

DOOR LOCKS CLOSED

TAKING OF TESTIMONY COMPLETED AT WEST POINT SATURDAY. Board Will Examine the Mass of Notes Before It and Make Final Report to War Department—Efforts to Prevent Hazing Fatality.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The investigation of the charges of brutal hazing arising out of the death of former Cadet Oscar L. Booz, which a court of inquiry appointed by the secretary of war has been in progress since the last two weeks, was concluded at the West Point military academy this afternoon. The military court of inquiry, composed of Gen. Brooks, Bates and Clous, together with Capt. Dan the reporter of the court, for Governors of the islands, and on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, they will examine the mass of evidence which they have listened to during the several sessions of the court, and unless something unforeseen occurs will make a report to the war department very soon afterwards.

While the court of inquiry has been an open one since it began taking testimony, Monday's session will be exclusive, and of no public interest. The superintendent, Superintendent Mills and Commandant of Cadets Hein were the chief witnesses examined today. They produced a lot of extracts from records of the academy to the efforts of the secretary to abolish hazing of every variety in the institution. Col. Hein produced the superintendent's sick reports, which showed that Cadet Booz had reported sick only once while he was at the academy. He was excused on that occasion from one drill, as he was on that occasion from an acute attack of diarrhoea. The records made it clear that Booz had never been absent from a meal while he was a cadet at West Point.

An extract from the records was read by the witness when Cadet Booz had availed himself of the Saturday evening privileges of going anywhere within the reservation. On Saturday, August 6, the day of the Booz-Keller fight, Booz reported his going away at 1:35 p. m. and his returning at 9:13 p. m.

Refraining from Hazing Exposed. In reply to Gen. Clous the witness said that in the summer of 1898, through anonymous letters, the brutal hazing of Cadets MacArthur and Haskell came to the knowledge of the academy officials. An investigation was immediately ordered, but no information as to the facts could be elicited from those examined, among whom were MacArthur and Haskell. The regulations prohibiting hazing provide punishment for hazers and hazed alike. In telling of the agreement made by the fourth-class men in 1899, among whom were Cadets MacArthur and Grant, not to submit to hazing, Col. Hein said: "I called the class together (it was a very large one) and explained to them the rules and regulations which would govern them. I told them that if they agreed to hazing, and promised not to have anyone themselves, they would rid the academy of a foul blot on its reputation. Soon afterward they appeared to be released from this agreement, but I refused."

"I also heard," continued the witness, "that candidates preparing at Highland Falls were being hazed, and I made an investigation, the outcome of which was the severe punishing of the guilty cadets." The remainder of the commandant's testimony was mainly an explanation of the actions and measures taken to suppress hazing at the academy. The number of cadets found guilty of violations of the regulations in 1899, were greatly in excess of the previous year.

Hazing Traditional. Speaking generally of hazing, Col. Hein said: "Hazing is traditional. I am sorry to say, and is practiced by persons inside as well as outside of the academy, to be commensurate, and as long as students hear it spoken of in this way it will be impossible for the authorities to stamp it out." "But methods do you think could be used to stamp out calling out of fourth-class men and subsequent fist encounters?" asked Gen. Clous.

"Why, I consider that a form of hazing, and as long as the cadets do not live up to the agreement not to submit to hazing, and the upper class men do not cease interfering with them, it will be impossible to suppress it." Former Cadet Frank H. Carruthers, of Illinois, testified that one night several of the witness' ex-cadet Harlee's tent to be exercised. Witness did not remember anyone having fainting; he himself was very much fatigued, but not to the point of exhaustion.

"Did Cadet Booz ever complain to you?" "No, sir; he never complained of his treatment." Cadet Truman W. Carruthers, of Illinois, testified that he was called out for "disobeying upper class men and general freshness." His opponent was Mr. Shannon, of the present second class. "What was the result?" inquired Gen. Clous.

