

# RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH CABINET.

## Defeated on the Question of Enforcing the Law of the Church Inventories

A Paris cable: Prime Minister Rouvier and the members of his Cabinet resigned to-day, following a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Government's application of the law regarding the taking of inventories of church property. M. Rouvier demanded a vote of confidence, which was defeated by 273 to 234.

The Cabinet crisis comes at a most dramatic moment, when the Franco-German contest has reached a decisive stage, and may exert an important adverse influence on the Algerian conference and European affairs.

The Government succeeded in holding only 234 votes, while the various elements in Opposition, Clericals, Socialists and Nationalists, united and polled 267 votes, thus placing the Ministry in a minority of 33.

Premier Rouvier, with all his colleagues, immediately proceeded to the Foreign Office, where a joint letter of resignation was prepared. Later M. Rouvier presented this letter to President Fallieres, who accepted the resignations. The President announced his intention of consulting the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to-morrow relative to the formation of a new Cabinet.

Having returned from presenting to President Fallieres the resignation of the Ministry, M. Rouvier was surrounded in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies by groups of members, who expressed their regret at his abandonment of office. M. Rouvier displayed not the slightest emotion.

Replying to one of his followers, he remarked: "I regarded it as a point of honor to

fulfill the task I had undertaken. The Chamber's vote has relieved me of a burden, the weight of which had begun to make itself felt. I did not regret it." He added: "I should have received 350 votes had I declared for more vigorous action, but the sentiment of the Chamber was against the Cabinet's remaining in office until the election, and the struggle would have begun again to-morrow. It was better to finish immediately."

### Reason of Defeat.

The meeting of the Cabinet at the Foreign Office lasted half an hour. After exchanging views with reference to church inventories, it was decided to suspend operations in that regard until a new Cabinet has been appointed. The fall of the Government, which held office for little more than a year, was immediately due to the killing of a butcher yesterday, when the authorities were seeking to take an inventory of the church property at Boeschepe, Department du Nord, and to an unexpected coalition of its political adversaries with the Clericals and Socialists, whose respective grounds for hostility to the Government are contradictory.

The Clericals attacked the Ministry for brutality, while the Socialists attacked it for weakness. The result was a general surprise. It was not until the close of the debate that the Ministry appeared to be endangered. Even M. Ribot, who led the attack, favored the application of the law which led to the tragedy at Boeschepe, although he denounced the manner of its application. Various orators severely criticized the Government's course, asserting that it threatened to precipitate a religious warfare.

Premier Rouvier responded: "The Government has the duty to ap-

ply the law. It will apply it, without weakness, but also with prudence, tact, and wisdom consistent with public tranquility. I ask the adoption of a resolution approving these declarations of the Government."

The resolution was thereupon put to a vote and defeated.

The lobbies of the Chamber and political resorts continued to be thronged by excited politicians until a late hour.

Amusement at the result and speculation as to the future were the engrossing discussions. Nothing can be said yet as to who will be M. Rouvier's successor. Gossip at a late hour fixed on M. Poincare as the one most likely to succeed him, with M. Millerand as Minister of the Interior, and M. Bourgeois as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

President Fallieres has formally accepted the resignation of the Cabinet. He is trusted as an experienced parliamentarian to deal adequately with the crisis, but the situation is viewed with misgivings in certain quarters.

Effect on Morocco Conference.

What will be the effect of the overthrow of the Cabinet at the moment when the Moroccan conference has reached its most critical stage is the question uppermost in the minds of the country's leaders. It is generally recognized that the position of Algeria, and the delicate relations between Germany and France, have hitherto operated to curb the attempts of the Opposition to oust the Government, which more than once overtook it, and many moderates regret that consideration of the national interests did not check its opponents, at least until the foreign outlook was clear.

## THREE INDICTED.

### HIGH OFFICIALS OF MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE, NEW YORK.

Forgery and Larceny, the Offences Charged—Bail was Fixed at \$12,500 for Each Man—Grand Jury Takes Advanced Step in Insurance Difficulties—President Says Alleged Crime Was Technical.

