"There are two money-saving possibilities for a printing telegraph system," says The Scientific American Supplement. "It may increase the carrying capacity of the telegraph lines, and it may increase the output of the telegraph operators. That is to say, a printing telegraph may save telegraph wires, and it may save labor. In new countries, and especially big new countries like Russia, America, South Africa, and Australia, the saving of wire is the most important consideration. In fact, a telegraph line 1,000 to 2,000 miles long is so expensive that it pays to waste labor at each end if the carrying capacity of the line can be increased. It is for this reason that the Wheatstone automatic system, which is very wasteful of labor, is being increasingly employed on very long lines in Russia, South Africa, India and other countries.

Ravages of the Sea.

"When, in 1890, Germany bartered away Zanzibar in exchange for Heligoland, great was the rejoicing," says the Shipping Illustrated (New York, September 2). "Much concern is now being manifested in Germany, owing to the relentless attack of the sea, which has already reduced the island's area nearly 25 per cent. since it came under the German flag. At this rate the little island will, in another half century, have melted entirely away. The North Sea has been from time immemorial an avaricious land-grabber. The Dogger Bank once reared its head above the surface, a fact proved by the bones of animals occasionally brought up in the fishermen's nets. The eastern coast of England has suffered severely from its insatiable appetite. Dunwich, an important seaport during the Middle Ages, is now a part of the sea-bottom, and fishes and other marine denizens occupy the one-time habitations of men. Visitors to Felixstowe, once a Roman colony and now a modern seaside resort, opposite Harwich, have pointed to them a rock, a mile out to sea, on which the old church formerly stood. The Kaiser is still a young man, and may yet live to see his cherished possessions torn from his grasp by a much more formidable power than any forming the European concert."

Whale's Milk.

According to a trustworthy correspondent, says Lloyd's, a new food in the form of whales' milk is being provided for the people of Newfoundland. Of course the whale is a warm-blooded animal, and Professor Muller, it appears, who has been experimenting in this direction for years, has succeeded in domesticating a herd of fifty sulphur-bottom cow whales, and has perfected an apparatus for milking them. The yield of milk from a full-grown whale is from five to seven hogsheads a day. The milk is described as fresh and sweet, and peculiarly rich in nutritive and medical qualities. It is much thicker and richer than the best Jersey milk, and possesses a peculiarly pleasant and distinctive flavor, which those who have tasted it pronounce superior to any known product of the lacteal variety. Chemical analysis has shown that the milk of the sulphur-bottom whale is rich in those same fats and proteids which give to cod-liver oil its value as a remedial food. This is not the first of Professor Muller's discoveries in the line of utilizing the different parts of the huge carcases which have hitherto gone to waste. He has devised a process of curing and preserving the flesh, hitherto considered worse than valueless, and the meat, which is said to compare favorably in texture and flavor with average beef, is about to be put on the market in the West India Islands and other tropical countries."

Subterranean Sea Under Us.

The investigations of the geological survey have brought to light facts about the enormous quantity of under-ground water contained in the crust of the globe which are calculated to astonish the average reader. Below a depth of about six miles it is believed that no water can exist in the rocks, because the enormous pressure probably closes all pores; but above that level the amount of underground water is estimated to be equal in quantity to one-third of all the water contained in all the oceans. If poured over the land surface of the globe the underground water would be sufficient to cover it to a uniform depth of from 3,000 to 3,500 feet.

Talking by Mail.

The idea of substituting a sheet of paper, which may be sent as a letter, for the wax cylinder of ordinary phonographs originated with Jules Verne, but the scheme as worked out today came from the artist, M. Armbruster, and was made possible by the experiments of MM. L. Marotte, Bucherioux, and Tochow. "The advantages of the phonopostal," writes M. H. R. d'Allemagne in La Nature (Paris), "are many. While one is touring, this apparatus, occupying the space of two or three boxes of writing paper, may be put in the automobile or valise, and one is in a position to register on the prepared cards the impressions of the journey. Again, the explorer may receive news from home, not only the routine news of the ordinary letter, but he may hear also the voices of his correspondents. This experience may be renewed indefinitely, as the card will reproduce the sounds any number of times. The card may be used to register the songs of different countries, and on the back of the card the customary photographic views may be printed. The postal, in fact, is prepared on the address side, and the mark traced by the point of the diaphragm is so hard that the post office stamp does not affect it in the least. The address is written on the prepared side without the slightest injury to the registered sentence. The number of words that may be sent on each card is between seventy-five and eighty.

Occupation and Physiognomy.

"The question," says the Lancet, "is often debated whether physiognomy is a growth of vocation or whether it shows that the vocation chosen is in accordance with the particular capacity and ability of the person to whom it belongs. In other words, if the barrister does not show the 'legal face,' the aspiring priest the 'ecclesiastical face,' the medical student the 'physicianly face,' the soldier the 'military face,' and so on, is that a sign that they have mistaken their calling? Is the man who 'doesn't look a bit like a doctor' likely to fail because his physiognomic qualification is wanting? Or will he, whatever his original features, gradually come to acquire the type of the profession to which he belongs? The answer to the question is, of course, that both theories are right. A certain kind of face, the so-called scientific face, is so often seen among modern medical students as to prove that the owner of that cast of countenance is likely to adopt medicine as a career. Conversely, whatever the original cast of features a medical man may have possessed, the anxious, delicate, and absorbing work of medical practice will put a stamp upon them."

