BOOZ'S TENTMATE HEARD.

FORMER CADET BURNHAM TESTIFIES ON WEST POINT'S HAZING.

Gives Details as to Booz's Conduct at the Academy Before and After Hazing. The Way to Stop Hazing, He Says, Is to Stop Fighting Upper Classmen's Great Power.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The proceedings today in the hearing by the Congress committee that has been investigating the West hazing case at West Point tended to establish the fact that while hazing has been a regular practice at the Military Academy brutality is not intended and that the cadets are mainly truthful, jealous of the reputation of the Academy and their pranks are intended, as they say, to bring out the manly qualities of the young men.

The principal witness examined was former Cadet A. B. Burnham, who was a classmate of Oscar Booz and who was hazed worse than Booz. He said that Booz was not hazed because of his religion or his evident love for his Bible, but because he had not those qualities which his fellows respected. He declared that Booz's greatest trouble was the result of his failing to show what the cadets considered proper courage in his fight with Cadet Keller.

Burnham told how he became acquainted with Booz. He thought him a pleasant fellow and asked him to be his bedmate. Later Albert was assigned to the same tent.

"We were marching back from drill one day," said Burnham, "when an upper class man told Booz to move the marks. He did not do so and the upper classman put it down against him. Soon after he was on guard. He was patrolling the wrong end on his beat by mistake. Cadet Berring, of the third class told him he should walk to the other end. Booz refused to do it. Then the wrangling committee of the upper class decided to call him out to fight for disobeying the orders of an upper classman. I do not know the names of the men who were on the committee. They can be learned at the Academy.

"Booz told me he had been notified to get ready to fight for a cadet and asked me to be his second. I was confined to quarters and had to refuse, so he got Cadets Weeks and Tyler to act for him. I was on duty on the afternoon of the fight, but when I returned to the tent I found Booz there. He was not bruised as much as most cadets are after a fight. He was dejected and crying. The only mark I noticed was a black eye. He said he had received a severe blow in the abdomen early in the fight and that had put him out. Later I heard from other cadets that he had laid down. After that the upper classmen used to sneer at him every time they met him. They used to say: 'Are you a man? If you are, do you think you are the kind that will make a soldier?'

"When Booz went out to fight he was in all the fourth class men, first out and last in. His opponent, Keller, was a fine athlete and in fine physical condition. He was away above Booz's class.

"Booz studied little. He had his books aside after reading the lesson, saying they made him dizzy. He said he had the lowest mark in his class in mathematics. Upon examination he had the lowest mark. Upon examination he was put in the sections. There are ten sections at West Point. Soon after that Booz resigned. He offered his resignation verbally to officers in spite cities. He said he was resigning because of the hazing.

"As to the tobacco, Booz said he had to take it. He said he did not like it. He always took it in snuff. I never noticed sauce being adjusted to him. Booz said the sauce was in spoon, which he did. I don't believe it was forced on us as tight. He used to say to me that he was fearing his stomach. I reported to the upper classmen the same thing, but it did not stop. A spoon of the tables, first classmen would allow the underclassmen the sauce. Booz was at one of the worst tables. Cadet Carter was in command of the table he was. Second Captain of the corps, commanding company B, commanded. I remember saw at the table. Cadets Weeks and Tyler were there. Mr. McMahon.

"I once had to take a drop of tobacco sauce on a spoon. It burned my tongue for an instant, but did not hurt me afterward. I resigned from the Academy in January, 1900. After Booz left he wrote to me. He did not refer to hazing in his letter, nor speak of any evil effects from hazing. He said he was pleased that he had got out of the Academy and was feeling much better than he had for some time.

There are five army officers in command of the camp, one officer for each company and a commandant. No stag hazing or officers would have to do guard duty night and day and walk up and down the company streets. Making a severe example of a cadet caught hazing another might stop it for a while, but it would start again. The officers when I was there seemed to do all they could to stop it. Every time hazing was followed without anything being done. Then the officers' suspicions would be aroused and it would stop for a week or so, but it always started again. If army officers were always wide awake they might catch all hazers, but it would be difficult.

