New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXIV....No. 21,038. To-day, showers and thunderstorms; southerly winds. To-morrow, showers; thunderstorms; southerly winds. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1904, by The Tribune Association PRICE THREE CENTS.

OKU NEARING YING-KOW.

A RAPID ADVANCE NORTH.

Converging on Tashi-Chiao—Togo Repels Squadron.

General Oku's divided army continues its advance to the north and west. Pintzan, seven miles above Kai-Ping, was occupied on July 9, and Japanese scouts are reported in touch with the outposts at Tashi-Chiao. The force moving westward is close to Ying-Kow, and it is expected that a landing will be made there, Japanese vessels having been sighted off the neighboring coast.

General Kuroki's troops are apparently inactive. No further advance on Liao-Yang was reported, though a large force is said to be concentrating on the Siu-Yen road southeast of Tashi-Chiao. These troops may be part of General Nodzu's army. The belief seems to be growing that General Kuropatkin will draw his forces back on Hai-Cheng.

Five Russian cruisers, two gunboats and seven destroyers were driven back to Port Arthur Harbor by Japanese destroyers on July 9. Admiral Togo reported no damage to his vessels, and failed to mention any Russian losses.

Reports of the three days' fighting resulting in the capture of Kai-Ping differ widely. General Oku says that 80,000 Russians were engaged, and made a desperate resistance. General Sakharoff calls the actions a series of skirmishes.

JAPANESE MARCHING ON.

Landing Expected at Ying-Kow When Tashi-Chiao Is Taken.

Ying-Kow, July 11.—Japanese vessels have been seen off Kai-Ping. It is believed that they are keeping in touch with the advance of the land forces, and that if the Japanese take Tashi-Chiao, which is understood to be their objective, it is thought that a landing will be made simultaneously at Ying-Kow.

The fighting at Kai-Ping consisted of a series of skirmishes on July 7 and July 8, ending with the occupation of the town by General Oku's troops.

The Japanese began to push their advance north at dawn on July 9, and since then they have proceeded steadily. They kept their artillery well to the front, and shelled and occupied Pintzan, seven miles north of Kai-Ping, at noon on July 9. It is now reported that they are in close touch with Tashi-Chiao.

Japanese scouts are close to Ying-Kow. They can be seen on the neighboring hilltops, from which they occasionally fire upon the Russian outposts.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—General Oku's advance continues. His main force, which the general staff believes to be almost 60,000 strong, was yesterday about five miles north of Kai-Ping. His skirmishers were about three miles further north. The Japanese cavalry is moving on New-Chwang, and a heavy force of Japanese is converging upon Siadiama, half way to Tashi-Chiao, on the Siu-Yen road.

About noon on July 9 a Japanese force of six companies of infantry and two guns was observed marching southward from the Black Mountains, near Siadiama. At the same time a brigade of Japanese infantry, with two batteries, advanced from Wida Pass, concentrating at Siadiama. Firing began in the afternoon and lasted until dusk, when the Russian troops retired. In this affair two Russian officers and fifteen men were wounded and four men were killed.

There is no change in the situation in the direction of Hai-Cheng and Siu-Yen.

A company of Cossacks in a reconnoissance near Sian-Chan, in the direction of Liao-Yang and Saimtasza, ambushed a squadron of Japanese cavalry. The Cossacks' losses were three horses killed. The Japanese lost twenty men killed or wounded.

WARSHIPS DRIVEN BACK.

Japanese Destroyers Attack Cruisers and Gunboats.

Tokio, July 11.—The Rusian cruisers Bayan, Diana, Pallada and Novik, two gunboats and seven destroyers came from the harbor of Port Arthur on Saturday morning, July 9, preceded by a number of steamers engaged in clearing away mines.

In the afternoon the Russian vessels reached a point between Sensikat and Lung-Wang-Tang, where they were attacked by a Japanese flotilla of torpedo boats and destroyers. Shots were exchanged with the Bayan. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Russian vessels retreated to the harbor.

Admiral Togo reports that the Japanese vessels had one cabin boy slightly wounded. The vessels themselves sustained no damage.

PORT ARTHUR'S DEFENCE.

The "Novikrai's" Story of Operations from July 1 to 5.

Che-Foo, July 11.—A copy of the Port Arthur "Novikrai" of July 11, which has just reached Che-Foo, contains an account of the operations around Port Arthur from July 1 to July 5. It says:

Heavy fighting has taken place between the first line of defences and the Japanese. The results are not announced. Nevertheless, little at a time, the facts are becoming known. Our side sent scouts to ascertain the position and strength of the Japanese, and whether or not they were protected by trenches. It was impossible to find out their exact strength, but they do not number less than 30,000 men. The Chinese credit to them 60,000. Thirty thousand men are not sufficient for operations against a fortress like this, unless they expect assistance.

