The Sun.

Fair to-day; light variable winds.

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BRITISH WIN AGAIN.

Gen. Methuen Defeats 2,500 Boers Beyond Belmont.

JOUBERT IS FALLING BACK.

Leaves the Mooi River for the Better Position at Colenso.

Three Naval Officers Killed in Gen. Methuen's Victory on the Road to Kimberley—Boers Stubbornly Defend Their Position on the Heights and Undoubtedly Suffer Heavy Loss—Fight Lasts Four Hours—Naval Brigade, Which Lost Heavily, Praised for Its Gallantry—Gen. Buller at Pietermaritzburg—Telegraphic Communication With Estcourt Restored.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Gen. Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker, dated Cape Town, Nov. 26, 12:20 P. M.:

"Gen. Lord Methuen reports that he moved yesterday, Nov. 25, at 3:30 A. M., with the Ninth Brigade, the mounted corps and the Naval Brigade, the Guards following with the baggage. A force of 2,500 Boers, with six guns, including two machine guns, opposed him near Graspans. The action commenced at 6 A. M. The batteries fired shrapnel very accurately until the heights seemed clear. Then the Naval Brigade and infantry assaulted the position. The fighting was desperate until 10 A. M., when the heights were carried, the Boers retreating on a line where the Ninth Lancers had been placed to intercept them. The result is unknown at the time of telegraphing. The artillery took immediate advantage of the enemy's retirement.

"Early in the action 500 Boers made an attack on the rear guard brigade. They met this and also protected the flanks. The Naval Brigade acted with the greatest gallantry and has suffered heavily. No particulars are yet known.

"The enemy showed the greatest stubbornness. They must have suffered heavily. Twenty have been buried. Thirty-five killed and forty wounded are known of. More than fifty horses were found dead in one place. One battery fired 500 rounds.

"The force must halt one day at Graspans to rest and replenish their ammunition. The force worked splendidly, and are prepared to overcome any difficulty. The Naval Brigade, Royal Marines, Second Yorkshire Light Infantry and First North Lancashire Regiment especially distinguished themselves.

"Regarding Thursday's fight, 81 Boers were killed or otherwise accounted for, 64 wagons were burned, and a large quantity of powder, 1,000 rounds of ammunition and 750 shells were blown up. Albrecht commanded the Boer artillery. Delerraye was in chief command."

The Admiralty has received a despatch stating that Commander Alfred P. Ethelston of the cruiser Powerful, Capt. Guy Senior of the Royal Marine Artillery, attached to the battleship Monarch, and Major Plumbe of the Royal Marines, attached to the cruiser Dorris, were killed on Saturday. Flag-Capt. Reginald C. Prothero of the Doris and a Lieutenant of marines were severely wounded. Commander Spencer V. Y. De Horsey of the Monarch, Capt. Reginald Morgan of the Royal Marines and a Lieutenant of marines have started to replace the naval officers who were killed.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 25.—In the course of his letter to the Boer commander protesting against the treacherous use of the white flag and the use of dum-dum bullets, Gen. Lord Methuen said: "I am acting quite fairly as your opponent. I refused to take with me two men from Kimberley, who were inside the Kimberley laager, because I believed by doing so I should be taking an unfair advantage, seeing that they were on parole, although under conditions which have not been fulfilled by the Boer commander."

Referring to dum-dum bullets Gen. Methuen says: "I have twelve men in hospital with wounds inflicted by dum-dums."

In conclusion he says: "To place a white handkerchief on a rifle and take advantage of your enemy is a cowardly action which neither you nor I can countenance."

A wounded Boer who was among the prisoners sent to Orange River, when asked what he thought of the British bayonet charge, replied in a surprised tone: "Almighty, do you suppose I waited for that?"

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The *Chronicle's* correspondent with Gen. Lord Methuen says that the Boer marksmanship was wretched, otherwise not a single guardsman out of the two battalions could have lived to reach the top of the hill. He adds that it may generally be said that the enemy's artillery was ineffective.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post*, who was severely wounded at Belmont, telegraphs that one Boer, who was holding a white flag in his left hand, killed Lieut. Brine with the other. He adds: "The enemy fired until we were within fifty yards of them. They would not, however, face the bayonet. Those who had not taken to their heels threw down their arms when our troops rushed toward them.

GEN. JOUBERT FALLS BACK.

Boers Leave Mooi River District—Gen. Buller at Pietermaritzburg.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ESTCOURT, Natal, Nov. 26, 12:45 P. M.—Gen. Joubert, the Boer commander, is retiring from Mooi River in the direction of Ladysmith.

