

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

LUZON CABINET GOES TO PIECES

Three of its Members in Otis Hands.

OTHERS ARE IN HIDING

THE ARMY BROKEN UP INTO SMALL BANDS.

AGAIN WHERE IS AGUINALDO THE CHIEF?

Otis Says He is Supposed to Have Fled Westward from Bayambang Railway Station. American Successes in Iloilo. Capture of Cabatuan.

Washington, Nov. 24.—General Otis summarizes the situation in Luzon in a dispatch to the War Department today in which he says that the insurgent Government can no longer claim to exist, its troops and officials are scattered and Aguinaldo in hiding.

The dispatch follows:

"Manila, November 24. "Claim to Government by insurgents can be made no longer under any fiction; its treasurer, Secretary of Interior and President of Congress in our hands; its President remaining Cabinet officers in hiding, evidently indifferent central Luzon Provinces; its generals and troops in small bands scattered through these provinces acting as banditti or dispersed playing the role of 'amis' with arms concealed. Indications are that Aguinaldo did not escape through lines of Lawton or Wheaton, but fled westward from Bayambang railway station. Telegraphic communication to Dagupan established, probably to San Fabian today; by re-laying nine miles of track with material at hand railway communication to that point re-established; labor of troops must attend maintenance."

Fuller details of the sharp engagement between Carpenter's command and the insurgents in Iloilo reached the War Department today in the following dispatch from General Otis, dated Manila, today: "In Panay twenty-first instant, when Dickman drove enemy vicinity Jaro, Carpenter with two battalions Eighteenth Infantry and Bridgeman's battery had severe engagement at Pavia, north Iloilo. His casualties five killed, twenty wounded, now in Iloilo hospital, others slightly wounded with command. Enemy driven north with reported very heavy loss; particulars not received. Carpenter passed on to insurgents stronghold, Santa Barbara, which he captured 22nd instant without loss. Nothing received from column under immediate command Hughes, which is moving rapidly and operating north and west of Santa Barbara. Apparently Visayas friendly, not taking active part; enemy consists of 2,000 Tagalos."

A later dispatch from General Otis gives the results of the fighting at Iloilo as follows:

"Hughes Iloilo reports enemy driven back into mountains; insurgent capital Cobatuan captured. Only serious action that of Carpenter at Pavia; total casualties—seven killed, captured ten, twenty-seven wounded, captured ten prisoners, eighteen cannon, six rifles, quantities of ammunition. Enemy's casualties not stated."

Manila, Nov. 25.—(Saturday 11:25 a. m.)—Senator Buenavista, a former member of the so-called Cabinet of Aguinaldo, has been brought to General Otis, a prisoner on board the transport Brutus. He had sought refuge in a village near San Fabian with Aguinaldo's mother and son. The natives disclosed his identity to Major Cronin, who captured him. General Young is still in the mountains on the trail of Aguinaldo.

BAUTISTA GIVES UP.

President of the Filipino Congress Appears Before MacArthur.

Manila, Nov. 24.—5:50 p. m.—Bautista, President of the Filipino Congress, presented himself to General MacArthur today and formally renounced all further connection with the insurrection. He was one of the influential Filipinos who hesitated at the beginning of the war as to which side to cast his lot. He was offered a judgeship of the Supreme Court, but declined. He now announces that he desires to accept the position and says the Filipino Congress and Cabinet are scattered, never to reassemble. Some of the members, he adds, have returned to their homes while others are flying for safety. Many of the Congressmen have resigned and he believes the Filipino soldiers will lay down their arms everywhere as soon as they learn the truth.

General Miles at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 24.—Major General Nelson A. Miles and party arrived here at midnight from New Orleans. General Miles will inspect Fort McPherson tomorrow.

Confessed on the Scaffold.

Austin, Texas, Nov. 24.—James Davidson was hanged today for the murder of George W. Engburg, a merchant, and his wife, at Manor, Texas, last June. Davidson confessed on the scaffold.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

A Bad Wreck on the Central of Georgia Road.