After three days' fighting the positions of the two armies were as follows:

On the left flank we retained the position we originally occupied. The forcing of our right flank back, previous to this, was rectified, and now we hold both Green and Semaphore hills. In front of these hills we are not opposed, but we are being heavily shelled from both sides. The enemy retired a considerably distance. Of course, all this was not won without losses, some

Continued on third page.

P. E. NAGLE ARRESTED.

Charged with Violating Banner Rule—Opens Leadership Fight.

Percival E. Nagle, ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner, opened his campaign for the Tammany leadership of the XXXIVth Assembly District (south side) by being arrested on the charge of violating a corporation ordinance by swinging a campaign banner across One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., between Third and Lexington aves., without a permit. Patrolman Leonard, of the East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. station, arrested Nagle and made the complaint.

Nagle's followers were furious at his arrest, and charged that it had been done at the instigation of the followers of the present leader of the district, John F. Cowan, the ex-Deputy Police Commissioner. Nagle's friends charge that the machinery of the Police Department was placed at the disposal of the Cowan forces.

The arrest preceded a meeting of the Kanawha Club at No. 150 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., called to indorse Parker and Davis and the candidacy of Nagle for the leadership. The report that Nagle was to be taken into custody had spread through the district, and a big crowd gathered in One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. to watch the show.

A large pole for the banner, which measures 50x35 feet, had been placed in a yard on the south side of One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., and a rigging for the other end of the banner was placed on the roof of a building opposite. Amid the yells of the street crowd and the people in the clubhouse, Nagle grasped one of the guy ropes attached to the banner and pulled. Then he dropped the rope and was placed under arrest. Followed by a mob he walked to the station, where he was arraigned before the sergeant, and the complaint made. Meanwhile the banner was unfurled by some of Nagle's followers. In answer to questions he said that he was forty-two years old, was born in Ireland, and was a contractor. He said that he lived at No. 3 East One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st. The sergeant fixed his bail at $500, which was furnished by ex-Park Commissioner August Moebus, who is running with Nagle for the leadership in the north side of the district. Moebus offered as security his house and lot at No. 683 East One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st., worth $15,000. Then Nagle returned to the clubhouse, where he gave out the following statement:

When I sent to the Department of Highways for a permit, I was informed that Mr. Cowan, the alleged leader of the district, had made application for both blocks, One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., between Third and Lexington aves., and the same street between Park and Lexington aves. I consulted lawyers and was informed that I had a perfect right to put up a banner so long as I did not place the poles in the street. I then obtained authority from the owners of property on both sides of the street and put a pole in a back yard on the south side and rigging on the roof on the other side. I ascertained at the office of the Commissioner of Highways that as long as there were no poles in the street the police had no right to interfere. This afternoon Thomas Bannon, Mr. Lindsley's (Deputy Police Commissioner) secretary, accompanied by a man named Levine, appeared in One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. and ordered a policeman to arrest anybody he saw attempting to swing a banner. To-night I swung the banner and was arrested.

John F. Cowan said last night that Nagle's arrest was simply to make political capital. He added:

Why should we object to Parker banners? Two years ago when Nagle was beaten for the leadership he took down his Coler banner and turned the poles over to the Republicans. I am sorry to see that Nagle is tying his primary fight to the Parker campaign, as it is a serious drawback to Parker.

RAISULI ON WARPATH.

Captures Town After Two Days' Fighting—Tangier Threatened.

Tangier, July 11.—According to news from the interior the bandit Raisuli and his tribe made a raid on Ghard, and after two days' fighting Raisuli was victorious. The tribe drove off many cattle.

Owing to threats sent by Raisuli and the neighboring tribes to Mohammed el Torres, the Foreign Minister, work on the new custom house, in course of erection here, has been discontinued. The tribes said they would raid Tangier should the work continue.

FRUIT IMPORTER SHOT.

Wealthy Italian in Chicago Attacked by a Countryman.