The Boers are trekking northward with wagons. Communication will be opened shortly. The Frere Bridge will be repaired immediately. Important despatches which were captured yesterday point to Boer difficulties. The enemy are disheartened and alarmed by the reforcements pouring into Stormberg and Naauw Poort, their severe reverse at Belmont and the hard fighting at Ladysmith. An ambulance party reports seeing thirty graves that were dug by the enemy after the fighting here.

DURBAN, Nov. 26.—Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, the British military commander in South Africa, arrived here on Saturday evening from Cape Town. He was received with great enthusiasm. He immediately started up country.

Telegraphic communication with Estcourt has been re-established.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 26.—Gen. Buller arrived here Saturday night from Durban.

ESTCOURT, Nov. 25—(Delayed in transmission.)—Two Boer prisoners, who were captured by a detachment of Bethuen's Horse, under Capt. Antoney, have been brought here. They were questioned concerning the Boer forces and their movements, but they steadfastly declined to give any information.

Despatches were found on them stating that the British had won a victory at Belmont on Friday. The despatches added that the Boer losses were ten killed and forty wounded. The English loss was unknown.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Estcourt says that to-day (Sunday) the Mooi River column is moving in, and that the Estcourt column will go north.

A despatch to the *Daily Mail* from Pietermaritzburg, dated Saturday, says that a considerable number of Boers were seen from the Mooi River on Friday evening proceeding northeast. They are believed to have been young Joubert's force going to Greytown. It is possible they were going round Estcourt on account of the arrival of our reënforcements there. There is fear of the Umvoti volunteers, at Tugela Drift, being cut off.

A native from Mooi River says he met retreating Boers who stated that they had beaten the English, who were returning to Estcourt. The native is positive that Gen. Joubert was in command. He knows the General, having seen him in Johannesburg. Gen. Joubert always travels in a trap, the tracks of which the native recognized.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Estcourt, telegraphing under date of Sunday, says that the Boers under Gen. Joubert are hastening to Colenso and Ladysmith in considerable numbers. They are sick from want of food and exposure. Many are disposed to surrender. Fifty, indeed, came in to-day.

The Mooi River column effected a junction at Frere this morning with Gen. Hildyard, who, with his troops, advanced to Frere, where he is bivouacking.

A despatch for Gen. Joubert, which has been captured, states that a commando of 400 men under Beiman left Ladysmith on Friday with a gun and a Maxim quick-firer, for Weenen and Greytown, where, it is asked, orders be sent as to whether Gen. Joubert approves of the commando attacking the carbineers who have forts south of the Tugela. The message continues: "Piet Retief's force attacked the carbineers yesterday from the north. They experienced difficulty because the river was full. They must drive away the carbineers, because they are always a source of danger, rendering it necessary that a strong force should be kept back."

It is thus evident that Gen. Joubert's plan, in addition to raiding, was to destroy the Mooi River bridges and hold the highlands so as to delay the advance of Gen. Clery on Ladysmith.

The correspondents agree that Gen. Joubert is retiring toward Colenso and Ladysmith, though it would be unsafe to assume that the relieving troops will advance to Colenso without opposition.

It is officially announced that there are no Boers south of the Mooi River, while on Saturday 200 mounted men, the Second Devonshire Regiment and the Welsh Fusiliers marched from the Mooi River through to Estcourt.

There is not much development of the situation in Cape Colony. A Queenstown despatch, dated Saturday, says that the Boers at Barkly had captured a magazine containing 300 rifles and 4,000 rounds of ammunition. The railway and telegraph between Stormberg and Steynsberg were cut on Thursday. Another despatch assigns the seizure of the magazine to rebel farmers at Barkly East. Seventy well-known farmers, wearing Orange puggarees made a great demonstration of Boer sympathies and immediately joined a band of 130 Free State Boers who arrived in Barkly East in the evening.

Boers occupied Steynsberg on Sunday morning, cutting off communication between that place and Steynsburg and thus interrupting the service to Cape Town. It is believed that the severance of communication was the work of Colonial Dutch.

Gen. Gatacre still had his headquarters at Queenstown on Friday. He is awaiting troops.

The Boers are reported to have evacuated Jamestown and to be falling back to Aliwal North.

There is evidently considerable anxiety as regards the Cape Dutch, and it is equally evident that the anxiety is justified.

THE WILLOW GRANGE FIGHT.

Position Bravely Taken but Could Not Be Held Against the Boer Force.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A despatch from Estcourt, after describing Wednesday's operations at Willow Grange, as already cabled to THE SUN proceeds to say:

"In the darkness the prospect was dismal. The rain continued heavily. When the storm had spent itself the Yorkshire Regiment were on the move. In the darkness they advanced in snakelike formation toward the enemy's position. They maintained touch and dressing wonderfully considering the nature of the country. The swollen rivulets, rendered dangerous by the heavy rainfall, were successfully crossed and the kopjes were clambered and stumbled over. The supporting battalion was equally dogged. After a tedious march of several hours the advanced pickets of the enemy were reached. Numbers, however, had fled on hearing our advance, leaving everything behind.

