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The Evening Star.

No. 17,714. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1909—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS.

Weather.

Fair tonight, with increasing cloudiness and warmer Saturday.

HEARING FROM HOME

Congressmen Get Views on Tariff From Constituents.

WILL MOVE CAUTIOUSLY

Not Disposed to "Jam" the Bill Through the House.

MEMBERS TO BE SOUNDED SOON

Proposed to Ascertain General Sentiment on Fixing a Date for Ending General Debate.

The House leaders are confabulating and conferring, without getting anywhere in particular, on the proposition of bringing debate on the tariff bill to an end in a reasonable time. Thus far there seems to be no disposition to "put on the screws" or clamp the lid down on talk now in progress.

The question which interests most of "the boys," as Uncle Joe Cannon calls his colleagues, is whether free opportunity for amendment will be offered. That question has not yet been determined. There is some discussion of holding a caucus of republicans, but at present the proposition does not sound good to the rank and file. There are too many discordant elements among the republicans.

The most likely prophecy at this time would be that within a few days an effort will be made to sound the sense of the House on a proposition to fix a limit for general debate, and then to consider the bill by paragraphs, with chance for amendment.

The fact of the matter is, republican representatives are beginning to "hear from the country." They are receiving communications from individual manufacturers concerning the effect of the proposed schedules on particular interests, and are getting information at first hand of the practical working of the contemplated revision.

Hearing From Constituents.

One prominent republican, who is far from being an insurgent, explained the situation in his own case to a Star man today as follows:

"From representations made to me by different manufacturing interests in my district, I find that a total of about 7,000 workingmen in my one district will have their wages reduced or lose their jobs altogether, by shutting down of works, if the schedules are carried through as proposed. The manufacturers are sending me their inside figures of cost of production, wages paid, and the competition of foreign goods.

"Now, it is a certainty that before I go into any kind of a hard and fast compact for jamming this bill through the House I shall look into this condition a little further and will have to have some assurances that this reform and revision is not going to bring distress to workingmen in my district."

That is not an exceptional case. There are many republicans in the House who are in the same boat. Vague and general assurance that this is "a good bill" will not suffice, when it is represented to them that this great and good bill will shut down factories in their districts and that they will be held responsible by their constituents for the action of Congress.

Rule Adopted on Dingley Bill.

The republican whip, Representative Dwight of New York, is besieged by anxious members for information as to a rule, but he has not been able to give them any satisfaction thus far, for the simple reason that there has been no agreement among the leaders on a course to be recommended.

Mr. Dwight looked up the procedure in the Dingley bill's consideration and found that a rule was adopted. This rule provided as follows:

"Resolved, That on and after Monday, March 22, 1897, and until the final vote on the bill hereinafter mentioned shall have been taken, the House shall meet on each legislative day at 10 o'clock a.m.; that on each of said days immediately after the reading of the journal the House shall resolve itself into committee of the whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 379) to provide revenue for the government and to encourage the industries of the United States; that general debate shall continue on said bill during each day until 5 o'clock p.m. and at evening sessions, to which a recess shall be taken, to be held from 8 o'clock till 11 o'clock p.m., until and including Thursday, the 25th day of March, unless sooner concluded; that from the conclusion of general debate until the 31st day of March there shall be debate upon the said bill by paragraphs, and during this time the bill shall be open to amendment as each paragraph is read, but committee amendments to any part of the bill shall be in order at any time; that not later than Wednesday, the 31st day of March, at 3 o'clock p.m., the said bill, with all amendments that shall have been recommended by the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, shall be reported to the House, and the previous question shall then be considered as ordered on said amendments and said bill to its engrossment, third reading, and final passage, and on a motion to reconsider and lay on the table. General leave to print remarks on said bill is hereby granted, to continue for twenty days after the final vote of the House thereon."

Cotton Importers Protest.

It is likely that the debate will grow warm from now on. The importers of cotton goods are up in arms over the cotton schedule, declaring they have found a "joker" in it, and are sending two committees to Washington to protest. The objection is to an increase in the duty on mercerized cotton goods, which is accomplished, it is charged, through a new method of counting on valuation.