Chicago, July 11.—Shot down to-day by one of his own countrymen who had crept up behind him, Andrew Cuneo, member of the firm of Cuneo Brothers, fruit dealers at Dearborn and South Water sts., one of the best known fruit importers in the United States, and said to be the richest Italian in Chicago, is dying at Passavant Hospital. His assailant, Anthony Crescio, narrowly escaped lynching by an angry mob that closed around him after the shooting. In less than a minute after the shooting a rope had been procured by some one in the crowd with which to hang Crescio, but the police, in response to a riot call that had been sent in, appeared on the scene just in time to save Crescio's life. For a time the police were unable to take Crescio away from the mob, but after a hard fight, in which clubs were freely used, he was hustled into a patrol wagon and landed in jail.

The shooting occurred in front of Cuneo's store, where he was busy receiving fruit. Crescio crept up behind Mr. Cuneo, and, drawing a revolver from his pocket, shot the merchant twice before any of the dozen bystanders could interfere. One bullet took effect in the left temple, while the second penetrated the head near the base of the brain.

Crescio, who is believed to be mentally unbalanced, was, until this morning, employed by his brother, John Crescio, who has a wholesale fruit store a few doors from the house of Cuneo brothers. J. H. Crescio, another brother of Mr. Cuneo's assailant, married a sister of Mr. Cuneo, and after living with her for a few years is said to have deserted her. It is believed that this and the keen business rivalry between his brother and Cuneo Brothers were sufficient causes, in the man's disordered brain, for him to attempt to take Mr. Cuneo's life.

WOMAN FOUND DRUGGED.

Children Say Elderly Friend Left Her on Sidewalk.

Miss Minnie Bardorf, twenty-seven years old, a manicure, living with her mother at No. 81 West One-hundred-and-second-st., was found unconscious on the sidewalk in front of her home last night, and was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital by Dr. McInnenny, who said that she was suffering from the effects of a powerful drug.

The young woman's mother said that about 4 o'clock in the afternoon a middle aged woman, who said that she was also a manicure, called to see her daughter and they went away together. She did not see her daughter again until she was found unconscious on the street. Children playing in the neighborhood said that Miss Bardorf was taken home in a cab by a middle aged woman, who placed her on the steps of her home and then asked one of the children to ring the bell. She then re-entered the cab and was driven hurriedly away.

At the hospital every effort was made to revive the young woman, but unsuccessfully. The police of the West One-hundred-st. station are looking for the woman with whom she left her home.

A sluggish liver makes life miserable!—headaches, constipation, dizziness, blurred eyes, bad temper. Pohl's Laxatives cleanses the system.—Advt.

SLOCUM INDICTMENTS.

THREE SAID TO BE OUT.

Many Life Preservers Rejected in Steamer Reinspections.

When the Federal grand jury, which has been considering the Slocum case, adjourned yesterday afternoon, after hearing the last of the witnesses summoned, true bills had been found against three persons, according to a report in the Federal Building. General Burnett, United States District Attorney, would not say that indictments had been found, but he seemed fairly cheerful. He refused to discuss the work of the grand jury. It will, however, reassemble, probably next Tuesday, he said, to give its approval to the record of its doings.

The indictments, it was rumored, were found against officers of the Slocum and those responsible for the inspection of that vessel. Under the federal statute No. 5,344 the navigating officers of a steamer are responsible for loss of life resulting from their negligence, as are the owner and the inspectors. In this statute their several duties are specifically outlined. It was considered doubtful, however, by the District Attorney's office that the directors of the company could be held individually, even if the company, as owner of the boat, was responsible for the accident, and was liable under the statute. Another report had it that indictments would be found against all those held responsible by the coroner's jury, and that the prosecutor would be left to fight out against the company's lawyers the question of the liability of the directors.

Because of the length and complicated structure of federal indictments, it takes about a week to prepare them. Captain William S. Ball, Assistant United States District Attorney, who is an authority on the drawing of federal indictments, would naturally draw the indictments against the people held for the Slocum disaster, and it is considered significant that General Burnett has called the grand jury to reassemble at just the proper time for the completion of indictments.

Among the witnesses yesterday were Patrolman Collins, of the Alexander-ave. station, who went out to the burning vessel in a launch, and aided greatly in the work of the rescue; T. Fitzgerald, a deckhand, and Henry George, a colored porter of the One-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-st. ferry.

Miss Hall, the bookkeeper of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, has not been found yet, although her lawyer promised to produce her. A corps of subpœna servers hunted for her in various places, including the Oranges, most of Connecticut, and Pittsfield, Mass.

Brandow, the assistant engineer of the Slocum, testified before the inspectors yesterday in their investigation. He was brought from the House of Detention, where he is being kept by order of Coroner Berry. He told of how he stayed by the engines until the Slocum was beached. He had not seen a fire drill on the vessel this season.

