

MARVIN BOY'S BODY IS FOUND

WAS IN A MARSH ON THE FARM OF HIS FATHER.

Dr. Marvin Had Picked a Fence Post There Early in the Day Before—Grass Had Been Burned—Scores Had Searched There—Theory That the Body Was Put There.

DRIVER, Del., May 4.—When Oliver Pleasanton was tramping across Bay Meadows farm shortly before noon to-day he saw a dark object on the surface of a small pool. He started to pass it and then something unusual caught his eye and he hurried to the pool. There was the body of Horace Marvin, the four-year-old son of Dr. Marvin, who had been missing for two months almost to the hour. This was the child's birthday.

Pleasanton noted the boy's new shoes, which had been bought for him at Bronx City, and which had scarcely a scratch upon them. They were sticking out of the shallow pool and the boy's knit turtleneck sweater was pulled down over the face to the neck. Pleasanton stood aghast for a moment and then rushed to the place. The boy's neck was visible and no discoloration was apparent. Pleasanton again stopped, almost too dazed to stir. He described his feelings in this way:

"I said to myself, 'That boy has not been missing long. Poor little fellow, I'll carry him to his father just as he is.'"

Pleasanton reached beneath the body and pulled it to the surface. Then he decided to notify Dr. Marvin and started on the run for Bay Meadows farmhouse. As soon as he made known the discovery Dr. Marvin and his son Howard ran to the place. When they reached the spot they were so breathless that neither could speak. Dr. Marvin had taken time to seize a sheet. Breaking into tears, he slowly gave directions what to do with the body by waving his hands. Howard Marvin and Pleasanton lifted the body out, wrapped it in the sheet and bore it to the farmhouse, Dr. Marvin trudging behind. At the house the body was placed on a table in a spring house, where it lies to-night.

"There is very little in my way to-night," said Dr. Marvin. "In my hour of sorrow, gloom and unendurable suspense the wind that blows from the country, labored night and day to find my boy. He is found now, the same little boy, wearing the same clothing that we bundled him up in that bitter cold day in which he went to play in the hay-stack."

"We found him in a little shallow pool, hardly enough water to cover his little neck which was the Great Bay where we thought his body might have been thrown. We found him a half mile from the haystack where he last played, and on practically the same spot where only yesterday I stood and stilled up a tall fence post that had fallen down. There was no water there at that time. The rain that came last night made the pool. In the same spot also I saw a small sheet of paper and a piece of the warring grass close to the surface."

"However, we have him and shall lay his body to rest in the grave. The awful horror of not knowing, day or night, where the little fellow was, whether in torture or privation, is not now upon us. If his life has been taken by foul hands, afraid of the tests pending for kidnapping if caught with the boy on their hands, then that is a matter for the State of Delaware to consider, not for me. If such could be true, how hideous the nightmare of the perpetrator."

"From my observations as a physician I think the boy had not been dead over two weeks and probably not that long. Until we had moved the little fellow to the house there was almost no discoloration and the flesh was soft. The State of Delaware, I am confident, will not shrink the slightest duty. It has been most considerate and prompt through all my anguish."

It is the general belief here that the boy's body was brought last night to the place where it was found. There is little to justify this belief except the feeling that he was the victim of kidnapers. The people have been convinced for so long that the child was stolen and murdered that they will not listen to the theory that he fell into the marsh and was drowned, the body being preserved since by the ice and cool weather. Not until the autopsy takes place will it be known if the boy was drowned. There are no marks of violence on the body.

Capt. James M. Satterfield, the new Attorney-General, is determined that the case shall be sifted to the bottom, and with this in view he has advised Coroner Gallaway and Deputy Coroner Pritchett in their work of summoning the best jury they could find. "Dr. E. A. H. Bishop has been selected by Attorney-General Satterfield to make the post mortem. He immediately communicated with Dr. Theodore B. Wolfe, the State chemist, who will make all the chemical analyses. Two scores of witnesses will be heard."

The jury was completed late to-night and is composed of these citizens: E. L. Clark, foreman of the grand grand jury; William G. Postles, ex-Mayor of Dover; ex-Commissioner Benjamin M. Moore, Assemblyman Henry Taylor, Houston A. Galtbreth, Franklin Temple, Dr. James Kerrin, Jury Commissioner John C. Hopkins, Capt. Thomas Minnow, Gilbert S. Harvel, Nathan L. Lutz and R. O. R. Wilson. The jury will meet to-morrow morning and hold the inquest at the Marvin farm.