Georgetown, Ga., Nov. 24.—Engineers Alf Vining and Cliff McManus, both of Macon, were killed and fireman Monroe and Rogers, also of Macon, were fatally injured in a railroad wreck on the Southwestern division of the Central of Georgia Railroad near here at 12:40 today. The two trains, one from Eatonton, Ala., and the other from Georgetown, met each other just on the Georgia side of the bridge over the Chattahoochee river at full tilt. Both the engines were almost completely wrecked and the freight cars were piled up on the track. Engineer McManus was buried beneath the wreckage and up to this time his body has not been recovered. Vining was breathing when assistance arrived but died shortly afterwards. The injured firemen were brought here and given all the attention possible but slight hopes are entertained of their recovery. The cause of the accident was a misinterpretation of orders on the part of one of the engineers.

TWO QUIT LIFE AT ROPE'S END.

First Legal Execution in the State for Criminal Assault.

Darlington, S. C., Nov. 24.—Two negroes, Ed. Lucky and Tom Mitchell, were hanged on the same gallows here today for an outrage on Miss Josephine Lafferty, a young white woman. This was the first legal execution for assault upon a woman in South Carolina.

At the time of the assault five negroes were arrested charged with the crime and all narrowly escaped lynching.

Lucky, one of the negroes, confessed and implicated Mitchell and upon his evidence Mitchell was convicted. The other negroes were released, as there was no evidence against them.

On the scaffold today Lucky repeated his confession, but declared Mitchell innocent. Mitchell also protested his innocence to the end.

The trial of the two negroes was held within two weeks after the commission of the crime and a prompt conviction resulted.

THE VETERANS ON HOBART.

Pass Resolutions on the Death of a Patriotic Citizen.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 24.—The Georgia Division of United Confederate Veterans in reunion this afternoon adopted the following resolutions respecting the death of Vice-President Hobart:

"Whereas, the convention of the Georgia Division of United States Confederate Veterans has received official notification of the death of Hon. Garrett A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States of America, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the convention tender to the family of Mr. Hobart, and to the nation the assurances of its condolence upon the death of a patriotic citizen and an eloquent and useful public man.

Copies, signed by General Clement A. Evans, Commander of the division, were sent to Mr. Hobart's family and to President McKinley.

ORDERS TO CONSUL MACRUM.

Must Insist on Authority to Look After British Interests.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Mr. Macrum, the United States Consul at Pretoria, has been instructed by cable to impress upon President Kruger that, in the view of this Government the usages of all civilized nations sanction the institution of a neutral representative in the interest of the citizens and captives of one of the parties to a war, and he must further insist upon performing the sacred duties imposed by all considerations of humanity. This is practically an announcement of the insistence of our Government upon the execution of the trust it assumed to look after the interests of British citizens in the South African Republics.

BRAVE BILL ANTHONY DIES.

Reported to Sigsbee Blowing Up of the Maine.

New York, Nov. 24.—William Anthony, better known as "Brave Bill" Anthony, died at the Presbyterian Hospital today, half an hour after he had swallowed a quantity of cocaine at one of the Central Park entrances. He was the man, who, on February 15th, 1898, when the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, reported to Captain Sigsbee in the famous words: "Sir, I have the honor to report that the ship has been blown up and is sinking."

On his return to this country Anthony was accorded receptions everywhere. He received invitations from cities to be his guest. For months he travelled over the country, being accorded the honors of a hero. When his leave of absence was ended, Anthony was promoted to be a Sergeant of Marines, and was detailed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

In one of his pockets was found a letter written by him to his aunt which read that he was discouraged and despondent and was going to end it all. Among the other articles found was a picture of his one month old child, on the back of which was written: "Bury this with me." A Spanish-American war medal, such as all the survivors of the battleship Maine received was also found.

