

TELLS OF FIGHT WITH BOOZ

Cadet Keller Says His Opponent Acted in Cowardly Manner, Running Away.

OTHER WITNESSES REPEAT SIMILAR TALES

Pastor Allison indignantly Resents the Impugnment That Dead Men Read Novels Concealed Between Covers of His Bible.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The military court-martial inquiry into the alleged brutal case of hazing, which are said to have caused the death of Cadet Booz, will not be able to finish its work this week. An adjournment until Wednesday or Thursday will be taken after tomorrow's session, and the remainder of the testimony will probably be secured next week.

Today the story of the fight between Keller and Booz in Port Putnam, on August 6, 1898, was told by Keller himself, as well as by some of the seconds and sentinels, who were posted to watch for officers who might interfere. A letter was read in court from Rev. Dr. Allison of Bristol, Pa. It was written in reply to the one published from Cadet Burnett, president of the Young Men's Christian association, at the academy. Dr. Allison says that Booz was not a man to read novels hidden in a bible.

The first witness called was William I. Guthrie of Missouri, a cadet of the first class. When asked if he knew Booz, he replied: "I knew him just as any upper class man would know a lower class man." He was not at the fight, but saw Booz shortly after it and noticed that one of his eyes was blackened. He also knew Cadet Bresh, who was his classmate, and was positive that Bresh had never been placed in a straightjacket. Such a thing would be so very unusual that if it were done to anyone on the post the witness would certainly have known of it.

Men Dragged in Blankets. He knew of men being dragged in a blanket from their tents in the company streets. Personal violence has never been used in "bracing."

Cadet Lewis Brown of Rhode Island, one of Keller's seconds in his fight with Booz, said Booz ran and was struck several times in the back. In the second round Booz lay down and refused to get up. Cadet William C. Caples of Missouri said he had given hot sauce to several cadets, but not more than four or five drops to any one.

Lieutenant Frank W. Cox, instructor in mathematics in the military academy, testified that Cadet Booz was deficient in his mathematics and never could have passed the examination. He was mentally far below the standard required by the military academy.

Man Who Fought with Booz. Cadet Frank Keller, who had the fight with Booz, said:

"I was chosen by a committee of my class to 'call out' Cadet Booz because he disobeyed the orders of the corporal of the guard and made insolent remarks to an upper class man. I was told to weigh in and I turned 150 pounds. Booz was 152 pounds. He was taller than I and had a longer reach.

"We stripped to the waist and my seconds told me I had a tough customer to meet and they told me to do my best. For the first thirty seconds after the call of time Booz showed a little fight, as he struck me a couple of times about the shoulders. I struck him under the left eye, cutting it slightly. After this he turned his back and kept running away. I frequently told him to face me or I would hit him in the back. I did hit him a couple of blows under the right arm.

"In the second round I thought he was going to put up a fight after all, but he immediately began running again. I struck him in the right eye and then on the stomach. He went down altogether, although the blow was not a knockdown nor a knockout blow. He lay on the ground and was counted out.

"I went up to him and shook hands. I said I hoped he had no ill-feeling toward me. He said 'No,' and smiled. "Did you hit him any blows in the region of the heart?" asked General Clous. "No, sir, I did not."

When questioned as to whether he had hazed lower classes or given them "holl sauce" Keller said "no," but he admitted having "braced" a few.

Cadet Ralph Hayden of New York, one of the sentinels at the fight, said Booz was not hit hard enough to knock him down and that all through he acted cowardly. Booz lay on the ground and cried. Hayden acknowledged having taken part in hazing lower classes.

Brooke Rebukes Bettison. Cadet W. T. Bettison of Kentucky told of one occasion when Booz was on sentry duty at the rear of Bettison's tent, he spoke to Booz, who was standing at one end of the post, and told him to patrol his post properly.

"Had you any right," asked General Brooke, "to give him any such instructions?" "No, not officially," replied the witness, "but I felt I had a right to give some information to him when he was doing wrong."

"Was it not a breach of military discipline for you to speak to a sentry on duty?" "It was."

"And as a result of that breach Mr. Booz was called out to fight?" "Yes, sir."

"Then, sir, you had no right to put Cadet

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Booz in that position," said General Brooke, sharply.

Cadet George R. Spaulding of Michigan, who acted as timekeeper at the fight, said Booz was not severely injured and walked all right from Fort Putnam to camp, over three-quarters of a mile. He positively denied ever having hazed Booz.