"In the small hours of the morning the Yorkshire Regiment were working stealthily on. They were within bayonet striking distance when one man more nervously excited than his fellows fired a shot and gave the Boers warning of their presence, with the result that they ran away before the Yorkshires could get at them. They charged, however, as best they could, clearing the enemy from the final position just as day broke. The Boers rallied and actually attempted to ride our men down, but the bugle sounded the charge and our men responded with enthusiastic cheers and the enemy fled.

"The Boers in their precipitate flight left hearse of guns, ammunition, rifles and blankets. Thirty horses and several prisoners were taken. The object of the reconnoissance was to prevent the enemy from taking positions overlooking Estcourt. This was attained. Our loss was eight killed and forty-two wounded. Gen. Hildyard commanded in person."

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Estcourt, after describing the Yorkshire Regiment's seizure of the Boers' position at Willow Grange, says: "Subsequently our troops had to vacate the position owing to the overwhelming strength of the Boer attack, backed by their artillery. The steepness of the hill was such as to render it impossible for us to get our field guns up in time to support the infantry and hold the position."

ITALY CONGRATULATES ENGLAND

On Gen. Methuen's Victory—Pro-Boer Meetings in Belgium.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ROME, Nov. 26.—The Government sent a message to the British Government Saturday congratulating it upon Gen. Lord Methuen's victory over the Boers at Belmont, Cape Colony.

The *Avanti*, a Socialist paper, publishes a letter from a Pretoria correspondent to the effect that all the Italians in the Transvaal have joined the Boer army.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 26.—Pro-Boer meetings have been arranged for this week. The authorities regret the Anglophobe demonstrations as straining relations with England. The Transvaal Hymn is being generally learned and played, and the Transvaal colors are popular.

ANTWERP, Nov. 26.—The people here are calm and there is little manifestation of the feeling against England. Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Transvaal, officially attended yesterday the departure from Amsterdam of the German and Belgian ambulances destined for the use of the Boers.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The *Imperial Gazette* says: "The Chargé d'Affaires of the British Embassy, acting under instructions from his Government, has notified Germany that since Oct. 11 a state of war has existed between the Queen of England on one side and the South African Republic and the Orange Free State on the other."

The notice has caused comment in the German press as constituting an official acknowledgment of the Transvaal as an independent belligerent State.

PRESIDENT KRUGER ILL?

Report From Cape Town That His Condition Is Causing Anxiety.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The *Daily News'* Cape Town correspondent says that reliable private information from Pretoria has been received to the effect that the condition of President Krüger's health is causing anxiety. He is suffering with Bright's disease.

Movement of Transports.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

DURBAN, Nov. 25.—The transport Manchester port, with the First Royal Dragoons aboard, and the transport Mohawk arrived here to-day.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 25.—The transport Servia, with the Third battalion of the King's Royal Rifles and two detachments of the Highlanders has left here for Durban.

Extra Work at the Woolwich Arsenal.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov 26.—Five thousand men were working all day at the Woolwich Arsenal. The 19,000 employees at the arsenal have been warned to make no arrangements for holidays at Christmas time.

CELLAR EXPLOSION CAUSES A PANIC.

Pavement Twisted Out of Shape and Neighbors Frightened, but Nobody Hurt.

The occupants of the tenement houses in Fifty-seventh street, west of the Boulevard, noticed a strong smell of illuminating gas in the coal bins under the sidewalks in front of the houses a few days ago and complained to the Consolidated Gas Company, whose mains are connected with the houses. Inspectors came, poked around the cellar, and then announced that the gas evidently came from the ditch along the Boulevard caused by the alterations of the Boulevard street car line. They declared that there was no danger and went away. The tenants had to be satisfied with this verdict.

At 6 o'clock last evening, when most of the tenants were eating their suppers, a little girl dropped a penny in front of 545 West Fifty-seventh street and, borrowing a match from a passerby, started to look for the coin. She was standing over the grating when the match burned her fingers and she dropped it. It fell into the basement and immediately there was a loud detonation.

The girl was thrown backward and was scared nearly to death but was not hurt. People who were on the other side of the street declare that the pavement in front of 545 and 547 bulged up and then settled down again. Last night the pavement there had settled several inches and each of the flagstones was twisted out of place. The people in the houses left their suppers and rushed into the street, panic stricken. Word was sent to the West Forty-seventh street station, and a number of policemen soon succeeded in restoring order.

