

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1901.

TWO CENTS.

HAZING INQUIRY IS RESUMED

Testimony Is Heard in the Case of Booz and Breth, Victims of West Point Hoodlums.

EVIDENCE OF BURNHAM

A Tent Mate of Booz Describes His Persecution at the Military Academy—The Case of John Breth, of Altoona, Is Taken Up—Evidence Indicating That His Death Resulted from Effects of Tortures Inflicted by the Hazers.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Philadelphia, Jan. 7.—The congressional inquiry into the charges that Cadets Booz and Breth were brutally hazed at West Point was resumed here today.

Anthony Burnham, of Frankfort, Ky., Booz's tentmate, was the first witness called. He said he had asked Booz to tent with him when they were in camp in July, 1898. He found Booz a nice sort of young man and up to the standard of other cadets. The older cadets made a good deal of fun of Booz on account of his name. The upper class men and a cadet named Bettison in particular, Burnham said, ordered new cadets to do various things to see if the new men would obey them. Booz did some of the things asked of him, but finally refused to do others, believing the third class men were only trying to harass him.

Burnham said Booz, like all other fourth class men, was always tired out by the severe routine of camp. Burnham said that Keller, Booz's opponent in his fight, was an experienced boxer and a fine gymnast. Booz studied very little on account of his eyes hurting him. On that account he stood low in his class.

In regard to the tobacco sauce, Burnham testified that Booz was given a small bottle of it and was ordered to take all of it before he left the table. He took it by teaspoonfuls. On one occasion Booz told Burnham that he put the sauce on a piece of steak intending not to eat it, but an upper classman saw the ruse and ordered him to eat it. Booz said the stuff was ruining his stomach. According to Burnham, Booz was compelled to take the sauce quite often. Burnham had tobacco administered to him once, but only a drop on a spoon.

Complaint Useless.

Burnham said he believed that Booz resigned because he was dejected, on account of hazing and failure in his studies. Colonel Dick asked him, "If a complaint had been made, do you think Booz would have been treated better?"

"Booz was very unpopular," was the reply, "and if he had made a complaint he would have been treated still worse."

"Do not the officers of the academy try to prevent hazing?"

"They do; but the officers are not always around when the hazing is going on. When they are, they are in progress, a number of cadets were usually on duty to watch for the officers and warn the hazers if one should come along."

Burnham explained the method of making complaints against hazing. It would be difficult for a cadet to make a secret complaint, he said, and even if he succeeded in doing so, and an investigation followed, the hazers would quickly reach the conclusion that the hazed cadet had made the complaint, and as a result his life would be made even more miserable.

The witness believed that only about one-tenth of the cadets approved of the hazing tactics practiced on the West Point cadet. He said Booz was considered a good fellow personally, but his actions in his fight with Keller made him unpopular. He was not persecuted so much after the cadets left camp for the barracks.

The hearing was resumed at 2:30 o'clock. After a few further questions regarding gymnastics at the academy, Burnham was dismissed. He was on the stand for over three hours.

The Case of John Breth.

The case of John Breth, of Altoona, Pa., who died from an ailment which, it is alleged, he received indirectly as a result of hazing at West Point, was taken up. The first witness called was Dr. E. E. Goodman, of Altoona, the Breth family physician. Dr. Goodman said Breth entered West Point in June, 1897, and died last October. His physical condition before entering the National Military Academy was excellent. Dr. Goodman treated him two weeks after he came home from West Point for hemorrhoids. Later on young Breth went to Pittsburgh, where he was employed as a salesman by a Pittsburgh tobacco house. He returned home two months later suffering from nervousness and insomnia, but soon returned to Pittsburgh. Last October he again treated him for typhoid pneumonia, from which he died. Young Breth never told Dr. Goodman anything about hazing at West Point. All the information the doctor had came to him from the boy's family. He became very nervous a year after he returned from West Point and the physician often wondered what could have caused it.

It had been reported that Breth was compelled to eat soap at West Point. The doctor knew nothing about that, but if the boy had eaten soap it would have explained his physical condition on his return home.

