

## CZAR STILL RETAINS AUTOCRATIC POWER.

Government Will Go No Further Than It Has Regarding a Constituent Assembly.

Witte Depends Upon the Manchurian Army to Restore Order When It Returns Home.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 15.—Premier Witte, according to the Novoe Vremya, at the reception yesterday of the delegation headed by the Mayor of St. Petersburg, which called on him to request a relaxation of the orders of the prefect of police against meetings in the interests of the electoral campaign, declared emphatically that the government would not go an inch beyond the imperial manifesto in the question of transforming the National Assembly into a constituent assembly for the purpose of formulating a constitution, and will not tolerate any attempt to do so, which would make it a revolutionary assembly and subject to dissolution by the Emperor.

The Novoe Vremya also claims that the Premier announced that the Emperor had not abrogated autocratic power and could still by an imperial manifesto, broaden, abridge and even abolish the

rights granted to the people. Continuing the paper quotes Premier Witte as saying that much is expected from the Manchurian army in the restoration of order in Russia. Only the rear forces, comprising the reservists, comprising thirty per cent. of the army, are demoralized. The remainder are in splendid condition. The demonstration of mourning planned to commemorate January 22 (Red Sunday), includes calling a two days' general strike beginning at noon, January 21st. The reds of St. Petersburg are striving to force a conflict and a repetition of the Moscow barricade of streets and other features of the rebellion there.

According to the Storo the complete report of the Count Von Verotzoff-Dashkoff, Viceroy of the Caucasus, shows that the situation in Trans-Caucasia is much more alarming than outlined in the published statements on the subject. It also contains an urgent appeal for re-enforcements.

## COUNTERFEIT CERTIFICATES.

The Norfolk and Western Railway  
Mystery Cleared Up.

One Man Arrested and Charged With  
Grand Larceny.

Two Men in Canada Who Were Able  
to Do the Job.

New York, Jan. 15.—Announcement was made to-day by detectives engaged upon the case of the counterfeit Norfolk and Western railway stock certificates, recently placed upon the market, had been cleared up, and that the man most wanted in connection with the forgeries was under arrest.

The officers said that Charles Augustus Seton, the promoter, who was arrested in Turkeytown, a hamlet near Elkton, Md., last night on a charge of grand larceny, while in nowise connected with the counterfeit forgeries, would, however, be a valuable witness in the forgery prosecution, as he is alleged to have received one of the counterfeit certificates.

The lithograph stone from which the bogus certificates were made, together with correspondence which implicates the suspect, have been turned over to the District Attorney's office. A proof of the certificates and an alleged forged order for stock certificates, addressed to the Hamilton Bank Note Co., and purporting to be signed by the President of the Norfolk and Western Railway, was found, the detectives declare, in a Wall street office when search was made among the effects of a suspect in another case, last September. The full significance of the find was not realized until the forged certificates were marked.

It was then the culprit was traced through the correspondence found, and this, together with the proof and alleged forged order, was turned over to District Attorney Seton.

The suspect in the forgery case, the officers say, went to the Hamilton Bank Note Co., in this city, and, showing a letter written on the stationery of the Waldorf-Astoria, and purporting to come from the President of the Norfolk and Western Railway Co., ordered certificates of 100 shares of common stock exchange. They were made in two books.

One of the bogus certificates has been to a lot of lithographers in town. One, Gustave E. Schwartzwald, said that the "transfer" had been made from a good certificate without breaking it up at all.

Such a job would be exceedingly difficult, he said. He did not give the names of the names of several men who, he believed, were able to do such work. Two of them are in Canada.

Seton, who is charged with grand larceny, comes from Cleveland and is said to be well known there. He inherited \$40,000 from his father. Soon after he came to New York he got up the National India Relief Fund. He was arrested twice in connection with the project. One charge was that he had collected money from a lot of young women who had applied for work as stenographers, and another charge was that he had forged the name of a society woman to his subscription appeal. He was in the Tombs for two months and was then discharged, the complainant having gone to Europe. That was in 1900.

### A MUSCATEL BEAN "BUN."

Indians Indulging in Novel and Most Powerful Intoxication.

Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 15.—Winnebago Indians, notorious as the most dissolute and richest tribe on earth, have acquired a craze of the muscatel bean, which is giving the Government agent more trouble than the liquor habit or "ghost" dances, which have been suppressed with difficulty.

A telephone message from Homer, the reservation headquarters, to-night, asserts that the prevalence of the muscatel bean has reached a state that causes the utmost alarm among the more peaceably inclined.