Captain William Hillery, of the tug Golden Rod, said he thought he was the first to go to the aid of the Slocum. He ran his tug up alongside the burning vessel and took off three loads of the passengers.

Captain Pease, of the Grand Republic, was expected to testify yesterday, but he could not be served with a subpœna. Therefore the inspectors sent out a subpœna by the United States marshals, and expect to have the captain some other day.

Two more inspectors reached town yesterday to aid in the reinspection of passenger boats—Robert I. Murray and Felix Smith, of Galveston. Five steamers were scheduled for reinspection yesterday. The Edmund Butler was inspected by Inspectors Lowden and Molan, who made the first reinspection. Assigned to the Angler were Inspectors Shaw and Spencer. These two fishing boats lay at East Twenty-second-st. The Angler was in excellent condition, the inspectors found. There were forty-three life preservers rejected, after severe tests, but as the boat carried many more than the law required the inspectors were satisfied. Of the 1,500 life preservers on the Edmund Butler, eighty-three were rejected. The boat was required to carry only 960. Fire drills were held on both boats.

The Richard Borden was inspected at Newark by Inspectors Taylor and O'Brien. The Cygnus and the Sirius, which lay at Erie Basin, were inspected by Inspectors Stewart and Van Liew and Todd and Nolan, respectively.

R. S. Rodie, supervising inspector of the Second Inspection District, and Herbert Knox Smith, of the federal commission appointed to inquire into the Slocum disaster, visited the Angler while the work of inspection was going on, and worked with Inspector Shaw. Mr. Shaw made exhaustive tests with the life preservers, testing them as to the quality of the granulated cork they contained; also as to the buoyancy of the life preservers.

LOST BOOK COMES BACK.

Valuable Autographs Found Mysteriously in Yale Club Box.

After a mysterious disappearance over a year and a half ago, a valuable collection of autographs gathered in the last twenty-eight years was recovered yesterday by its owner, George W. Shiebler. The circumstances of its recovery are about as mysterious as its disappearance. The collection comprises about six hundred autographs of well known men and women of this country and Europe, and was highly prized by Mr. Shiebler.

In December, 1902, Mr. Shiebler sent the autograph album to Dr. Lorenz in care of Dr. Virgil P. Gibney, his host, asking for his autograph. When Mr. Shiebler sent for it a week later Dr. Gibney said it had disappeared. Dr. Gibney said afterward that he had taken the album to the Yale Club and left it in the care of Dr. Mueller, the assistant of Dr. Lorenz. Both Dr. Lorenz and Dr. Mueller told Mr. Shiebler that they never saw the book, although Dr. Gibney remembered taking it in a carriage to the Yale Club, where they were entertained. From there the party went to the Tuxedo and the Waldorf. Mr. Shiebler found no trace of his album at those places, nor could he learn anything from the cabman or at the Yale Club.

Mr. Shiebler had given up his book at last, but yesterday morning he was called up on the telephone by Mr. Chatfield, the new manager of the Yale Club, who said a book had been found by a member in his locker with a number of papers which apparently belonged to Mr. Shiebler. It proved to be the missing album, but it had been denuded of its cover of dark Russian leather, with cushioned leather back. The book was found in the locker of a Mr. Starkweather, whom, Mr. Shiebler said last evening, he would take an early opportunity of thanking.

Among the autographs in the album are those of the Presidents of the United States from General Grant to Roosevelt, members of their Cabinets, Supreme Court justices, artists, actors, singers and writers of this country and Europe, and foreign dignitaries. On the last page Sarah Bernhardt wrote, under the autograph of Henry Ward Beecher, "The last shall be first." Mme. Calyé wrote, on the opposite page, "Oh! Sarah, you always would have the last word!" Mme. Patti in 1890 wrote, "A beautiful voice is the gift of God," and Nicolini wrote beneath, "C'est la verité." The signatures of President and Mrs. Harrison were written in June, 1889. Ten years later the second wife of President Harrison wrote her name. Paderewski, with his autograph, wrote four bars from his opera, "Manru," and Kubelik wrote an excerpt from a composition.

CANDIDATES CONFER.

LEADERS AT OYSTER BAY.