The cotton importers claim that at the hearings on the tariff bill the impression got abroad that there would be no change, as the representatives of the cotton industry expressed themselves as satisfied with the tariff. It is charged that after the hearings closed a special brief was put in asking an increase on certain goods, which the committee granted. The importers claim that this will redound to the benefit of only a section of the cotton industry and a few mills.

Some of the democrats are finding fault with the increase on gloves and are charging that it was made at the behest of ex-Representative Littauer, head of the glove industry, and for some ulterior motive. The fact is that the duty was put on men's gloves in the Dingley bill, against which action no ulterior motive has ever been alleged. At that time 90 per cent of the men's gloves used in this country were made abroad. Since protection was afforded 90 per cent of the gloves are manufactured in this country and only 10 per cent imported. The committee thinks that by increasing the duty on women's gloves, 95 per cent of which are imported, the industry will be transferred to this country. In making women's gloves in this country the industry will help women themselves, as the practice is to give out the sewing work to be taken home for finishing.

BRIDE KILLED HERSELF

Theory That Mrs. Culberson Was Not Murdered.

HAD LIVED STRANGE LIFE

Now Believed She Wrote Threatening Letters to Herself.

CHICAGO WOMAN TELLS STORY

Admits She Was Once Engaged to Dead Woman's Husband, But Can Prove an Alibi.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 26.—Jessie Lee Overton Culbertson's life ended as it had been lived for years, in mystery. The police now believe that Mrs. Culbertson, a bride of three months, killed herself. Murder was the first theory. Intimate friends say the strange circumstances attending her death are in keeping with her character. Her husband today is seeking to trace her antecedents. He has telephoned to doctors with whom Mrs. Culbertson had been associated as a nurse, and of her personal friends he is asking for information concerning her family.

Mrs. Culbertson often spoke of a brother, a Dr. Overton, who, she said, resided in Texas. He has not yet been located, but his whereabouts the police expect to learn today. Chief of Police Evans, after a conference with Coroner Beckes this morning, declared that he is no longer seeking evidence that the woman was murdered. Coroner Beckes, when he learned that a woman, suspected of complicity in Mrs. Culbertson's death, had been found in Chicago, said he was ready to proceed with the inquest. It was resumed at once.

That Mrs. Culbertson attempted on a previous occasion to take her life had been reported to the police. Before her marriage to Culbertson she cut an artery in her left arm. Dr. H. W. Held, who knew her as a nurse, was summoned to attend her.

"What did you do that for?" the doctor asked her.

"Oh, it was an accident," she replied. "I did it with the scissors."

After Dr. Held had dressed the wound, Mrs. Culbertson pulled off the bandages. Several times he was summoned to redress the wound.

Was a Peculiar Woman.

"She was a peculiar woman," said Dr. Held today. "When I heard she was dead I was convinced that she had killed herself, and the way she did it was just like Jessie Overton. I never heard her talk about her antecedents. She said that her father and brother lived in Texas, but never told me where. Both, she said, were physicians. I know that there was some mystery in her life that troubled her. She was often despondent."

The police are now in communication with authorities at Nashville, Tenn., where there are several Lee and Overton families. None of the threatening letters displayed by Mrs. Culbertson was received in the mail. All were found in corners of the house, and when she found them some member of the household always was present. Chief Evans believes that Mrs. Culbertson wrote the letters to herself.

Mrs. Culbertson, it was learned today, was in possession of the miniature skull and cross-bones found with her when she was discovered in the shed for many months. This, together with the finding today of a bolt of muslin in Mrs. Culbertson's room from which the bandage over her mouth was taken, are links in the chain of evidence to support the suicide theory.

Fear that something in her past might be revealed, the authorities think, may have been the motive for suicide. She is known to have said to a friend about four months ago: "If anything ever happens to me, don't try to find out who I am, because no one will ever learn anything."

Mr. Culbertson, his parents and the relatives of the dead woman are not reconciled to the suicide theory. They insist that the woman was happy and had no cause to take her life.