A deputy sheriff and his bailiff were killed yesterday at Falkberry, Ala., by a negro for whom a warrant had been issued. Their names are not known. A posse is in pursuit of the negro.

THE GREAT BATTLE AT ORANGE RIVER

The Attacking Force Numbered Seven Thousand.

BOERS FIVE THOUSAND

DRIVEN FROM HILL TO HILL BY BRITISH RUSHES.

BOERS PURSUED BY CAVALRY FIVE MILES

The Engagement Was Really a Series of Battles, the Boers Fighting Desperately to Hold Each Position From Which They Were Driven.

Belmont, Cape Colony, Nov. 24.—10 a. m.—The entire Western Division moved on the Orange River Tuesday and bivouaced at Witteputs. Two companies of mounted infantry and a detachment of Lancers were sent to hold Thomas Farm. Their pickets prevented the Boers from advancing. The Boers fired cannon, and the British artillery arrived on the scene and silenced the Boers' fire. At 2 o'clock in the morning the guards' brigade moved steadily forward to a hill a few miles east of Belmont Station.

The Scots and Grenadiers advanced to within fifty yards of the base, when the Boers poured in a scathing fire, staggering the guards momentarily.

But, quickly recovering, they returned a deadly hail into the Boers. The duel was continued for half an hour. When the artillery commenced the Boers evacuated their front position and the Scots Guards rushed the hill with the bayonet and amid lusty cheers.

The Ninth brigade then moved forward in extended order, and the Boers started a terrible cross-fire from the surrounding hills. The Cold Streams, supported by the Scots, Grenadiers, Northumberlanders and Northamptoners, stormed the second position in the face of a constant and effective Boer fire.

The Ninth brigade then advanced the artillery, in the meantime, maintaining excellent practice. The British infantry never wavered, and when a tremendous cheer notified them of the charge, the Boers fled and succeeded in gaining a range of hills in the rear, in spite of the Lancers' flanking movement. 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 withstand the death-dealing volleys, retired and were again forced to abandon some minor positions. The British cavalry charged the Boers and pursued them for five miles.

Possession was taken of the Boer laager and the Boer stores were destroyed. The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Belmont, describing the battle:

"The Boers held a position which British troops would hold against almost any force. The British victory is complete. My estimate of the Boer losses 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 their commando, tired of the war, will refuse further service."

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

"The Ninth Lancers pursued the enemy with great vigor; but the Boers, well mounted and familiar with the hills, meted before them. Possibly, however, our victory would have been even more decisive had we possessed more cavalry."

FEW DETAILS RECEIVED.

Cape Town, Nov. 24.—From the few details which have reached here of General Methuen's fight with the Boers yesterday, it appears that Boers, from Fincham's farm, shelled an advance body of the British Wednesday, November 22nd, and the British artillery was pushed forward and shelled a hill which the British subsequently occupied, capturing two guns. The Boer casualties were thirty men killed and wounded.

THE NUMBERS ENGAGED.

London, Nov. 24.—A special dispatch received here from Belmont, says that General Methuen's force numbered seven thousand men, and that the Boers had five thousand men.

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

The War Office today issued the following advice:

"Cape Town, November 24.—Afternoon—General Methuen further reports this morning that the wounded are doing well. There are over fifty prisoners, including a German commandant and six field cornets. Nineteen of these prisoners are wounded. We are unable to estimate the Boer losses. The prisoners say that yesterday's attack was a surprise, and that it is the only beating they have had. A large amount of correspondence has been secured. The Reservists are doing well. Colonel Pole-

Carew replaces Featherstonhaugh in command of the Ninth brigade."

TRANSVAAL FULL OF FIGHT.

Cape Town, Nov. 24.—Unconfirmed reports continue to arrive, here, to the effect that General White recently caught the Boers in a trap at Ladysmith, inducing detachments of the beleaguering force to venture into the open country, where sortie parties from the British camp captured them. It is difficult, however, to believe that news of such importance would not have been officially announced, and it is held that the affair described will probably turn out to be the sortie reported from the Boer headquarters November 22nd.