The Origin of Life.

Discussing further the origin of life, Mr. Butler Burke, of the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, in the Fortnightly Review (September), points out that by spontaneous generation he means the "development of what we have a right to think is living from that which we have hitherto had a right to think was not." Proceeding to describe his experiments with radium on sterilized bouillon, Mr. Burke remarks that the microscopic bodies evolved are decidedly unlike both bacilli and crystals. The "radiobes," to give them their new name, undergo many developments. After six or seven days, and at times even less, they develop nuclei; but later still they cease to grow, and then begin to segregate and multiply. These are some of the qualities which have led Mr. Burke to suppose that they are assimilative and automatic, and not, strictly speaking, lifeless things. "Thus," he says, "the gap, apparently insuperable, between the organic and the inorganic world seems, however roughly, to be bridged over by the presence of these radio-organic organisms, which at least may give a clue as to the beginning and the end of life."

A New Anaesthetic.

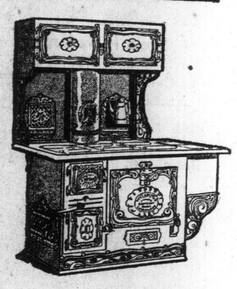
This is from the Medical Press: "Though the introduction of chloroform and ether marked one of the greatest and most beneficent revolutions in surgery, there are few surgeons whose hearts will not be gladdened when they are relegated to the limbo of forgotten things, and some simpler, safer, and less distressing drugs take their place. The pharmaceutical field has been carefully searched for new anaesthetics, but in spite of certain agents of minor utility, such as ethyl-chloride, having been unearthed, chloroform and ether are far from being superseded. It seems, however, that scopolamine, an alkaloid of scopola, which has hitherto been known as a mydriatic and sedative, can be usefully employed for general anaesthesia. Terrier, of Paris, reports that it can be given, preferably in association with morphia, so as to produce insensibility lasting as long as nine hours. The patient during this time appears to be in a profound sleep, but though he can be roused by shaking and shouting, complete insensibility to pain exists. When the effect wears off he awakes as from sleep, has no knowledge of what has occurred—even if an operation has been performed in the interim—and is free from all adverse symptoms. The appetite is unimpaired, and he can enjoy food. The best method of administration is by hypodermic injection—in combination with morphia. One milligramme is injected with a centigramme of morphia four hours before the operation, another similar injection is given two hours later, and a third after one hour more. The only drawback to this ideal method of inducing anaesthesia is that the drug is not always successful, and if these disadvantages could be obviated, scopolamine would seem to have a rare future before it."

It is not surprising that Japan was anxious for peace. Before the war the per capita share of the national debt was $6; it is now $25. Japan has a large population, with individually, however, very small means, and such a debt is on the average many times heavier than it would be in Canada, for instance, where the private wealth per head is many times larger. The total debt of Japan is $1,250,000,000, and it means a heavy strain on the nation for some years to come.

JOHN DALY DEAD.

Cork, Oct. 13.—John Daly, who represented Cork in the House of Commons when Charles Stewart Parnell was leader of the Nationalist party, died here tonight.

Kootenay Steel Range



Expert Workmanship

The Kootenay Range is made in the largest and best equipped stove foundry in Canada. In this factory a big staff of experts devote their entire time to improving the Ranges, and their greatest skill has been given to the "Kootenay."

It is equipped with many special features not found on any other make of range. You should examine them carefully before buying any other.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B.

CLARKE & PEARSON, SOLE AGEN TS.

Sir William Mulock has been an industrious cabinet minister, and his retirement will be a serious loss to the Laurier administration. To a large degree he was an active minister, and he undoubtedly endeavored within his own department to, and did, effect some important reforms. A wealthy man himself, he had no sympathy with the aims of supporters to make the government a milch cow for party favorites, but his influence in that respect did not extend beyond his own departmental jurisdiction. At one time, it is understood, he had ambitions in the direction of the premiership, but ill health, as the result of overwork, has undoubtedly decided him in his course to retire from active political life. It is hinted that he will take a judgeship, but after twenty years of politics he could hardly be expected to adorn a position on the bench.

Mr. A. B. Aylesworth will succeed Sir William Mulock as postmaster-general, and British Columbia will be sidetracked once more. In explanation of this, however, our readers will understand that in Ontario, as in the other Eastern provinces, there is a holy succession in offices, which must be respected. British Columbia never having had, except for a short space of time, a portfolio in the Dominion government, has no established and holy traditions to respect. The eastern politician is very British in one particular. His motto is: "What we have we'll hold." The question as to where the West comes in in the scheme of Confederation does not disturb his dreams.

British Lion's Tail Twisted

Cologne Gazette Asks Enlightenment on Anglo-French Revelations.

Paris Figaro's Cock-and-Bull Story of What England Promised.