The Consolidated Gas Company was again notified and the inspectors came around again. They poked around a little more this time and decided that a leak had sprung in the main in the street and had followed the house pipes into the cellar of 545 and 547. The company's men late at night were still trying to find the leak.

THE CONVERSION OF M'KINLEY.

A Methodist Clergyman Tells How the Ohio Youth Became a Convert.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 26.—The conversion of William McKinley when a boy was described to-day by the clergyman to whom young McKinley went. The minister is Aaron D. Morton and his residence is 1881 Central avenue. Forty-two years ago Mr. Morton was a Methodist circuit rider and held a revival at Poland, Ohio, where young McKinley then lived with his parents.

"McKinley was converted at a prayer meeting," said Mr. Morton. "I remember the evening very well. The congregation that night was small, although there had been many largely attended meetings prior to that time and McKinley had attended all of them. That evening he sat about the middle of the church. He was a very attentive listener. At my request for those to stand who wished to express a desire to become Christians he rose. I remember his words very well. He said:

"'God is the greatest of all beings, and religion is the best of all things in the world. I have determined, by the grace of God, to seek for it until I find it.'

"After his declaration he attended the revival meetings for three or four evenings. At the expiration of that time he said that he found relief and joy in religion. He continued to be very much interested in the meetings and he was very attentive at the services. He pursued a strict study of religion and religious duties.

"There was only one religious question which troubled the young man. He was puzzled as to whether he should be baptised by sprinkling or by immersion. Both could then be used in the Methodist Church. In a few months, however, he decided to be immersed with a number of others, and having been on probation in the interval, he then became a member of the church."

GOING SLOW ON STATE POLICE BILL.

Governor not to See Platt About It This Week—Nixon to Be a Senator.

Gov. Roosevelt is not to have that expected talk this week with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee on the State Constabulary bill. At the last confab on this proposed measure last week it was announced that the subject would be taken up this week again. It has been decided to put it off another week. Meantime things are simmering.

Senator John Ford of the Nineteenth New York district has had several talks with Chairman Odell and other influential Republicans, and, while he has expressed no opinion on the State Constabulary bill, his friends said yesterday that up to this time he did not seem to favor the measure.

Speaker S. Frederick Nixon of the Assembly is to be in town on Friday. He is to consult with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell as to the make-up of the Assembly committees. None of the chairmanships has been assigned, and no final decisions will be announced until Mr. Nixon has had his talks with Mr. Platt and Mr. Odell. Some folks have had an idea that Mr. Nixon's next step in public life would be his election to Congress. This was proved erroneous last night by friends of Mr. Nixon who said that next fall he would be nominated for the State Senate to succeed the Hon. Frank Wayland Higgins in the Fifteth district, which comprises the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus.

THEIR PRISONER WAS A WOMAN.

She Says She Changed Clothes With Her Brother That He Might Escape.

CHESTER, Ill., Nov. 26.—In Ellis Glenn, alias H. T. Perry, who was received at the penitentiary here yesterday, the prison authorities unexpectedly found themselves in possession of a woman. Early this year a sewing machine agent, giving the name of Ella Glenn, with headquarters at Hillsboro, was arrested for forging a note for $4,000. He was released on a bond signed by James Duke of Butler, Ill., whose daughter, Ella, was engaged to be married to Glenn.

Shortly after Glenn's release from jail he left for St. Louis, from which place came a letter saying that he had fallen from a boat and had been drowned in the river. Sheriff Cassidy doubted the story and went to Paducah, where he captured Glenn who pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary. Shortly after arriving here, the sex of the prisoner was discovered. The woman claims to be Glenn's sister, and says she changed clothes with her brother that he might escape. She was held to await further action of the court.

Realization of a Dream.

The "Pennsylvania Limited" running daily via Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Toledo, and St. Louis. See time table in this paper.—Adv.

The Celebrated Grueby Pottery

in soft and rich greens. Theodore B. Starr, Madison Square, West, sole agent for New York.—Adv.

Through Sleeping Car New York to Cleveland,

via Pennsylvania Railroad, on train leaving New York 3:55 P. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses 4:35 P. M., daily. The "Standard Railroad of America."—Adv.

WHO WAS BEHIND MILLER?

PLAN TO CARRY THROUGH AN INTERESTING INVESTIGATION.

The "Franklin Syndicate" Only One of a Number of Similar Schemes to Practice on Credulity That Have Cropped Up at Frequent Intervals—Miller Not Found Yet

William Franklin "Syndicate" Miller did not disclose his whereabouts to the Brooklyn police yesterday, and, therefore, the Brooklyn police were unable even to guess where the young man was keeping himself. The police knew just as much about the whereabouts of Cecil Leslie, Miller's advertising agent, as they did about Miller. It was thought at the Brooklyn Detective Bureau that Col. Robert A. Ammon, Miller's lawyer, might call up Police Capt. Reynolds during the day to say that Miller would be at his office in Brooklyn as usual this morning. The Colonel didn't do anything of the kind, however, and Capt. Reynolds is reported to have expressed himself with much feeling on Col. Ammon's lack of consideration for the police.