Three squadrons of African light horse have gone northward. Late arrivals from Pretoria estimate the Boer casualties at one thousand men, half of whom were killed. They also say the race course there is being prepared for a larger, in the event of a siege, and the guns of the fort are trained on it in case the prisoners attempt to escape.

From President Kruger down, every one is in favor of fighting. They believe they will succeed in annexing all the beleaguered towns. The flag of the United Republic, now ready, bears the Orange Cross. The Boers expect the war to last from four to six months, when they will possess South Africa.

Commandant Albrecht and Lieutenant Eloff have started with a thousand followers to capture Buhwayo.

THEY BURROW FROM SHELLS.

Margalopia, Cape Colony, Sunday, Nov. 19.—A dispatch received here from Mafeking, dated Wednesday, Nov. 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."

CECIL RHODES' BALLOON.

London, Nov. 25.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"I am told that Mr. Cecil Rhodes keeps a big balloon ready at Kimberley to escape if driven to that extremity."

THE WILLOW GRANGE FIGHT.

Durban, Natal, Nov. 24.—An official message from General White at Ladysmith, November 22nd, says:

"Situation unchanged. Troops well and cheerful."

The Natal Advertiser confirms the report of fighting near Willow Grange. It says:

"Five thousand British left Estcourt Wednesday afternoon for a reconnoissance. They surprised the Boers at 3 o'clock Thursday morning and occupied the Boer position, bayonetting 80 of the enemy."

"At daybreak the Boers opened with quick rifles. 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."

INTERVIEW WITH CHURCHILL.

He is Treated by the Boers With Great Kindness.

Pretoria, Nov. 24.—Through the courtesy of the Transvaal authorities, the correspondent of the Associated Press in the company of Mr. P. G. Grobler, under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Mr. De Souse, Secretary of the War Department, was enabled to visit Winston Churchill today at the Model School, where he is confined with the captured officers. Beyond a slight bullet wound in the right hand he seemed well and looked hearty, although naturally chafing under enforced idleness. In the course of the interview Mr. Churchill said:

"The Boers have treated us with much kindness. This was the case from the outset. They praised our defense of the armored train and expressed surprise that the locomotive was saved from becoming a hopeless wreck, as they expected, under their artillery fire. We were then marched through a pouring rain to Colenso, proceeding the next morning to the Boer camp near Ladysmith and then going by rail to Moddersburg, finally arriving here on November 18th. On the journey great numbers of burghers crowded to see us, but there was only one who made insulting remarks, the others courteously offering us cigarettes or showing us marks of attention."

Lieutenant Churchill said the confinement in the Model school was close and severe, but under the conditions he had no grounds to complain. When asked regarding his impression, he said he had had many discussions with the Boers as to the rights of war, and had been much impressed by the number who could speak English. He had found that most of them regretted the conflict, asserting that it had arisen as the result of misrepresentations. So far as he could learn, however, the spirit of the burghers in the field, despite their privations, was most determined; and there was no chance of an early peace.

"I fear," said Mr. Churchill, "that the struggle will be bloody and protracted."

Wreck of the Charleston Vanishes.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Captain Leutze, commanding the naval station at Cavite, dated Manila, today:

"Culgoa reports Charleston disappeared. The Culgoa was the relief ship sent out from Hong Kong. It is believed at the Navy Department that the Charleston has slipped down into deep water some days ago, and is now resting at the bottom."

This report has dissipated the last hope of saving the ship.

THEIR BRILLIANT BUBBLE BURSTS

The Franklin Syndicate Blew Into it Too Hard.

INDICTED AS SWINDLERS

MILLER AND LESLIE, CHIEF AND SECRETARY, FLY.