Samuel J. Breth, father of Cadet Breth, testified that his son was appointed by Congressman Hicks in March, 1897, and was dismissed from the academy, because of deficiency in mathematics in January, 1898. Mr. Breth said members of the family had

received letters from the son in regard to hardships at West Point. The father and mother knew that the boys at the academy were more or less hazed, and Cadet Breth and his brother Harry had an understanding between them that if he had anything to write about hardships, John would write to Henry only, so that the parents would not worry. He said Harry and one of the daughters visited John at the academy in August, 1897, and on their return home they said John had been severely hazed and that he had nervous prostration. At West Point John told them he had been so severely hazed that he became unconscious. The only one that was mentioned as being among the hazers was a cadet named Bender. The father was questioned at length as to when the cadet told him of the hazing, but the young man, it appears, said little to the parents. He told his brothers and sister more and they kept the information from them. The father learned from the son Harry that John had been "choo chooing" on his death bed, the father said, the boy went through the "choo chooing" motions.

Miss Rosa Breth said that she had received a letter from her brother while he was in West Point hospital in which he said the surgeon told him that he had a light attack of nervous prostration from overwork. John, however, told other members of the family when they visited him at West Point that his condition was due to hazing. John was hazed three times in one night. John went home that he had to eat eight slices of bread soaked in molasses. On his death bed he told me that "West Point is the cause of the breakdown in my health." He mentioned the names of Bender, Wood and Young as being "evil hazers."

While in the hospital, she said, John told her that he was visited by upper classmen and told "that he had better get out of here tomorrow." In his last illness John told Harry some things of what took place in the hospital to make Harry believe that Cadet Breth was even subjected to hazing in the hospital. This completed Miss Rosa Breth's testimony and she left on the 4:30 train for Altoona. After Robert B. Wallace, who was one of Oscar Booz's tentmates in the hospital in this city, had told of Oscar's good record as a scholar, William A. Breth, another brother of John Breth, took the stand.

Williams' story is substantially as follows: When John came home he told me that he had to do so much "gagging" that he often became unconscious and until his muscles felt like lead. A cadet named Bender made him sit on the point of a bayonet until he fell off. He was made to sit on it again, and during this operation Bender played a violin in the company again, a hot July day, after a hard day's drill, he was compelled to don a raincoat and hold out dumbbells. On a Saturday all cadets were given a certain amount of liberty, but Bender prevented them from leaving camp. My brother made a complaint about it, which resulted in Bender exercising him more severely. He regarded "field inspection" as a joke. One night he was dragged out of bed, leaving the clothes behind him, and was dragged to the street. On another occasion he was exhaustedly exercised that on the next morning the officer in charge of the drill compelled him to drop out of line because of his weakness. One time John was on guard and Bender refused to let him go to the toilet as he should, which was a breach of the regulations. He reported Bender and the latter said he would make him fight, but the threat was never carried out.

Upper Men Ran the Place.

"My brother considered West Point Military Academy a hell in the world, but said the upper class men ran the place."

Mary C. Breth, another sister of Breth, was called and corroborated the testimony of other members of the family. She said her brother told her that he had to do so much "gagging" that he often became unconscious and until his muscles felt like lead. A cadet named Bender made him sit on the point of a bayonet until he fell off. He was made to sit on it again, and during this operation Bender played a violin in the company again, a hot July day, after a hard day's drill, he was compelled to don a raincoat and hold out dumbbells. On a Saturday all cadets were given a certain amount of liberty, but Bender prevented them from leaving camp. My brother made a complaint about it, which resulted in Bender exercising him more severely. He regarded "field inspection" as a joke. One night he was dragged out of bed, leaving the clothes behind him, and was dragged to the street. On another occasion he was exhaustedly exercised that on the next morning the officer in charge of the drill compelled him to drop out of line because of his weakness. One time John was on guard and Bender refused to let him go to the toilet as he should, which was a breach of the regulations. He reported Bender and the latter said he would make him fight, but the threat was never carried out.

Upper Men Ran the Place.

"My brother considered West Point Military Academy a hell in the world, but said the upper class men ran the place."

Mary C. Breth, another sister of Breth, was called and corroborated the testimony of other members of the family. She said her brother told her that he had to do so much "gagging" that he often became unconscious and until his muscles felt like lead. A cadet named Bender made him sit on the point of a bayonet until he fell off. He was made to sit on it again, and during this operation Bender played a violin in the company again, a hot July day, after a hard day's drill, he was compelled to don a raincoat and hold out dumbbells. On a Saturday all cadets were given a certain amount of liberty, but Bender prevented them from leaving camp. My brother made a complaint about it, which resulted in Bender exercising him more severely. He regarded "field inspection" as a joke. One night he was dragged out of bed, leaving the clothes behind him, and was dragged to the street. On another occasion he was exhaustedly exercised that on the next morning the officer in charge of the drill compelled him to drop out of line because of his weakness. One time John was on guard and Bender refused to let him go to the toilet as he should, which was a breach of the regulations. He reported Bender and the latter said he would make him fight, but the threat was never carried out.