"I had an abrasion on the forehead, my jaw was broken and I went to the hospital for two weeks." Superintendent Mills Testifies. Col. A. L. Mills, superintendent of the academy, was then sent for and was sworn speaking of the hazing of the superintendent said: "I do not consider 'bracing' as hazing, but it amounts to being carried to excess, and causes physical pain." "For the protection of the fourth class men, the superintendent has created the responsibilities of the first class cadets to this end. He felt that these men, on the verge of graduation, would use their utmost endeavors to abolish hazing methods. The superintendent's admission to this academy, who were at Highland Falls preparatory school, about two miles from West Point, was a society composed of and formed for hazing cadets. Witness said it was such a vile nature that he knew he had good reason to believe that he had submitted it to the board of inquiry, and that when they saw what hazing entailed the graduating class of 1900 declared their abolition of hazing." Col. Mills read some letters which he had written to the war department in his efforts to abolish the hazing of the academy, containing such suggestive words as "brutal treatment of cadets" and "secret outrages." The vulgarities of the hazing of 1899. Col. Mills cited cases where cadets had been dismissed from the West Point academy for hazing the upper class men. He said they invariably brought a great deal of influence to bear on the authorities there, and in every instance, Col. Mills said, they were ably supported by the war department, and the dismissal was ratified by the officials there.

Hazing is Natural. In reply to Gen. Bates, witness said: "I think that hazing can be stamped out as it is. Even in colleges and business centers it is carried on. For instance, the hazing of a member of the stock exchange is carried on with the use of the newsmen. But I think by vigilance of the authorities

GOOD REASONS FOR IT. The Success and Popularity of the New Cataract Cure.

The remarkable success and popularity of the new cataract cure, Stuart's Cataract Tablets, is largely because it not only cures cataract, but because cataract sufferers who use these tablets know that they are taking into their systems; no secret is made of what they contain; they are composed of Hydrastin, blood root, guaiac and red gum, are pleasant to the taste, and being dissolved in the mouth they take immediate effect upon the mucous lining of the throat, nasal passages and the whole respiratory tract. The cures that Stuart's Cataract Tablets have accomplished in old chronic cases are truly remarkable, and the advantages of knowing just what you are taking into your system is of paramount importance when it is remembered that the opium or morphia habit has been frequently contracted as the result of using secret cataract remedies, and that many of them are well known to contain these injurious drugs.

Stuart's Cataract Tablets meet with the approval and cordial support of physicians because their antiseptic character renders them perfectly safe for the general public to use and their composition makes them the common sense cure for all forms of cataract trouble. With nearly all advertised cataract cures it is a matter of course to ask what you are taking into your stomach, as the proprietors, while making all sorts of claims as to what their medicines will do, are very careful to keep it a close secret as to what they really contain. This is one reason why Stuart's Cataract Tablets have been widely recommended, because they are not only pleasant and convenient to take, but the patient has no interest in what goes into his stomach anything of an injurious character.

Where tablets are sold by druggists everywhere in the United States and Canada at 50 cents for complete treatment, and probably there is no other remedy ever devised for the permanent cure of cataract, whether located in the head, throat, bronchial tubes or in the stomach.

at this academy and the co-operation of the cadets themselves, it can be stamped out. I have been unremitting in my endeavors to secure the assistance of the cadets, and in the past year my efforts have been successful to a large extent. In the abolishing of fighting among cadets Col. Mills said that where so many young men live together under the same roof it was natural that fights should occur. He suggested that the first case with severe punishment, and if that did not act as a deterrent extreme measures should be taken to make it clear to the entire corps that such violations would not be condoned or overlooked.

Referring to the case of Mr. Booz, he said: "The first intimation I had of the case was in a letter I received from the editor of the Intelligencer, of Doyleston, Pa., in which he said that young Booz was dying from the effects of severe injuries he had received in a fight at West Point, and also from the effects of having swallowed some hot liquid." "This letter was dated November 27, 1899. I immediately investigated the case and found that on November 27, 1899, saying Oscar L. Booz has resigned on account of weak eyes, and that he had received no serious injuries in the fight mentioned. I wish to call the attention of the court to the fact that the resignation of former cadet Booz was dated September 10, 1899, and that he had resigned on account of weak eyes, and the resignation was accompanied by the written consent of his parents, and was not received until the 10th of October, 1899. Here the witness was interrupted by the court, who would take care of the matter. "Have you any measure proposed in your opinion, or would you stamp out hazing in the academy?" inquired Gen. Brooks.

