

SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED

IN ALL QUESTIONS OF REFORM IN MOROCCO

German Officials Claim They Have Checked Development of French Political Reforms.

Algceiras, Spain, March 31.—The committee of the conference on Moroccan reforms reached an agreement on all points.

The division and the policing of the ports of Morocco was arranged as follows: Spain polices Tetuan and Larache, a Franco-Spanish mixed police will be established at Casablanca, Tangier, and a French police force will have charge of Mogador, Saffi, Mastagan and Rabat.

The settlement of the question of the State Bank of Morocco gives France three shares, including those of the French syndicate. The other nations have one share.

Four bank supervisors will be appointed by the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Imperial Bank of Germany and the Bank of Spain.

Will Prepare Protocol. Algceiras, March 31.—After a plenary session, lasting until 6 o'clock this evening, the conference on Moroccan reformers registered a complete accord, and appointed a committee to embody this accord in a formal protocol.

German Views. Berlin, March 31.—The gains and losses due to Germany's Moroccan policy are being discussed at the foreign office. That it is Germany's purpose to be consulted with other powers in arranging the future of the weak state is now regarded as established in face of the diplomatic resistance of France, Great Britain, Italy, Spain and Russia.

Respecting Morocco itself, Germany has secured equal trade for the future and has checked for some years the development of French political designs.

The losses sustained by Germany, and they are deemed great ones by those who are opposed to her Moroccan policy, are that a reconciliation with France has been delayed indefinitely, while France and Great Britain have been pressed closely together in their mutual dislike of Germany.

The conviction is strengthened that Germany must continue to develop her navy in order to be safe in future international discussions, and Germany's determination to avoid the ruin of war is increased.

Temporary Relief. London, March 31.—Although anticipated for a fortnight, the successful outcome of the Algceiras conference on Moroccan reforms brought great relief to England, as during the past year, the Moroccan question was the only one to cause serious misgivings to the peace of Europe.

The agreement is considered to be a victory for France, who retains the preponderance of influence on the financial affairs of the empire, and loses little of what she demanded with respect to the policing of the country for, while another of the powers supporting her policy, the diplomat at Tangier is not likely to interfere much with the Franco-Spanish officers.

While Great Britain opposed the conference, she recognizes that in the light of the information now furnished, the government recognized that the decision on the question rests entirely with the governor and ministers of Natal.

Lord Elgin's dispatch to the governor of Natal expresses satisfaction with the governor's explanation that steps were taken to examine the evidence and to establish conclusively the guilt of each individual prisoner. The dispatch says: "His Majesty's government never had any intention to interfere with the government of Natal or to prevent the government from exercising its prerogative in view of the presence of British troops in the colony, the imperial government was in duty bound to obtain precise information for, while another of the powers supporting her policy, the diplomat at Tangier is not likely to interfere much with the Franco-Spanish officers.

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GOVERNOR-GENERAL IDE.

Inauguration Ceremonies at Manila—"The Philippines for the Philippines."

Manila, April 2.—The inauguration of Henry C. Ide, as governor-general, took place to-day with civic and military display. The oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme court.

In the augural address Governor-General Ide said in part: "The policies of President McKinley, President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Taft will be our policy. 'The Philippines must be for the Philippines. This duty we have assumed. The main barrier existing between the home country and our islands will be broken down.'"

TRUSTEES REPORT On Affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company—Cause of Trouble.

New York, March 31.—The special committee of the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company appointed to examine into the company's affairs made public its first report to-day. The committee finds that its investigation thus far leads it to believe that the troubles which have befallen the Mutual Life Company can all be more or less directly traced to the appointment of the management.

The company's foreign business, the report sets forth, has been conducted with the same ambition in view, and the general management of the foreign agencies is criticized. The committee believes that the most practical means of reducing the undue cost of new business is by placing a limit on such, and to this end it endorses the recommendation of the insurance investigating committee limiting new business to \$150,000,000 per year.

The committee says it is advised that the company's funds have been donated for political purposes. The company's foreign business, the report sets forth, has been conducted with the same ambition in view, and the general management of the foreign agencies is criticized. The committee believes that the most practical means of reducing the undue cost of new business is by placing a limit on such, and to this end it endorses the recommendation of the insurance investigating committee limiting new business to \$150,000,000 per year.

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WITNESS COULD NOT REMEMBER

FORGETFUL EMPLOYEE OF YORK COUNTY LOAN

The Magistrate Refuses to Accept Application For Bail Made by Joseph Phillips.

Toronto, April 2.—Some large transactions in which Miss Georgina Hudson, an employee of the York County Loan, figured, but about which she could remember nothing, were exposed in the conspiracy investigation against Jos. Phillips to-day.

