New-York Tribune.

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THE BLOCKADE BROKEN.

STATEHOOD GOES OVER.

The Senate Will Now Proceed to Rush Business.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 24.—Out of the ashes of the Statehood bill that was rises the prospect of the Statehood bill that is to be. On unquestionable authority The Tribune learns that "the better thought" of the Senate has submitted to Senator Quay a proposition for a Statehood bill to be passed at the next session of Congress. The proposed measure will create of the four Territories now aspirants for Statehood two new States, and is to be enacted by a strict party vote. According to the programme outlined, the leaders of both House and Senate will primarily agree on all essential details and then draft and pass an enabling act, if need be, under the lash of the party whip, in any event without recourse to entangling alliances with the Democrats. Mr. Quay has not accepted this proposition as yet, but as Statehood for New-Mexico in one form or another is known to be the great desideratum of the Senator from Pennsylvania, the party managers believe he will return to the fold and work for the party measure when time has facilitated a rupture with his Democratic allies. It is, in fact, freely intimated that this proposition has paved the way for that final interment of the Omnibus Statehood bill. The Democrats, while reluctantly admitting the loss of the Omnibus bill at this session, say that it will be resuscitated next year, and will then command the allegiance of Mr. Quay and his Republican supporters. They are further counting on the presence of Senator Gorman as a tower of strength to lead them on to victory. To this the Republican leaders make no reply, but look wise and smile knowingly.

The defeat of the Omnibus Statehood bill, which was clearly supported by a majority of the Senate, is regarded as a remarkable triumph for the exceptionally able leadership of Senator Aldrich, who, notwithstanding the determination of Mr. Quay and the strength of his forces, "thought better" of the Three State measure.

The deathknell of the compromise measure was sounded by the Democratic caucus this morning, which voted unanimously to reject the Two State bill. Further action of the caucus consisted in instructing the Democratic members of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to ascertain what prospect there was of overruling the Chair and retaining the Statehood rider on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and instructing Senator Blackburn to make every effort to call up the Littlefield Anti-Trust bill and secure, if possible, a test vote on it.

After the caucus a conference attended by Senators Quay, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Clay, Burton, Mason, Dubois and Simon was held, at which it developed that the Statehood forces could not command sufficient votes to retain the rider on any appropriation bill, and it was determined to abandon the attempt. The Three State amendment to the Agricultural bill has already been withdrawn, and the rider on the Postoffice bill will be either withdrawn or ruled out of order without protest when that measure is placed on passage.

Senator Beveridge has been diligently engaged all day adjusting commas, colons and periods in the Spooner compromise Statehood bill, and the Senator from Indiana expects to bring it into the Senate to-morrow with a great flourish of trumpets, notwithstanding the fact that its untimely end is already foreshadowed. The Aldrich bill, after several hours' consideration to-day, went over until to-morrow, when, it is hoped, it will pass the Senate. The appropriation bills will then be rushed through with all possible expedition, and it is believed that the Immigration bill, shorn of its educational qualification clause, can be enacted.

"Both treaties can be ratified without an extra session if the Democrats will only control their propensity to talk," said a prominent Republican Senator this evening; but that "if" is so large that many well posted Republicans regard an extra session of the Senate as inevitable. The determination of the President to call an extra session if either treaty fails is being used as a club to quell the loquacity of the Democrats, but it is too early to judge if it will prove efficacious.

SENATE'S PROGRAMME.

Appropriations and Canal Treaty Have Precedence.

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, Feb. 24.—The order of business in the Senate for the remainder oof the session has been definitely decided. Appropriation bills will have the right of way, and the Panama Canal Treaty will be considered while the appriation bills are in conference. An effort will be made to get through other bills, including Senator Aldrich's Bond Deposit bill. Notice of the withdrawal of the Statehood rider from the appropriation bills will be given to-morrow.

BOY MURDERS FAMILY.

Shoots Father, Mother and Sister and Commits Suicide.