Fairbanks, Cortelyou and Bliss with the President.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 11.—The most important series of conferences held at Oyster Bay this summer is now in progress at the home of President Roosevelt on Sagamore Hill. Chairman George B. Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee was the first of the important personages to arrive, coming in on the 10:17 a. m. train. Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the committee, was the next to appear, arriving at 12:20 p. m., and Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, who is to make the race with President Roosevelt, was the third and last to come, reaching Oyster Bay at 6:45 o'clock, just an hour behind the time he was expected. Senator Fairbanks and Chairman Cortelyou will remain at Sagamore Hill until to-morrow afternoon, but Mr. Bliss was called back to New-York by a business engagement, and left the President's home about two hours before Senator Fairbanks arrived.

When Chairman Cortelyou stepped off the train in company with his secretary, H. O. Weaver, he was immediately surrounded by the waiting newspaper men. "The principal reason I came," he said with a laugh, "was because I missed you boys in Washington, and came down here to see you."

Then in reply to a volley of questions, Mr. Cortelyou said that he expected to have a general talk with the President, Senator Fairbanks and Mr. Bliss, and thought that they would finish their conference some time to-morrow. "After that is over I will tell you what I expect to do next," said the chairman. "Just at present I do not know whether I will return to Washington or take a little vacation. The committee's headquarters are at the Arlington Hotel just at present. Secretary Dover is in charge now and is up to his ears in work."

Secretary Loeb's carriage was in waiting for Mr. Cortelyou, and after Mr. Loeb was picked up at the executive offices in the village, the journey was continued to Sagamore Hill. Mr. Bliss did not have much information to impart, either when he arrived or when he departed.

"Were not the finances of the campaign discussed?" he was asked a few minutes before he left here on the 7 p. m. train.

"Well," he replied with a laugh, "I am the treasurer of the national committee, and naturally the subject of finances was mentioned. The New-York headquarters of the committee will be opened on August 1 at the Fifth Avenue Hotel."

Thomas J. Ellison, president of the Theodore Roosevelt Republican Club, of Oyster Bay, had prepared a new Roosevelt and Fairbanks banner to be flung to the breeze in Audrey-ave. upon the Vice-Presidential candidate's arrival. Owing to the Senator's late arrival, however, most of the club members had gone to their dinners, and the expected demonstration of two hundred enthusiastic citizens dwindled considerably. But President Ellison was there and yanked the rope himself as the Senator's carriage came round the corner. What was his surprise, then, to see two portraits of Fairbanks side by side. The wind had twisted the banner so that both the reverse and the obverse picture of the Vice-Presidential candidate smiled down upon the living original as he rode by. President Ellison hailed this accident as a happy omen and cheered again to the Senator, who smiled and bowed as he proceeded in the direction of the President's home.

At Sagamore Hill President Roosevelt met Senator Fairbanks on the veranda as the carriage left him under the porte cochere and greeted him most cordially.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained Senator Fairbanks and Chairman Cortelyou at a family dinner to-night. The only other guests were Secretary and Mrs. Loeb. After dinner the President, Senator Fairbanks, Chairman Cortelyou and Mr. Loeb held a conference in the President's library. It continued far into the night. All information concerning it was withheld. It is known, however, that in a general way the conduct of the campaign, the President's speech of acceptance of his nomination, the part Senator Fairbanks is to take in the campaign, and other matters of detail were considered.

FIND MURDERED WOMAN.

Police Discover Body Doubled Up in Hallway—Throat Cut.

What the police of the East Thirty-fifth-st. station believe to be a cold blooded murder was revealed early this morning, when the body of a young woman, thought to be a frequenter of the streets, was found with the jugular vein severed by a fresh wound, doubled up in a heap in the doorway of a tenement house at No. 322 East Twenty-ninth-st. The wound evidently had been concealed with a band of light gauze, wrapped loosely and apparently in a hurry, about the throat. Besides this wound, which was still bleeding, there were discolorations on the left cheek and jaw, and the skin had been torn, apparently by human nails. Other marks and scars, seemingly those of older wounds, partly healed, were found on the other side of the throat.

The body was discovered by Adam Fisher, who lives in the house, as he was entering the door to go to his rooms. There are two doors in the hall, an outer one, with a transparent glass window, and another, all wood, inside. A gas jet, which was lighted at the time, is in the ceiling of the vestibule. The body was doubled up in this narrow space.

The wound, which had severed the jugular vein, was an inch deep and two inches long, and seemed to have been made with a sharp knife.

Mrs. Herget, the janitor of the building, told the police a story which they say strengthens their belief that the woman was murdered. She says she was about to retire when she heard a noise in the hall, as if some one were walking heavily. She heard the inner door open and heard some one walk a few steps toward the stairs and then return. The inner door opened again, and the person apparently paused for a moment in the vestibule. Then she heard the outer door open and close softly. The steps died away outside.