New York, March 12.—Indictments charging grand larceny in the first degree and forgery in the third degree by Frederick Burnham (President), George D. Eldridge (First Vice-President), and George Burnham, jun. (Second Vice-President), of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, were found by the Grand Jury to-day. In all five indictments were brought against each, two for grand larceny and three for forgery.

The alleged larceny and forgery was brought about, according to the indictments, by payment of \$9,000 of the company's money to law firms, the apparent purpose of which is alleged to have been to settle claims against the company, while the real object is alleged to have been to settle the action which had been brought against officers of the company as individuals. The indictments on which a charge of grand larceny is based allege that the officers embezzled two sums—\$7,500 and \$1,500—on Oct. 24, 1901.

In the first case of alleged forgery the indictment charges that \$7,500 was entered in the cash books as paid to Nicholls & Bacon, attorneys of P. B. Armstrong, to settle a claim of A. B. Armstrong against the insurance company arising out of a contract between him and the company. In fact, however, the judgment charges that the money was paid to Nicholls & Bacon in settlement of an action which they, as attorneys for J. Douglas Wells, had previously brought against Frederick A. Burnham individually.

The second indictment for forgery charges that the defendants caused the issue of \$1,500 to be entered on the company's books as made in the name of James Schell and Elkus for legal services rendered by them to the company. In reality, declares the indictment, the money was paid with instructions to turn it over to the attorney of J. Douglas Wells to reimburse Wells for disbursements which he claimed had been made by defending actions brought against him by Frederick A. Burnham individually, and by George D. Eldridge individually in order to induce Wells to consent to a discontinuance of those actions.

The third indictment for forgery is based on the payment of \$5,000 of the company's money on Sept. 24, 1901, under similar circumstances.

The three officers appeared in the Court of General Sessions, where Judge O'Sullivan fixed their bail at \$12,500 for each, and fixed next Tuesday as the time for pleading.

George Burnham, jun., said: "We had been expecting this, and have engaged counsel to defend us. Aside from stating that if there has been any crime committed it is not a technical one, I do not care to discuss the case."

**N. Y. INSURANCE.**

**INSURANCE MEN AT ALBANY TO OPPOSE NEW BILLS.**

Albany, N. Y., March 12.—Probably never before has a more remarkable gathering of life insurance men been assembled under a single roof than that which assembled to-day in the State Capitol in connection with the hearing on the pending amendments to the insurance law.

Many radical changes in the State insurance law and kindred statutes are proposed in the ten bills under consideration. The most important of these, and the one which naturally claims most consideration, is a general revision of the provisions of the insurance law governing life insurance companies, and their relationship with their policyholders.

**U. S. INSURANCE.**

**QUESTION CAME UP IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS TO-DAY.**

London, March 12.—The Earl of Onslow, Conservative, gave notice in the House of Lords to-day of his intention to question the Government as to whether in view of the disclosures made regarding the American insurance companies it proposes to compel foreign companies doing business in Great Britain to keep in this country a sufficient proportion of their securities to cover the claims of British policy holders. The matter will come up in the House next week.

## THE YORK COUNTY LOAN.

### Conspiracy Charge Against Mr. Joseph Phillips Opens.

### How the Agents Were Paid Various Commissions.

### Lady Officials of the Company Tell Interesting Story.

Toronto despatch: Lady officials connected with the York County Loan and Savings Company, were the principal witnesses at the investigation into the conspiracy charge against Joseph Phillips, President of the company, when he appeared in the Police Court yesterday.

The Magistrate, when the case was called, read the charge. Phillips is accused that during 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905 he conspired by deceit, falsehood and other fraudulent means to defraud the public.

Harry Ryne, clerk in the office of the Registrar of Loan Companies, produced the report of the York County Loan as presented to the Government for 1904.

Mr. Jones objected to his Worship receiving evidence of a report which could not form a basis of prosecution.

"This was used to defraud the public," retorted Crown Attorney Curry, "by leading the public to believe the loan company was in a condition which it was not in."