Oliver Pleasanton first became known in connection with the case on the day Horace disappeared, when he said that two strange men, apparently guards, but not dressed the manner, met him three days before. They asked him all about the surrounding country.

Frank F. Pleasanton, Horace Marvin and Oliver Pleasanton will testify at the inquest that they searched the part of the farm where the body was found thoroughly, some of them on their hands and knees, and that there was no body there. The place was afterward burned over. It takes a few fifteen minutes to walk over the rough ground, through the wire fences and over the steep ditch between the pool where Horace was found and the farmhouse. Mrs. Miles Standish said to-night that she will testify that on the day Horace was lost, fifteen minutes after she and her little daughter Rose had missed him, she went across the farm in that direction.

Howard Marvin, who will also testify, is equally positive that he looked thor-

NEW CASE AGAINST HARRIMAN

HE AND EX-SENATOR CLARK MAY BE PROSECUTED.

Made Traffic Agreement Between Southern Pacific and San Pedro Lines Under Which They Were to Maintain the Same Rates—Agreement Abrogated April 15.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Information has been placed in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission which, in the opinion of some Government officials, justifies a criminal prosecution of E. H. Harriman of New York and former Senator W. A. Clark of Montana on the charge of violating the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act.

At a hearing of the commission held in Los Angeles several months ago, evidence was brought out showing that the Southern Pacific Company and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company were operating under an agreement, made on behalf of the Southern Pacific by Mr. Harriman and of the San Pedro by Mr. Clark, whereby the two lines were to maintain the same freight rates, tariffs, classifications and charges for the handling of any local business which might be made the subject of competition between them. The representatives of the railroads set up the plea that "local business" meant business within the State of California. The Government officials put a different construction on the word.

To-day the Interstate Commerce Commission received a letter from Judge R. S. Lovett, general counsel of the Southern Pacific, in which notice was given that the traffic agreement above referred to had been abrogated and cancelled on April 15 last. The reason given for this action was that the Southern Pacific had been advised of the enactment by the California Legislature of a law designed to prohibit contracts restricting competition.

Judge Lovett said further that he had been advised by counsel for both roads in California that the "traffic agreement" would be open to question "upon the taking effect of said act," and that "in consequence of such advice the two companies named agreed to abrogate, cancel and annul and have entered into an agreement dated April 15, 1907, abrogating, cancelling and annulling the said agreement."

The agreement thus annulled was entered into by Mr. Harriman for the Southern Pacific and Mr. Clark for the San Pedro on June 15, 1904. Article 2 of the agreement read as follows:

In partial consideration of said covenants and agreements of the said Southern Pacific company, said San Pedro company hereby covenants and agrees with said Southern Pacific company that it will, upon the execution of this agreement, accept, publish and put in force at all points on its leased, owned, or operated railroad for the handling of local business thereon, the lawful freight rates, tariffs, classifications and charges by the said Southern Pacific company, for the hauling of any local business which may be the subject of competition between them.

Article 3 provides that:

Each party hereto mutually covenants and agrees to and with the other that after the completion and putting in force of the agreement by Article II, neither of them shall or will change any such rates without the consent of the other party thereto, unless such change shall be made necessary in order to meet the charges, classifications and rates of any competing company or competing line of railroad or to conform to the final decree or judgment of some court of competent jurisdiction or some lawful or valid requirement of State or national law.

In the view of responsible Government officials the agreement entered into by Harriman and Clark was in its operation a combination in restraint of trade. It violated not only the Sherman anti-trust act, it is contended, but the anti-pooling provision of the act to regulate commerce also. Section 1 of the Sherman law, which is said to be applicable to the Harriman-Clark case, provides that "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal."

"Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court."

Commissioner Franklin K. Lane presided at the Los Angeles hearing in the Harriman case. J. Ross Clark, brother of W. A. Clark, was the principal witness. He testified in substance that the traffic agreement between the Southern Pacific and the San Pedro applied only to business within the State of California. He declared that "local business" in this instance meant business within the State.

He was unable to explain what the parties to the agreement had in mind when they made the instrument save that it should be binding for a term of ninety years, and not charged except to meet the lower rates of competing lines, or the decree of a court, or some lawful or valid requirement of State or national law.