Letter from Pastor Allison.

Cadet Charles Barnett, president of the Young Men's Christian association, submitted the following letter, which he received from Rev. Dr. Allison of Bristol, Pa., as a reply to one he sent to Dr. Allison:

BRISTOL, Pa., Dec. 14, 1900.—Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter. It is my desire to say that your letter is a confirmation, in not a few particulars, of my own feelings. I am surprised that a Christian minister should make statements of a certain kind I cannot help but regard as untrue. I am sure that you will discover that no untenable position has been taken by Mr. Booz's friends. Our letter to you is an interesting communication, in the face of the sweeping and other kinds of statements by Colonel Mac. He denies the "hazing" and the presence of "tabasco sauce" at West Point. You do not. You admit both and try to minimize the effects on the theory of "exaggeration," etc. I am glad to have had your letter. It is likely to be helpful to us in more ways than one. I can understand, of course, how captured it is for you young men to see no defects in your alma mater, since you have crossed the picket line.

The friends of officers know that he was truthful. His statements are to them prima facie evidence. I am sure that in the long letter he wrote home, when he pleaded to be allowed to leave the academy, through, only yesterday, I had the privilege of perusing its contents. I am sorry you mention that "day" about the cadet who told you that made a statement that your Christian grace and common sense ought to have taken him into consideration. Oscar was not that kind of a young man. Most sincerely yours, HENRY ALKINER.

The letter was read and copied, but not recorded attached to the record.

Corporal Did Not Report Booz.

Cadet Arthur Williams of Indiana, who was corporal of the guard on the night that Bettison spoke to Booz, testified that he was informed of the defective manner in which the former cadet was patrolling his post. Williams went to him and instructed him how to patrol the post properly, and did not report him. Williams said Cadet Bresh was seen at West Point some months after leaving the academy and that he was looking very well and seemingly in good health.

Wilbur Welling, a cadet from Mississippi, was examined, but nothing new was developed.

Cadet Joseph Farnsworth Barns of the District of Columbia, who was one of Keller's seconds in the fight, gave rather a new version of the encounter, as he said it lasted three rounds. He said Booz ran away from his opponent and was not knocked out.

Cadet James Prentice of New York said that one day Booz came into his tent and asked if he could not lie down. He told Prentice that he was afraid he had heart disease and Prentice advised him to resign. Booz suffered from sore feet and Prentice gave him powders to use on them. He saw Booz read his bible and one day saw him reading a small book which he held inside of his bible. He could not say what kind of a book it was. Prentice saw Booz brace one night in the camp. Booz seemed to have a weak back.

Cadet Edward H. Dearnond of Missouri, who acted as a sentinel at the fight, said he saw it all and that Booz got a black eye. He never knew Booz to be required to take pepper sauce.

"Did you ever require anyone to 'take this hot sauce'?" asked General Clous. "Yes, sir, I gave four drops on a spoon to Cadet John C. Pegrum and the same to George F. Rozelle, Jr."

Dean Denies Giving Hot Sauce.

Cadet I. Dean of Texas, who, according to a previous witness, gave hot sauce to Booz, denied that he had done so. He said Booz was not forced to take the sauce. It is well known among West Pointers that Dean, when a fourth class man, fought fifty-eight rounds with an upperclass man and, although defeated, came out of the fight with glory.

The court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

For a Cold in the Head.

LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE TABLETS

CRAMP APPROVES HANNA BILL

Famous Shipbuilder Tells Interstate Commission that Proposed Subsidy is About Right.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Charles H. Cramp, president of the Cramp shipbuilding company, appeared before the industrial commission today and gave testimony regarding marine architecture.

Mr. Farquhar of the commission wanted to know why it is that American money does not invest in Atlantic and transatlantic trade.

"The first reason," Mr. Cramp replied, "is that it does not pay, and the second that the public has not been educated to the business. A person cannot make money unless he has been educated in the use of it."

Mr. Farquhar asked if it was true, as reported, that the increased cost of building a ship in this country over that of Anglo vessels was the reason for the lack in American vessels.

Mr. Cramp said the first cost of a ship was scarcely worth consideration, but that the cost of operating the vessel, which was a daily expenditure, was an important item.

Continuing, Mr. Cramp asserted that some Americans are buying castoff British ships at a bargain and are denouncing the subsidy bill because they will not benefit by it.

Mr. Cramp said the cost of operating foreign vessels is less than that of American ships, and American people acquainted with the business can operate ships if they are given the preference.