Miss Hudson had a private bank account, which at one time had been \$5,000, but only \$2. She testified to having received money on several occasions, receiving I. O. U.'s therefor. She had received sums of money from Burt, and money from the Toronto Life, and deposited them in her private account, but could give no explanation as to why she did so. Cheques of from \$150 to \$2,000 paid to her she could not remember at all, nor did she remember anything about cheques of \$50, \$4,000 and \$300 received by her and her sister.

The magistrate commented on the peculiar fact that Miss Hudson was paid large sums by the National Monthly Press Co., Soncevalles Business College, the Lee grocery and the National Monthly.

Phillips made application for bail to-day, but the magistrate refused to receive it.

THE WINNIPEG STRIKE. Men Will Withdraw Demand For Recognition of Union If Granted Increased Pay.

Winnipeg, April 1.—There was no disorder in connection with the street railway strike to-day.

The men have expressed a willingness to withdraw their demands for recognition of their union if the company will make a small increase in pay, and a conference will be held with the directors of the company to-morrow.

MRS SCLATER HAS BEEN LIBERATED

JURY RETURNED A VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY

People in Court Sobbed While Counsel For Defence Spoke on Behalf of Woman.

Three Rivers, Que., April 1.—"Not guilty," said Geo. Spargo, foreman of the jury, and Mrs. Percy Howard Sclater, who has been for a week on trial for her life, leaped to her feet and bounded toward the entrance to the dock, while the crowd showed their approval by applauding.

Mr. Greenhalghs moved that Mrs. Sclater be discharged. Mr. Guerin declared that while there was still a charge of contempt of court that might stand over. Mr. Greenhalghs thanked his learned friend, and declared that Mrs. Sclater would be at the disposal of the crown. Mr. Justice Cannon then declared the prisoner free. The court house was blocked by a crowd seeking admission. After a few minutes Mrs. Sclater appeared, and while the crowd cheered she cried: "She ran down the street closely followed by Robt. Skeen, her father, who had clasped her to his arms as soon as she left the box. The party entered a carriage and drove to the dominion hotel, where her mother awaited her. Thousands gathered along the street and cheered as the carriage was coming along. The feeling seems to be that while the woman may have been legally guilty she was morally not responsible.

The day was a strenuous one for all concerned in the case. J. A. Comereau opened in French for the defence. He appealed more to the hearts of the jury than their minds, yet he asked, what harm could be done society by a child of nature, if she were liberated, and appealed to them to send her back to her babies, who were crying for their mother. Then the judge wept, while all over the room people were sobbing. The judge's charge was short. He expressed the opinion that the prisoner was morally guilty, but he told them that they must accept the responsibility and do their duty regardless of the consequences.

MINISTER EXPELLED. St. John, N. B., March 30.—Rev. W. A. Taylor, a Baptist clergyman, charged with conducting an unbecoming ministry, was expelled from membership of the Cobourg street church last night. Mr. Taylor came to St. John about three months ago armed with apparatus for the propagation of the gospel in the United States, and was engaged to supply a vacant pulpit in Lemster street Baptist church. As a preacher he gave great satisfaction, but shortly after his arrival here rumors began to accumulate regarding his antecedents and worldly conduct. Among other things he was accused of drinking and telling improper stories at club dinners.

BRITISH CONSUL ATTACKED. Beaten By Mobs at Seistan—British Doctor Also Assaulted.

St. Petersburg, March 31.—A dispatch from Teheran describes a serious plague which has broken out in the wrapper plague hospital there was demolished and the mob attacked the British consulate, and beat the consul and a British doctor with sticks. The rioting was stopped by Cossacks.

THE FAMINE IN JAPAN.

Distress Is Very Severe, but Some Reports Have Been Exaggerated.

Tokio, March 31.—A careful examination of conditions in the famine districts makes it clear that, while the distress is very severe, there has been considerable exaggeration in some of the accounts. The deaths that can be directly traced to starvation are practically nil. In addition to the great crop shortage, which in some places was only 2 per cent. on the average, the winter was exceptionally severe, and this resulted in a considerable mortality among the aged. Yes, the death rate in these districts was not abnormally high, though it probably would have been far greater had it not been for the generous subscriptions so promptly sent, especially from the United States. One thing that every subscriber may be assured of is that every cent was judiciously expended.

The severity of the famine districts will be clear that the acute stage will be passed by June, when other crops will be harvested.

The heads of counties and the heads of villages gave their cordial and gratuitous co-operation to relief work. The Japanese government has not given any relief to foreign charity, but has started relief works throughout the districts. These, while providing remunerative employment, will permanently benefit the districts. The strongest endorsement of hardback brought back from Manchuria has been sent to the famine districts.

THE RESCUED MINERS. One of Men Tells of Experiences Following Explosion in French Colliery.