There was no way that I know of that a cadet could make a secret complaint against hazing. He would have to make an official complaint, which probably would become known to the cadets. If Booz had complained he probably would have become much more unpopular than he was. Outside of his unpopularity with the upper class I always thought he was a fair sort of fellow.

Burnham explained the different forms of hazing and said he had not candle grease dropped on his feet, but it caused him no after inconvenience. He never heard Booz called 'Bibles.' He knew Booz read the Bible as a great deal and once heard a cadet who caught him reading the book say: "A good way to dead beat."

The fighting system, the witness said, was the cause of all the trouble, eliminate that and hazing would end. The fights took place at Fort Putnam, and the challenged cadet was usually pretty badly handled, some of the fourth year men being so badly battered that they could scarcely be recognized. The army officers on duty never punished any of the fighter.

Burnham explained that the regulations were drawn so finely that if a cadet officer or guard saw a fight it was his duty to report the participants, but if the officer or guard saw the fighters returning all bruised and bloody it was not his duty to report it, because he had not actually seen the fight. He said about the only persons at camp that did not seem to know of the hazing and fighting were the officers and guards. When a fourth-year man who had been whipped in a fight returned to camp the upper classmen would yell:

"Turn out, you plebes, and see this plebe."

The officers and guards must have heard this shouting but never took any notice.

In cross-examination Burnham made clear the words "A pretty good way to be a dead beat," which were yelled at Booz when he was seen reading his Bible. When a man was reading the Bible he never was molested and many resorted to it to avoid such ordeal.

Booz was not "up" for his own class, but he was not highly respected. He worried greatly about the threats of the upper class men to haze him, and took defeat at the fight much to heart.

Burnham denied that he had left the Academy because of hazing. He said he had been deficient in mathematics and had many demerits against him. Upper classmen have authority to recommend demerits against "plebes," and in this way it is possible for upper classmen to secure a first-year man's dismissal. Favoritism was shown the popular men, get few demerits and the unpopular one many.

That is to say, explained Burnham, "popular men are watched more closely than the favorites. No doubt all the demerits given are deserved, but all that are deserved are not given.

Burnham saw one cadet he knew had been forced out of the Academy because of his unpopularity. He said.

His name was Hetzler, and he came from Baltimore. He was unpopular. I believe because he was a Jew, and became very favorite on short acquaintance.

Cadet Albert's unpopularity, Burnham attributed to his personality rather than to his religion. There was another Jew at the Academy and he was unpopular. He is still there.

I think Albert was treated worse than an man in the corps, explained the witness. Dr. E. J. Goodman of Vienna, the physician of former Cadet Breth, was examined. He had treated Breth before he had went to the Academy but for the severe illness. Breth died of typoid pneumonia, he said. About two years after he left the Academy. He did not believe, he said, that the typoid germs could have been carried that long without causing themselves to indict.

Samuel J. Beath, the father, and Rose, a sister of the cadet, were examined. Their testimony did not add or establish anything except that Breth had been hazed. The girl read some extracts from letters in which the complaint formed, but she decided that they would prefer to have the letters before them as the girl was told to bring the letters with them and get them and to present them to the committee to-morrow. The committee expects to finish here to-morrow.

SUICIDE FOR A SCOLDING.

Ada Lemmon Had Caught It for Being Engaged to Two Men.

After her mother had scolded her yesterday afternoon for being engaged to two men at the same time Ada Lemmon went to the Park Hotel, a Raines law place at 116th street and Park avenue and shot herself dead. She was 20 years old and lived with her mother, a widow, and her brother Alfred at 206 West 116th street. Her father died two years ago.

The girl went to the hotel at a o'clock in the afternoon and registered as Miss A. Jones. She was nervous and her hand trembled so much when she signed the register that Richard Peterson, the clerk, took it for granted that something was wrong. He gave her a room, however, and the girl went upstairs to the top floor. An hour later Peterson went a flight up to see if everything was all right. The waiter reported that he could get no response to his knock on the door of the girl's room and that the door was locked. Peterson then went up himself and got to the girl's room from the one adjoining by jumping to the fire escape. He found her dead on the bed. There was a bottled cocktail on her table and a new revolver and a fresh box of cartridges were beside her.