The body was that of a woman about twenty-eight years old, and bore traces of beauty, although much emaciated. She wore a white silk waist, gold bowed spectacles, a dark blue flannel skirt, black oxford shoes and black stockings.

WILL NOT BE CAUGHT AGAIN.

Pennsylvania Church Learns Lesson from a Recent Wedding.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Philadelphia, July 11.—It was not until after all the arrangements had been made for the wedding of Miss Elsie Whelen to Robert Goelet in St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Wayne, on June 14, last, that the Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, who had consented to officiate, learned that not only the formal consent of St. Mary's rector, the Rev. Charles M. Armstrong, for the use of the church had not been obtained, nor had that clergyman been invited to any place in the church to witness the ceremony. The Rev. Mr. Tomkins at the last minute made the formal request, thus giving official recognition to Rector Armstrong.

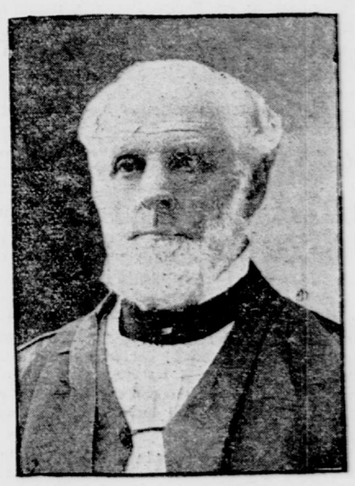
As a consequence the vestry of St. Mary's has adopted regulations, a printed copy of which is given to every one desiring the use of the church. They stipulate that an "offering" must be made for the use of the church, that besides the honorarium to the officiating clergyman, compensation must be made to the sexton, bell ringer and ushers, and that the rector shall be asked, if not to read the whole of the service, at least to take part in it.

BISHOP AND SON DEAD.

Two Huntingtons Pass Away Within Few Hours of Each Other.

Hadley, Mass., July 11.—The Right Rev. Frederic Dan Huntington, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Central New-York, died at his summer home here at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Only a few hours later a dispatch from Hanover, N. H., announced the death there, from fever, of Bishop Huntington's son, the Rev. Dr. George P. Huntington, professor of Hebrew at Dartmouth College.

Death came peacefully to Bishop Huntington and found the venerable clergyman in the room where he was born eighty-five years ago. The end was not unexpected, as the bishop had been in failing health for several months from a complication of diseases which old age denied him the strength to combat successfully. Two weeks



BISHOP FREDERIC DAN HUNTINGTON.
Who died yesterday.

ago there was a decided change for the worse, and yesterday the patient was seized with congestive chills. His physician then announced that death was imminent.

At the bedside of the bishop were his wife, formerly Miss Hannah Sargent, of Boston, and his three daughters, Mrs. Archibald L. Sessions, and the Misses Mary L. and Arria S. Huntington, of Syracuse. Father James O. S. Huntington, a son of the bishop, and superior of the Order of the Holy Cross, who is stationed at the Episcopal Monastery, at West Park, N. Y., was not able to reach here before his father's death.

Following the wishes of the bishop, as expressed during his last illness, the funeral services will be simple. There will be a service at the old farmhouse, at which only members of the family and intimate friends will be present, at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The Right Rev. Charles Tyler Olmsted, of Utica, N. Y., Bishop Huntington's coadjutor and successor, will officiate. The burial will be in the family burying ground at 5 o'clock. The brief service at the grave will be public.

Bishop Huntington came here from his home in Syracuse on June 20, as was his custom, to spend the warmer months at the farm where he was born. The day after his arrival he attended the commencement exercises at Smith College, Northampton, and offered the prayer. This was his last public appearance.

Hanover, N. H., July 11.—Six weeks ago Dr. Huntington was attacked with a slow fever, which later developed symptoms of typhoid fever, but this morning his physician asserted that his condition was greatly improved. To-night the news was received here of the death this afternoon in Hadley, Mass., of Bishop Huntington. Soon after Dr. Huntington was told of his father's death he was seized with a severe attack of asthma. His six weeks' illness had weakened him, and he was unable to resist the attack. His death followed soon.

For twelve years Dr. Huntington had been rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church in this town, although his connection with chair of Hebrew at Dartmouth College was of more recent date. He was sixty-four years old and leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter.