Admits She Was Engaged.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Mrs. Etta Longwell, 708 West Madison street, who admits that she is the woman referred to in newspaper stories in connection with the death of Mrs. Russell Culbertson of Vincennes, Ind., declared today that she had nothing to do with the death of the woman and denied that she ever knew the wife of Russell Culbertson.

"I at one time was engaged to be married to Russell Culbertson," said Mrs. Longwell. "That engagement was broken off a year ago last New Year day. Since that time I have not seen Mr. Culbertson. We had an argument at that time because of his attentions to other women, and I decided that I would not marry him.

"When I broke off my engagement with Mr. Culbertson our relations ended. It mattered not to me whom he married or what he did. From information received from my friends in Vincennes I believe Mrs. Culbertson was a nurse, who at one time had cared for Joshua Brazleton, stepfather of Culbertson."

Mrs. Longwell admitted that she knew Virgil Culbertson, a brother of Russell.

Mrs. Longwell is a typical brunette, apparently thirty-three or thirty-four years old, and is a beautiful woman. She at one time lived in Vincennes, but says she has not been outside of Chicago for three months. She says she can prove an alibi without the least trouble.

LEWIS SEES MINE OPERATORS.

Meeting of Executive Board of Mine Workers at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 26.—The national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America met at headquarters today to consider a number of important matters.

President Lewis arrived from Scranton this forenoon and went into conference with some of the mine operators of the southwest and their representative, W. D. Ryan, formerly secretary of the United Mine Workers. The national executive board put over until afternoon the business scheduled.

"I can make no statement at this time," said Mr. Lewis. "This is not a called meeting of the national executive board, but an ordinary one for the consideration of routine. Of course, any matter of concern to us may be brought up in this session, which will continue until next Tuesday. I hardly believe we shall discuss the situation in the anthracite field today."

Fourth Powhatan Conviction.

RICHMOND, Va., March 26.—William Brown, the fourth of the Powhatan negro murderers and "firebugs," argument in whose case was concluded yesterday evening, was today found guilty of murder in the first degree, the penalty for which is death in the electric chair. The grand jury today brought in a true bill against John Brown, a son of William, for murder.

CASTRO IS BARRED OUT

French Steamer Refuses to Land Him in Venezuela.

BUYS TICKETS TO TRINIDAD

No Doubt of Purpose to Start Revolution at Home.

TALK WITH AGENT FOR ARMS

Brother Protests to World—Former President Says All He Asks Is Fair Trial.

BORDEAUX, March 26.—"If I am a criminal why haven't my accusers the courage to allow me to return to Venezuela and defend myself?" exclaimed Cipriano Castro this morning, when an agent of the French steamship company informed him he must leave the steamer Guadeloupe, on which he sails today, before the steamer reaches Venezuela.

The former Venezuelan president was furious at the action taken by the steamship company. He entered an automobile and was driven to the offices of the company, where he indulged in a tirade against Juan Vicente Gomez, president of the republic.

All He Asks Is Fair Trial.

"All I ask is a right to a fair trial," he declared. "I am prepared to accept the result.

"The refusal of Gomez to permit me to enter Venezuela is overwhelming proof that they have no case against me, but realize that if I set foot on Venezuelan soil their game is up."

Castro's protestations were all in vain, however. He had to accept tickets to Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, only.

His words here leave no doubt of his intention to try to organize a revolution to overthrow his enemies and re-establish himself at Caracas.

After Castro returned to his hotel from the steamship office he had a long conference with a Mr. Roy, the agent of a Paris company engaged in the manufacture of arms. It is believed the matter of a shipment of arms was discussed.

Protests to World.

As the party was leaving for Pauillac, where they will go on board the Guadeloupe, Carmelo Castro, the former president's brother, said the "president" was awaiting important telegrams which might affect his plans.

Carmelo Castro then asked the press to announce that his brother desired to register a world-wide protest against the refusal of the French steamship company to convey him to Venezuela, declaring that the world would appreciate the flagrant violation of the international law involved.

Cable to Keep Up With Castro.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Monday, March 22—via Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 26.—Every effort is being made to re-establish quickly cable communication between Venezuela and the outside world. The government is interested in the successful conclusion of the work because of its desire to keep track of the movements of former President Castro.