The Indians prepare a tea from the bean, which was imported from Mex-

co as a substitute for liquor. The drug produces a delirium that is supreme bliss in its first stages, but culminates in complete temporary loss of the power of speech, hearing and sight. Two hundred and fifty bucks have formed a lodge, which holds these secret orgies almost nightly, during which inconceivable excesses are indulged in.

### "WHO AM I?" CASES.

TWO REMARKABLE STORIES OF  
LOSS OF MEMORY.

Prominent Resident of Swansea Disappeared, and When He Came to Him- self He Was in London and Had Grown a Beard—Another Odd Case.

London, Jan. 15.—Two remarkable cases of loss of memory are reported from Swansea and Falmouth by The Daily Express.

The strange disappearance of one of Swansea's most prominent tradesmen, Mr. Thomas J. Llewellyn, who has been missing since three weeks before Christmas, has been solved by his sudden return to his wife and family, who are residing at Neath, some ten miles from Swansea.

Great excitement was caused in Swansea when Mr. Llewellyn, who is a hosier and mercer owning two shops in Castle street, and Winton street, disappeared, and all efforts to trace him proved futile. Mr. Llewellyn's friends gave him up as lost until a week ago, when a telegram signed "Tom" arrived at Neath, addressed to Mr. E. Roberts, a brother-in-law of Mr. Llewellyn, stating that the latter had been very ill.

Mr. Roberts promptly telegraphed back, asking for particulars and to the surprise of his friends and relations, Mr. Llewellyn arrived at Neath on Christmas morning.

He explained that he had no idea where he had been since he left Swansea, but that he suddenly recovered his memory while in Cheapside, London, and was surprised to find that he had grown a beard.

Mr. David M. Murray, who disappeared from his home in Falmouth on November 21, was found by his father in the Church Army wood-chopping depot at Hackney, on December 23.

On hearing of his son's disappearance Mr. Murray, who lives in Lytham, immediately went to Falmouth and made every effort to trace his son, but without success.

On December 17 a Falmouth man in London telegraphed to say that he had seen the missing man in a place called Westminster Bridge, and Mr. Murray came up to London and eventually found him at the Church Army depot at Hackney.

But the son did not recognize his father, and he did not know what day of the month it was. He had no memory of anything prior to November 21—the day on which he disappeared.

He was taken to Derby, where his wife and child were residing, but the sight of them brought back no memories.

It is hoped, however, that under careful nursing he will recover his lost memory.

### MRS. TOLLA SAVED.

NEW JERSEY COURT OF PARDONS  
GRANTS THIRTY DAY REPRIEVE.

Long Petition is Presented—One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Names on the Paper Asking for Woman's Freedom.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 15.—Mrs. Antoinette Tolla, sentenced to be hanged on Friday because she killed a man who invaded her home and attacked her, was granted a thirty days' reprieve this afternoon by the Court of Pardons, on the ground of newly discovered evidence that will clear her of the charge of wilful murder.

To Jerry Rossa, also sentenced to be hanged on Friday in Hackensack, a similar stay was granted. The petition of Charles Long, sentenced to die on the same day for the killing of Matthew Cunningham last July, was denied.

When Mrs. Tolla's case came up there was a great crowd in the building. A woman acting as special messenger from the Susan B. Anthony Club, of Cincinnati, bore petitions signed by 188,000 persons asking for the reprieve for Mrs. Tolla. She said that another petition bearing the names of 50,000 persons was



CAPT. J. SINCLAIR,  
Secretary for Scotland.

on the way. The petitions were signed by the residents of Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Cleveland and other places.

Giovanni Tolla, husband of the condemned woman, was present. He declared, through an interpreter, that he was sure of his wife's innocence, and believed that she should be pardoned and given complete liberty.

Counsel for Countess Frances Messing, wife of the Italian Consul in New York, who is interested in the case, declared that Mrs. Tolla's victim had been a man of bad reputation, and that his attack was sufficient warrant for killing in self-defence. She declared that she could furnish proof that he had more than once violated the law in Italy.

For the condemned woman her lawyer made a similar appeal.

### GERMANY WANTS TO BE FRIENDLY.

A REMARKABLE COMMUNICATION  
SENT OUT BY LORD AVEBURY.

A Letter From Prominent Germans Conveys Assurance That No Ill-Feeling Exists in Their Country Against Great Britain.