Frankfort, Ind., Feb. 24.—Earl Woods, the seventeen-year-old son of a well known farmer, seven miles west of this city, this evening murdered his father, shot and fatally wounded his mother and sister, and committed suicide. The motive for the boy's crime is not known.

After the shooting, the boy went to the home of a neighbor and said that robbers had entered his home and killed his father, mother and sister, and that he escaped after a running battle with the desperados. He apparently was greatly excited, and said that he was organizing a posse to pursue his father's slayers. He stopped at another house and told the same story. When he was questioned concerning the shooting, he became confused and resented the inquisitiveness of the man to whom he told the story.

He started away, and disappeared behind a barn, when a shot was heard. An investigation discovered the youthful murderer dying with a bullet through his breast.

FIRE EXCITES ELEPHANTS.

A Lamp Fall Into Some Benzine in Circus Winter Quarters.

Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 24.—Fire this afternoon partly destroyed the new brick car barn of the winter quarters of the Barnum & Bailey Circus on the west side of this city, and burned a number of cars belonging to the circus. The loss is estimated at $100,000, on which there is an insurance of $33,000.

The fire was caused by a lamp falling into a quantity of benzine and other inflammable material.

While the fire was at its height, a cornice fell, carrying to the ground with it twelve firemen who were at work on the roof. The men were considerably bruised, but no bones were broken, and they continued with their work.

Considerable excitement was caused by the removal of fourteen elephants which were quartered in the building adjoining the car barns. It was necessary to remove the animals through a door facing the burning buildings and across the tracks between rows of burning and smoking cars.

The show is due to pen in about three weeks at Madison Square Garden. Superintendent John McLachlan is authority for the statement that the opening will not be delayed, despite the inconvenience caused by the fire.

THE SLEEPLESS AGENT.

Electricity, operates the switch and signal apparatus on the Pennsylvania Railroad, safeguarding the passenger.—Advt.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON CITIES, WHOM MAYOR LOW ADDRESSED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, IN SESSION AT ALBANY.

C. WEIDENFELD SUSPENDED.

STOCK EXCHANGE COMMITTEE ACTS ON HIS ALLEGED CONNECTION WITH PETER POWER CASE.

The Broker Enters Suits for $500,000 Damages Against Secretary McClure, His Nominal Accuser—More Suits Coming.

The governing committee of the New-York Stock Exchange at 9 o'clock last night, after a trial which had lasted continuously for five and one-half hours, sustained charges which had been brought against Camille Weidenfeld by William McClure, secretary of the exchange, relating to Mr. Weidenfeld's alleged connection with the "Peter Power" litigation against the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and inflicted upon the defendant the heaviest penalty, short of expulsion, which the constitution of the exchange provides. The finding of the committee was announced by Mr. McClure, as secretary, in these words:

"Charges and specifications were made against Mr. Weidenfeld for acts detrimental to the welfare and interests of the exchange, and by unanimous vote of the committee he was found guilty and suspended for one year, from this date."

As soon as the action of the committee had been announced, counsel for Mr. Weidenfeld served upon Mr. McClure a complaint in an action brought in the Supreme Court, Nassau County, for $500,000 damages.

The trial, which was the longest in the history of the exchange for the last twenty years, began at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. From that hour until about 7:45 Mr. Weidenfeld was on the witness stand, a half dozen of the forty members of the governing committee acting by turns as examiners. Then the secretary, Mr. McClure, was briefly examined, and after him came three witnesses who were present to testify in behalf of Mr. Weidenfeld—M. H. Boutelle, of Minneapolis, who was on the stand for fifteen minutes; Herbert R. Limburger, of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, whose examination lasted less than ten minutes; Parker C. Chandler, of Boston, whose testimony also was given within ten minutes. All three were examined by Mr. Weidenfeld, who, in accordance with the constitution of the exchange, was not represented by counsel.

It was 8:50 o'clock when Mr. Weidenfeld left the trial room, and it took the committee only five minutes more to reach their decision.

