

Great Feat At Belmont.

Dashing Bravery of British Infantry Carried Positions Almost Impregnable.

Cavalry Valiantly Pursued the Enemy Until They Vanished in the Hills.

Boer Killed Stated at Five Hundred—The Prisoners Wretched and Dispirited.

By Associated Press.

London, Nov. 25, 5 a. m.—Thus far the special despatches describing the battle of Belmont bear a stereotyped character, proving that the hand of the censor has been at work upon them. All the accounts agree, however, respecting the splendid fighting qualities displayed on both sides. Nothing could have exceeded the steady courage and pluck of the British infantry in the face of a terrific fire, while the Boer guns were splendidly served, the gunners standing to the work with dogged determination, exposing themselves until the very last moment, and only becoming wild in the accuracy of their aim during the charge of the British infantry. All admit, however, that the victory could not be properly followed up and utilized owing to the want of sufficient cavalry. The pursuit of the defeated enemy by the Launcers was evidently not very effective, and, curiously enough, while all the correspondents report the capture of Boer guns, Lord Methuen's own report omits any mention of such an achievement. On the whole, it almost seems safe to assume that the Boer guns were not captured.

The striking proof afforded of the excellent material Gen. Methuen has in his brigade was, however, a matter of great satisfaction in London.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that the correspondence seized in the Boer camp contains evidence of treasonable communication between the Boers and Dutch colonists.

One statement says: "The remnants of the Boer army sought to escape toward the Orange River, but were cut off and destroyed. Cavalry and mounted infantry on both the flanks pursued the enemy, but were unable to overtake the retreating Boers, and captured with their transport. The Boer rout was complete and their losses are believed to equal ours. They used some dum-dum bullets. Everything was in their favor. It is rumored that there have been some threats to assassinate recalcitrant burghers who are tired of war and are deserting."

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London, Nov. 25.—The Daily Mail publishes the following despatch from Belmont describing the battle:

"The Boers held a position which British troops would hold against almost any force, but notwithstanding this they were routed completely. Many estimates of the Boer loss is 500 killed and 150 wounded.

"Mr. Knight, correspondent of the London Morning Post, was wounded.

"The Boer prisoners are ignorant, dirty and wretched. They say that half of their command, fired of war, will refuse further service.

"The force of the fearful fight was borne by the infantry, who were obliged to climb 500 feet straight into a terrific stream of missiles.

"The Ninth Lancers pursued the enemy with great vigor, but the Boers, well mounted and familiar with the hills, melted before them.

"Possibly, however, the victory would have been even more decisive had Methuen possessed more cavalry."

"The Queen has sent Gen. Methuen congratulations 'on the brilliant action of his Guards, the Naval Brigade and other brave soldiers.'"

METHUEN'S REPORT.

London, Nov. 24.—The war office today issued the following despatch:

"Capetown, Nov. 24.—(Afternoon.)—Gen. Methuen reports this morning that the wounded are doing well.

"There are over 50 prisoners, including a German commandant and six field cornets. Nineteen prisoners are wounded. We are unable to estimate the Boer losses. Prisoners say yesterday's attack was a surprise, and is the only beating they have had.

"A large amount of correspondence has been secured.

"Col. Pole-Carew replaces Featherstonhaugh in command of the Ninth Brigade."

BOERS' STRONG POSITION.

"Special despatches received here from Belmont say Gen. Methuen's force numbered 7,000 men and the Boers had 5,000 men. The latter held an exceedingly strong position in a series of hills extending dozens of miles. They were strongly entrenched and their cannon were posted strongly and were excellently served.

"The battle began at 7 o'clock and raged for several hours. The Boers held the positions with great stubbornness and great courage. The British fledmen, forced to attack under a raking fire, carried position after position with superb dash, driving out the Boers with great slaughter.

"The engagement was really a series of battles, during which the Boers constantly carried off their dead and wounded."