"I think that the present conditions are all that can be desired." "Continuing, Col. Mills said: "I believe that it would be most unwise for Congress to take any other provision than that making the superintendent's power absolute in his opinion, and that he may act summarily at all times." "The court adjourned at 4:30 to reconvene on Monday's Island at 10 o'clock Monday morning."

Woman in Quarantine. ST. PAUL, Dec. 29.—The health commissioner today issued stringent quarantine orders against the city of Wilona, where there are said to be 500 cases of smallpox.

F. P. Brothers Dead. MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—A private telegram today announced the death of F. P. Brothers, one of the best known railway contractors in this country.

Education of the Millionaires. One fallacy in relation to their wealth seems to obtain among the millionaires as well as among the millions, one that was exposed by Adam Smith, in the very year in which we started upon our national life, namely, that spendthrift expenditure is a good thing for society. When the millions that are created economically since his day has demonstrated the contrary, it is a fallacy that has not yet been rooted out of the minds of a large majority of even the educated. Indeed, it might be called the most serious of economic fallacies. There are so few even of college-bred men who have ever given themselves the trouble to understand the subject in the abstract, and of those few some are so entirely ignorant of the practical workings of the market that they are altogether inconsistent.

If Adam Smith, when he first exposed the fallacy of this belief, a century and a quarter ago, implied a responsibility on the part of the capitalist to expend his money in ways that would be most beneficial to society, or at least in ways not harmful to it, that responsibility must be much heavier today, with a capital so enormously increased, and concentrated. It is surprising, too, that the question of expenditure of the rich should have suddenly become a more serious question with us than it is with any of the countries of the old world. When Adam Smith wrote we were a hard-working community engaged in the simple occupations of clearing forests and killing Indians, while today palaces have arisen on the coast probably as magnificent as that of Diocletian at Spalato, and a scale of unproductive expenditure has been initiated, with racing stables, and gaming houses, etc., that could not possibly have been dreamed of in the expenditure even of Maecenas. It is this that justifies a reassertion of some of the anxious in regard to it.

When the millions as well as the millionaires, through their greed, have abandoned throughly the old world, absurd and vulgar expenditure impoverishes society and checks the production, and when they learn that there is no economic justification for the present vast unproductive expenditure, their public opinion will compel the "multis" to expend their fortunes in ways that will be more in accordance with simplicity and good taste. The vulgarities of the old world will be all the clearer when their effect upon the public wealth is understood; and no sound public opinion on the subject can be formed until the public understands the purely economic side of the question.—Truxton Beale in the Forum.

THE STRUGGLE AT NEWFOUNDLAND'S POLLS.

A Contractor's Great Stake—The Prize, the Dictatorship of the Colony—One of the Most Interesting of Colonial Struggles.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 29.—There is material for interesting study in the political conflict recently waged in Newfoundland. It was the most extraordinary struggle in the history of British colonies, and it is more than doubtful if any Anglo-Saxon state could ever find a thing to equal or approach it. American politics sometimes develops strange features, but the attempt by one man to control the legislature of a British colony by running his own employes for the constituencies, and his own solicitor as leader, is sufficiently unique to call for more than passing notice.

Newfoundland is England's oldest colony. It was discovered by Cabot in 1497, and within thirty years had become famous for its cod fisheries—the greatest in the world, as they continue to be until this day. In 1855 it was granted responsible government, such as Canada and other colonies that have remained out of the federal pact. Her legislative liberty is, however, threatened today as it never was before, and the attempt is a peculiar one. The story of the attempt is well worth telling.