STATEMENT BY WEIDENFELD'S COUNSEL

After their finding had been announced by the secretary, Mr. Limburger made the following statement in behalf of Mr. Weidenfeld, his client:

"We had information beforehand that this proceeding would take this course, irrespective of any evidence that might be produced, and we knew beforehand that no evidence would be produced. I have accordingly served Mr. McClure with a copy of a complaint, that the matter may be brought for adjudication in the courts. The action has been brought in Nassau County, where Mr. Weidenfeld resides, so that a speedy trial may be had. Mr. Weidenfeld does not propose to stop here, but will take the matter through the courts to the very bitter end. We intend to bring other proceedings, outside of this complaint, as to which Mr. McClure, when called as a witness, testified that he had no knowledge. The charges were preferred by Mr. McClure, and Mr. Weidenfeld filed an answer denying them. We propose, also, to bring other actions against the men who may be behind Mr. McClure.

"Mr. Weidenfeld appeared before the law committee last September or October and was examined, but, as far as we have been able to learn, nothing was done. We demanded a copy of any report which the law committee might have made, but were refused. We demanded an adjournment on account of the absence of two of our witnesses, Captain Stern and A. W. Buckley, but it was refused. We demanded also a copy of the minutes of the exchange, so that we might know who was back of this case; but this, too, was refused us until 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, too late to be of use to us."

THE CHARGES SUMMARIZED.

The charges preferred against Mr. Weidenfeld are summarized as follows in his complaint in the action which he has brought against Mr. McClure:

Second—On or about January 14, 1903, the defendant in writing published and charged the plaintiff with having entered into a combination or conspiracy with one George Alfred Lamb and one or more other persons (1) to vex and harass, by means of legal proceedings, the persons who were interested in bringing about on January 1, 1902, the retirement of the whole of the outstanding preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and interested in having the corporation known as the Northern Securities Company acquire more than a majority of the common stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and of the preferred stock of the Great Northern Railway Company; and (2) to hinder and delay the retirement of the preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company; and (3) to hinder, delay and prevent the acquisition of the said stocks above mentioned by the Northern Securities Company, and (4) to have declared such acquisition to be illegal, and defendant further charged and published that the plaintiff entered into said combination or conspiracy, not for the purpose of protecting an interest which he or his alleged confederates had in the securities of any of the said companies, but for the purpose of extorting sums of money or other valuable considerations as a condition of withholding or discontinuing his opposition to the said measures or for the purpose of depressing the market for the securities of the said companies, and the said defendant further charged and published that the said plaintiff instigated, promoted, encouraged and participated in an action brought by one Peter Power against the Northern Pacific Railway Company and procured the institution of an action by one Bouden and one Chapman against the Great Northern Railway Company, and that said actions were brought, not for the purpose of legitimate and honest protection of the interest of the plaintiffs in said actions, but for ulterior and illegitimate purposes, or for the wrongful extortion of money or other value as a condition of peace, and that the said purpose and objects of said actions were known by the plaintiff. At the time the plaintiff was a member of the New-York Stock Exchange in good standing, and had been a member since June, 1890. The said charges were made and published by the defendant dishonestly, wilfully, maliciously, recklessly and in bad faith. The defendant had no knowledge whatsoever concerning the alleged facts set forth in said charges, and had made no inquiry with respect thereto, and preferred the said charges without any evidence to support them. The said charges were and are wholly false and untrue, and were known by the defendant to be false, but were made by the defendant for the purpose of injuring the plaintiff individually and as a member of the Stock Exchange, and in all his social and business relations, and the defendant further caused the fact that the charges were so made against the plaintiff to be widely published and commented upon in the daily press of the city of New-York, where the plaintiff is now and has for over twenty-five years past transacted business.

IV.—Thereby the plaintiff was injured in his good name, reputation, credit, business and otherwise to his damage in the sum of $500,000, for which he demands judgment, together with the costs and disbursements of this action.