"I am in favor of the subsidy bill," said Mr. Cramp. "The shipyards in either America or England cannot build ships enough to supply the demand. This being the case, these vessels being needed, I think it can build more of our own by the introduction of free ships, we should do it. The merchant marine cannot be rehabilitated without a subsidy."

Mr. Cramp said he thought the subsidy named in the Hanna bill was "about right." He said also that there seemed to be some apprehension that only the big lines, notably the International Navigation company, would secure the bulk of the subsidy.

This idea, he asserted, was erroneous because the large freight ships will secure a considerable portion of it.

A reason why the country should have more ships, Mr. Cramp said, is the steadily decreasing coal supply of Europe. Eventually, he said, all Europe will come to this country for coal.

Mr. Cramp said "Great Britain's source of wealth is its shipbuilding—in the vessels it builds for other countries. The shipbuilding interests there are assisted by the government, either directly or indirectly. I want to compete with England."

EARN BIG AVERAGE PER MILE

Railroads of United States Show Substantial Increase for Year Ending June 30.

NEARLY 200,000 MILES OF TRACKAGE

Dividends for Last Fiscal Year Amount to \$109,400,147, or \$27.555,388 More Than for the Preceding Twelve Months.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The preliminary report on the income account of railways in the United States for the year ended in June 30, 1900, prepared by the statistician to the Interstate Commerce commission, contains returns of operating railway companies representing 190,406 miles of line.

The gross earnings of the roads embraced in this report were \$1,480,472,054, or \$1.75 per mile of line. Of these earnings \$296,800,750 were classified as passenger earnings and \$1,048,288,875 as freight earnings.

The net earnings shown in the final report for the preceding year were \$1,315,610,118. Operating expenses for the last fiscal year aggregated \$596,814,412, or \$5.92 per mile of line.

The net earnings of the roads embraced in this report were \$223,858,912 for 1900, or \$23,110,747 more than they were for 1899.

Income from investments and other sources amounting to \$50,575,700 were received, so that the total income was \$284,434,612.

The total deductions from income were \$295,811,056. This item includes interest on bonds, rent for leased lines, taxes (\$44,496,465) and other charges to income. The amount of dividends declared was \$109,400,147, which is \$27,555,388 greater than the amount declared by corresponding roads for 1899.

The operating expenses for the year ended in June 30 were \$596,814,412. The surplus shown in the final report for the preceding year was \$23,084,877.

The amount of dividends stated, the report explains, does not include the dividends paid to stockholders by railway companies the mileage of which is operated under lease or some other form of control.

Pensioners for Milwaukee Men.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—A project for pensioning employees and paying benefits in case of sickness, disability or death is under consideration by the directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. The plan contemplates assisting the employees for only part—probably half—of the funds necessary to carry out the system.

The rest of the expenses to be borne by the company, if it is finally adopted, will affect from 25,000 to 30,000 employees. In many respects the system will be similar to a mutual benefit association, but the company proposes to contribute liberally toward its sustenance. The men in the employ of the company will not be required to join unless they wish to do so, but those taken on hereafter probably will be required to become contributors to the fund, thus, of course, placing themselves in the line of its benefits.

Burlington to Refund Bonded Debt.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The Record tomorrow will say: "It is reported that the management of the Burlington road has formulated a plan for the refunding after January 1 of all the bonded debt now drawing interest at 7 per cent per annum. A large amount of high interest bonds are subject to retirement on six months' call by the company and others are optional."

Milwaukee Officials Promoted.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 21.—Two important promotions of officials connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad were announced tonight. O. F. Waller, traveling freight and passenger agent of this city, goes to St. Louis, Mo., succeeding I. G. Love of that city as com-

mercial agent, Mr. Love being promoted to division freight and passenger agent, with headquarters at Sioux City, Ia.

Cutting Off Free List.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 21.—Orders were sent today through the territory of the Western, Central and Grand Trunk Line Traffic associations to the effect that hereafter no passes, either annual or trip, shall be issued on account of independent car lines. Small railroads are also to be cut off from such privileges. This action is taken in pursuance of the decision reached at the recent meeting in New York.

Great Northern Increases Stock.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 21.—The Great Northern Railway company has increased its capital stock 10,000 shares at \$100 a share, making \$1,000,000. The company, through its president, James J. Hill, and its secretary, Edward J. Nichols, filed proper notices with the secretary of state this afternoon.