C. A. Severance, counsel for the commission, contended that local business meant business that originated on one line or the other, inside or outside of California, and that the reference to national law showed conclusively that the agreement covered interstate as well as intrastate traffic.

While no member of the Interstate Commerce Commission would say to-day that the evidence as to the agreement between the Southern Pacific and the San Pedro would be forwarded to the Department of Justice with a view to the individual prosecution of Mr. Harriman and Mr. Clark, it is known that such action will be taken soon.

MRS. ROOSEVELT IN A COLLISION.

The Yacht Sylph, in Which She Was Returning From an Excursion, Runs Into a Boat.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Mrs. Roosevelt had a narrow escape from injury yesterday afternoon on board the United States yacht Sylph, at the Washington navy yard. The Sylph had just returned from an excursion down the Potomac given by Mrs. Roosevelt in honor of Mrs. Clifford Richardson of Chicago. As the yacht approached the navy yard dock she collided with the place where the most fell.

Mrs. Robert Bacon, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State, was among Mrs. Roosevelt's guests. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U. S. N., the Sylph's commander, was at the White House this afternoon to explain the incident. He was said afterward that the explanation was satisfactory and that no court of inquiry or other formal proceedings would follow. According to the statement made at the White House, the engineer of the Sylph misunderstood a bell order to back for an order to go forward and the collision followed. The yacht was moving very slowly at the time.

Lieut. Bulmer has an excellent record in the navy and his selection as commander of the Sylph was regarded as a distinct compliment to his professional ability. He is one of the White House social aids and a great favorite with the Roosevelt family. He frequently plays tennis with the President.

FILIPINO BY AN ORATOR.

Miguel Nidau Wins First Prize in an Interstate Contest.

KANSAS CITY, May 4.—Miguel Nidau, a Filipino boy, 18 years old, is the guest of the Rev. William A. Brown, pastor of the Washington Avenue Methodist Church on the West Side. He is a student in the State Normal School at Normal, Ill., and he won third place in the interstate oratorical contest of normal schools held in Emporia, Kan., last night. Five States were represented in the contest. Nidau was the only contestant not American born.

"America is a wonderful country," he said to-day. "The reason I happened to come here is that I contested for the honor in my native city, forty miles north of Manila. The Government offered a four-year scholarship in a college in this country to the brightest native. I won. I expect to teach my countrymen when I return. My subject at the contest was one which interests those in my country very much. It was the 'First Need of the Filipino.' This need is industrial development."

Nidau was the first interpreter for the American missionaries in the Philippine Islands. At that time the boy was only 15 years old.

LONGWORTHS AT THE RACES.

Great Crowd in Lexington to See the President's Daughter and Husband.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 4.—The last race of the Kentucky association meeting was witnessed to-day by Congressman Nicholas Longworth and wife. The fact that the President's daughter was to be a guest here brought thousands of people from all over Kentucky, and there was the largest crowd of the meeting present.

After the races were over Mrs. Longworth and her husband were the guests of honor at a dinner given by the directors of the association in the clubhouse. The dinner had been especially prepared by Dolly Daindrick, the old colored woman who officiated in the White House kitchen under President Cleveland. Mrs. Longworth was accompanied by Mrs. Julius Fleischmann. The party will remain here and was entertained to-night by Judge B. Gray Falconer at the old home of William Cassius Goodloe, who was killed in a bowie knife duel with W. C. Swope in the post office here in 1880. To-morrow after visiting some of the stock farms the party will go to Louisville and witness the running of the Kentucky Derby on Monday.

CAR CRUSHES INTO TRUCK.

Woman Passenger Injured So Badly That She is Likely to Die—Two Others Hurt.

A woman about 25 years old, who was a passenger aboard a southbound Lexington avenue car was killed in a late car, which was the car collided with a milk wagon at Sixty-fourth street. Sam Felk, the driver of the wagon, was thrown out upon his head, and John Britt, the motor-man of the car, was plunged through the forward door among the passengers. He knocked the woman who was injured off her feet with such force that her skull was fractured. Both men were injured and all three were removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Felk was making his way westward driving a four horse team toward the West-haven ferry. The car was coming down the hill from the north at full speed. Felk thought he could clear it, but his vehicle was struck squarely in the centre. There was a crash and many persons standing in the crowded car were thrown to the floor. The front platform and the controller box were crushed under the weight of the car, which collided with the heavy wagon about the level of the hubs. At the hospital it was said that the woman would die.