The complaint is signed by "Herbert R. Limburger, plaintiff's attorney," and "Edward Lauterbach, M. H. Boutelle, counsel." Mr. Boutelle, who, with Judge Lancaster, acted for some time as counsel in the West for Power, in association with George Alfred Lamb, in this city, said yesterday that he and Judge Lancaster had withdrawn from the case when, the proper time having arrived for the appearance of Power, he was not produced; but that he had subsequently re-entered the case as counsel for Mr. Weidenfeld, when the latter intervened. This intervention was permitted by Judge Amidon, in the United States Circuit Court, sitting in St. Paul, but he subsequently dismissed both the original bill and the bill in intervention. An appeal was taken by Mr. Weidenfeld to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and is still pending.

JUDGE AMIDON'S DECISION.

In granting the Weidenfeld petition for intervention Judge Amidon said in part: "The second feature of Mr. Weidenfeld's conduct that I have in mind is the fact that in bringing this suit, and in its prosecution in the name of Peter Power, he has practiced an imposition upon this court. The third feature of Mr. Weidenfeld's conduct that I have in mind is the fact that he has been guilty of grossly improper conduct in obstructing this cause before the examiner for the purpose of covering up the original fraud in bringing the suit in the name of a mere dummy. I do not think the evidence justifies the belief, considering the relationship between Mr. Weidenfeld and Mr. Lamb, and the fact that Mr. Weidenfeld from month to month was supplying funds for carrying on this litigation, and that this shameless game of hide and seek was being conducted in his own vicinity and neighborhood. I do not think it is to be believed he was ignorant of what was there done or that he was not a party to it. It may be that he did not direct each specific step that was taken by Mr. Lamb and Peter Power, who were his instruments in carrying on this litigation under the false cover of a dummy, but in doing what they did they were endeavoring to cover up and conceal that fraud, and they were simply acting in the carrying out of the original purpose, to which Mr. Weidenfeld was a party, and he is morally responsible for what they did."

Mr. Weidenfeld was formerly a partner of Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, in the firm of Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co., now in liquidation.

When there is frequent "hawking" of mucus, hoarseness, a hacking cough, or corresponding symptoms, more serious pulmonary troubles are to be apprehended. Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant will remove such obstructions and effect a permanent cure.—Advt.

JUDGMENT FOR $732,288.

Mrs. Huntington Gets It Against Executors of Husband's Will.

Judgment was entered yesterday in the Supreme Court for Mrs. Arabella D. Huntington and Charles H. Tweed, as executors of the last will and testament of Collis P. Huntington, against Sylvester H. Kneeland and Isaac H. Gates, individually as executors of Mr. Huntingtonj's will, and several other co-defendants.

In 1881 Mr. Kneeland executed a deed to Mr. Gates and others for large tracts of land at Yonkers, Fordham and the town of Greenburg, the largest tract being in Yonkers. Mrs. Huntington brought suit on a paper writing which was an agreement between Mr. Kneeland and her husband that this property should be security for a debt of $700,000 which Mr. Kneeland owed to Mr. Huntington. When Mr. Huntington died Mr. Kneeland, it was alleged, deeded the property to various persons. Mrs. Huntington then sued to recover. The judgment, with the accrued interest, amounts to $732,288. Messrs. Kneeland and Gates entered a demurrer, but it was denied by Judge Keogh.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED.

Quickest, shortest route to St. Augustine. 12:55 P. M. daily. Two other daily trains to Atlanta and Florida, 2:10 P. M. (12:55 P. M. on Sundays) and 12:10 midnight. Office 1183 Broadway.—Advt.

RELIEF TO PHILIPPINES.

COINAGE BILL PASSED.

Not a Republican Vote Against it in the House.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 24.—There was not a Republican vote against accepting the Senate provision for a Philippine coinage in the House today. The main features of the Senate bill were agreed to, 136 to 100. The amendment providing for an international commission for the purpose of formulating a universal gold standard for gold and silver using countries was eliminated from the bill without opposition. An amendment was also agreed to by the House which makes the present coinage of the islands legal tender for debts contracted before December 31, 1903. In this shape the bill was sent back to the Senate with no request for a conference on the part of the House. If the Senate sees fit to agree to the modifications made by the House, there will be no need for a conference, and the measure will then be ready for the signature of the President. In view of the fact that Senator Aldrich proposed an amendment to his financial bill in the Senate today on the subject of an international gold standard commission, members of the House are hopeful that the Senate may accept the Philippines bill exactly as it comes back from the House.