Upper Men Ran the Place.

"My brother considered West Point Military Academy a hell in the world, but said the upper class men ran the place."

Mary C. Breth, another sister of Breth, was called and corroborated the testimony of other members of the family. She said her brother told her that he had to do so much "gagging" that he often became unconscious and until his muscles felt like lead. A cadet named Bender made him sit on the point of a bayonet until he fell off. He was made to sit on it again, and during this operation Bender played a violin in the company again, a hot July day, after a hard day's drill, he was compelled to don a raincoat and hold out dumbbells. On a Saturday all cadets were given a certain amount of liberty, but Bender prevented them from leaving camp. My brother made a complaint about it, which resulted in Bender exercising him more severely. He regarded "field inspection" as a joke. One night he was dragged out of bed, leaving the clothes behind him, and was dragged to the street. On another occasion he was exhaustedly exercised that on the next morning the officer in charge of the drill compelled him to drop out of line because of his weakness. One time John was on guard and Bender refused to let him go to the toilet as he should, which was a breach of the regulations. He reported Bender and the latter said he would make him fight, but the threat was never carried out.

Upper Men Ran the Place.

"My brother considered West Point Military Academy a hell in the world, but said the upper class men ran the place."

Mary C. Breth, another sister of Breth, was called and corroborated the testimony of other members of the family. She said her brother told her that he had to do so much "gagging" that he often became unconscious and until his muscles felt like lead. A cadet named Bender made him sit on the point of a bayonet until he fell off. He was made to sit on it again, and during this operation Bender played a violin in the company again, a hot July day, after a hard day's drill, he was compelled to don a raincoat and hold out dumbbells. On a Saturday all cadets were given a certain amount of liberty, but Bender prevented them from leaving camp. My brother made a complaint about it, which resulted in Bender exercising him more severely. He regarded "field inspection" as a joke. One night he was dragged out of bed, leaving the clothes behind him, and was dragged to the street. On another occasion he was exhaustedly exercised that on the next morning the officer in charge of the drill compelled him to drop out of line because of his weakness. One time John was on guard and Bender refused to let him go to the toilet as he should, which was a breach of the regulations. He reported Bender and the latter said he would make him fight, but the threat was never carried out.

Upper Men Ran the Place.

"My brother considered West Point Military Academy a hell in the world, but said the upper class men ran the place."

Mary C. Breth, another sister of Breth, was called and corroborated the testimony of other members of the family. She said her brother told her that he had to do so much "gagging" that he often became unconscious and until his muscles felt like lead. A cadet named Bender made him sit on the point of a bayonet until he fell off. He was made to sit on it again, and during this operation Bender played a violin in the company again, a hot July day, after a hard day's drill, he was compelled to don a raincoat and hold out dumbbells. On a Saturday all cadets were given a certain amount of liberty, but Bender prevented them from leaving camp. My brother made a complaint about it, which resulted in Bender exercising him more severely. He regarded "field inspection" as a joke. One night he was dragged out of bed, leaving the clothes behind him, and was dragged to the street. On another occasion he was exhaustedly exercised that on the next morning the officer in charge of the drill compelled him to drop out of line because of his weakness. One time John was on guard and Bender refused to let him go to the toilet as he should, which was a breach of the regulations. He reported Bender and the latter said he would make him fight, but the threat was never carried out.

Upper Men Ran the Place.

"My brother considered West Point Military Academy a hell in the world, but said the upper class men ran the place."

Mary C. Breth, another sister of Breth, was called and corroborated the testimony of other members of the family. She said her brother told her that he had to do so much "gagging" that he often became unconscious and until his muscles felt like lead. A cadet named Bender made him sit on the point of a bayonet until he fell off. He was made to sit on it again, and during this operation Bender played a violin in the company again, a hot July day, after a hard day's drill, he was compelled to don a raincoat and hold out dumbbells. On a Saturday all cadets were given a certain amount of liberty, but Bender prevented them from leaving camp. My brother made a complaint about it, which resulted in Bender exercising him more severely. He regarded "field inspection" as a joke. One night he was dragged out of bed, leaving the clothes behind him, and was dragged to the street. On another occasion he was exhaustedly exercised that on the next morning the officer in charge of the drill compelled him to drop out of line because of his weakness. One time John was on guard and Bender refused to let him go to the toilet as he should, which was a breach of the regulations. He reported Bender and the latter said he would make him fight, but the threat was never carried out.