London, Jan. 15.—Lord Avebury, who is chairman of the committee formed December 1 to promote Anglo-German understanding, sent out under the covering of a letter to-night a remarkable communication addressed to the press, signed by forty-one prominent persons engaged in science, literature, art and the learned professions of Germany, protesting against the statements circulated in certain papers tending to create a sentiment which "would render difficult, and perhaps impossible, the task of those responsible for peace between the two countries."

"We regret the form in which certain papers in Germany, as well as in other countries on the continent and in America, vented their feelings during the late war in South Africa," says the letter, "but we assert that these attacks were not the outcome of any deep-seated hatred, and that no ill-feeling now exists in Germany against England except that created from time to time by what we feel to be a misrepresentation of German aims in the utterances of English journals of high standing."

In conclusion, the letter calls on British men of science, on Britain's artists and painters, as the guardians in England of this heritage, and on the British press as the leader of British feeling and opinion, to "discontinue the prejudice which automatically casts suspicion on every act of German policy, for we are sincerely convinced that if only this fault of prejudice could be dispelled no step which the German Government is likely to take and no feelings which the German people may harbor can ever really endanger the friendship between the two nations."

The covering letter, which is signed by 41 persons equally prominent in similar walks of life in Great Britain, says in part: "We accept without reserve and with warm gratification all the assurances of our German friends and colleagues. We beg them to believe that we are not a whit less annoyed and misrepresented than are they themselves by the affected belligerence of some of our journals. For us between England and Germany there is no frontier to be defended. War between the two powers would be a world calamity for which no victory could compensate either nation."

### THE LITHOGRAPHERS.

THEY WILL GET SHORT HOURS IF  
PRINTERS WIN THEIR FIGHT.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—The Lithographers' Association of the west, representing 500 firms, employing 5,000 men, closed its semi-annual convention here yesterday. It was decided to appoint a committee to meet with the union employees, who will hold a convention in Buffalo, N. Y., on Jan. 24, for the purpose of considering a demand for the 48-hour week.

The employing lithographers say that their attitude on the question of hours will be determined by the result of the fight of the United Typothetae against the union printers. It is held that unless

the 48-hour week is agreed to in the allied trades it would be suicidal to the interests of lithographers to grant the union demands. On the other hand, most of the employers express willingness to meet the demands of the men in the event of the Typographical Union winning its fight with the Typothetae.

### STANDARD OIL CO.

WITNESS TO PROVE THE OIL COM-  
BINE IN MISSOURI.

New York, Jan. 15.—According to the Times to-day through an anonymous letter, signed "A Wall Street Clerk," Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, discovered yesterday a witness whose testimony he thinks will probably be of great value in the Standard Oil Co. investigation which he is conducting.

This witness, John Corkill, began his business career as John D. Rockefeller's office boy and worked his way up until he was confidential secretary to W. E. Bemis, manager of the Standard Oil Co. of Missouri. Mr. Corkill continued with the Standard until John D. Rockefeller's retirement from active management. Corkill then determined that the best thing he could do would be to resign. He did so and was soon afterward appointed secretary to Police Commissioner Partridge. Later he severed his connection with the Police Department and went into the curb brokerage business.

Immediately on receipt of the letter the Missouriian turned the letter over to Russell Lake, Assistant Attorney-General of Missouri. Before the day was over Mr. Corkill was traced to the law office of Charles E. Hunter in Broadway.

"Mr. Corkill," said Mr. Lake, "the State of Missouri has instituted proceedings to show that the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, the Waters-Pierce Oil Co., and the Republic Oil Co. are all part of the Standard Oil Trust. I understand that you know something about the operations of these companies and I desire to call you as a witness."

"Sure," said Mr. Corkill. "While I was with Mr. Bemis, all their reports passed through our office. I don't know about testifying though. I guess you'd better talk to my lawyer, Mr. Hunter."

Mr. Hunter called into the conference, said he could see no reason why Mr. Corkill should not tell what he knew.

When news of the discovery of Corkill and what the latter said, was brought to Attorney-General Hadley, he was jubilant.

"He will make the best witness we have had," he declared. "Of course I hope we catch him."

### G. T. PACIFIC TERMINUE.

Kaia Island Site Granted by the Government.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 15.—The Legislature of British Columbia was opened to-day by Sir Henri Joly with the usual formalities. The speech itself is without features of special interest. Reference is made to the endeavor of the Province to arrange with the Dominion for administration of the fisheries, and some hope is expressed that an agreement may be reached important amendments to the land act and municipal act are promised, but it is hinted that the time has arrived when railway corporations can prosecute their work without subsidies.