There were explanations in the House by some of the twenty-eight Republicans who voted with the minority on this question just one month ago. While these explanatory remarks were being made the Democrats made sarcastic remarks under their breath regarding the "party lash" which had been wielded. However this may have been, the administration triumphed in its desire to have a distinctive Philippine coinage on the basis of 32 to 1.

A FINE SUBWAY STATION

That at Park Row to Have a Number of Ornamental Features.

Heins & La Farge, the architects, have nearly completed plans for an ornamental passenger exit and entrance to the rapid transit subway for the Park Row station, just north of the old Hall of Records on the west side of Park Row. This is the station proper for the passengers coming downtown, but, according to the engineers, there will be a gallery under the surface tracks on Park Row and over the subway tracks to allow passengers to cross Park Row to the platform for northbound passengers. There will be two entrances for the northbound trains. The stairways will be a few feet east of the lower loop in the bridge terminal, and it is expected the ground will be broken in a few days for them. There will be little room for anything architectural on the east side of the street, but the west side, on the edge of City Hall Park, affords an opportunity for something pleasing.

The Parisian and Budapest style of stations are being looked over, with an idea of using some of their best points, but nothing definite has been done as yet about the plans for the new station. Chief Engineer Deyo, of the Rapid Transit Construction Company, said that several suggestions had been made to the architects, and that these included the well known European kiosk idea for a part of the City Hall station, while another suggestion was an ornamental awning.

William Martin Aiken, supervising architect of the borough, wants for the City Hall Park side a handsome marble or granite structure, simple in design and with an archway, if it is practicable to have it.

DO NOT WANT PORTRAITS.

Directors of Museum Decide Not to Accept Marie Collection.

The Peter Marié collection of miniatures has been refused by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It was learned yesterday that final action was taken on Monday at an executive meeting of the Museum directors. An official statement giving the reasons for the non-acceptance of the miniatures will be issued by the directors in a few days.

As the will of Mr. Marié simply offered his collection to the Museum without stating what might be done with it in case of a refusal, the executors are now in a quandary. Although still considering what action they will take, it is said that they will most likely turn over the portraits to Mr. Marié's heirs. The miniatures, however, may eventually find their way back to the women whom they picture, or to relatives in case the subjects of the portraits are dead.

It was also learned yesterday that the New-York Historical Society will renew its efforts to obtain the collection for its new home in Central Park West.

The collection includes nearly three hundred miniature portraits in water color, some of which were painted in Paris and others in this city. All were of women whom Mr. Marié had invited to become "members of his gallery of beauty," as he often called it. All were painted in the course of the last twelve years. There are also miniatures which Mr. Marié had bought abroad of well known persons. These, it is said, will be sold along with other art curios, bric-à-brac, enamels, snuffboxes, silver, cabinets, drawings, sketches, paintings and books, which are scheduled for auction at the American Art Association early in April.

Neither the museum authorities nor the officers of the American Art Association would speak of the possible disposition of the miniatures when seen last night. The executors of the estate are F. M. Thierlot, Charles H. Thierlot and M. G. Barnwell.

28 HOTELS ON WHEELS

are constantly in service on the New York Central—the passenger line of America.—Advt.

HAGAMAN CASE WITH JEROME.

UNGER SUBMITS TESTIMONY OF MRS. DELABARRE AND OTHERS TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

One Physician Found Rich Broker Dead When He Responded to Call—Body Was Embalmed.