A new contract with the French Cable Company is being drafted. M. Brun, manager of the company, is now at La Guaira installing new instruments. The government has granted permission for a test of the cables, and messages on the company's business already have been sent out.

The high federal court of Venezuela has refused to order the extradition of Senor Castro in the case brought against him by Manuel Paredes, charging that Castro caused the murder, in February, 1907, of Gen. Antonio Paredes and a number of his revolutionary companions. But it has declared the Parredes suit to be well founded and the case has been transferred to the criminal court for trial.

There is much indignation here over the continued imprisonment of Judge Abreu without trial. Judge Abreu presides over the criminal court of Venezuela. He was arrested March 7 and placed in confinement.

Several newspapers have been suspended because they uttered protests against the course of the government in this matter.

ROBBED IN HEART OF NEW YORK

ARCHIBALD C. HAYNES THE VICTIM OF HIGHWAYMEN.

Receives Smashing Blow and Loses Watch and Chain While on 42d Street.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Archibald C. Haynes, managing director of a realty concern at 1358 Broadway, was assaulted shortly after 1 o'clock this morning and robbed of a gold watch and chain at 42d street and 6th avenue, in plain sight of a policeman, who stood across the street.

A man escaped with the watch down 42d street and the police are holding a cab driver on suspicion of being one of the assailants. The cab driver indignantly denies the charge, and insists that he was acting the part of a good samaritan, trying to assist Mr. Haynes.

Mr. Haynes, who resides in New Rochelle, was kept late at the office and was walking hastily up 6th avenue. When he reached 42d street, he says, he was accosted by two men who solicited him to take a cab. He refused, and one of the men dealt him a smashing blow in the jaw which knocked him off his feet.

Calls for Help.

The blow rendered him almost insensible for a few seconds, and he felt himself being relieved of his watch and chain. Mr. Haynes grabbed one of the men by the arm and clung tenaciously, shouting, "Help" at the top of his voice. Policeman Wildinauer, who was standing a short distance across the street, heard the outcries and responded on the run. One of the men rushed down 42d street to the west, and Wildinauer hastened to where Haynes and the cab driver were rolling and struggling about the sidewalk.

The cab driver put up a fight, but Wildinauer soon subdued him and took him to the East 51st street station, where Mr. Haynes identified him as one of the men who had made the attack. The cab driver said that he had seen Mr. Haynes knocked down and had hastened to give assistance, and that the real estate dealer, still crazed from the blow, had mistaken him for one of the robbers.

The police searched the cab driver, but could find no watch or chain. The police held him, nevertheless. Mr. Haynes placed a value of $150 on the watch and chain.

Scene of Attack Busy Spot.

The corner where the attack occurred is seldom deserted at any hour of the day or night, and a policeman is never far distant from the neighborhood.

Before the insurance investigations Mr. Haynes was one of the most successful agents in the country, and when the Equitable was first brought under scrutiny he was considered a rich man. When there was a change in the management of the Equitable Mr. Haynes resigned. Mr. Haynes later became president of the Mutual Reserve Company, in succession to Frederick A. Burnham, and it is said he lost much money trying to straighten out the affairs of that company.

Mr. Haynes' wife was Minna Gale, the actress, and at the time he began to meet financial reverses she returned to the stage to help him out.

FRENCH STRIKERS THREATEN.

Will Make More Trouble If Government Should Punish.

PARIS, March 26.—Owing to the fact that the government has threatened to prosecute the members of the committee that controlled the recent strike of the telegraphers and postmen for issuing an offensive manifesto after terms of settlement had been arranged, the committee has announced its intention of organizing a new general strike on a larger scale if the government carries out its intention.

The committeemen claim that the manifesto in question, as published, was adopted at the mass meeting that brought the strike to an end.

Salvador Volcano Active.

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, March 26.—The volcano of Izalco, ten miles north of Sonsonate, is showing increased activity.

ALEXANDER TO BE HEIR

King Peter Ready to Accept Renunciation of George.

SERVIANS ARE PLEASED

Brother of Madcap Prince Is Serious and Intelligent.