Upper Men Ran the Place.

"My brother considered West Point Military Academy a hell in the world, but said the upper class men ran the place."

Mary C. Breth, another sister of Breth, was called and corroborated the testimony of other members of the family. She said her brother told her that he had to do so much "gagging" that he often became unconscious and until his muscles felt like lead. A cadet named Bender made him sit on the point of a bayonet until he fell off. He was made to sit on it again, and during this operation Bender played a violin in the company again, a hot July day, after a hard day's drill, he was compelled to don a raincoat and hold out dumbbells. On a Saturday all cadets were given a certain amount of liberty, but Bender prevented them from leaving camp. My brother made a complaint about it, which resulted in Bender exercising him more severely. He regarded "field inspection" as a joke. One night he was dragged out of bed, leaving the clothes behind him, and was dragged to the street. On another occasion he was exhaustedly exercised that on the next morning the officer in charge of the drill compelled him to drop out of line because of his weakness. One time John was on guard and Bender refused to let him go to the toilet as he should, which was a breach of the regulations. He reported Bender and the latter said he would make him fight, but the threat was never carried out.

Upper Men Ran the Place.

"My brother considered West Point Military Academy a hell in the world, but said the upper class men ran the place."

Mary C. Breth, another sister of Breth, was called and corroborated the testimony of other members of the family. She said her brother told her that he had to do so much "gagging" that he often became unconscious and until his muscles felt like lead. A cadet named Bender made him sit on the point of a bayonet until he fell off. He was made to sit on it again, and during this operation Bender played a violin in the company again, a hot July day, after a hard day's drill, he was compelled to don a raincoat and hold out dumbbells. On a Saturday all cadets were given a certain amount of liberty, but Bender prevented them from leaving camp. My brother made a complaint about it, which resulted in Bender exercising him more severely. He regarded "field inspection" as a joke. One night he was dragged out of bed, leaving the clothes behind him, and was dragged to the street. On another occasion he was exhaustedly exercised that on the next morning the officer in charge of the drill compelled him to drop out of line because of his weakness. One time John was on guard and Bender refused to let him go to the toilet as he should, which was a breach of the regulations. He reported Bender and the latter said he would make him fight, but the threat was never carried out.

Upper Men Ran the Place.

"My brother considered West Point Military Academy a hell in the world, but said the upper class men ran the place."

Mary C. Breth, another sister of Breth, was called and corroborated the testimony of other members of the family. She said her brother told her that he had to do so much "gagging" that he often became unconscious and until his muscles felt like lead. A cadet named Bender made him sit on the point of a bayonet until he fell off. He was made to sit on it again, and during this operation Bender played a violin in the company again, a hot July day, after a hard day's drill, he was compelled to don a raincoat and hold out dumbbells. On a Saturday all cadets were given a certain amount of liberty, but Bender prevented them from leaving camp. My brother made a complaint about it, which resulted in Bender exercising him more severely. He regarded "field inspection" as a joke. One night he was dragged out of bed, leaving the clothes behind him, and was dragged to the street. On another occasion he was exhaustedly exercised that on the next morning the officer in charge of the drill compelled him to drop out of line because of his weakness. One time John was on guard and Bender refused to let him go to the toilet as he should, which was a breach of the regulations. He reported Bender and the latter said he would make him fight, but the threat was never carried out.

GUAM FOR THE FILIPINOS

The Captured Rebel Leaders at Manila Are to Be Deported to the Island.

PRISON TO BE BUILT

General MacArthur Has Ordered the Deportation of Generals Ricarte, Del Pilar, Hizon, Llanera and Santos to the Island of Guam—Progress Toward Civic Rule in the Islands—First Municipal Election in Benguet Province—Natives in Manila Holding Political Meetings.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Manila, Jan. 7.—General MacArthur has ordered the deportation of Generals Ricarte, Del Pilar, Hizon, Llanera and Santos to the island of Guam. Nine regimental and four subordinate officers, with eight civilians, including Trias, Tecson and Mabini, notorious assistants of the insurgents, have also been ordered to be deported. It is General MacArthur's intention to hold most of the active leaders of the rebels who have been captured in Guam until the resumption of a condition of peace has been declared.