His Worship registered the objection of Mr. Jones.

Miss Lillian Hudson, manager of the audit department of the company, was called, and was first questioned by the Crown Attorney, as to the reason she signed documents in connection with the company.

"Do you remember signing deeds or mortgages?"

"Yes."

"Who asked you to do that?"

"The company is rather vague. A company cannot speak except through an individual. What individual asked you?"

"I could not say he personally asked me."

Mr. Curry put a number of questions to the witness in regard to the names of the officers having charge of the different departments, and also obtained an explanation in regard to the system under which the B C and D shares were carried on.

**Deposited National Monthly Money.**

"You were in the habit of depositing money for the National Monthly in the Sovereign Bank?" Miss Hudson was asked.

The returns that came in from the sale of pianos came to her and she handed them to Mr. Burt. All the soliciting agents were paid by commission for subscriptions to classes B, C and D.

"While doing this they were also selling pianos for the List Piano Company?"

"Yes."

The commission on the sale of pianos was 15 per cent. The company had salaried inspectors and superintendents all over the country, who sold pianos and took applications for life insurance. They got commission sometimes.

The witness could not say whether, after the List Piano Company and the Toronto Life Company started in business, the surrenders to the York Loan increased very much; neither could she say who furnished the money for the printing establishment or for the grocery business.

**This Witness Did Not Know.**

Miss Gertrude Hall, who has been in the employ of the York County Loan Company for the past year, having started as junior clerk and worked her way up to the position of mortgage clerk, having the handling of the real estate, insurance and taxes, told Mr. Curry she could not say what property was disposed of to the City Loan Company. She however, knew of one entry of the kind which went through the books.

"It was for somewhere about \$9,000, but it was paid back," she added. Miss Hall could not say when the company disposed of its realty and took mortgages in lieu thereof.

"Did you become possessed of any of the company's realty?" inquired Mr. Curry.

"In name only," replied the witness, with a smile. She had nothing to do with it, she said, with the exception of signing her name. She never knew what she was signing for, but she believed she gave mortgages to the company in a mere matter of form. She could not say who asked her to sign the documents, and did not look to see what she was signing. "I just did what I was told," remarked the witness.

In connection with the transactions of the company she never received any advances, and obtained no payments except for salary. The witness knew nothing of the transfer of \$648,000 from the List Piano Company to the York County Loan, and if there was such an entry in the Government report there was no such entry in her books. A man named Clark used to visit the office, and she believed advances were made to him.

**Had Transferred Her Interest.**

Miss Georgina Hudson, head of the certificate department of the company, stated that she ceased to be a holder of shares about a year ago, transferring her interest to the Toronto Life Company. She described the connection between the York County Loan, the List Piano Company, and the Toronto Life Company, and stated that she had been paid in the List Piano Company, in spite of the fact that all the first eight payments had gone as commission to the agent and a ninth payment had gone for a certificate. Moreover, after receiving this payment, the agent received five per cent. on succeeding payments. A twenty-five cent weekly payment would mean \$15 a year, and agent received \$2 of it, and 5 per cent. on payments after the

first eight. After eight months a person could surrender and the whole amount was paid over to the List Piano Company or the Toronto Life, accordingly as a piano or insurance was taken. "In that case the York Loan would be losing money all the time," commented his Worship.

**Were Riding for a Fall.**

"Well, it looks to me as if they were riding for a fall, and put it into something that would realize," remarked the Crown Attorney.

Miss Hudson said she had one or two shares in the List Piano Company of which she was secretary. Her sister had two shares. She had been receiving \$15 for her services to the Piano Company since January 1, but previously obtained nothing. She had 114 shares of \$100 each in the Toronto Life Company, with ten per cent. paid up.

She paid the \$140 for them out of her own money, \$400 of it being paid in cash and the rest in certificates. It was money she had saved herself. She was also secretary of the Lee Grocery. The work of the Toronto Life Company she did at the office of the company and the work of the Lee Grocery at Mr. Phillips' house on Wright avenue.