CABINET NOT TO INVESTIGATE

Death of Kolakovits Ascribed Officially to Fall Down Stairs and Matter Will Rest.

BELGRADE, March 26.—As soon as Crown Prince George informs his father, King Peter, that it is his irrevocable wish to renounce his right to succession to the Servian throne the king will assent and will ask parliament to sanction a proclamation declaring his second son, Alexander, to be heir to the throne.

Alexander spent some time at St. Petersburg as a student and is an intelligent and serious-minded young man.

The cabinet has issued a statement that the servant Kolakovits, for whose death the crown prince was said to be responsible, asserted when he was brought to the hospital that his injury had been caused by falling down stairs in the dark.

The body showed no external injuries. Consequently the authorities have no reason to pursue the matter further. In the event of new facts being discovered there will be a fresh investigation.

Amenable Only to King.

A cabinet council last night decided that the premier was incompetent to receive a direct communication from the crown prince, who is subject only to his father's authority. The premier will therefore return the letter and advise the prince to address himself to the king.

The prince's letter reads as follows:

"Driven by unjustified insinuations, based on an unfortunate occurrence, I beg in defense of my honor, as well as my conscience, to declare that I renounce all claims to the throne, as well as any other privileges to which I am entitled.

"I beg you to take the necessary steps that this action may receive sanction. I place my services as a soldier and a citizen at the disposal of the king and the fatherland. I am ready to give my life for them."

Assembly Threatened to Act.

It is learned that the prince took this action because of a threatened interpellation in the national assembly regarding Kolakovits. The prince now says that before leaving the country he will await the final result of the pending political situation, and will join the volunteers as a private in case of war.

The action of the crown prince was apparently taken without consulting any one. Even the king, his father, was not aware of it until the premier visited him with the prince's letter in his hand.

The general public is highly pleased with the renunciation of the prince, and hopes it will mean his permanent obliteration. The prince's wild career and contempt of law have scandalized the country.

Alexander, the prince's younger brother, is much more intelligent, and would be a much more acceptable heir to the throne.

Simons Reinstated as Clerk.

President Taft has issued an executive order reinstating F. B. Simons as a clerk in the bureau of internal revenue "without reference to the length of time since his separation from the service." This order was made "to enable the commissioner of internal revenue to secure a civil servant with the needed technical knowledge for cases involving denatured alcohol." The reinstatement was made on the recommendation of the civil service commission, the Secretary of the Treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue.

ENLIVEN THE DEBATE

Representatives Near Personal Encounter in House.

FORDNEY AND BYRD ANGRY

Former Makes Use of a Short Word Beginning With D.

INCIDENT WINDS UP IN PEACE

Misunderstanding the Cause of a Threatened Attack by Gentleman From Mississippi.

The prosy tariff debate in the House was enlivened this afternoon by an incident which for a few minutes seemed to threaten a personal encounter between two members of the House on the floor. It soon developed, however, that the affair was the result of a misunderstanding, and it quickly blew over with an interchange of expressions of mutual respect and good will.

Mr. Fordney of Michigan, who is a lumber manufacturer, was making a speech on the lumber schedule. For an hour he had been badgered by members with questions as to the existence of an alleged lumber trust. Mr. Fordney had denied in the most emphatic manner, time and again, the existence of such a trust. Finally Mr. Byrd of Mississippi contended that there was some kind of an arrangement by which manufacturers controlled prices, and Mr. Fordney understood Mr. Byrd to say that Mr. Fordney, through his firm, had personal knowledge of it.

Mr. Fordney denied knowledge of any such condition, whereupon Mr. Byrd asserted for his part that he knew whereof he spoke.

"You don't know a d—n thing about it, then," Mr. Fordney exclaimed, amid general laughter.

Byrd Starts Toward Fordney.

Mr. Byrd, who is a tall, powerful man, darted from his place on the democratic side, his face flushed with anger, and started toward Mr. Fordney, who stood in the main aisle. Up to this time the House had apparently regarded the matter jocularly, but Mr. Byrd's demeanor showed he took it seriously.