On a card in the girl's pocketbook were found her name and address and the memorandum: "Please have cash and help my home. Do not notify police or newspapers."

The police notified Alfred that his sister had committed suicide. Alfred went to the girl's home. His brother went to the hotel, identified the girl and said it was Ada Lemmon. Alfred Lemmon said his sister was engaged to two men. He said she was to have married Frederick Reid of the East 116th street station of the Central between the girl and Reid. Alfred said his sister was engaged to marry Reid. She confided to her mother that she had promised to marry the other man, but was warmly refused. She left the house without saying her mother, something that never had happened before, and that was the last heard of her by her family until they received the news of her death.

The Hotel Theresa, located at Lenox avenue and 116th street, is conducted by the sons of the late ex-Congressman Hewitt.

SHOT HERSELF IN UNTIDY HOUSE.

Attempted Suicide in Roadhouse Whose Two Former Proprietors Were Murdered.

Miss Anna Dorman, an employee of the Pandin hotel, committed a suicide yesterday morning by shooting herself in the head with a revolver. Miss A. Dorman, a young woman, was found in a room on the second floor of the Pandin hotel, 38 West 28th street. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died. Miss Dorman had been in the employ of the Pandin family for years. Her father, Hans Dorman, and one sister, Christine, are employed in the Pandin hotel. The sister, Christine, was married to Frank Pandin, the proprietor of the place, and murdered Pandin in his bed in the house. Their wedding took place the second day after the murder. Their wedding was given the world.

SOUGHT THE SYNAGOGUE TO DIE IN.

Unhappy Rachel Cohen Took Poison Before the Altar. Unlikely to Recover.

[illegible] Rachel Cohen, 20 years old, [illegible] Lenox avenue, while [illegible] morning, [illegible] with a revolver, after a quarrel with her mother. Miss Cohen was taken to Harlem Hospital, where she died. Miss Cohen's fiancé, Mr. Sam Schaffer, a clerk, [illegible] Their wedding was given the world.

GEN. CALANAGH DEAD.

Was a Special Customs Inspector for This Port. His Military Record.

Brigadier Brigadier General James Cavanagh died yesterday morning from acute bronchitis at his home at Third place, Brooklyn.

He was born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, about 70 years ago, and came to this country when a young man. He was a carpenter and for several years had a shop in Thomas street, Manhattan. He enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. in 1861, and five years later became First Lieutenant of his company. He was chosen Captain of Company C in 1866, and marched at its head down Broadway on April 23, 1861, when the regiment went to the Civil War. He earned his first military honors at the first battle of Bull Run for gallantly leading a charge. On the organization of the Irish Brigade Capt. Cavanagh was appointed Major of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, and was afterward known as the "Fighting Little Major." He fought with the Irish Brigade all through the campaign from Yorktown to Antietam. With Col. Nugent he led the noted charge of the Irish Brigade at the battle of Fredericksburg, and fell dangerously wounded within a hundred feet of the enemy's position. Gen. Meagher in his report thus referred to him: "There never was a brighter intellect, a stouter arm or a braver heart."

Major Cavanagh was discharged in May, 1862, because of disability resulting from his wounds. In the same year he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and in November, 1867, succeeded Martin T. McMahon as Colonel. He retained command of the regiment until 1873, when he resigned on account of illness. Gov. Flower in recognition of his long and distinguished military career, named him as Brevet Brigadier-General of the National Guard. He was appointed a special customs inspector of this port by President Arthur, and retained the place until his death. In 1875 he ran for the State Senate on the Republican ticket against the late John C. Jacobs. The contest was a very close one, but Jacobs finally got the certificate of election. Gen. Cavanagh was an ardent Irish Nationalist, and it is said took part in one of the insurrections before leaving his native country. He was a member of Shields Post, G. A. R. He leaves three daughters, Mrs. Catharine Collins, Mrs. John J. Brady and Miss Alice Cavanagh.

ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH DEAD.

Was in Africa With Stanley, and Lectured for the Geographical Society.

Alvan S. Southworth, 54 years old, was found dead in bed yesterday morning in his room in a lodging house at 386 Third avenue. He had been in ill health of late, and was in the New York Hospital up to a few days ago. When he came out he went to the lodging house in Third avenue. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Southworth called for some whiskey, which was given to him. When he had drank it he remarked:

"I feel better now. I guess I'll go to sleep."

He was found dead a little later. Southworth used to work for the *Herald* years ago, and had been in Africa with Stanley. He lectured in March, 1873, before the American Geographical Society, on his experiences in Africa, and he was for a time Secretary of that society. He was receiver of the Bleecker Street Railway Company in 1875. Lately he had written for a number of periodicals.

Architect F. C. Withers Dead.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Frederick Clarke Withers died to-day at his home, 103 Glenwood avenue, in the seventy-third year of his age. Mr. Withers was born at Shepton Mallet, Somerset, England. Among the buildings designed by him are the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, the dome of the building at Washington, D. C., and the Jefferson Market court house and prison in New York city, which was decided by a vote of architects to be one of the ten best buildings in America. He designed also the Astor reredos in Trinity church, the chapel of the Good Shepherd on Blackwell's Island, the Kingsbury Hospital at Poughkeepsie, the Asylum for the Insane at Central Islip, L. I.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Margaret J. Ferris, widow of Judge Leonard W. Ferris of New York, died last evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. O. Herring, in Plainfield, N. J. She was born in Woodbury, Conn., and was the daughter of John Leavenworth, who came from England in 1833. Mrs. Ferris and her husband went to California, making a good part of the journey in the saddle. They spent some time in Virginia City, Nev., during the mining troubles. Judge Ferris died while in the West, and his wife came to Plainfield in 1878. She was 76 years old.

Rose Fennell, the nineteen-year-old singer in the Bostonians, who died on Saturday at Dover, was the adopted daughter of Bertha Davis, the contralto. She was a daughter of Mrs. Davis's sister and had been trained for the stage by Mrs. Davis, who felt that she had a career before her. Two years ago at Mrs. Davis's suggestion, she joined the Bostonians in order to get some experience before going to Europe to prepare herself for grand opera.

Carl Morton died yesterday at Waukegan, Wis. He was the fourth and youngest son of J. Sterling Morton. He had been born and reared in Nebraska City and left there several months ago, resigning the management of the Morton Company to go to Waukegan, Wis., and become Vice-President of the Grosse Sugar Company and general manager of its largest plant. He was 34 years old.

MORGAN GETS LEHIGH R. R.

ANOTHER GREAT PROPERTY ANNEXED TO THE COAL COMBINATION.

Rumors Send Delaware and Hudson Up. Baltimore and Ohio Said to Be Amply Protected in the Jersey Central Reading Deal.

J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates have now secured control of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company by the transfer to them of an additional 51,000 shares of the stock. It is announced as another significant result of the purchase of the Jersey Central for Reading that the Baltimore and Ohio interests are protected by the terms of that deal.

The 51,000 shares of Lehigh Valley needed to complete control of that road were bought by Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia for the Morgan interests from the Asa Packer estate and the Lehigh University. The legal result of the new control will be the operation of the property in harmony with the Reading, the Jersey Central, the Erie and all other anthracite coal properties dominated by the Morgan influence.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has outstanding 50,000 shares of stock, divided into 50 shares, and a number of bond issues. Its main lines run from Jersey City to Buffalo, with branches from Easton to Phillipsburg, Pa., and Ithaca. The company owns the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which runs from Jersey City to Scranton, Pa., and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which runs from Jersey City to Phillipsburg, Pa., and Belvidere, N. J. The Lehigh Valley Railroad also owns the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, which runs from Buffalo to Rochester, Pittsburg, Brockport, Olean and points in Pennsylvania