Lens, France, March 30.—Neml, one of the fourteen men who were rescued to-day from the mine at Courlerie after being entombed nearly three weeks, describes their imprisonment as follows:

"After the explosion I groped my way about, stumbling over bodies and seeking refuge from the gases. I found some comrades sheltered in a remote niche. We ate earth and bark for eight days, and then these provisions gave out.

"We continued to grope among the bodies, seeking an outlet from our prison, but were forced back time after time. We found some hay which we ate, and two days after we found a dead horse, which we cut up and ate with the hay and bread. We suffered most from want of water. Finally we became desperate, and separated into three parties and communicated with each other by shouts.

"Last night we felt a draft of fresh air, which finally guided us to an opening."

The doctors have forbidden the survivors to do any further talking. Neml's father arrived at the hospital soon after the rescue became known, and a touching scene followed. Crowds of people surrounded the hospital where the escaped men are being treated.

Leon Boursier, another member of the rescued party, said: "Neml's story is correct except that he forgot the carrots. We found some in a stable and they formed our best meal." The rescued men are being kept in a semidarkness. Dr. Loutiers, who is in charge of the patients, says that eating decomposed horse produces ptomaine poisoning, from which the men are suffering.

The surviving miners are sturdy young miners, from 17 to 25 years of age, except their leader, Henri Nemy, who is 38 years old. Although by no means a terrible sufferer, he is blind, and his rescue caused temporary nervous lucidity, during which they greeted their relatives and gratefully accepted messages from home.

There were touching scenes as wives and mothers greeted those whom they had long given up as dead.

The rescue of these thirteen men from the mine was a great triumph. Others are alive, and the relatives of those whose bodies have not been recovered clamorously demanded that efforts be redoubled to bring out any possible survivors.

There is a report that in addition to the thirteen men who were brought out of the mine to-day there were five others who came with them almost to the bottom of the pit, but were unable to come further on account of their exhaustion.

The total number of men missing after the catastrophe was 152. The number of those rescued is 13. The others are still unaccounted for approximately 70.

The engineers explain that smouldering timbers prevented them from exploring the mine. The mine, where it is thought there could be no survivors. The mine owners also assert that the strike of miners reduced the number of rescuers available. Many miners and geologists agree that all in the mine must have died long ago.

Engineer Lauer, however, dissents, asserting that the salvage work has been deplorably inefficient, and he believes that scores of men are still alive on account of the poor work of the salvage companies.

SCULLER RETIRES. New York, March 31.—It was announced last night at Columbia university that Henry B. Post, captain of the "Varsity" crew, has been obliged to resign the captaincy of the crew from the boat by his physician's order. Post has developed some form of heart trouble. His loss will be keenly felt at Columbia boat, in which he rowed for three years.

ANOTHER GENERAL STRIKE IN RUSSIA WILL BE DECLARED BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS

Sixty-Six Candidates Have Been Arrested Because They Displayed Too Liberal Tendencies.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, April 2.—The revolutionists here have announced their intention to declare a general strike to prevent the government from contracting a new loan.

Candidates Arrested. Odessa, April 1.—On the eve of the preliminary elections among the workmen of sixty-six factories all of the 66 candidates were arrested because they displayed too liberal tendencies and the authorities directed the voters to choose other candidates belonging to the reactionary parties.

Elections in Capital. St. Petersburg, April 2.—The election of workmen within the limit of St. Petersburg proper occurred yesterday preceding the elections to the municipal conventions here which in turn will elect six members to the lower house of parliament, but the balloting of the workmen was almost a complete farce as were the elections a fortnight ago in the bigger factories outside the city. The latter's representatives will participate in the provincial convention, and the former take part in the St. Petersburg municipal convention.

Out of 67 establishments the workmen of 29 boycotted the elections, and in the remainder only the minority voted, and of those elected about one-half were constitutional democrats and the other half conservatives or members of the "Black Hundred," as they are now popularly termed. One man from the former take part in the St. Petersburg municipal convention.

POISON, KNIFE AND WATER. Man Wounded His Wife and Then Jumped into River.

Washington, D. C., March 31.—Enraged because he believed he had seen his wife kiss another man, William Oliver, a navy yard helper, swallowed poison yesterday, slashed his wife's throat with a knife and jumped into the river at the foot of Thirty-Second street. He died last night. Mrs. Oliver was slightly injured.

CHARGE AGAINST TELLER. New York, March 30.—Joseph P. Tinney, teller at the National Bank of America, was arrested and arraigned in the police court to-day on a charge of stealing \$3,400. The alleged speculations, charged in the short affidavit presented to the court, have been going on for 25 years. Officers of the bank appeared in court to press the complaint.

ACUTE INDIGESTION. A Trouble That Causes Untold Suffering to Thousands Throughout Canada.