There was a startling development last night in the proceedings begun by the sisters and brother of Theodore Hagaman, who was a wealthy broker, to obtain a share of his estate. Henry W. Unger, attorney for Mr. Hagaman's relatives; Coroner Jackson and Assistant District Attorney Garvan held a conference, which began at 6 p. m. and lasted twenty minutes. Mr. Unger requested Coroner Jackson to investigate the death of Mr. Hagaman. Coroner Jackson said that, as Mr. Hagaman was buried in Poughkeepsie, he could not act.

Mr. Unger then placed in Assistant District Attorney Garvan's hands a record of the proceedings before the referee, including the testimony of Mrs. Frances Freeland Delabarre, who was Mr. Hagaman's wife, and also that of Andrew D. Meloy, a broker at No. 25 Broad-st., who witnessed the settlement between the relatives and Mrs. Delabarre. Mr. Unger and Coroner Jackson had held a preliminary conference yesterday morning.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY INVESTIGATES

Mr. Garvan announced that he would make an investigation, and said that if it was decided that a crime had been committed it would be necessary to obtain an order from the Supreme Court to have the body of Mr. Hagaman exhumed and brought here. Then an autopsy would be held to determine the cause of death. He added that any proceedings taken on the information laid before him would be under District Attorney Jerome's advice.

"I cannot say at this time," said Mr. Garvan, "if any action will be taken in the matter. I simply have a copy of this testimony, and have been asked to look into it thoroughly. I cannot say anything further until I have done so."

Mr. Garvan refused to say whether Mr. Unger had given him any information additional to that contained in the transcript of the testimony. In this testimony Mrs. Delabarre admitted giving over $300,000 to Dr. Richard C. Flower just prior to her husband's death, and said that the money was to buy mining stock. She also said that a brother-in-law of Dr. Flower, a man named Willis, was the only nurse Mr. Hagaman had during the nights of his last illness.

DOCTOR FOUND HIM DEAD.

Dr. Joseph B. Heald, the physician who signed the burial certificate of Theodore Hagaman, yesterday in Boston declared that Hagaman was dead when he reached him at the Waldorf. Dr. Heald at that time was situated in West One-hundred-and-sixth-st., but he is now at the head of a medical institute in Boston. "I recall the Hagaman case perfectly," said Dr. Heald, "and the facts leading up to the signing of the death return. Mr. Hagaman was living in apartments at the Waldorf where I had attended him. At the time of his death I received a message at my office saying he had taken a turn for the worse, and urging me to come in all haste. I did so, but before I could get to the hotel he was dead. The cause of death was cirrhosis of the liver. There was nothing for me to do, but sign the certificate. Not having been with him before he died I cannot say whether or not there was any death bed transfer of property to the wife, but I doubt very much if there was. Mr. Hagaman was a very careful man and very fond of his wife, who is a beautiful and clever woman, and I have no doubt that once he elarned that his death was only a matter of a short while that he would transfer all he had to her rather than wait until he was on the edge of dissolution.

"It is true that Dr. R. C. Flower had rooms in the Waldorf and was intimate with the Hagamans. He visited them very often, and his brother-in-law was Mr. Hagaman's nurse. He could not legally attend Mr. Hagaman, as he was not registered according to the New-York law. His relations with the Hagamans, therefore, were those of a friends and business associate rather than that of physician. In a business way, though, he was very close to Mr. Hagaman. Hagaman was a director in the Flower Medical Company and had an immense sum invested in it—perhaps a million, perhaps more. Then he invested heavily in Arizona mining companies that Flower was in, and was in Wall-st. deals with him. In all of these he lost heavily.

"Mr. Hagaman's relations with his family were far from cordial. He had no use for them and they had no use for him. Only one of them, a brother, called on him during his illness, and it was a very formal affair, I assure you. What caused the estrangement I do not know."

"How long had you attended Mr. Hagaman?" was asked.

"About six months. Dr. Flower at times made suggestions; he had a method, you know, of diagnosing a case without asking questions."

"Doctor, your certificate says this man died of cirrhosis of the liver. Is that correct?"