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Belmont, Cape Colony, Nov. 24.—(10 a. m.)—The entire Western Division moved on the Orange River on Tuesday and bivouacked at Wittepoort. Two companies of mounted infantry and a detach-

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Another brigade of horse artillery will be mobilized.

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THE FINAL ROUT.

The infantry again gallantly faced the fire and the Naval Brigade came into action for the first time, at a range of 1,800 yards.

The infantry was well supported by the artillery, and the Boers, unable to stand the death-dealing volleys, retired, and were again forced to obtain some minor positions.

The British cavalry charged the Boers and pursued them for five miles.

Possession was taken of the Boer laager and Boer stores were destroyed.

The Boers hoisted a white flag over the second position, whereupon Lord Methuen, of the Coldstream Guards, stood up, and was immediately shot down. The Boers twice repeated the same tactics.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Capetown, Nov. 24.—From the few details which have reached here of Gen. Methuen's fighting with the Boers yesterday it appears that the Boers, from Ficham's farm, shelled an advance body of the British on Wednesday, November 22, and the British artillery was pushed forward and shelled a hill which British subsequently occupied, capturing two guns.

The Boer main column left Ficham's farm during the afternoon and camped five miles ahead. At daybreak on Thursday the Boers fired from the hills, 1,000 yards distant, on the British advance force. Other troops then pushed up and the engagement was general.

The British artillery made excellent practice and silenced the Boer guns. Then two battalions of the Grenadier Guards and the Northampton Regiment stormed the heights at the point of the bayonet, crossing the fire zone and capturing the Boer guns.

The Guards and Northampton pushed up the incline and reached the summit, doing great execution with their bayonets, and capturing a laager with guns, equipment, prisoners, cattle and sheep.

The entire position was carried by 8 o'clock, the cavalry, consisting of the Ninth Lancers and mounted infantry, pursuing the flying Boers.

METHUEN AND HIS TROOPS.

Capetown, Nov. 24.—After the battle of Belmont, Gen. Methuen addressing his troops said: "Comrades, I congratulate you on the complete success achieved by you this morning. The ground over which we had to fight presents exceptional difficulties and we had an enemy who is much better than the tactics of mountain fighting. With troops such as you, a commander can have no fear of the result."

"There is a sad side to all this, and you and I are thinking of those of our country who have died for the honor of their country and of those who are suffering as we are thinking of our victory."

CAPTURED REBEL LEADER.

London, Nov. 25.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Nansuport says: "An open message letter, smuggled through from Colesburg, says Commandant Grobler has arrested two prominent Englishmen and threatens to shoot them if any harm is done to Van Bensburg, ringleader of the Colesburg rebels, who United States Consul Macrum has been held for ransom."

RHODES HAS A BALLOON.

London, Nov. 25.—The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Thursday, says: "Nothing is known here concerning the report that Rhodes was captured by the British and is to be refused permission to leave Transvaal. It is known that Mr. Cecil Rhodes keeps a big balloon ready at Kimberley to escape, if driven to that extremity."

LADYSMITH ALL RIGHT.

Durban, Nov. 24.—An official message from Gen. White of Ladysmith dated November 22 says: "Situation unchanged. Troops well and cheerful."

London, Nov. 25.—Gen. White's despatch of Wednesday effectually disposes of all the rumors of another sortie from Ladysmith, and of the defeat of the Boers.

MAFEEKING'S LONG WAIT.

London, Nov. 25.—The position of Mafeking is beginning to be regarded with anxiety in view of the impossibility of Lord Methuen being able to reach the town for some time to come.

BULLER A MYSTERY.

London, Nov. 25.—Gen. Buller's destination is kept a strict secret at Capetown. Some reports say that he has gone to Durban as already cabled.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP.

London, Nov. 25.—Lady Randolph Churchill and Mrs. von Andre on behalf of the Maine committee, visited the hospital ship Princess of Wales, with a view of gaining personal knowledge of its equipment.