Death Record.

Ex-Governor Roger Wolcott. BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 21.—Former Governor Wolcott died at 3:40 p. m.

Roger Wolcott was born in Boston, July 12, 1842, and was the son of J. Huntington and Cornelia Frothingham-Wolcott. He was a descendant of the Roger Wolcott who was second in command in the expedition of Sir William Pepperell against Cape Breton in 1745, which resulted in the capture of Louisbourg.

Another ancestor was Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Both of these Wolcotts were governors of Connecticut.

Governor Wolcott's public career began in 1887 as a member of the Boston common council, in which he served three years. Then he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, taking a position among the leaders and winning distinction as a hard and trustworthy worker. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1893-94 and 1895 and upon the death of Governor Greenhalge became acting governor in 1896. In the fall of 1896 he was elected governor and in 1897 and 1898 he was re-elected.

Mr. Wolcott was also a republican, but in the campaign of 1884 he opposed his party's candidate for the presidency and voted for Grover Cleveland. His wife and five children survive him.

Mrs. William A. Mann of Lyons.

LYONS, Neb., Dec. 21.—(Special.)—Mrs. William A. Mann died at her home in this city Wednesday evening after a few days' illness with typhoid pneumonia. Mrs. Mann leaves besides her husband, two daughters of tender age. She was reared here and was the daughter of William Walte and the sister of Mrs. John Lyon and Mrs. J. C. McElhinney of this city. Services will be held at the home in this city tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Richard Wise.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 21.—Richard Wise, congressman from the Second Virginia district, died suddenly at his home in Williamsburg today. He had long been a sufferer from Bright's disease. Mr. Wise was defeated for congress in the last election by Hon. Harry Maynard. He was a son of the late Governor Henry A. Wise of Virginia.

Frederick Richard Pickersgill.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Frederick Richard Pickersgill, the painter, who was the keeper of the Royal Academy from 1873 to 1882, died yesterday. He was born in London in 1820.

Wife of Senator Frye.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Mrs. William P. Frye, wife of Senator Frye of Maine, died at the Hamilton hotel here at 9:40 this morning. Mrs. Frye had been ill for some time past. Heart failure is given as the immediate cause of death.

Vere Foster.

BELFAST, Dec. 21.—Vere Foster, who has been engaged for the last fifty years in assisting the emigration of nearly 25,000 young women from the congested districts

of the west of Ireland and in the building or furnishing of over 2,200 national schools in every part of Ireland, died here today. He was born in Copenhagen in 1819 and was formerly in the British diplomatic service in South America.

John H. Brewer.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 21.—Ex-Congressman John H. Brewer died at his home here today. He was a pottery manufacturer and a warm personal friend of President McKinley, with whom he served in congress.

J. B. Martin.

AINSWORTH, Neb., Dec. 21.—(Special Telegram.)—J. B. Martin, a young man of this city, died of typhoid fever last night. The funeral took place today at 2 p. m. His parents are old settlers of this county.

OHIO FUNCTIONS CAN GO ON

Governor Nash Finds No Authority for Interfering with Prize Fights in His State.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 21.—After looking up the laws of the state on prize fighting Governor Nash said he not only found no warrant for interference by himself in such affairs but he found no local guaranties of the law to be vigilant, but it was his opinion that only a jury on trial was qualified to decide whether such a performance was merely a sparring match or a prize fight and unlawful.

Jordan Ready to Meet McGovern.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Ben Jordan, the English featherweight, has accepted the offer of the National Sporting club of London and has signed articles to fight Terry McGovern. The agreement calls for a twenty-round bout at 122 pounds for a purse of \$2,750, of which the winner is to receive \$2,000 and the loser \$750. If McGovern consents to meet Jordan it will take place on June 3. The fighters will weigh in at 2 o'clock on the day of the fight.

Frank Childs Gets Decision.

DENVER, Dec. 21.—Frank Childs of Chicago tonight won the decision over "Mexican Pete" Everett of Cripple Creek, at the end of ten rounds before the Colorado Athletic club.

Louisville in Western League.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 21.—John W. McCloskey, Louisville, has made an application to President Hickey for a Western league base ball franchise for that city.

ART SPECIALTIES

Artist Boxes, complete—\$5.00

Brushes—Colors—Palettes—5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c.

Platino Pictures—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and up.

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Etchings—\$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 up.

Engravings—\$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 up.

Framed Pictures—50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50 up.

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