The first municipal election was held successfully at Baguio, province of Benguet, Saturday. The Igorrotes took part in the election.

The Filipinos in Manila have been enjoying recently a novel experience in the holding of free, open political meetings. Most of the addresses at those meetings were made by former officers of the insurgents, all of whom asserted that they wished to obtain personal liberty was to accept the constitution and government of the United States, which is what American sovereignty stands for. The audiences were greatly interested, and many of the attending the meetings signed the Federal party declaration.

The construction of a rebel prison at Olongapo, in addition to those at Manila, is to be begun soon.

General MacArthur, accompanied by his staff, reviewed the Thirty-seventh regiment of infantry, United States volunteers, on the Luneta field this evening. The companies were all together for the first time almost since the regiment was organized. After the review the men were drawn up in close order and the general, in a few words, farewell address, congratulated the officers and enlisted men on their bravery, discipline and judgment. He concluded his remarks with a hearty "God bless you, comrades."

The Thirty-seventh regiment will sail for home in the transport Sheridan on Thursday. More than half the men and many of the officers come from Tennessee.

SNOW IS FALLING OVER EUROPE

Cold Weather in Spain and France. The Rhine Frozen Over.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Paris, Jan. 7.—Snow is falling in Paris for the first time this winter. The temperature, however, has risen somewhat. Elsewhere in France, extremely severe weather is recorded, accompanied by heavy snowfalls.

Madrid, Jan. 7.—Heavy weather has set in throughout Spain. Snow is falling and the mail trains are delayed. In Berlin, Jan. 7.—The Rhine is frozen over and navigation is temporarily closed.

GOVERNORS INAUGURATED.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Madison, Wis., Jan. 7.—Robert M. La Follette was inaugurated governor of Wisconsin this afternoon. The ceremonies were without display. La Follette, the newly elected official, drove to the capitol, where Governor Scofield introduced his successor and Chief Justice Campbell administered the oath of office.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 7.—Governor White and the other new officers were inducted into office today. A large crowd assembled at the capitol to witness the ceremony. Tomorrow the legislature will meet.

Killed by a Train.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Cumberland, Md., Jan. 7.—T. A. Bedford, assistant mining engineer of the Davis Coal and Coke company, and Richard Lewis, of Clearfield, Pa., were struck by a train on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh railway this morning. Mr. Bedford died in half an hour and Mr. Lewis died about three hours later. The men did not see the approaching train because of the steam made by a shifting engine. Bedford left a widow and three children.

Base Ball Business.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Detroit, Jan. 7.—Ban B. Johnson, president of the American League, has just made a combination between Tom Navin, of this city, and James B. Manning, of the management of the Washington, D. C., club. Johnson said that he had no objection to the combination, but that he would remain in the American League and that Manning, of Baltimore, would also remain. James D. Burns tonight agreed to what Johnson said in most emphatic terms.

From Peking to Washington.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. London, Jan. 8.—"The United States government has proposed to the powers," says the Washington correspondent of the Daily Mail, "to transfer the Chinese negotiations from Peking to Washington."

A Peace Commission.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Bismarck, Jan. 7.—It is reported that an international peace commission is being formed here to interview General De Wet. Mr. Steyn and other leaders to explain Lord Kitchener's terms and to endeavor to induce them to yield.

BOERS DRIVEN BACK.

Commandant Duprez Captured and His Forces Routed.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. London, Jan. 7.—Reporting to the war office from Cape Colony, Jan. 6, Lord Kitchener says: "Yesterday Babington engaged Delarey's and Steenkamp's commandoes at Naauwpoort. The enemy was forced to retire to the northwest. Our casualties have not yet been received, but are reported slight. A Boer doctor admitted that twenty Boers were killed or wounded. Commandant Duprez was taken prisoner.

"It appears from reports of the wounded who have arrived at Hell-broon that a detachment of 120 strong belonging to Knox's command came into contact with a superior force, near Lindley. I regret to say that Lieutenant Laing, two other officers and fifteen men were killed and two officers and twenty men wounded. No details have come from the scene of this action."