The island is the tenth largest in the world. Its area is 42,000 square miles, of which 20,000 are under cultivation. The population is about 200,000, and fishing is the occupation of the vast majority of the population. The majority of their occupation they are confined to the coast line, and are scattered over an extent of about 3,000 miles in innumerable hamlets. In 1887 the Canadian politicians proposed a railway to connect the more populous centers, and then the colony went to work to construct the line. It was to be built to the copper belt in the north to develop the mineral and timber wealth of the interior, and to connect American companies contracted to build the line, but defaulted ignominiously. Then the colonial government tried the experiment of contracting the line to the interior, but, like most governmental undertakings, it was so costly as to threaten financial disaster. The project was advertised for other contractors to take up the work, and of those who responded Mr. Reid was the only one.

Reid, the Contractor. Mr. Reid, born in Scotland, an emigre to Australia and thence to the Pacific slope, wound up in Canada as a contracting engineer in 1887. He came to Newfoundland by the opportunities for development of a vast unexplored wilderness which the chance offered. It was in 1889 he took hold of the line, and with characteristic energy. In 1893 he had the line completed as far as his contract required, and he had a fine reputation in Newfoundland by the opportunities for development of a vast unexplored wilderness which the chance offered. It was in 1889 he took hold of the line, and with characteristic energy. In 1893 he had the line completed as far as his contract required, and he had a fine reputation in Newfoundland by the opportunities for development of a vast unexplored wilderness which the chance offered.

Additional Concessions Asked. Contractor Reid now set himself to develop his properties, but found that to succeed he would want a longer period for operation, and he asked for a concession of the road for another twenty years for an additional 2,500 acres of land to each mile, promising to build a road to each mile. An outcome of the ventures he contemplated. The constant reaching out of Mr. Reid for more land, and the time arising from the anxiety of the masses of the people, and the opposition was denouncing Reid as a monopolist. Another concession he accordingly withheld the conclusion of this arrangement until after the election, hoping to be returned. But they were not to be so easily served. The return of the government to the conservatives sweeping the country with the "no further concessions to Reid." The return of the government to the conservatives and but thirteen Liberals, and Sir James Winter, chief of the former party, succeeded in the election.

Mr. Reid's Shrewd Move. Then Mr. Reid showed his shrewdness as a judge of men. The most active personality in the Winter party was A. B. Morine, a cleverly shrewd man, who had granted to the colony some years before and become a successful lawyer and politician. Contractor Reid promptly, after the return of the conservative government, appealed to the electorate to throw off the shackles of this threatened dictatorship, and to preserve their rights for their forefathers fought for, and Reid-Morine party tempted the working-men of the colony to support him, and wages to follow as a result of Reid's expenditure of \$500,000 among them. The result was that the Conservative government held three million in Reid's pocket, and he was able to recoup him by his outlay on the railway, on steamers and rolling stock, etc. Reid intended to hold three million in Reid's pocket, and he was able to recoup him by his outlay on the railway, on steamers and rolling stock, etc.

Grabbing a Colony. Reid agreed to take over and operate the railway for fifty years for an extra 2,500 acres of land to each mile, and a million dollars, cash down, for a version of the ownership at the end of that period. He failed in the operation of the railway, and he was able to recoup him by his outlay on the railway, on steamers and rolling stock, etc. Reid intended to hold three million in Reid's pocket, and he was able to recoup him by his outlay on the railway, on steamers and rolling stock, etc.

Great Find of Manuscripts. Russian Discoveries in Manchuria May Solve a Problem. The Russians, on occupying Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, secured in other words "looted"—a large quantity of very valuable Oriental MSS., which, by being sent to St. Petersburg, are being submitted to a minute examination at the hands of the authorities of the imperial library, says a St. Petersburg correspondent. Among the MSS. there should be, according to the view of the Russian experts, many MSS. of Greek and German classics, which were plundered and carried off by the Mongols in the wars of devastation in Europe in the thirteenth century. Some European scholars have combated this theory, which was put forward some years ago, but in any case the question is likely to be definitely settled at no distant date.