The day did not pass, however, without several pieces of not uninteresting information about Miller and his operations turning up. It was pretty well settled, for instance, that Miller, in spite of his statements to the contrary, did not begin to operate the "Franklin Syndicate," which took its name, it is said, from the middle name of the man who managed it, until the fall of 1898. It was learned that, in March, 1898, he was discharged from the employ of Joseph H. Lester & Co., tea merchants at 97 Wall street. Previous to working for Lester & Co. he was employed by E. J. Heraty & Co., tea merchants at 141 Front street, by whom also he was discharged.

Miller got employment with both these firms through a tea merchant named Adams, who lived in Williamsburg and who had taken an interest in the young man. After his discharge from Lester & Co.'s, Miller was heard of after a while as a frequenter of bucket shops in New street and vicinity. It was learned yesterday that at one of these bucket shops he met one of the men who figured in the E. S. Dean Company and was arrested on account of his connection with that outfit. Several months after he was dismissed by Lester & Co. he drifted into Heraty & Co.'s office and showed to E. M. Payne, the manager, a chart upon which was laid out the up and down course of certain stocks. Miller told Mr. Payne the names of the men who were said to control these stocks and predicted that, within certain times, they would go up or down, as the case might be.

Mr. Payne did not avail himself, for speculative purposes, of the predictions of Miller, but he watched the quotations of the stocks which the young man mentioned and found that, in nearly every case, the predictions came true. At that time, that is the spring of 1898, Miller was living with his parents at Park and Marcy avenues, in a little flat on the top floor. The parents live there now. Miller never had any great amount of money in those days and some people wondered how he was going to get along when, in the late summer of 1898, he got married. In the early fall of 1898, he rented the Floyd street house, living in the upper part. After a short time the lower part of the house was turned into offices and the "Franklin Syndicate" was first heard of.

This information was obtained in part from Police Captain Lees of the Vernon avenue police station and from acquaintances of men who have known him for the past ten years. It proves that Miller was wrong when he said last week that the "Franklin Syndicate" had been running three years and it also indicates that a story published yesterday morning, to the effect that Miller was convicted of forgery in Lynn, Mass., and sent to the Concord Reformatory, in whose gallery his picture was No. 378, is without foundation. Several of Miller's friends said yesterday that the "Syndicate" man hasn't been away from the vicinity of his home for any great length of time—a few days at the most—in the past dozen years. They also said that had he been convicted of a crime anywhere they would have known it.

The "Franklin Syndicate" had evidently not been doing a rush business up to September of this year. This is indicated by the fact that few persons, even in the immediate vicinity of its headquarters, knew of its existence. Furthermore, it was learned yesterday that Miller had about that time an auxiliary scheme to help boom the "Syndicate." This was a scheme known as the "Paris Exposition Club," which, according to circulars describing it, had the following persons for officers: President, Charles F. Rockstrom of 143 Magenta street, Brooklyn; Secretary, John Walther, 892 Gates avenue, Brooklyn; and Treasurer, William F. Miller, 144 Floyd street, Brooklyn. The office of the club was said to be at 447 Pearl street, Manhattan. Rockstrom was the foreman of the composing room of some magazine printed in Manhattan. Walther was a printer, employed at 86 Fulton street, Manhattan.

The club guaranteed to all members who paid $100 to the treasurer to take them to the Paris Exposition and meanwhile give them first-class hotel and steamer accommodations, permit them to stay as long as they pleased and pay all expenses.

When Miller was questioned about the club last September he said it was a perfectly legitimate enterprise, but it didn't appear to be "catching on" and he was going to get out of it. Walther said he didn't know much about the "club," but was convinced that it was a good thing for those who went into it. Rockstrom said that he knew it would cost much more than $100 to make good the club's guarantee, but that the promoters expected to make money out of the enterprise by investing every $100 received in the "Franklin Syndicate," from which investment the returns would be so large that the promoters of the club would not only be able to make good this guarantee to members, but would make a handsome profit for themselves. Not long after this the "club" apparently went out of business, as nothing more was heard of it.

To those who are now giving consideration to Miller and the late "Franklin Syndicate" for one reason or another, a discovery was made yesterday that rather interested them. It was simply that, in April, 1897, Col. Ammon was interested in a broker's office at 47 New street and associated with him was a man of the name of Nathaniel W. Miller. No one even suggests that Nathaniel W. Miller was related to or connected with the record of William F. Miller. The fact that Col. Ammon should have had a partner named Miller in a brokerage business, and that William F. Miller should also be advertised to be in the brokerage business, was simply taken as a strange coincidence.