The Right Rev. Frederic Dan Huntington, the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Central New-York, was born at Hadley, Mass., on May 28, 1819. His father, the Rev. Dan Huntington, had been a pastor of Congregational churches in Litchfield and Middletown, Conn., and in 1816 had gone to Hadley to live on the estate inherited by his wife, who had been Miss Elizabeth Phelps. The father associated himself with the Unitarian school of theology, and it was in this that the son was reared. He was the youngest of seven sons, and his education was obtained in Hadley, at the Hopkins Academy, until he was ready to enter Amherst College. There he was graduated as the valedictorian of his class in 1839. He was a teacher in the long vacations to earn money to pay his college expenses. Deciding to take up the ministry, the youth entered the Divinity School at Cambridge, and completed the course there in 1842, and was settled as pastor of the South Congregational (Unitarian) Church in Boston, where he remained for a dozen years. In 1855 he accepted the Plummer professorship of Christian morals at Harvard College, and became the incumbent of the college pulpit in Cambridge, giving up his Boston pastorate. He took especial interest in philanthropic and literary matters, and in 1856 he published a volume of "Sermons for the People." His Bible lectures in Cambridge attracted much attention. But his studies led him to recast his own theological faith, and by reason of his changed views he resigned his professorship in 1860 and was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church at Cambridge. He was ordained a deacon the same year and a priest in 1861. Meanwhile, friends had aided in organizing Emanuel Church, in Boston, and he became its first rector, remaining with it until 1869. He declined an election as Bishop of Maine, but when the newly organized Diocese of Central New-York elected him its bishop he accepted, and was consecrated in Boston on April 8, 1869. He afterward made his residence in Syracuse, his diocese covering fourteen counties, with about one hundred and fifty rectors. By his efforts St. John's School for Boys was founded in Manlius and a large number of churches were erected, and he confirmed nearly twenty-five thousand persons. His activities were not confined to his diocesan duties, but he spent many hours in his library, the result of which appeared in print. The books he wrote are as follows: "Christ in the Christian Year" (two volumes), "Advent to Trinity," "Trinity to Advent," "Good Talking a Fine Art," "Good Manners a Fine Art," "Home-Keeping a Fine Art," "Gospel and Judgment," "Christian Believing and Living," "Christ and the World," "The Common Things of Divine Service," "Forty Days with the Master," "Helps to a Holy Lent," "New Helps to a Holy Lent," "Sermons for the People," "The Fitness of Christianity to Man," "Human Society: Its Providential Structure, Relations and Offices," "The Golden Rule Applied to Social Life," "Moral Cowardice: A Charge to the Clergy," "Personal Christian Life in the Ministry," "The High Calling," "The Gospel and the People," "The Work of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Definite and Positive," and "Unconscious Tuition." Besides these, he wrote introductions to a number of works, contributed to reviews, magazines and papers, and prepared several hundred addresses and pamphlets. He wrote the pastoral letter of the House of Bishops for the General Convention of 1883.

In 1843 Bishop Huntington was married to Miss Hannah Dane Sargent, sister of Epes Sargent, the poet, dramatist and novelist. One of their sons, the Rev. George P. Huntington, a professor in Dartmouth College, survived his father only a few hours, and the other is the Rev. James O. S. Huntington, better known as Father Huntington, of the Order of the Holy Cross. One daughter is the wife of Archibald L. Sessions, of Brooklyn, and is the author of several books. Two other daughters are unmarried.

Amherst College bestowed the degrees of S. T. D. and LL. D. on Bishop Huntington. Columbia gave him S. T. D. and Syracuse University L. H. D.

In 1902 the Rev. Dr. Charles T. Olmsted, vicar of St. Agnes Chapel, Trinity Parish, New-York, was elected Coadjutor Bishop of Central New-York. By Bishop Huntington's death he becomes head of the diocese.

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THE PARKER TELEGRAM.

STORY A FRIEND TELLS.

Sheehan Reaches Esopus—Judge to Resign Soon.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Esopus, N. Y., July 11.—From a friend of Chief Judge Parker, entirely in his confidence, a statement of the history of the sending of the famous telegram to William F. Sheehan was obtained by a Tribune reporter to-day. It tells of the circumstances that led up to the message being sent.

"When Chief Judge Parker bade farewell to his friends on their way to St. Louis," his friend said, "he neither asked nor insisted on any plank appearing in the platform. He regarded the convention as a fight between the radical and conservative elements in the Democratic party, and his nomination could only come together with a triumph of the conservative wing. He believed that the fight at St. Louis was clear cut and decisive, and that he could not be named except by the complete overthrow of the silver radical element. No thought of a compromise or of a shifting evasion ever came into his head.