THE POLICE ARREST THE CASHIER

A Glittering Swindling Concern Defrauding Thousands by Promises of 10 Per Cent Weekly Dividends, Now in the Hands of the Police.

New York, Nov. 24.—William F. Miller, head of the Franklin Syndicate, which has accepted the deposits of thousands of persons in Brooklyn under promise of paying dividends of 10 per cent, or 520 per cent, per annum, and Cecil Leslie, his secretary, were indicted by the King's County grand jury today. Bench warrants were issued for the arrest of these two men, but up to quite a late hour tonight neither had been found, the police saying that they had disappeared in the afternoon. Tonight the police raided the premises occupied by the Franklin Syndicate on Floyd street. There was a great crowd of people around the building, and the police surrounded it. Inspector Brennan arrested Louis Miller, brother of the head of the syndicate and cashier of the concern and took possession of \$15,000 in cash. There were forty 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 Dady, 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 Miller's operations become in that time. The presence of the police caused great excitement. When they entered the office they were informed that at 6 o'clock tonight the concern had made an assignment in the borough of Manhattan to James Daily, ex-sheriff of Richmond. Chief of Detectives Reynolds said that the police were the assignees now and put Daily off the premises. Daily has been in the employ of Miller for some time past. Of the \$15,000 taken possession of by the police, something more than \$5,000 in cash was found in the syndicate offices. From the record which the police had made of today's deposits it was evident that a portion of the money had been removed from the offices, and Louis Miller, the cashier, who was arrested, was called upon to make an explanation. He at first refused, but on being threatened by the police, said that Miss Annie Gory, an employee of the concern, who lived in a house adjoining the offices, had been given the possession of a large sum of money in the morning by the head of the firm. The police went to the adjoining house where they placed Miss Gory under arrest, and after an extended search they found nearly \$9,000 concealed in an old lounge in her apartments. The woman then declared that she had this money in her possession for the purpose of paying the employees of the syndicate. The police, however, took possession of the money and gave Miss Gory her liberty.

HISTORY OF THE CONCERN.

William F. Miller began the Franklin Syndicate in a very small way, locating his offices among the poorer classes of Brooklyn and making one feature of his business the acceptance of very small sums of money and the alleged investment of them for the poor people. He claimed that by inside tips on the stock market, he was able to reap large and quick profits, of which he was willing to pay a large percentage to his clients. He paid the interest on the principal each week and his business increased. Within the past few months, he advertised extensively and in all parts of Brooklyn could be found men who could tell wonderful stories of the weekly dividends. Then some of the financial concerns in New York began to look into the business of the Franklin Syndicate, and not only did many of the prominent financiers denounce as preposterous the offer of 10 per cent. interests on money invested, but some of the banks refused to accept Miller's account or to do business with him.

It is claimed that Miller was simply the representative of a syndicate of men who had been engaged in conducting blind pools for years. The very fact that 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 the public curiosity that, it is said, within the last week, Miller has received deposits of hundreds of people, aggregating a daily amount of from \$30,000 to \$40,000. It is easy to see, under these circumstances, how the Franklin Syndicate could readily pay 10 per cent. of this amount a week and still make money.

Not only were the people living within the limits of Greater New York large depositors with the Franklin Syndicate, but it is claimed that the people all over the country contributed millions of scores of their residents well the wealth of the syndicate. mail delivery daily at Miller's office and most of the letters contained money. Miller had a faculty of displaying a large amount of his wealth, and the offices on Floyd street were piled high with greenbacks of all denominations and heaps of gold. This seemed to lend confidence to those who came with their subscriptions, and it is impossible to even estimate where "the endless chain" would have ended. The principal of the endless chain as developed by Miller, depended upon the fact that his old customers brought him additional members and were allowed a commission of 5 per cent. upon all moneys thus invested. Those who were drawing this income of 5 per cent. became walking advertisements for the Franklin Syndicate.