A very interesting minute of Council was laid before the House this afternoon with reference to the grant to the Grand Trunk Railway of a terminal site at Kaia Island. The Crown reserves under the land act one-quarter of the land thus granted. Mr. Bodwell paying \$10,000 for the property acquired.

### THE SOCIALIST COUNTESS.

Lady Warwick Addresses Dockers From Tradesman's Wagon.

A London cable: Lady Warwick, the Countess known as the Socialist, took a hand in the election struggle to-day, addressing her "comrades and friends," the dock laborers of West Ham, in support of the dock laborers' candidate, "Mr. Thorne. The Countess, in a dainty Parisian costume, braved the bleak wind, while from a tradesman's wagon she urged the laborers to work to secure an independent

## PULLMAN SLEEPER DROPPED 15 FEET.

Car of a Wabash Train Plunges from the Elevated Tracks to Pavement Below at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 15.—Plunging from the terminal elevated tracks at Carr street, the Pullman sleeping car Harcourt attached to the Wabash train, due at the Union station at 7.20 a. m. dropped sideways fifteen feet to the granite paving of the levee this morning and seven passengers on board were injured, one of them seriously. The remainder of the train continued to the Union station. The only member of the crew left with the derailed car was the negro porter. The crash of the car, as it landed on the pavement, resounded through the half-dozen warehouses and factories that stand near the scene. Many volunteers among the workmen, directed by Sergeant Quinn, of Carr street station, broke open the vestibules of the sleeper and carried out the injured passengers. The sleeper had just swung into the ele-

vated tracks that skirt the river front when the derailment occurred, and, after running for a few feet along the ties, the car careened to the westward and broke the wooden railing that runs along the tracks. Topping as it fell, the car landed in a triangular space bounded by the steel supports of the elevated road and the walls of the buildings facing the levee.

The injured:

W. F. Miner, Roswell, N. J., knee-cap broken.

I. Reagenburg, New York, N. Y., head cut.

Mrs. D. Furay, Chicago, rib broken.

J. W. Patterson, Milwaukee, left arm broken, head cut, rib broken, and unable to speak.

Mrs. and Mr. J. G. Pomeroy, of Chicago. Mrs. Pomeroy injured internally.

Charles Sutton, of Providence, R. I., back wrenched.

### ODD MAN'S WILL.

HE DID NOT LIKE THE ROMAN  
CATHOLIC CHURCH.

And His Son May Lose the Legacy and Allowance Payable Under the Will Because He Casually Attended Service in a Catholic Church.

Vancouver, Jan. 15.—Because Sydney Jacob Towne, who is just 21 years of age, was persuaded by young friends to attend the services of the Roman Catholic Church upon sundry occasions, he may lose an allowance of \$600 a year, which runs until he is 35, and a legacy of \$12,000, payable when he attains that age. Mr. Towne is one of the children of the Australian millionaire, who left much of his property to local charities. While, however, almost every local institution, from the Salvation Army Shelter to the city hospital, came in for a share of the estate, then any organizations of the Roman Catholics were conspicuously absent from the list. Among other provisions there was one to the effect that each of his children should receive an allowance of \$600 until the age of 35, when the capital sum of \$12,000 was to be paid over.

Some time before the testator's death one of his daughters went over to the Roman Catholic faith, a step which presumably distressed the old gentleman very much, and which, being a stout Protestant, he resented to such an extent that he cut her name out of his will and inserted a clause disinheriting any of his children who should depart from the Protestant faith. As already stated, young Sydney Towne paid sundry visits to the Catholic church, although he was baptized and confirmed member of the Church of England.

It is not clear to the trustees whether the terms of the will apply or not before the beneficiary reaches the age of 21, and they have asked the courts for an authoritative pronouncement. There is no opposition to the boy's inheriting, he being felt by the trustees that since he has never formally united himself with the Roman Catholics, and has returned to his own Church, with the avowed intention of remaining therein, it would be too bad for him to lose his share of the estate on account of the trifling dereliction of his immature years.

### BOLD ROBBERIES.

YOUTH CHANGES CLOTHES IN  
MONTREAL WHOLESALE.

A St. Louis Square Residence Robbed of Twelve Hundred Dollars in Cash—Both Crimes Committed in Broad Daylight.