"Technically, yes. As a matter of fact, Hagaman drank himself to death. He was drunk every night, in fact, nearly every time I saw him. Cirrhosis of the liver is a result of such drinking, and explains itself to all familiar with medical terms."

"How did you come to use the term?"

"I told Mrs. Hagaman the facts, and asked her if she wanted the truth stated—if I would say he had drank himself to death. 'Certainly not,' she said. 'We don't want to say that. Can't you cover it in some way?' So to please her, and at the same time tell the truth, I made it as I did."

Dr. John A. McCorkle, of No. 149 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, for many years a professor at the Long Island Medical College, was called for consultation over Mr. Hagaman. Dr. McCorkle said last night that he visited Mr. Hagaman on the evening that he died at the Waldorf. "The patient was unconscious then from œdema of the lungs," he said. "He was plainly dying. It was a very unsatisfactory consultation, for I could learn nothing from him regarding his condition, so could do nothing. I never had seen him before. In fact, I have his name incorrectly entered in my book—Hegnan. He was so low that I'm surprised to learn he lived until the 11th."

Dr. McCorkle said there had been no indications of foul play. Dr. Heald, he declared, was a perfect stranger to him. As, however, Dr. Heald was from the Long Island Medical College, where he himself lectured, he thought that accounted for his having been called in consultation.

THE BODY WAS EMBALMED.

F. H. Bevins, of No. 120 East Fifty-fourth-st., was the undertaker who had charge of the Hagaman funeral. When seen last night he said the funeral was in no way different from any ordinary funeral. He embalmed the body, conducted the funeral and received pay for it, and that was all he knew about it.

Mrs. Delabarre has separated from Dr. Walter E. Delabarre, of No. 222 Central Park South, to whom she was married last July. Dr. Delabarre admitted yesterday that he had separated from his wife, but denied the report that he intended bringing a $50,000 damage suit for alienation against Dr. R. C. Flower, a promoter of mining companies, who figures largely in the suit over Mr. Hagaman's estate. The Delabarres separated after they returned from their honeymoon trip, Mrs. Delabarre going to her apartment at the Waldorf and Dr. Delabarre to his home in Central Park South.

STATEMENT BY MR. HUMMEL.

Abraham H. Hummel, counsel for Mrs. Delabarre, said yesterday that no action was contemplated against Dr. Delabarre. He said his client would do nothing without his approval. "All the money was given to Mrs. Delabarre to do as she pleased with it, and the brother and sisters understood all that. An attack was planned upon her."

Mr. Unger says that Mr. Meloy arranged the settlement between the relatives and Mrs. Delabarre, and that up to January 29, when he testified at the hearing, he and Dr. Flower were the best of friends. At the hearing Meloy inquired several times as to what would be the result if he refused to answer.

John A. Foley, who was appointed referee by Surrogate Fitzgerald, said yesterday that Meloy had been reluctant to testify. Meloy had asserted at the time that he had to go to Mexico. His answers had been short and inexplicit. When he came back from Mexico Dr. Flower had Meloy arrested, Mr. Foley said.

At the last hearing before the referee Mr. Unger asked Mrs. Delabarre whether or not she knew that $572,000 was all the estate.

"I suppose it was," she replied.

"Did you know the sickness would result fatally?" he asked.

"I guessed so. Dr. Heald said he thought it would."

"What was the extent of the paralysis?"

"Only a slight shock."

"Did it affect his limbs?"

"No; only his speech. He moved about, but was confined to his bed eight days."

"When was the specialist called?"

"Before the paralytic stroke."

LEFT HUSBAND'S SICKBED.

It was asserted at the hearing that Mrs. Delabarre left the sickbed the day before Mr. Hagaman died.

Mr. Meloy testified that Dr. Flower introduced him to Mr. Hagaman in the Waldorf. Mr. Hagaman, he said, was the Eastern agent of the Arizona and Eastern Mining Company. Mr. Hagaman had twenty thousand shares of stock in the company.

After many questions had been put to him he finally admitted that he had seen Dr. Flower in Mr. Hagaman's room at the Waldorf six times. Mr. Unger at last declared that he would not go on with the hearing as Meloy would not answer his questions.