The Naauwpoort mentioned in General Kitchener's dispatch is not Naauwpoort Junction, Cape Colony. There are several Naauwpoorts in South Africa. Possibly the scene of the fight reported is the Naauwpoort on the railroad between Potchefstroom and Fredericksdorp, Transvaal.

THE DOINGS OF A DAY IN CONGRESS

Notable Speech Delivered in Senate by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts. Mr. Grow on Hopkins Bill.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Jan. 7.—A notable speech was delivered in the senate today by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts. Addressing the senate on the amendment of the military committee striking out the provision in the army reorganization bill for a veterinary corps, he declared that the conflict with Europe already begun could result only in the commercial and economic supremacy of this country over the entire world. In this industrial conflict he apprehended no danger from a material contest with any nation in the world, but he urged the necessity for a strong and scientifically organized army and powerful navy in order that the United States might be prepared to defend its rights against any possible European aggression.

During the afternoon the senate ratified the committee proposition to eliminate the house provision for the establishment of a veterinarian corps in the army. Senator Teller, of Colorado, gave notice of a substitute he will offer for the entire pending measure, continuing in full force and effect the act of March 3, 1899, increasing the size of the army for three years from July 1, 1901.

The animated debate in the house on the reappointment of representatives to the various states is nearing its close, it being unanimously agreed today that the final vote would be taken before the session closes tomorrow. It was expected there would be a sequel today to the exciting clash of Saturday between Mr. Littell, of Maine, and Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois. But the latter made no effort to rejoiner and contented himself with the direction of the measure toward the final vote. He expresses confidence that the bill bearing his name will be passed tomorrow, although there may be a slight change, giving an additional member to Florida, Colorado and North Dakota, bringing the total membership up to 360. The notable speeches today were by Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, dealing with alleged disfranchisement in the South; by Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, severely arraigning the present rules as annihilating the constitutional prerogatives of the house; and by Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, comparing the old system in the house with that of the present.

Mr. Grow favored the Hopkins bill and gave an interesting comparison between the workings of the house in the early days, when the membership was far more limited, with the disorderly and unrepresentative character of the body today.

Thanks for Captain Clark.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Jan. 7.—Senator Warren today introduced a joint resolution in the senate extending the thanks of congress to Captain C. E. Clark and officers and men of the battleship Oregon for bringing the vessel to the Atlantic station in condition for instant service and for gallant and meritorious services in aiding in the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago.

Bryan Addresses Jacksonian Club.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Omaha, Jan. 7.—The tenth annual banquet of the Jacksonian club of Nebraska was held at the Millard hotel tonight. The occasion was one of interest on account of the presence of the Hon. William J. Bryan, who responded to the toast, "Democracy," and of Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, whose address was on "The Democratic Party, Its Duty and Its Destiny."

Only a Big Patrol.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Philadelphia, Jan. 7.—The United States government has proposed to the powers, says the Washington correspondent of the Daily Mail, "to transfer the Chinese negotiations from Peking to Washington."

Postmaster at North Towanda.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Jan. 7.—The following was among the fourth class Pennsylvania postmasters appointed today: North Towanda, Bradford county, A. R. Thompson.

Advance in Sugar.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, Jan. 7.—The Evening Post says: Announcement was made today that all the refiners had advanced all grades of refined sugar ten points.

RECORD BROKEN IN WALL STREET

Stock Business Upon the Floor Transacted on a Gargantuan Scale Throughout the Day.

2,197,000 SHARES SOLD

Where 100 Share Lots Would Be the Normal Unit in an Ordinary Market, 1,000 and Even 5,000 Share Lots Were Banded Like Playthings—Movement in Prices Correspondingly Gigantic—Lackawanna Advances 6 Points—Progress in Other Stocks.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, Jan. 7.—Today's stock market had all the characteristics of what is usually called a trader's market. But everything was on a gigantic scale. The turnover of profits in some cases in these enormous blocks of stocks were made within a few minutes of time, prices having varied in the intervals perhaps many points. Losses were recovered, gains were lost and there were strong rallies from reactions. All this made the utmost excitement and confusion in the market all day long. The eagerness with which stocks were unloaded and the reckless disregard shown for a half, or even a full point in the price indicated a nervous anxiety and uncertainty are reflected in the stock market as were shown during this period of opening reaction today. Prices jumped about in the most violent and erratic manner by wide intervals. Gradually the fact began to emerge that there were orders to buy, and that they were apparently orders to take all offerings at a certain level of prices below the market. The course of prices thereupon gradually steadied and then moved upward with an impressive surge. Burlington and Ohio was the first point of aggressive strength. It had risen 1/4 at the opening, but had lost all but a fraction. Its upward sweep carried it 5/8 over Saturday's level. During the rest of the day it was simply a question where the new points of strength would develop. With the appearance of anything like a bull leadership in a given stock, or with the first sign of manipulation for an advance, a perfect horde of speculators were ready to rush pell-mell to buy the same stocks. None of these advances were well held. In the process of refining sugar, and then all the way from 2 to nearly 10 points. But even at that reaction many handsome net gains were conserved for the day, the Grangers being foremost in the midway advance, the three leading members of the group, Burlington, Rock Island and St. Paul, advancing 4 to 6%.