Montreal, Jan. 15.—Particulars of two daring daylight robberies have just been reported to the police. A youth walked into H. Shorey & Co.'s wholesale clothing warehouse yesterday afternoon, and as the clerks were busy he was allowed to wander about at will. After a time he disappeared, and nothing was discovered that he had gone into a dark corner, removed a much worn suit from his back and re-adorned himself with the best outfit available, including a good overcoat.

While the residence of A. Mireau, St. Louis Square, was vacant, the family having gone to the country, some person broke into the house and thereby gained access to the kitchen. A purse containing twelve hundred dollars was found stowed away in a drawer. Nothing else was taken, the burglar no doubt thinking so much easily negotiable matter sufficient for one job.

### THOMPSON MAY ESCAPE.

Criminal Prosecution Dropped by Port Huron K. O. T. M. Officials.

Port Huron, Mich., Jan. 15.—The criminal charge against Charles D. Thompson, formerly Supreme Treasurer of the K. O. T. M., for defrauding the order out of \$50,000 funds, has been dropped from the court calendar. So far as the county authorities are concerned it will not be taken up again. Thompson's immunity is the result of the civil litigation on between the order

itself and the Port Huron Savings Bank, as to which was technically the victim of his work. Each is trying to shift the loss to the other.

In the meantime, at Lansing, the supreme court yesterday decided that the Macabees have a remedy at law against the bank, and has cited the order and Judge Law to show cause why the chancery suit against the bank should not be prohibited.

## THE FORESTRY CONVENTION.

Interesting Papers Read by News-  
paper Men and Others.

An Ottawa, Ont., despatch says: The Canadian Forestry Convention met again this forenoon, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier presiding. Lord Grey, who has taken a deep interest in the proceedings from the beginning, was again present. "The Wood Supply of the Railways was the title of a paper by Mr. Jos. Hobson, Chief Engineer of the G. T. R. He said that he was instructed by Mr. Hays to prepare the paper. It dealt specially with railway ties. For a long time there was no likelihood of a tie famine, although the prospect was higher prices. Out of 1,200,000 ties bought by the G. T. R. this year only about 150,000 were obtained outside of Canada. The annual consumption of timber on the G. T. R. was 95,000,000 feet. The best means to guard against a tie famine was antisepic treatment.

Mr. Armstrong, colonization agent of the G. P. R., read a paper on the Wood Supply of Railways. E. B. Biggar gave an address on The Pulp Industry in Canada. A. H. Holland, of the Halifax Recorder, he said, built the second pulp and paper mill at Bedford, N. S., in 1817, the first being constructed in 1803 at Quebec, and the third at Ansonia, Ont. The era of pulp and paper manufacturing from wood commenced in the decade 1880-90. P. F. McKay, business manager of the Globe, gave an interesting address on the Publisher's Interest in Forestry. For the making of paper, spruce had practically no rivals. The amount of pulp wood standing in the Dominion today might be put at one billion cords. This was the largest spruce forest in the world. The quality was the best. A billion cords would be sufficient to supply all the pulp wood needed for this continent and Great Britain for at least a century or two. Precautionary steps would require to be adopted. The splendid results that followed the imposition of restrictions on the export of logs might well be cited as an additional reason which the different Governments should lose no time in taking steps to stop the prodigal destruction that is now taking place in the spruce forests. He did not believe that an export duty of one dollar per cord would reduce the price paid by the Americans to the jobbers one cent. A representative of the British Columbia Copper Company spoke. The Forest, the Mine, and the Wood Supply of the Manufacture was the title of a paper from J. Kerr Osborne, Toronto.

## TROUBLE WITH VENEZUELA.

France and the States are in Accord  
on the Question.

Paris, Jan. 15.—The Venezuelan question, although subordinated in public opinion to the Moroccan conference, is occupying the serious attention of the Foreign Office. But the strictest discretion is exercised in this connection. A highly placed diplomat, however, declared this morning that it might be considered certain that the moment was rapidly approaching when a crisis would occur in Venezuela. He was unable to state the exact character of the events, would assume but asserted that a perfect understanding had always existed between France and the United States. The two governments were in absolute accord on the question at issue, France's line of conduct being based on that of the United States. France was merely desirous of securing perfect respect for her rights.

A Cabinet meeting will take place here to-day when the Venezuelan question is likely to be discussed.

Harduppe—I told Miss Gotrox I couldn't live without her. Borrowwell—Suppose she lost all her money? Harduppe—Then I guess I'd have to.