Mazalapyre, Cape Colony, Nov. 19.—A despatch received here from Mafeking, dated November 15, says: "The garrison is cheerful, but the position is daily growing more difficult. The Boers are always drawing their entrenchments closer and are incessantly plying the British with artillery and musketry fire. The garrison is living almost entirely in underground shelters, and the health of the troops is suffering."

PHILIPPINES COMING HIGH.

Aginaldo Lightly Deals in Millions—Severe Fighting to Little Profit.

New York, Nov. 23.—The World says its Hongkong correspondent knows an American who lives in the Philippines, and who recently saw Aginaldo. He has been through the lines and spent two weeks with the insurgent commander-in-chief. What was a revolting spectacle, this American jotted down and forwarded to Hongkong through the mails to business correspondent there. Aginaldo wants peace, but he is willing to repay the \$20,000,000 which the United States paid for the Philippines, and will consent to American soldiers remaining in Manila until the debt is cancelled. He wants a republic to be organized, congress and judiciary. The letter detailing the insurgent would never consent to a compromise; that unconditional surrender was the only thing the American president would accept, and that to conquer the Philippines would expend a thousand millions of dollars in gold, and two hundred thousand lives of American soldiers.

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Your Good Health

depends upon the food you eat. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder adds to the healthfulness of all risen flour-foods.

Not only this, it makes the food lighter, sweeter, finer-flavored, more delicious. It is worth while to exercise care in purchasing baking powder to see that you get the kind that makes the food more wholesome and at the same time more palatable.

NOTE.—There are many mixtures made in imitation of baking powder, which it is prudent to avoid. They are lower in price than cream of tartar powders, but they are made from alum and render the food unhealthful.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

Hunting for A Swindler.

Huge Scheme for Mulcting the Unwary Unearthed in New York.

But the Leaders of the Syndicate Makes Good Their Escape.

By Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 25.—There was a tinge of terror on the front door of the syndicate headquarters at 144 Floyd street, Brooklyn, which read "Closed on Saturday." Various reports were current regarding the whereabouts of Wm. F. Miller, the ostensible head of the syndicate. Yesterday Miller disappeared at noon, having learned that the Kings county grand jury had indicted him for conspiracy with intent to defraud, and that a bench warrant had been issued for his arrest. It was said that Miller came to the borough of Manhattan and escaped under the eyes of police officers. He is still in Manhattan. Many think he has left Greater New York behind either by European steamer or by railroad train. His brother, Louis, the police cashier of the Franklin syndicate, police raided the office of the concern, was taken to court to-day and held in \$1,000 bail to answer the charge of having both Dutch and British, and the extension of the policy of the syndicate, the national rights, which are solely endeavored by rebellion. The imperial government keeps firmly to the principles of equal freedom for all loyal colonists."

HOSPITAL SHIP MAINE.

London, Nov. 25.—The fund for fitting out the Maine as a hospital ship now exceeds \$15,000, exclusive of the regular cost of the vessel. The fund is managed by the committee of the fund to-day three American surgeons and five nurses were recently appointed to the ship. Lady Randolph Churchill and her colleagues.

ARRIVALS AT DURBAN.

London, Nov. 25.—The British transports Pavia and Cephalonia arrived at Durban to-day with 5,000 troops, making the total arrivals of the first division 11,600 men. Another four thousand are expected within a few days.

A LADY CLERK'S DIAMONDS.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—William E. Dunn, clerk in the audit department of the parliament buildings, pleaded guilty this morning to stealing two diamond rings, valued respectively at \$375 and \$75, from Mrs. Nolan, clerk in the department of neglected children. He was remanded for sentence.

ITALY'S PLAIN DUTY.

Rome, Nov. 25.—Menotti and Ricciuti Garibaldi, the sons of the famous Italian patriot, have written to the newspapers, protesting against the demonstration summoned by the Omic Garibaldians in favor of the Boers. They declare that Italy must remain the friend of England, and help her in driving the Omic Garibaldians in the wars that culminated in Italian independence.

Swindling on Mammoth Plan.