FORMER MRS. DUKE LOCKED UP.

Found in the Street Unable to Take Care of Herself—Bonds in Her Walls.

A woman, who said she was Mrs. Alice Webb Duke, a financier living at the Hotel York, was picked up at Tenth avenue and Twenty-eighth street early this morning by Patrolman Edgar Olive and taken to the West Thirty-seventh street station house because the policeman deemed that she was unable to take care of herself.

Several young rowdies were gathered around her when she was taken in charge and she was walking in the direction of the livery yards on the river front.

SENTENCE OF MAJOR FREMONT

TO BE REDUCED SIXTY FILES IN LINEAL RANK.

Court-Martial Finds That He Did Not Borrow Money on False Representations, but That He Had Borrowed and Not Paid—Not Severe Enough, Says Gen. Grant.

Major Francis P. Fremont of the Fifth United States Infantry, who was tried before a general court-martial in this city on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the sixty-first Article of War, in that he borrowed money on the strength of statements that he owned property which did not belong to him, has been found not guilty of that charge, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. In violation of the sixty-second Article of War in borrowing money and neglecting to pay it. The sentence of the court-martial, which was announced yesterday, is that Major Fremont shall lose sixty files in military rank on the lineal list of Majors of Infantry.

Major-Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East, commented on the finding of the court-martial as follows:

"In the foregoing case of Major Francis P. Fremont, Fifth United States Infantry, the alleged false representations—excepted in its finding by the court—as to his being owner of property having been, according to oral testimony, made at different times to different persons and having been made in writing at another time in language incapable of being otherwise construed, seem to have been established beyond any doubt that in reason could exist."

"The facts found by the court, that he borrowed money on a promise of payment to his official pay, which payment he had neglected and evaded to the scandal and disgrace of the military service, undoubtedly constitute conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in violation of the sixty-first Article of War, and should have been so found. The finding that such conduct is only prejudicial to good order and military discipline tends, by the force it gains from the length of service and high rank of the members of the court, to lower the standard of integrity to which officers of the army should be held and to detract from the benefit which should flow from this trial."

"In order that some punishment may be imposed, the sentence is approved and will be forwarded to the War Department for execution. Major Fremont will be released from arrest and restored to duty. A reduction of sixty files would put Major Fremont at the bottom of the list of infantry Majors."

ROOSEVELT SAYS NO.

Declines to Speak in Cleveland Because His Visit May Be Misjudged.

CLEVELAND, May 4.—President Roosevelt to-day declined an invitation to speak in Cleveland because he feared that such a speech would be construed as an attempt to obstruct private advice received here this afternoon from Washington, said he did not care to mix personally in politics in Ohio.

L. H. Treadway of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce was introduced to President Roosevelt to-day by Congressman Burton and he extended an invitation to him to come here as guest of honor at the Chamber of Commerce banquet in September.

Treadway made a special trip to Washington to extend the invitation, believing that a personal invitation would have more weight than a written one. The President declined with regrets.

Congressman Burton is the leader of the faction in Ohio that is fighting Senators Dick and Foraker and is now aligned with the Taft forces.

MRS. DE MASSY'S PAST.

Constant Living in Worcester, Mass., Says That Original Name Was Della Benoit.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 4.—Mrs. W. H. Malvesta of 3 Leonard street and Mrs. Henry Foley, wife of the manager of the Bay State Coal Company's yards, have identified Baroness Louisa Anisia de Massy, said to be the killing of Gustave Simon in New York, as a Worcester woman, Della Benoit. They say that she is not a baroness. They visited her in New York before and after the killing of Simon. Both the Worcester women are cousins of Mrs. de Massy.

She has a brother, J. H. Benoit, living at 15 Perry street here. She was born in the town of St. Charles, Canada, in 1820. There were four boys and three girls in the family. She received an education in the public schools of Worcester, later graduating from a business college. She left her home suddenly about fifteen years ago to travel. She first went to Italy and then to France, where she studied designing. After several stays she returned to America, and her trips to and from the Old World were very frequent.