"Judge Parker was convinced that his attitude on the monetary question was fully understood. He voted for Bryan twice, but never for a single instant shared the silver heresy. Regarding the issue between the two wings of the party as clear, he made no request for any plank. When on Friday night a reporter showed him a telegraph dispatch announcing that the platform committee was considering the issue, he received his first intimation that a compromise was even a possibility. Then this was merely a suggestion. Neither Hill, Belmont nor Sheehan sent him the slightest warning of the action while it was pending or after it was agreed upon. The reason, or, rather, the excuse, for this lay in the fact that the chief judge had never insisted on any individual plank, for the reasons above cited.

AT FIRST MEANT TO BE SILENT.

"Early Saturday morning a flash bulletin informed the chief judge of his nomination. But he was still in the dark about the disappearance of the gold plank. It was fully 9 o'clock when the newspapers reached Rosemount, conveying the first definite information of the ignominious straddle. For two hours the judge sat buried in the story of the betrayal there narrated, amid the outburst of editorial denunciation by Democratic, Republican and independent papers alike. But even when he was confronted with the situation, which he recognized as critical in the extreme, the Democratic candidate did not immediately decide on action. He realized that Grover Cleveland had faced a similar situation and had remained silent for six weeks in 1892 before he finally demolished the Democratic platform, and in his action the judge found instant precedent.

"Thus you see after all he had at the outset resolved upon an attitude of silence. He believed that it was at once impregnable and the only course consistent with judicial dignity, and long before his nomination was even an apparent possibility this policy commended itself to him. Thus it was that when he was suddenly and without warning from his friends confronted by a critical situation his first inclination was to remain silent. He had not sent any message to Hill on Friday, as one paper has with other untruths disclosed. He didn't know enough of the St. Louis situation at the time to do it, even if he had wanted to, and the story of the telegraph messenger is a pure invention. Half resolved to remain silent, following the Cleveland precedent, the chief judge went out for a horseback ride at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. It was during this drive that the situation suddenly dawned upon him in its real significance. It struck him that if he remained silent he would simply make irrefutable the charge that Bryan had time and time again retterated, namely, that he had by his silence tricked the party, that he had obtained the nomination under false pretences and without due regard to honor.

ABRUPTLY ENDS HIS RIDE.

"It was when this idea struck him that Chief Judge Parker abruptly ended his ride and galloped post haste back to his house. Not even then did he consider the possibility of asking the advice of his friends in St. Louis or elsewhere. I am telling you the absolute truth when I tell you that the entire action was taken irrespective of any advice, and without any consultation, just as it was taken without any friendly warning of the action of the convention from his friends. Within an hour after he first decided to send a message it was in the hands of the telegraph company.

"The controlling thought in the mind of Chief Judge Parker as he sent it was that he must at any hazard avoid the charge that he had obtained his nomination by a hitch, and was willing to get the nomination by holding his peace, despite the precedent Grover Cleveland had given him. That is the history of the events at Rosemount between the time when Judge Parker for the first time learned of the action of the convention and the time he sent his telegraph dispatch.

"It is naturally a matter of surprise, perhaps even to the judge, that his representatives at St. Louis did not instantly inform him of the convention's action, but the judge is inclined to excuse this as due to his own error in judgment. As he has said over and over again, he regarded the convention as a straight fight, in which Bryanism or 'safe and sane' Democracy must triumph, and that only in the event of the victory of the latter could he be nominated. That his party should adopt a compromise platform never for a single instant dawned upon him, and for such a contingency he made no preparation. Technically, therefore, he has no complaint against Hill, Belmont or Sheehan for their silence, whatever his personal view of it may be."

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MESSAGE.

The exact chronology of the famous telegraph dispatch to the convention, as is known here, is as follows: The message was sent to New-York City from the Esopus station at noon. It reached ex-Lieutenant Governor Sheehan at St. Louis at 2:45 p. m. At 5 p. m. the Western Union man at Esopus questioned Rosemount and asked Judge Parker if the message was authentic, telling him that it had been delivered. He at once confirmed it, and that is the extent of the delay as it is known here.

Within the last twenty-four hours the situation has visibly changed from the uncertain plans of a candidate for nomination to the rather definite scheme of the campaign of the candidate for election. It may be said with authority that the chief judge will not swing around the country in any grand campaign tour. He will, on the other hand, speak in a few of the larger cities. He will resign from the Court of Appeals directly following the official notification of his nomination for the Presidency.

Esopus will be Chief Judge Parker's headquarters throughout the campaign. Representatives of the West Shore Railroad Company to-day conferred with him, and agreed to stop all trains.