For weeks before the bursting of this bubble which, in rate of dividends and income guaranteed, far surpassed the wildest dreams of the South Sea Bubble the United States Postal Department had its trained investigators at work to try to catch Miller and his associates but in vain.

LIKE A MONTE CARLO DREAM.

Rev. Dr. Meredith of Brooklyn, a former pastor of Miller's complained to the Brooklyn police that the man was running half of the young men of his congregation. The police official to whom Dr. Meredith complained is said to have told the reporter investigating Miller and his operations: "If you can catch Miller you will be the smoothest men in this town. I never saw anything like it. I have investigated the complaint made by Miller's former pastor, for Miller had been expelled from the church to which he belonged, and I find that his statement that half of the young men and half of the young women in the congregation are in the Franklin Syndicate is true. But not one can I find who is willing to make a complaint against the man of his method. Would you make a complaint yourself if you were getting the 10 per cent a week, for Miller certainly pays it out every week according to the promise contained in his contract."

The 10 per cent a week, or 520 per cent a year as guaranteed by Miller, did not begin in reality to represent the obligations incurred by the head of the Franklin syndicate. The rate of 520 per cent a year is on a basis of simple clerical work. But nine-tenths of his patrons affected by the money making fever were in the habit of turning around and reinvesting the 10 per cent interest, or in, other words, pyramiding their gains. This swelled their operation from simple interest to real compound interest. One of Miller's patrons who invested \$100, immediately turned around and reinvested the 10 per cent allowed him at the end of the first week, making a balance of \$110 to his credit. The next week he received interest on both principal and interest, thus giving him a balance to his credit of \$121. At the end of 25 weeks, or a little less than six months, he found himself with a credit in the Franklin Syndicate of \$1,029. All of this from the original investment of \$100.

One of Miller's trusted employes is responsible for the statement that the Franklin Syndicate man had taken in over \$4,000,000. It is known that when the banks shut down on him yesterday and refused to accept his deposits any longer, that he withdrew \$150,000 in the Wells Fargo Bank. It is asserted tonight that Miller deposited \$100,000 with the German Consul.

Miller, who is a very young man, short, slight, and insignificant in appearance, possesses two positive characteristics, his personal magnetism and his frozen calumness. Inasmuch as Miller absolutely refused to carry accounts of more than \$1,000 this customer was compelled to reinvest in the names of other members of his family. At the time of Miller's arrest he said that he had over \$3,000 in the syndicate, all from the original \$100 investment. This policy of re-investing in the name of other members of the family was carried on to a large extent among the poorer classes in Brooklyn. Miller claims to make his abnormal profits through speculation in Wall Street, though no evidence is forthcoming up to the present time to show that he ever speculated in stocks to any extent. His clerks and employes from time to time threw out vague hints of inside information which Miller, they alleged, possessed.

On Tuesday of this week, just before charges of Ebel were preferred against Miller, he is said to have taken in \$86,000 and paid out \$31,000. The confidential representative of one of the banks who visited Miller's office about this time said that he never saw so much money scattered around loose in his life. He said it reminded one of tales of Monte Cristo and Monte Carlo combined, but that as an absolute fact Miller did not have facilities for taking care of all the gold and greenbacks which poured in upon him and empty barrels were brought up from the basement in the building in which he operated and thousands and tens of thousands of dollars were dumped into these barrels by the employes and clerks employed by Miller in his establishment.

To show the confidence the people about Brooklyn had in Mr. Miller and his syndicate tonight even after Miller had been denounced in the most unmeasured terms, a crowd of probably 2,000 people were gathered about the building about 8 o'clock. The doors of the office had been closed at six o'clock but business was resumed a few minutes before eight. The would-be depositors were formed in a line by the police, reaching down the high steps and fully one hundred and fifty feet into the street. Business was carried on for thirty minutes. During that time fifty persons deposited money and not one drew out. This showed the confidence of Mr. Miller's public in his racket, although at that very moment the stick was in the act of falling. Up to a late hour tonight Miller had not been found.