If what a Brooklyn detective told a SUN reporter yesterday be true, some half a dozen bankers and bank presidents in Brooklyn and Manhattan are going to take a hand in the investigation of the affairs of the "Franklin Syndicate" this week. According to the story, these gentlemen are going to invoke the aid of the Bankers' Protective Association and the detective force which that association commands in all parts of the country, in locating and arresting William F. Miller, and in finding out, if possible, who the other persons were who were the silent and timeless partners in the "Franklin Syndicate." These bankers are going to attempt to discover these things, according to the Brooklyn detective, for two or three reasons.

They have recalled, according to the detective, that for the past ten years, at almost regular periods, banks and the general public have been duped by some such concern as the "Franklin Syndicate." Some times the swindle has been known by one name and sometimes by another, but its object has always been the same—to play on the credulity and cupidity of the public through some investment scheme, promising large returns to everybody who went into it. They recall, also, that about the first of the more elaborate of these swindling games was worked about the time that a man who figured in the E. S. Dean Company and whose name has frequently been mentioned in connection with William F. Miller's first gained a certain kind of prominence in New York. They say that this man, in connection with two others, swindled one of the largest financial houses in New York out of $20,000 through bogus checks about ten years ago. They say that this man started a financial enterprise a little later, in which many persons were swindled out of large sums of money. They say that he was one of the most unscrupulous of bucket shop keepers in the days when Wall street and lower Broadway were filled with bucket shops. They recall the E. S. Dean Company and then point to the "Franklin Syndicate."

According to the story, these bankers say that all these enterprises have shown the same master mind, and they believe that the "Franklin Syndicate" was a product of this man's brain and that William F. Miller was simply a pawn to be directed in action by this man, and, perhaps, two or three others. They say, moreover, that money taken in at the Floyd street house from depositors in the "Syndicate" was carried by Miller and others to this man's office, and they believe that, at the proper time, they can furnish enough evidence to the proper authorities to cause the arrest, indictment and conviction of this man and his subsequent sentence to State prison. If they can do this, if they can hit this man hard enough to put him out of business and keep him out, they will be doing the public, and the banks all over the United States, an inestimable service. Therefore, they purpose to make the attempt.

Police Capt. Lees of the Vernon avenue station, and three or four policemen drove up to the late headquarters of the "Franklin Syndicate" yesterday afternoon in a patrol wagon. They loaded into the wagon all the books, papers, typewriting machines and stationery which were found in the house and carted them around to the police station, where the property will be held until the courts designate some person to receive it. This was done to obviate the necessity of keeping the house under guard.

Louis H. Miller, William F. Miller's young brother, remained in Raymond street jail yesterday. He was visited by his father in the morning and by his brother-in-law, Carl Schmidt, in the afternoon, as well as by a large number of his young men friends. When the father came from his talk with his son, he told one of the officers of the jail that he expected to be able to furnish a bondsman for the boy when he comes up for examination in the Adams street police court this morning.

Meet for the "Franklin Syndicate" continued to arrive at the Brooklyn Post Office yesterday, and was, of course, held up. It is estimated that Postmaster Wilson has in checks, money orders, registered letters and cash not far from $20,000, which have come in from all parts of the country since Friday. All this money will, of course, be saved and returned in due time to those who sent it.

THE "WASHINGTON SYNDICATE."

Previous Business Career of John G. Agnew Who Manages It.

Detectives loitered around the "Washington Syndicate Company's" establishment at 81 Greenpoint avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday night until John G. Agnew, the reputed manager, closed it up. Every person who entered was watched. Detectives will be at the "syndicate's" office again to-day.

This is the concern, that, like the "Franklin Syndicate," offers to pay depositors an exorbitant interest.

Detectives Donlon and Behlen spent much time yesterday in looking up Agnew's antecedents. He is more than 50 years old and is a native of England. He was formerly a car conductor in Brooklyn and later a driver. Then he had something to do with sewing machines and afterward was employed in a spring bed factory. About seven years ago he became interested in policy playing and for a long time conducted several establishments in Williamsburg. According to the detectives, Agnew became associated with a man named Brady, known at that time as "the policy king." The two built some business troubles and separated. Agnew owed Brady something like $700 or $700. Afterward he was in the real estate and insurance business in the upper part of Broadway, Williamsburg. While he was so engaged a few weeks ago the "Washington Syndicate" with Agnew as its manager, was sprung on the public. Detective Donlon was among the first to recognize the old policy man. A. that time Miller's syndicate was in full swing, and there had been no interruption by the police.