Rise in Anthracite Coalers.

Later in the day the anthracite coalers, which have not hitherto moved largely in sympathy with the Readings, New Jersey Central and Erie, made impressive progress upwards. Delaware and Hudson rose no less than 1 1/2, Lackawanna 6 and Ontario and Western 3%. These were the most striking movements of the day. Sugar was very erratic, working upwards an extreme 5% on the reported advance in the price of refined sugar, and relapsing 4 1/2 in the late selling movement. Tennessee Coal showed acute weakness on the decision to pass the dividend and fell an extreme 6%, closing only a fraction above that. The steel stocks were inclined to heaviness in sympathy, except on plate, which was advanced 4%. The rubber stocks were inclined to weakness, but had a good rally. Northern Pacific moved up 4%, after its sharp opening decline, and People's Gas had a midday rise of 4%. The list of stocks which rose as much as three points and a fraction is a long one and the stocks which did not fluctuate as much as a point or over were very few. It was evident that the inciting cause of the furious speculation was the recent developments in the railroad world looking towards vast consolidations. The acquisition of the Pennsylvania Coal company by the Erie and of the Central Railroad of New Jersey by the Reading prepared the speculative world as a prelude to further important developments in the anthracite carrying properties and ready credence is given to almost any suggestion of a plan for railroad consolidation. The day's record of business was carried far beyond the previous high level, the aggregate sales footing up 2,197,000 shares compared with 1,837,000 shares on last Friday, which made the record up to the time.

Steamship Arrivals.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, Jan. 7.—Arrived: Potsdam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne. Gibraltar—Arrived: Aller, New York for Naples and Genoa. Skiddefors, from Genoa and Naples for New York. Southampton—Sailed: Southwest from Antwerp, New York. Lizard—Sailed: Bulgaria, New York for Hamburg.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today. FAIR; FRESH WINDS.

- 1 General—Unprecedented Dealings in Wall Street. Testimony in the Hazing Inquiry. Captured Filipino Leaders Will Be Deported. Draft of a Commercial Treaty for China.
- 2 General—Carbamide Department.
- 3 Local—Busy Day in the Lackawanna Courts. Opinions Handed Down by the Judges.
- 4 Editorial. Note and Comment.
- 5 Local—Changes of Officials in the Court House. Amendments for Second-Class City Laws.
- 6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
- 7 General—Northwestern Pennsylvania. Financial and Commercial.
- 8 Local—Live News of the Industrial World.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL AND READING DEAL

Directors of the Reading Authorized to Purchase the Stock—Rumors Regarding Lehigh Valley.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Philadelphia, Jan. 7.—At the conclusion of the meeting of the board of directors of the Reading company this afternoon, the following official statement was given out:

"At a meeting of the board of directors of the Reading company, which was held at its office at 2 o'clock, the proposition from Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, for the sale of the majority of the capital stock of the Central Railroad of New Jersey was submitted. The proposition should be accepted as the two properties can be managed in connection with one another to the best advantage, and virtually supplement one another, giving his reasons in detail.

"After full consideration the officers of the company were authorized to arrange for the purchase."

The meeting adjourned at 3:35 p. m. and no further statement of what transpired could be obtained.

It was said on behalf of President Harris, however, that any statement concerning the financing of the deal are premature. The directors held a meeting this afternoon and reached this conclusion after a session of an hour and a half. There were present: Joseph S. Harris, A. J. Antelo, John Lower, Welsh, George C. Thomas, Henry A. Dupont, Henry P. McKean and Samuel Dickson. The absentees were George F. Ba