SAID HE GAVE HER PROPERTY.

Mrs. Delabarre testified that her husband had transferred all his property to her before his death, because she had always shown an aptitude for business, and he wanted her to take care of things for him. She said that she had lent money to him also.

LAYS IT TO MELOY.

George E. Mills declares that Meloy investigated the proceedings brought by the heirs. When Mr. Mills was asked who drew the power of attorney giving Hagaman's wife control of his estate he said he was not in a position to say. Mr. Mills is senior member of the firm of Mills & Flower, of No. 25 Broad-st. Sewell Flower, a son of Dr. Flower, is the other member.

Mr. Mills asserted yesterday that back of these proceedings was an attempt by four men to get a $2,500,000 mine. Sewell Flower, he asserted, was out of town, but would not talk if he were here. Mr. Mills continued:

"The focus around which everything centres arises out of an attempt that is now being made by four men to get possession and control of one of the largest and best silver mining properties in the world, the Terrenates Consolidated Mining Company. The mine is in Parrol, Mexico.

"The property belonged originally to Dr. Flower, and a portion was transferred to a company known as the Little Giant Mining Company. The remainder was held by Dr. Flower, and was known as the Terrenates mine.

FLOWER'S MINING VENTURES.

"The two properties comprise the property of the Terrentes Mining Company, of No. 25 Broad-st. Several years ago Dr. Flower, who was then in business in Wall Street under the name of R. C. Flower & Co., placed on the market portions of shares of the Montana and Eastern Mining Company, which company had smelters in Spokane, Washington and Arizona, and also a number of other mining properties. By reason of litigation over the title the stock suffered a relapse. An effort was made to save the assets by forming a new company. The Lone Pine Mining Company was formed. This company took title to the assets of the old company. That company now holds the Lone Pine group of mines. The expense of reorganizing the company was borne entirely by Dr. Flower, who employed in that capacity A. D. Meloy, who was at the time engaged as superintendent of schools of Naugatuck, Conn. Mr. Meloy continued active in the company until various disputes arose in it. A committee of a board of directors was formed consisting of A. D. Meloy, Charles A. Douglas, of Douglas & Douglas, attorneys, of Washington, D. C.; W. E. Hall, of the Berry-Hall Company; No. 115 College-st., Burlington, Vt.; No. 104 Water-st. and No. 138 Pearl-st., this city, and B. F. Mellor, of the Standish Worsted Company, of Plymouth, Mass., and No. 715 Broadway, this city. The committee decided to meet Dr. Flower and outline a method for obtaining working capital and starting off with good prospects. Dr. Flower met the committee and proposed to take up and cancel a mortgage for $42,000 and pay another judgment recorded on mechanic's lien and attorney's fees.

"Dr. Flower offered the company an additional asset of valuable property in Mexico, which could be added to the Lone Pine Mining Company, or the shares of one company exchanged for shares of the other company, which would mean that the assets would be doubled without increasing the capital stock.

"Four men started to Mexico to investigate the Little Giant property. Dr. Flower paid $3,000 for their expenses. They visited the Little Giant and the Terrentes mine, which adjoined it. When they saw how valuable the property was they placed the Little Giant property in a company of their own, called the Tarrentes Mining Company of El Paso, Tex. When they returned to this city they demanded that Dr. Flower should not turn this Mexican property into the Lone Pine Mining Company, but should form a separate company. They said they were entitled to consideration, and demanded $50,000, security and $12,000 cash for interests obtained for him in Mexico. Fifty thousand dollars was paid. Dr. Flower had already put up 300,000 shares of a large company in which he was interested, the United Metals, Mining and Smelting Company, and 5,000 shares of the Old Terrible Mining Company stock as evidence of good faith. The four men held up the collateral as a club, and took over the title of the Mexican property.

Dr. Flower's office is at No. 11 Broadway. He has a home, called Iniswold, in Rutherford, N. J., and also has a room at No. 134 West

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