Agnew told the detective he expected to do well in his new venture as he had good backing. He didn't tell who his backers were. When Miller, of the "Franklin Syndicate" was put out of business the police turned their attention to Agnew's concern. Donlon and Behlen subjected Agnew to sharp questioning on Saturday.

Agnew told them that a man of the name of Lamont, who lives in Macon street, Brooklyn, was at the head of the concern. The police were not able to find such a man, but became convinced that a man named Delamater was one of the men behind Agnew in the scheme, in reply to a question by the detectives as to where he deposited the money received from patrons, Agnew said he had no bank for deposit. Agnew added that three times a day an agent for the "backers" came to him and took away the money. Agnew said he had no idea who the agent was, as to who the agent was; that the agent simply came to the "syndicate's" office, received the money and departed.

After the detectives had left the place they watched it from a distance and presently they saw Agnew leave and board a car. Agnew returned two hours later. He had a sealed and when the detectives followed him into his office they found that the sealed contained money. Agnew declined to tell where the money was obtained. He said he didn't propose to reveal too much about the "syndicate."

The detectives submitted the result of their investigation to Deputy Chief Sackelar, and under instructions from him went to the District Attorney's office and laid the matter before that official. What passed between District Attorney Steele and the detectives is not known, but later Donlon and Behlen appeared in front of the "Washington Syndicate's" office and gave warning to persons who came to make deposits.

One man who appeared told the detectives that Agnew had $150 of his money and that he desired to get it back. This man made a demand for the money in the presence of the detectives and Agnew paid it over. Another man who demanded $20 received it without any questionings. It was said at the Greenpoint avenue station last night that policemen would be on hand to-day when the "syndicate" opens its doors.

RETAINED TO OPPOSE ROBERTS.

Ex-Senators Edmunds and Carlisle Engaged to Prepare and Argue the Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Dr. Strong, President of the League for Social Service, has retained ex-Senators Edmunds and Carlisle and Mr. Harry H. Smith, former journal clerk of the House of Representatives, to prepare and argue the case against Brigham Roberts, Representative-elect from Utah. From expressions made by many members-elect it appears to be the general opinion that Mr. Roberts will be sworn in and his credentials referred to the Judiciary Committee for an investigation as to the circumstances set forth in the protest. It is stated that Mr. Roberts will be represented by distinguished counsel.

A prominent Republican member of long service said this evening that he thought a two-thirds vote could not be obtained to oust Roberts, but he pointed out that a member's seat may be declared vacant by a majority vote. It is reported that an effort was made to retain ex-Speaker Reed to represent the opposition to the seating of Mr. Roberts.

A conference of Republican leaders in the House has been called for Saturday night, in the rooms of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to consider the question of a policy to be pursued in regard to Roberts. It is desired, if possible, to map out a plan of action on the part of the Republicans in the House which will relieve the Speaker of as much of the burden of this perplexing question as possible.

MOLINEUX JURORS WATCHED.

Prosecution Hardly Expects to Get a Full Box This Week.

The seven jurors selected to try Roland B. Molineux were watched yesterday by detectives according to the programme and two of them who went to church did not escape the espionage. Assistant District Attorney Osborne said that he did not expect that a jury would be secured before next Monday. The prosecution now have twenty-five challenges left and the defence twenty-one. Molineux received no visitors yesterday. The work of getting a jury will be resumed to-day.

Russian Warship Ashore in Gulf of Finland.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.—The Russian warship Admiral Apraxine is ashore on the island of Hogland, in the Gulf of Finland.

Southern Railway for Florida, Aiken, Augusta, New Orleans, Memphis, commercial and resort centres south and southwest. Schedule, page 10.—Adv.

QUEEN'S FAREWELL TO THE KAISER.

Affectionate Embrace When He Left Windsor Castle.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—When Emperor William left Windsor Castle yesterday the Queen accompanied him to the head of the steps at the Sovereign's Entrance, where she bade him good-by, and kissed him amid smiles and tears. Then the Emperor knelt and kissed his grandmother's hand with reverence.

He had risen and begun to descend the steps when, as if by mutual impulse, her Majesty held out her arms and the Emperor returned for a final embrace.

DON'T WANT A CIVIL GOVERNOR.

Cubans Discussing the Proposed Change—Awaiting Congressional Action.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—The possibility of the appointment of a civil Governor General causes much discussion. Even men like Gen. Gomez, who have been especially friendly to American control, condemn a civil governorship. Men of every shade of political opinion agree that the appointment of a civilian as Governor General would mean serious complications, and many army officers think it would precipitate the trouble, which a majority are beginning to believe is imminent should Congress not take action regarding the making of Cuba independent.