The witness also gave the names of the directors of the different concerns, showing how they were connected one with another.

The case stands adjourned until next Tuesday morning.

## WHEN SHE WON'T.

### MRS. SCLATER STILL REFUSES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

### Judge Cannon Commits Her to Jail Once More for Contempt of Court, Declaring It the Most Flagrant Case in His Experience.

Three Rivers, Que., March 12.—The Grand Anse murder case, in which Mrs. Sclater, wife of the murdered man, and Wallace McGraw, who was a boarder at the Sclater house, are accused of the crime, is attracting a great deal of attention. The proceedings were continued this morning by the commitment of Mrs. Sclater, who had been expected to give King's evidence, for contempt of court.

Three times at the preliminary hearing last autumn she was sent to jail for the same offence. When called this morning, counsel asked permission to examine her to see whether she could be a witness before she was sworn. This was objected to by the Crown prosecutor, but Judge Cannon at once granted the motion.

The Judge then asked the witness: "Do you believe in God?"

"I cannot say," replied Mrs. Sclater, in French.

"That is no answer to my question. Answer, and answer in English," said the Judge.

"I cannot answer," again replied the witness, in French.

"You swore you spoke English. I ask you once again, and I tell you to speak English. Do you believe in the existence of Almighty God?"

"I cannot answer that finally."

"Why cannot you answer that?"

"I cannot answer that," again repeated Mrs. Sclater.

"Now, look at the Court, Mrs. Sclater, and give us your reasons."

"I cannot answer,"

"You must, or you will go to jail for contempt. This is the last time I will ask you. Why cannot you say whether you believe in God?"

"I cannot answer that."

The Crown Prosecutor said it was evident the witness was violating the law and her oath, and moved that she be committed for contempt.

Judge Cannon then observed that in 36 years at the bar he had never seen so flagrant an exhibition of contempt of court, and he at once ordered Mrs. Sclater sent to jail until she should purge herself of such contempt.

## PUT OUT OF HER PEW.

### ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A CHURCHWARDEN.

Montreal, March 12.—An amusing suit for damages came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Fortin in the Superior Court to-day. J. J. Macklin and Mrs. Macklin endeavored, through their counsel, to get \$200 from Wm. Farrell, churchwarden of St. Stephen's Church, Chambly, Canton, for having excluded Mrs. Macklin from a pew that she and her husband had occupied for years. Plaintiffs alleged that after having entered the pew one Sunday morning last year, the churchwarden told Mrs. Macklin that she must take another place as the pew had been re-occupied. Mrs. Macklin asked why she should leave, and with that Mr. Farrell turned around, so that many of the congregation could hear, and declared it was on account of unpaid rent. Because of that assertion Mr. and Mrs. Macklin suffered much from scandalous gossip.

Mr. Farrell pleaded that he acted with propriety and within his rights as churchwarden, having warned Mrs. Macklin before she entered the church that the pew had been re-occupied, and moreover, that he had offered another seat, only to be confronted with insulting language even to the extent of being called a Methodist.

The parties had several witnesses before the court, including the rector, Rev. Mr. Dennis. After hearing the evidence judgment was reserved.

## KARCHICNESS KILLED.

Wife of King of Italy's Officer in Automobile Trouble.

Rome, March 12.—While the Marquis di Lajatico, the King's Master of Horse, was automobiling with his wife to-day, his car ran into the buttress of a bridge near the city and overturned. The Marchioness was instantly killed, and the Marquis and his driver were severely injured. When the King learned of the accident he immediately started for the scene, accompanied by the Queen and physicians.

## BRITISH ARMY EXPENDITURES.

### War Secretary Haldane's Speech on the Estimates.

### No Conscription—Service Should be Voluntary.

### Depends on Navy—Wants Armaments Reduced.

London, March 12.—In introducing the army estimates, amounting to nearly \$150,000,000, in the House of Commons this afternoon, War Secretary Haldane announced at the outset that the Liberals did not desire to destroy the army, but require greater efficiency at less expenditure. The Government accepted what he denominated as the "blue water" principle, namely, that the navy at its present strength was capable of defending Great Britain from invasion, and, though this strong navy was a costly thing, it was very useful, as it made it possible to cut off much of what otherwise would be necessary army expenditure.