Ten Per Cent. a Week a Bail That Caught Gullible Thousands.

Enormous Business Developed by the Bunco Men Before Police Interfered.

By Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 24.—William F. Miller, head of the Franklin syndicate, which has accepted the deposit of thousands of persons in Brooklyn under promise of paying dividends of 10 per cent. a week, or 520 per cent. per annum, and Cecil Leslie, his secretary, were indicted by the Kings County grand jury this afternoon. Bench warrants were issued for the arrests of these men, but up to a late hour to-night neither had been found, the police saying that they had disappeared in the afternoon.

To-night the police under charge of Capt. Reynolds, chief of detectives in Brooklyn, and Inspector Brannan and Police Captain Lee raided the premises occupied by the Brooklyn syndicate on Floyd street. There was a great crowd of people around the building as the police surrounded it. Inspector Brannan arrested Louis Miller, the head of the syndicate and proprietor of the concern. There were 40 employees engaged at work in the offices, and these were allowed to go. It was stated by Louis Miller to the police that the offices were then in the hands of ex-Sheriff Daly, of Richmond, to whom, he said, the concern had assigned. The charge upon which Miller was indicted was that of conspiring to defraud. The district attorney's office in Brooklyn has been at work on the case for some weeks, so prominent have become Miller's operations in that time.

Miller had been engaged for the past two years or so in offering his glittering inducements to the people to invest their money for him to make use of, but it has been only within the last month that by extensive advertising in one way or another he had managed to attract to his offices hundreds of people daily, who gathered in a long line and fought with each other for the opportunity to hand over their savings.

Miller began the Franklin syndicate among the poorer classes in the borough of Brooklyn, and making one feature of his business the acceptance of very small sums of money and the alleged investment of them for poor people. He claimed that by inside tips on a large percentage to his clients.

It is claimed that Miller was simply the representative of a syndicate of men who had been engaged in conducting blind pools for years. No syndicate has ever attempted to pay any such wonderful rates of interest as the newspapers and financial circles began to make investigations aroused the public interest to such an extent, and at the same time in some quarters public curiosity, that it is said, within the last week Miller has received deposits aggregating a daily amount of from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Gave Them Cold Steel.

Midnight March From Estcourt and Boers Surprised and Bayoneted.

Long Range Artillery Causes Captors to Abandon Position at Daybreak.

By Associated Press.

Durban, Nov. 24.—The Natal Advertiser confirms the report of fighting near Willow Grange. It says: "Five thousand British left Estcourt Wednesday afternoon for a reconnaissance. They surprised the Boers at 3 o'clock Thursday morning and occupied their position, bayoneting sixty of the enemy."

"At daybreak the Boers opened with quick-firing guns. The British artillery was unable to reach the Boers and the British position therefore became untenable and was evacuated.

"Subsequently the artillery was brought into action and the Boers fell back.

"Their object having been attained, the British returned to Estcourt."

London, Nov. 25.—A despatch to the Times from Mooi River gives the British casualties in the Willow Grange affair as three killed and forty-four wounded.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail describing the same affair says the British surprised the Boers, carried their position, captured all their equipment and returned to reach Estcourt in safety. Gen. Hildyard was well satisfied with their work.

MOOI RIVER CAMP.

Mooi River, Nov. 25.—The Boers have sent only an occasional shell into the British camp since this morning. The range of the British guns is not sufficient for them to be effective.

An official native runner corroborates the report that heavy fighting has occurred northward. The runner, who is from Estcourt, says he was captured by the Boers, who claim, that he heights northward. He adds that they searched him, but failed to discover the despatches. "The Boers are in strong force under the cover of a hill, on which are two guns. When the British opened fire the runner escaped in the subsequent confusion."

The same runner was at Ladysmith last week. He reiterates the statement that heavy fighting occurred there. The Boers, he claims, made several attempts to capture the British camp, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The native explained the failure of assault by saying that every time the Boers approached the British set the whole country ablaze, killing everyone within reach.

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