The Mongols first became known and feared in Europe by the conquests of Genghis Khan, who in the thirteenth century the Huns were driven from the banks of the Volga to the banks of the Yellow Sea. They even broke into Italy. Before the middle of the thirteenth century the Mongols had conquered all the countries of the East, and Eastern Europe. Leignitz, the city which left Europe helpless before the Mongols, was fought in 1241.

Chamberlain Denounces the Grab. English indignation was equally general. Secretary Chamberlain denounced it as "the most extraordinary abrogation of the functions of a legislature and a government that the world has ever seen," and regretted that he could not interfere with the actions of a self-gov-

erning colony and disallow it. But he excoriated the measure and those concerned in its passage, and the British press of every grade joined in the chorus of denunciation. The matter was even brought up in parliament, but nothing could be done, the colonies being practically independent. In Canada and Australia, even, the news of this startling transaction spread and was commented upon, and advanced American politicians cast an eye upon a territory which supplied them with an object lesson in the possibilities which proper organization could accomplish.

Reid Shows Fight. Until this agitation subsided, Reid dared not attempt further progress. But last winter things seemed to favor him again. The Liberal crusade had "petered out," and the public opinion was turning at vanishing point. Reid accordingly put before the Winter government a request that he should transfer to him all his properties and concessions to a limited liability company, which he would capitalize at \$25,000,000, raising one-third of the sum and inaugurating development on a large scale. He explained that he had paid out of his own pocket \$1,000,000 for the railway, and that the state under take, and he had interested many prominent British capitalists with a view to their making a large industrial enterprise in the colony.

Naturally, the government, with the memory of the recent agitation still fresh before them, hesitated with regard to this, and this halt proved destructive to Reid. Parliament met and the Winter government was elected, and Reid was sworn in the first thing they took up the subject of Reid's proposal. Reid was so firm that they sent him a reply that they would refuse to consent to it unless he agreed to relinquish the property, and to the railway, relinquish the telegraphs, amend his land grants so that settlers whose holdings he had encroached upon should be protected, and give ample guarantees that the money he would raise would all be spent in the colony. Mr. Reid, according to the terms of the conditions, refused to accept the former two, and things came to a deadlock.

Change in Sentiment. Now a change has taken place in the public mind of Denmark, and the present minister of foreign affairs has, it is believed here, reluctantly come to the conclusion that for financial reasons it is scarce advisable to hold the islands. Their export trade, normally doing a large part with the United States, has been greatly depressed, and though it might yield sufficient taxation, under restrained conditions, to the states, to make the islands self-sustaining, the Danish government is obliged to make good a considerable deficit on their account. The sum named in the Copenhagen dispatch as offered by Minister Swenson—\$2,500,000 kroner—is the price he offers for the islands, is roughly equivalent to about \$2,500,000. It is impossible to learn whether the Danish government will accept the offer. Purely business reasons would count for the official silence on this point. Mr. Reid, however, has not allowed consideration of the matter to be the matter, but it is intimated that he has about reached the end of his ability on this point.