After leaving America, according to her nephew, Louis Benoit of 15 Perry avenue, she assumed several names, among them Countess Benoit du Livernois and Countess de Bero. Louis says the family, though making many inquiries of her, never heard who she signed her letters to them with these high titles, for she never informed them of any marriage.

E. R. THOMAS FAILS TO APPEAR.

Banker Had Been Arrested for Violating Traffic Regulations—Another Charge.

IMMIGRANTS MUST WAIT.

And Steamships, Too, for the Bath is Too Small to Accommodate Them.

The influx of the home seekers is going to break all records this spring. Ellis Island is jammed with foreign folk and there are hundreds waiting in the ships recently arrived who will submit for several days in dock at the expense of Uncle Sam. Commissioner Watchorn, with his forces working at his best, cannot pass more than 4,000 immigrants a day with a proper regard for the interests of the country.

The American liner New York, which will get up to her pier this morning with about 1,300 steaming passengers, may not be able to land them until Tuesday because of the congestion at Ellis Island, and the Cunarder Umbria, which also will arrive at her dock to-day, cannot get rid of her immigrants until the middle of the week.

There were passed at the island yesterday 1,100 immigrants from the steamer Plover, 1,470 from the Kosminig Lines, 1,088 from the Hamburg and 1,445 from the Florida. Very few are rejected, as the examination at the ports of departure is rigid and thorough.

MORE HUGHES SPEECHES.

If the Governor Wants to Tell the People Anything Further.

Gov. Hughes declined yesterday to make any comment on the situation at Albany. He explained that all he had to say for the time being on the development of affairs in the Legislature he had put into his inaugural speech. He intimated also that he would continue to express his views from the public platform rather than through interviews because of his belief that the platform was the more effective means of reaching the ears of the people of the whole State. It is probable that if the modification of his public utilities bill is proceeded with by Gov. Hughes will make several more speeches before the adjournment of the Legislature. He would not say last night if in event of the defeat of the bill he would call an extra session.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA AGREE.

Treaty Covering Siberian Commercial and Fishing Rights Signed.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—The treaty between Russia and Japan as to commercial and fishing rights on the Siberian coast was signed at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

It will govern future national rights in the territorial waters of the Far East, but the claims of the Russian fishery concessionaires in southern Sakhalin for compensation remain unsatisfied.

STOPS BEER OBSTACLE RACES.

Yale Auto Racers Will Have to Invent Some New Form of Obstacles.

NEW HAVEN, May 4.—Yale automobile racers will have no more obstacle course in which the limbing of the most beer at the end of each lap by chauffeur and comrade forms the chief obstacle. Dean Henry P. Wright has stopped the plans of the new college auto club to substitute champagne and wine alternately for the beer at the next meet on Saturday.

The dean called upon E. L. Thompson, '07 S., and the officers of the club, warning them to omit such obstacles from all races. The Yale autoists had a merry morning car filled with students dashed around the track sipping after each lap while each of the occupants of the four cars hurled down beer. After six laps the party having put away the most beer in the time allowed won.

TO BE A GREAT GOLDEN WEDDING.

Preparations to Celebrate the Anniversary of the Benjamins.

Invitations have been issued for the golden wedding celebration of ex-Alderman Philip B. Benjamin, president of the Florence J. Sullivan Association, which will be held a week from to-day at the Murray Hill Lyceum, 100 East Thirty-fourth street. Mayor McClellan, it is announced, will give the bride away and Big Tim Sullivan will serve as best man. Alderman Max S. Lewis will act as master of ceremonies.

The subjects will be Christy Little Tim and Florence Sullivan, Judge Otto A. Rosakley, County Clerk Peter J. Dooling, Battery Dan Finn and Congressman Henry M. Goldfinger.

Mr. Benjamin was married in the old Wooster Street Synagogue between Spring and Prince streets, long since torn down. He served two terms as Alderman, being elected the first time in 1880. Mr. Benjamin has been employed as Chief Clerk in the County Clerk's office for the last fifteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin have nine children and seventeen grandchildren.

MATHOT CRITICALLY ILL.

Former Deputy Police Commissioner Down Again With Pneumonia.

Former Deputy Police Commissioner Mathot is dangerously ill of pneumonia at the home of his mother, 615 West 115th street. A consultation of physicians was held last night, after which it was said that Mr. Mathot might not recover.

DEAN HUFFCUT KILLS HIMSELF.