"I suffered so much with acute indigestion that I frequently would walk the floor through the long nights," said Mrs. Thomas Vincent, residing at 88 St. Peter street, Quebec. "I had been afflicted with the trouble," she continued, "for upwards of twenty years, but it was only during the past year that it assumed an acute form. There were times when I was almost distracted, everything I ate disagreed with me and the pains in the region of the stomach were almost unbearable. When the attacks were at their worst my head would grow dizzy and would throbb violently, and sometimes I would experience severe attacks of nausea. As time went on I was almost worn out either through abstemiousness from food or the havoc wrought when I did take it. I tried many good lauded dyspepsia cures, but they did me no good. In fact I got nothing that helped me until my nephew urged me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He had used them himself with the greatest benefit, and assured me that they would help me. After I had taken three or four boxes of the pills there was some improvement, and I continued to take the pills regularly for about three months, and at the end of that time I found myself cured. I could eat a hearty meal and eat it with relish; I slept soundly at night, my weight increased, and my constitution generally was built up. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are cured any case of dyspepsia, if they are given in the proper manner. This is the reason why the pills cure all blood and nerve troubles such as anaemia, neuritis, rheumatism, heart troubles, skin diseases, St. Vitus dance, paralysis and other special ailments of growing girls and women of middle age. When you ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that you get the genuine with the full name 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People' printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A NEW DEPARTURE

"Taking Time by the Forelock"

All observing people must have noticed a growing sentiment in this country in favor of using only put-up foods and medicines of known composition. It is but natural that one should have some interest in the work of some of these medicinal roots have, since Dr. Pierce first came to them, advanced so in price, that they may be cultivated with great profit by our farmers. This is especially true of Golden Seal root, which enters into both the Doctor's "Golden Medical Discovery" and his "Favorite Prescription."

It now brings upward of \$150 a pound, although, formerly selling at from 15 to 20 cents a pound. Many tons of this most valuable root are annually consumed in Doctor Pierce's Laboratory.

From Organic Medicines, by Grover Coe, M. D. of New York, we extract the following concerning Hydrastis (Golden Seal root), which enters largely, as we have already stated, into the composition of both the "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription."

Dr. Coe says: "Hydrastis exerts an especial influence over mucous surfaces. Its tonic, astringent and sobering employment cannot be mistaken. (Hence the efficiency of "Golden Medical Discovery," which is rich in Golden Seal root.) Hydrastis exerts no matter in what part of the system located. Upon the liver it acts with equal certainty and efficacy. As a cholagogue (bile invigorator), it has few equals. Also in scrofula, glandular diseases, generally, cutaneous eruptions, indigestion, debility, diarrhoea, and constipation."

Dr. Coe continues: "Hydrastis (Golden Seal root), has been successfully employed in the cure of leucorrhoea. It is of singular efficacy when that complaint is complicated with hepatic (liver) aberration (derangement). Hydrastis is also of inestimable value in the treatment of chronic derangements of the liver. It seems to exercise an especial influence over the portal vein and hepatic (liver) structure generally, resolving (dissolving) biliary deposits, removing obstructions, promoting secretion, and giving tone to the various functions. It is eminently cholagogue (liver accelerator), and may be relied upon with confidence for the relief of hepatic (liver) torpor. It promotes diuresis (urinary secretion) and obviates constipation, and gives tone to the depurating (cleansing) functions generally."

Dr. Coe further says: "We would here add that our experience has demonstrated that Hydrastis is a valuable remedy in bronchitis, laryngitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs."

After reading the foregoing extracts it is not difficult to see why Hydrastis (Golden Seal root) can do so much good. It is a long list of diseases, of "Golden Medical Discovery," one of the principal ingredients of which is Golden Seal root. (Hydrastis) is used in this application with equal force to Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, worn-out, over-worked, nervous, invalid women.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are composed largely of concentrated principles extracted from Mandrake root. They regulate and invigorate the stomach, and are a valuable remedy for two little sugar-coated "Pellets" a dose.

Many years ago, Dr. Pierce found that chemical preparations of the proper strength, was far better than

This striking departure of Dr. Pierce from the usual practice of the manufacturers of proprietary medicines, at once takes his medicines out of the class generally known as "patent" or "secret" medicines, neither of which terms are applicable to them, as their formula now appears on the wrapper of every bottle leaving the great laboratory at Buffalo, N. Y. It places them in a class with the best of medicines. Neither of them contains any alcohol, which fact alone should cause them to be classed all by themselves and as entirely harmless vegetable extracts, made and prepared in the use of glycerine and not with the usually employed strong alcohol, which works so much injury, especially in cases where treatment, even though of the best, must be continued for considerable periods of time, in order to make the cure permanent.

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