As he continued his progress toward Mr. Fordney it dawned on those near him that a fight was imminent, and several gentlemen undertook to restrain Mr. Byrd. One democrat shouted a demand that Mr. Fordney's language be taken down, and there was considerable confusion in the space in front of the Speaker's desk, where Mr. Byrd was struggling with his colleagues, who were clinging to him and who finally induced him to step back toward the door leading to the lobby.

Mr. Fordney made himself heard above the uproar and stated that he had not intended to affront the gentleman, but that he had understood Mr. Byrd to say that Mr. Fordney's firm was in the lumber trust, and he could not stand for that statement.

Mr. Byrd gave assurance that he had not meant to make such a statement and resumed his seat.

Kuesterman Denounces Oil "Joker."

The debate on the tariff bill continued in the House yesterday until a late hour. Mr. Knapp of New York said there were some features of the bill with which he was not in entire accord. He opposed especially the wood pulp and print paper schedule, and pointed out what, he said, would be its injurious effects on that industry in the United States.

Following an academic discussion of the tariff, Mr. Kuestermann of Wisconsin opposed the countervailing duty on oil, which, he argued, had enabled the Standard Oil Company to sell oil in England at from 3 to 4 cents a gallon less than in the United States. He declared that he had received positive assurance that that feature of the Dingley bill would be omitted from the Payne bill.

"But," he said, holding up a copy of the measure, "here is the little joker standing before me in all its wickedness, ready to take from twelve to fifteen millions of dollars out of the pockets of our people and adding it to the vast profits of the greatest trust on earth."

The people, he said, were thus "left at the mercy of that ever-hungry monopoly."

Replying to Mr. Randell of Texas, Mr. Kuestermann said he was not prepared to state that the position of John D. Rockefeller in the last election had something to do with the oil schedule. If, he asserted, any one expected to find a soul in the Standard Oil Company he would make a serious mistake.

Asked by Mr. Stephens of Texas if he had come across any other "joker" in the bill, Mr. Kuestermann, amid applause and laughter, said he had been so occupied "in discovering this little joker" that he had not found time to hunt for others.

That no one for some time knew of the presence in the Dingley bill of the so-called oil joke was the statement of Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin. How it was put in he said he did not know, "but it was put in with the knowledge of but a very few members of either the House or Senate." To the surprise of everybody, however, he declared, some one discovered it long after the Dingley bill became law.

For Benefit of Producers.

While asserting that he was not defending the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Smith of California said it had no advantage over others in the refining of oil. The trouble, he said, was in the transportation of the oil. He contended that if others could get the same price as the Standard as to transportation they could distribute oil, and, in fact, were distributing it. He argued that the production of crude oil in the United States was the business of the comparatively small capitalist. Those producers, he declared, needed the duty in order that they might realize a fair profit. Indeed, said he, if the Standard Oil Company were represented on the floor of the House and had the decision of the question it would strike out the provision with reference to the countervailing duty. Not Russia, but Mexico, he said, was the competitor of the United States, and Mexico was the place where the Standard would go to buy oil if the duty were taken off and leave the American oil producer with his wells shut down. He insisted that the duty in no sense was in the interest of the Standard Oil Company as a refiner and transporter of oil, but was in the interest of the producer.

At this juncture Mr. Vreeland of New York rose and said that to some extent he was responsible for the retention of that duty in the Payne bill. "I did it," he declared, "in response to requests from thousands of men in my district engaged in producing oil. I did it in behalf of 500,000 American citizens engaged in producing oil every day of the year. I did not do it in behalf of the Standard Oil Company." He announced that later he would fully explain his course.

HER SECRET IN COFFIN

Mysterious Notes to Be Buried With Mrs. Lorillard's Body.

CORONER'S LIPS SEALED

Funeral Services Held at Home This Afternoon.

FACT DENIED BY SERVANTS

Two Letters and Trinkets, Found on Body, and Seen by Dr. Nevitt, Probably Explain Suicide.

If the contents of two mysterious notes found tucked away inside the folds of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard's undergarments would be divulged by the coroner it is probable that a great deal of light could be thrown upon the motives which induced her suicide yesterday morning.