GOV. HUGHES IDENTIFIES HIS LAW ADVISER'S BODY.

They Were in Meet Here, Yesterday in Go Over Hills, and the Head of Cornell Law School, Tired to Death, Was Found on the Way, on the Albany High Road.

Gov. Hughes, coming to this city to review the Seventy-first Regiment last night, was met at breakfast at the Hotel Astor with the news that his law adviser, Ernest W. Huffcut, dean of the Cornell Law School, had shot himself dead on the Albany high road Charles W. Morse on his way to this city. Gov. Hughes abandoned his breakfast, called an electric hansom, and with Col. Trendwell, his military secretary, went to the People's Line pier at the foot of Deabronze street. There he learned that the body had been removed to the undertaking shop of Stephen Merritt, at Eighth avenue and Nineteenth street. Here the Governor was led back to an embalming room and identified the body.

"Huffcut, you were one of the finest men I ever knew. I don't understand why you did this," the Governor said.

Gov. Hughes was informed that Miss Lillian Huffcut, a sister living here, who is a trained nurse, had been summoned, and he waited for her. It was something over an hour before Miss Huffcut, completely stunned by the news, was able to come.

It is believed by Dean Huffcut's friends that he broke down from overwork. They say that he had labored almost incessantly in the drafting of the bills for legislation that the Governor desired. Gov. Hughes says that both he and Dean Huffcut have worked like Trojans, but that perhaps Huffcut's labors were the greater, or at least the more exacting.

Dean Huffcut boarded the Charles W. Morse at Albany on Friday evening just before she left her pier. He kept to his room in the evening. About 6 o'clock A. M. Second Mate Joseph Egan, having come to go to the upper deck aft, saw a man apparently asleep in one of the large deck chairs. He called the sleeper's name, naturally thinking he might be a passenger that had tarried long in the smoking room. There came no response and Egan investigated more closely. The man was dead, an ugly wound showed in his right arm, and in his clenched right hand was a revolver.

The steambot was making her pier about this time. As soon as she was warped in the police were notified. It was some time before Coroner Dooley and Coroner's Physician Lehans arrived and examined the body and effects. Letters and papers were taken to the morgue. The man was identified as Ernest W. Huffcut, a lawyer, who had been in the city for some time. It contained two notes. One was:

Friday, May 3. Please let the addressed have other letter and body as soon as possible. MURKIN.

The other note was addressed to Miss Lillian Huffcut, 127 East Forty-sixth street. It read:

DEAR SISTER: I left for Ithaca to-night, but decided to take my body down to you in New York in order that it might be cremated. You will attend to that for me. If you have any difficulty call on my old friend Dr. K., who will assist you.

I am going down the river and enjoying the prospects of going out to sea. The ashes I leave behind may be disposed of at present as you prefer, but eventually you must take them to Eastland. And do not permit any public services of any sort anywhere. If the immediate family want private services in B. (Binghamton, Dean Huffcut's home town), let it be soon, but have no one else take them to Eastland. And do not permit any public services of any sort anywhere. If the immediate family want private services in B. (Binghamton, Dean Huffcut's home town), let it be soon, but have no one else take them to Eastland. And do not permit any public services of any sort anywhere.

When he had returned to the Hotel Astor Gov. Hughes said to the reporters:

"I cannot tell you how shocked and saddened I am by this event. Dean Huffcut was not only my legal adviser but had long been my personal friend, and I had the highest admiration for his qualities of mind and heart. He succeeded me in the law faculty at Cornell University and later became the dean of that faculty. He was extremely popular with the students and with the members of the university faculty, indeed with all with whom he came in contact. He was regarded as one of the most brilliant men who had ever been identified with the university. He was an exceptionally clear thinker and was equally notable as a lawyer had attracted wide attention."

"When Judge Pound went on the bench Dean Huffcut in the last months of his administration, became legal adviser to Gov. Higgins. I found him in that capacity and was only too glad to have the benefit of his services in my administration. I understand that he was on sabbatical leave from the university, so that arrangements were made by which he could give full time to the legal work of the executive department. I cannot speak too highly of the work he has done in this office."

"He has been working very hard, particularly of late, but I had no idea that he was in any danger of a breakdown. When I left Albany yesterday morning he was the last person to whom I said good-bye, and he accompanied me down the elevator, chatting about current matters and apparently in the best of spirits."

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