Congress Must Act. Of course an acceptance of this proposition by the Danish government would not complete the transaction. The transfer of the islands would only under a form of treaty, which must be passed by the senate of the United States, and in addition, owing to the necessity of providing the money to be paid for the islands, the house of representatives must have its say, being called upon to make the necessary appropriation. The treaty is undoubtedly consume much time in its consideration, and as scarcely more than two months remain of the present session of congress, speedy action would be required on the part of the negotiators at Copenhagen in order that there may be a reasonable chance for action upon the treaty before this adjournment.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Dr. Daley are hunting at Rock Springs, N. C., on Tront rite, as the guests of P. Jerome. Assistant District Attorney McIntire, of New York, returned today, and Charles E. Labartier has been appointed as his successor. In view of the prolongation of the war, the London Daily Telegraph has again despatched Mr. Bennett Burleigh, its famous war correspondent, to South Africa. Nicola Tesla has been invited by Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment to submit for trial a system of wireless telegraphy which he has developed. Her Krupp and other manufacturers have petitioned for the free admission into Germany of mineral products in compensation, with a view of saving the coal deposits of the country. The American Federation of Labor has sent word to the unions in New York that it would begin immediately the organization of the Bunker Hill and Platt and Chalmers, that in his opinion would recommend a single-headed police bill to be passed by the legislature. A constitution for the new republic of Cuba will be adopted by the constitutional convention within the next four weeks. This is the general opinion of the delegates to the convention, and is generally understood in official circles. Henry W. Hovgate, aged 70, who in 1880 served the government as a leading officer of the signal corps, and was again despatched to the front in 1894, after having served six years for foreign and faithful services, has been awarded the flag of the North Atlantic Squadron. Rear Admiral Farragut in command, has crossed the bar and sailed for the other world. George Curlew, a sailor under arrest, and George Redick, miners, are under arrest at the same place. A special from Cleveland, O., says: In a fit of jealous rage last night, Martin Terpel, 48 years old, fatally stabbed his wife, Caroline, aged 38 years, and his son, Matthew, aged 11 years. He shot himself through the heart, dying instantly. According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, the statue of Pere Marquette, in the state hall in the capitol, has been damaged. There was almost a religious war a few years ago, but now not to be the statue of Pere Marquette at all. William Thulin, of Cincinnati, a creditor of Henry Haacke, the veteran proprietor of the Volkfreund, has filed a petition for the liquidation of the property of Haacke, including the newspaper. The court has not acted upon the application. The commission for the promotion of Sweden's foreign commerce proposes the establishment of regular steamship lines to the United States and South America, principally the United States. Sweden at present receives American goods chiefly through Denmark and Austria. Mrs. Carrie Nation, of Wichita, Kan., who smashed mirrors and pictures in a saloon, has agreed to accept bail, which W. C. C. C. members are securing. She declares she only accepted her freedom from the jail because she was tired of being there. The American Shipmasters' Association has been organized in San Francisco, its object being to work for the benefit of the shipping industry, and to see that the master of a vessel is not held liable for the loss of his cargo, or for the loss of his vessel, or for the loss of his crew, or for the loss of his passengers, or for the loss of his property, or for the loss of his life, or for the loss of his limb, or for the loss of his sight, or for the loss of his hearing, or for the loss of his speech, or for the loss of his mind, or for the loss of his soul, or for the loss of his eternal life.

SALE OF THE DANISH ANTILLES TO THE UNITED STATES.

Price That Will Be Paid Has Been Named by Minister Swenson—Should It Be Accepted a Treaty by Senate Must Be Entered Into.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 29.—The United States minister, Mr. Swenson, has informed the Danish government that the United States offers 12,000,000 kroner for the Danish Antilles, and will not give more.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The negotiations between the government of the United States and the government of Denmark have been in progress, though intermittently for the past two years. In its earlier stage something was attempted here through the resident minister of Denmark, Constantine Bruen, and one Capt. Christmas Dirkefeldt, but while these efforts laid the foundation for what followed in Europe, they could not be recognized as successful, and after mature consideration the state department decided that Mr. Swenson, the United States minister to Denmark, was the best person to deal with the case in the interest of this country. Therefore he was given full instructions and some measure of authority. He had nearly succeeded in his object last spring when, through an international agreement with Denmark, the minister of foreign affairs was displaced. The new minister was opposed to the transfer of the islands to the United States, and a wave of patriotic feeling swept over the country, to which the government was obliged to yield, and the negotiations were suspended for a time.

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Congress Must Act. Of course an acceptance of this proposition by the Danish government would not complete the transaction. The transfer of the islands would only under a form of treaty, which must be passed by the senate of the United States, and in addition, owing to the necessity of providing the money to be paid for the islands, the house of representatives must have its say, being called upon to make the necessary appropriation. The treaty is undoubtedly consume much time in its consideration, and as scarcely more than two months remain of the present session of congress, speedy action would be required on the part of the negotiators at Copenhagen in order that there may be a reasonable chance for action upon the treaty before this adjournment.

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