The two notes and some trinkets contained in the original envelope now repose in the casket in which is the body of the suicide. Funeral services for Mrs. Lorillard were held today at 12:30 o'clock at the house on Hillyer place.

The body probably will be taken to New York later in the day and buried tomorrow at Irvington, the old home of the Lorillards on the beautiful east shore of the Hudson.

Notes Found on Clothing.

"Bury this with my body—unopened." This was written across the sealed envelope which was fastened to her undergarments.

The envelope contained two notes. One was in Mrs. Lorillard's handwriting. The other was not. The notes were initialed; different initials were subscribed to each note and they did not appear to have been written recently.

So much the coroner reveals. What more light he could throw upon their tenor he keeps hidden.

The envelope was not found until yesterday afternoon. When the coroner reached the house he made a hurried examination of the clothing of the dead woman, with the idea that a note might be found, as it is not uncommon for suicides to conceal about their persons something written, in the nature of a good-bye or ascribing reasons for the act.

The envelope was found after the undertaker reached the house. It was next to the woman's skin, over one hip.

The notes are entirely different from the ordinary notes found in similar cases.

The undertaker handed the envelope to the coroner. The coroner broke the seal. He found within the two notes and several inexpensive trinkets.

He read the notes and examined the trinkets. Then he showed them to Mr. Lorillard.

After reading the notes, Mr. Lorillard made the coroner promise that no one else should ever know. The notes and trinkets were sealed up again, and retained in the possession of the coroner. Today the envelope, with its contents, was placed in the hermetically sealed casket, in compliance with the last wish of the suicide.

Coroner Is Obstructed.

While every effort has been made by the members of the Lorillard family to discredit the idea of self-murder, Coroner Nevitt is convinced that Mrs. Lorillard died by her own hand and was fully cognizant of what she was doing.

Had Mr. Lorillard refused to accept the theory of suicide it would have necessitated the holding of an inquest. Then the notes found in the envelope would probably have become public property.

The holding of an inquest would also have resulted in the hearing of testimony of witnesses. Such an investigation might have resulted in bringing about the reason why the woman took her life.

There was much delay and trouble arising from unwillingness to have an autopsy performed, with the consequent filing of a report at police headquarters.

Dr. Nevitt Insists on Autopsy.

Dr. Nevitt was asked to give a certificate of death from heart failure. After a long discussion he prevailed. His assistant, Dr. Glazebrook, performed the autopsy.

Coroner Nevitt made the positive statement last night that Mrs. Lorillard did not die from heart trouble, and that her death was caused by gas poisoning.

The circumstances which have come to light so far are as follows:

Mrs. Lorillard and her husband returned from the dinner party at Mrs. Townsend's home about midnight. Mr. Lorillard went to his apartment and Mrs. Lorillard went to hers.

The bathroom in which she died is a private room opening from her bedroom. Mr. Lorillard, questioned closely about the gas jets, said the gas is always left burning in the bathroom.

This is one of the circumstances that led the coroner to decide that there was suicidal intent. It is evident that Mrs. Lorillard turned out the burning gas jet and then turned it on again, together with all the others.

She had partially disrobed. When found the next morning she wore one silk stocking and a silk petticoat and was lying huddled on a bath rug, with her head on one arm.

Butler Makes Discovery.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning the butler, who was taking breakfast to Mr. Lorillard's apartment, smelled gas. He put down his breakfast tray and called a maid.

The maid entered Mrs. Lorillard's room. She ran back into the hall, exclaiming:

"She's not there."

The butler tried the bathroom door. It was not locked. Opening it, the man reeled backward, almost overcome with the odor of gas.

Then he rushed to Mr. Lorillard. Together they lifted the body of Mrs. Lorillard and placed it upon her bed.

Mr. Lorillard declares he supposed there was still life. He tried every method he knew of to resuscitate his wife, he stated.

Dr. M. F. Cuthbert was sent for. He in turn telephoned to Dr. Deale, asking him to go immediately to the Lorillard house. Dr. Cuthbert was the first to arrive. After they had made an examination they could no nothing but telephone for Dr. Nevitt, the coroner.

The coroner met with difficulty from the start. The household was much perturbed. Mr. Lorillard was so profoundly