Useless Land Defences.

In pursuance of this principle of dependence on the navy, it had been decided that the ammunition stores constructed for the defence of London were unnecessary and would immediately be restricted to some 3000 guns mounted for defence purposes at various points along the coast would be swept away, the troops at Weihaiwei (China), would be withdrawn and some colonial garrisons would be reduced. These changes did not involve an enormous sum, but marked the beginning of economy. The British army which was required for overseas purposes must be of a high quality, which was not obtainable through conscription, and should be strictly limited in dimensions. The size of the army depended chiefly on policy, and Mr. Haldane wished the nation would consider together whether a reduction could not be made in the armament burden which was pressing on every civilized nation.

India in No Danger.

Continuing the War Minister said he thought that the northwest frontier of India was no longer endangered, and later he pointed out that Great Britain was not alone in spending enormous sums for the army.

Explaining the increase of \$38,710,000 in the cost of the army at present compared with 1895, the War Secretary said the personnel then was 156,174, while now it was 204,100. In 1896 a soldier cost \$315, but now the cost was \$465.

The average cost of an officer now was \$2424, compared with \$2,250 in 1896. He also explained the increase in the cost of the army reserve, militia, yeomanry and volunteers. In South Africa alone he pointed out the number of troops had been increased by 13,000, and each soldier there cost \$750 per year.

Great Britain, said the War Minister, never was able to reduce her striking force without providing some power of expansion behind it. Anything like conscription, however, would defeat the end in view. The Secretary announced that by March 31 two army corps at home will have been completely re-equipped, the infantry receiving the short rifle, which experts had declared to be the best weapon.

## FIFTH OF WORLD.

### FIRST CENSUS OF EMPIRE SHOWS 400,000,000 POPULATION.

Canada Ahead in Marriages—With India, Natal and Cyprus She Claims Pre-eminence—General Depression in Birth Rate.

London, March 12.—The result of the first organized census of the British Empire is issued in a blue book. It shows that the Empire consists of an aggregate of 411,000,000 square miles, or more than one-third of the entire land area of the world. The population is about 496,000,000, of whom 51,000,000 are whites. The population is roughly distributed as follows:

In Africa . . . . . 39,000,000  
In Asia . . . . . 45,000,000  
In Europe . . . . . 42,000,000  
In America . . . . . 75,000,000  
In Australasia . . . . . 5,000,000

The most populous city after London is Calcutta. The highest proportion of married persons is in India, Natal, Cyprus and the West Indies. The lowest is in the West Indies. Depression in the birth rate is general almost everywhere, but is most remarkable in Australasia. The proportion of insane persons in the colonies is much less than in the United Kingdom. Insanity is markedly increasing in India, despite consanguineous marriages. Indeed, the theory that such marriages produce mental unsoundness is little supported by these statistics.

## PURSUED THIEF ON HORSEBACK.

### Farmer's Prompt Chase Yields Him Both Man and Money.

An Orangeville despatch: While Charles Dedrick, a farmer living in Garafuxa, a short distance from town, was feeding his cattle at noon on Monday his hired man improved the occasion to decamp with \$12 of his employer's hard earned wealth. Dedrick returned to the house and, missing the employee, started in chase on horseback, and followed him to the edge of a swamp, where he secured two young men to track the thief, in the meantime riding round to the other side, where he lay in waiting for the fugitive. A task was assigned to the money was dropped, unaided by Mr. Dedrick. Taking his prisoner to Orangeville he was searched and found to have no money in his possession. The men returned to the scene of the struggle and by the aid of lanterns recovered the stolen property.

The man was brought before a magistrate in Orangeville yesterday and remanded to appear at the spring sessions.