The *Cubano* and *Patria* are outspoken in their belief that everything rests with Congress. They say they do not care for the opinion of the present Governors or President McKinley, but that they await the immediate action of Congress. A commission from the Veterans' Association went to Maximo Gomez to consult with him regarding the appointment. Gomez formally declared against the idea, and congratulated the veterans upon the stand they had taken in the matter.

About a thousand persons attended a cockfight that was held in Guanabacoa to-day. Bets to the amount of $10,000 were made on the result. The spectators were enthusiastic.

Seven thousand persons to-day attended a meeting of the National League at La Punta. The discussion was mainly confined to the appointment of Mgr. Sbarretti as Bishop of Havana and the rumors regarding the civil governorship.

TAMMANY TO BURY BILL ANTHONY.

The Chaplain of the Maine Will Be Invited to Officiate.

That Sergt. "Bill" Anthony of Maine battleship fame, who committed suicide in Central Park on Friday, will have a fitting burial was made certain yesterday. The editor of the *Philadelphia Times* engaged Undertaker Stephen Merritt to take Anthony's body from the Presbyterian Hospital to his place.

After the body had been taken there the *Times* sent word to Richard Croker at the Democratic Club, telling him what had been done and suggesting that the members of Tammany Hall might like to help pay the expenses of the funeral. Mr. Croker replied that Tammany Hall would pay all the expenses and would make arrangements for the funeral.

It was accordingly decided to have the funeral at 243 West Twenty-third street at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The body will lie there in state to-day and to-morrow. Father Chidwick of the battleship Maine will be asked to-day to officiate at the funeral. Mr. Croker said last night that an effort would be made to have a detachment of the Marine Corps present. Anthony's mother, Mrs. Mary Anthony of 701 First street, Hoboken, went to the undertaking establishment yesterday afternoon and saw her son's body.

ROOT FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

General Agreement Among Republicans Who Came to Mr. Hobart's Funeral.

Republicans of prominence who came to attend the funeral of Vice-President Hobart said yesterday that now there could be no indelicacy in speaking of Republican candidates for the Vice-Presidential nomination in the Republican National Convention next year. This convention, by the way, will without doubt be held in Chicago.

All the talk yesterday favored the nomination of the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War. No other name, in fact, was mentioned. It was said that at the proper time the New York Republicans will speak up for Mr. Root as all the visiting statesmen said that New York State was entitled to the nomination. The highest praise was given to Secretary Root for his vigorous and vigilant policy in the prosecution of the war in the Philippines, and the general opinion was that all evidences of the insurrection will be rent and gone within six days. It is not known if Secretary Root desires the nomination for Vice-President. But it is known that many of the strongest Republicans in the nation believe that Mr. Root is the man with whom President McKinley can best go into battle next year.

WENT A SWIFT PACE.

Son of a Rich New York Man Convicted of Forgery in Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 26.—Emil Schiff, the son of a rich manufacturer of New York city, has been convicted here of forgery and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. He will be taken to prison to-morrow. The prisoner is 21 years old, and left New York city last spring on a business trip to Mexico for his father. He spent several weeks in that country. He got in with a swift set of Americans in the city of Mexico, and soon overtreched his expense account so much that his father ordered him to return to New York.

The young man had enough money to come as far as Austin and he stopped over here to visit a family he had met in the city of Mexico. He became a social lion here within a few days, and in order to keep up appearances while waiting to hear from his father cashed several bogus checks at local banks. He was arrested and placed in jail. He appealed to his father to come to his aid but the latter refused to do so and no defence was offered at the trial.

The prisoner's brother paid him a brief visit a few days ago.

YACHT GERALDINE IN COLLISION.

Three Members of Her Crew Injured in the Accident.

Two men and a boy were hurt yesterday afternoon in a collision in Gravesend Bay, off Fort Hamilton, between the fifty-foot sloop yacht Geraldine, owned and commanded by Edward B. Steele of New Rochelle, and the fishing schooner Eliza B. Storer. The heavy tide carried the boats near each other, and before the accident could be avoided the Storer's bow crushed into the starboard side of the sloop. The top running gear of the latter was torn away and fell to the deck. The bowsprit of the Storer struck two of the seamen on the yacht, Hans Paust and Frederick Keller. Keller's right wrist was broken and Paust had a cut, seven inches long, on the top of his head besides a broken nose. Alfred Ginning, 17 years old, mess boy on the Geraldine, was in the cabin of the yacht at the time of the accident and was thrown to the floor. He received a severe concussion of the base of the spine and was partly paralyzed.

FRIEND OF THE NEWSBOYS.

Topeka Mann Will Double Whatever Fifty Chosen Ones Save During the Year.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 26.—J. E. Nissley, a prominent citizen here, will pay 100 per cent