Cologne, Oct. 13.—The Cologne Gazette prints another inspired despatch from Berlin apropos of the Figaro's addition to the Matin's story, which can only be interpreted as a plain hint to the British government to explain its role in the matter. The despatch notes the case against M. Delcasse all the gave ground for the assumption that the suggested alliance of France and Great Britain against Germany had an official character, the Figaro's version confirms this assumption by giving the names of the parties and says this makes the growing more sceptical about the matstronger.

The mention of the name of Lord Lansdowne, the British foreign secretary, in connection with the matter sheds upon the story an embarrassing light for Great Britain, according to the despatch, which says: "It is exceedingly repugnant to us to regard British statesmen like Premier Balfour and Foreign Minister Lansdowne

As Capable of Such Game

but if such revelations are repeated and remain uncontradicted one cannot avoid more and more sceptical about the matter. The question arises as to how it was possible that French statesmen, who were undoubtedly men to be taken seriously, could have believed that there was an offer of a British alliance if no adequate basis existed for such an exceedingly serious matter."

"The writer goes on to say that the fall of Delcasse, who occupied a position of exceptional strength in the French cabinet, becomes comprehensible in view of the

Gravity of Assertions Already Made

Both the Matin and the Figaro are in the right, the despatch says. Delcasse, after having reached an understanding with Great Britain, was shaping his policy for war with Germany, and when a question of such importance is once bruised it cannot remain unanswered or unsolved.

The despatch goes on to point out that neither the British nor French governments has hitherto shown a disposition

To Come Forward With Explanation

while the semi-official note regarding the matter issued in Paris today is inadequate and calculated rather to increase than allay suspicion. After saying that the question will doubtless be discussed in the French chamber of deputies and the British parliament, the article concludes:

"While the work of clearing up this matter is primarily the affair of France and Great Britain, still Germany takes a most reasonable interest therein. Although subsequent efforts have removed this danger, it is only natural that Germany should follow further developments of the incident with close attention, for we can learn many things from them."

Figaro's Alleged Revelations

Paris, Oct. 13.—The French government continues silent concerning the alleged revelations of Great Britain's offer of naval and military aid to France if Germany assumes a belligerent attitude over Morocco. In the meantime the newspapers add new phases to the disclosures.

The Figaro gives a detailed version even more sensational than the previous alleged disclosures of the Matin.

It says that the previous report of Great Britain offering to mobilize her navy and land British troops in Germany is not correct, but that the actual occurrence was as follows:

Before the Moroccan crisis became acute the British government made three distinct overtures to learn if France was disposed to conclude a treaty of defensive alliance. France declined to consider the question. Later when the Moroccan crisis became acute M. Paul Cambon, the French ambassador to Great Britain, reopened the question and

Obtained a Verbal Assurance

from Foreign Secretary Lansdowne of Great Britain's effective concurrence in the event of a conflict. M. Cambon was thereupon able to announce to M. Delcasse (who was then foreign minister) that if a causus foederis (case coming within a treaty) was desired Great Britain would reiterate her assurance in writing. The German ambassador in London, Count Wolff-Metternich, learned of these assurances and informed Berlin. Emperor William decided on a counter move and made Italy the medium of its execution. He informed Italy that any treaty whereby Great Britain gave France military support relative to Morocco would constitute a casus belli.

LEHIGH VALLEY PURCHASE.

Railroad Company Acquires Extensive Anthracite Coal Properties

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.—At a special meeting of the Lehigh Valley Railway directors held here today, the purchase of the entire capital of Coxe Bros., the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkil Railroad and Water Company and other water companies, together with all collieries and property, was authorized. The properties will be paid for by the issue of collateral trust bonds, which will be redeemed beginning in 1907.

The purchase of these properties carries with it the ownership of all the collieries and mine properties of Cox Bros. & Co., including over 1,100 miners' houses, all the real estate of that company in Chicago and Milwaukee, and the floating equipment in New York harbor, as well as the railroad equipment of the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schulykill Company, which has a total mileage of 76.51 miles. The purchase includes all coal mined and on hand, together with all railroad properties and mine supplies. The properties of Coxe Bros. & Co. are in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania, and are free of any mortgage or encumbrance. The purchase price has not been made public.

DEATH OF TROUTBETSKOY.

Genuine Sorrow Expressed at Demise of Liberal Russian Statesman.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13.—The Russian press today expresses genuine and hearty sorrow at the death yesterday of Prince Sergius Troutbetskoy (the foremost Liberal in Russia and former president of the zemstvo congress), whose ability and sincerity were admired and appreciated even among his strongest opponents. His death removes a restraining influence over the Moscow students and may cause the closing of the university. The council of professors in the prince's absence yesterday was unable to prevent a big meeting of students in the university building which was largely attended by outsiders.

Prince Troutbetskoy's funeral will occur in Moscow.

The students and professors of Moscow abandoned their lectures today, held a memorial service and resolved to attend a requiem mass in a body, and to send a deputation to the Princess.

Prince Troutbetskoy's body lies in state in the chapel of the hospital, where it was reviewed today by thousands of persons. The coffin is hidden under wreaths, many bearing such inscriptions as "The champion of liberty."

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