# WHO SHE WAS

## SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF LYDIA E. PINKHAM

### And a True Story of How the Vegetable Compound Had Its Birth and How the "Panic of '73" Caused It to be Offered for Public Sale in Drug Stores.

This remarkable woman, whose maiden name was Estes, was born in Lynn, Mass., February 9th, 1819, coming from a good old Quaker family. For many years she taught school, and became known as a woman of an alert



and investigating mind, an earnest seeker after knowledge, and above all possessed of a wonderfully sympathetic nature.

In 1843 she married Isaac Pinkham, a builder and real estate operator, and their early married life was marked by prosperity and happiness. They had four children, three sons and a daughter.

In those good old fashioned days it was common for mothers to make their own home medicines from roots and herbs, nature's own remedies—calling in a physician only in specially urgent cases. By tradition and experience many of them gained a wonderful knowledge of the curative properties of the various roots and herbs.

Mrs. Pinkham took a great interest in the study of roots and herbs, their characteristics and power over disease. She maintained that just as nature so bountifully provides in the harvest-fields and orchards vegetable foods of all kinds; so, if we but take the pains to find them, in the roots and herbs of the field there are remedies expressly designed to cure the various ills and weaknesses of the body, and it was her pleasure to search these out, and prepare simple and effective medicines for her own family and friends.

Chief of these was a rare combination of the choicest medicinal roots and herbs found best adapted for the cure of the ills and weaknesses peculiar to the female sex, and Lydia E. Pinkham's friends and neighbors learned that her compound relieved and cured it and became quite popular among them.

All this so far was done freely, without money and without price as a labor of love.

But in 1873 the financial crisis struck Lynn. Its length and severity were too much for the large real estate interests of the Pinkham family, as this class of business suffered most from fearful depression, so when the Centennial year dawned it found their property swept away. Some other source of income had to be found.

At this point Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was made known to the world.

The three sons and the daughter, with

their mother, combined forces to restore the family fortune. They argued that the medicine which was so good for their woman friends and neighbors was equally good for the women of the whole world.

The Pinkhams had no money, and little credit. Their first laboratory was the kitchen, where roots and herbs were spread on the stove, gradually filling a gross of bottles. Then came the question of selling it, for always before they had given it away freely. They hired a job printer to run off some pamphlets setting forth the merits of the medicine, now called Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and these were distributed by the Pinkham sons in Boston, New York, and Brooklyn.

The wonderful curative properties of the medicine were, to a great extent, self-advertising, for whoever used it recommended it to others, and the demand gradually increased.

In 1877, by combined efforts the family had saved enough money to commence newspaper advertising and from that time the growth and success of Lydia E. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound have become household words everywhere, and many tons of roots and herbs are used annually in its manufacture.

Lydia E. Pinkham herself did not live to see the great success of this work. She passed to her reward years ago, but not till she had provided means for continuing her work as effectively as she could have done it herself.

During her long and eventful experience she was ever methodical in her work and she was always careful to preserve a record of every case that came to her attention. The case of every sick woman who applied to her for advice, and there were thousands—received careful study and the details, including symptoms, treatment and results were recorded for future reference, and to-day these records, together with hundreds of thousands made since, are available to sick women the world over, and represent a vast collaboration of information regarding the treatment of woman's ills, which for authenticity and accuracy can hardly be equaled in any library in the world.

With Lydia E. Pinkham worked her daughter-in-law, the present Mrs. Pinkham. She was carefully instructed in all her hard-won knowledge, and for years she assisted her in her vast correspondence.

To her hands naturally fell the direction of the work when its originator passed away. For nearly twenty-five years she has continued it, and nothing in the work shows when the first Lydia E. Pinkham dropped her pen, and the present Mrs. Pinkham, now the mother of a large family, took it up. With woman assistants, some as capable as herself, the present Mrs. Pinkham continues this great work, and probably from the office of no other person have so many women been advised how to regain health. Sick women, this advice is "Yours for Health" freely given if you only write to ask for it.

Such is the history of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; made from simple roots and herbs; the one great medicine for women's ailments, and the fitting monument to the noble woman whose name it bears.