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THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER

NO. 6,217. FRIDAY—Fair. Copyright, 1899. By New York Journal and Advertiser.—NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 24, 1899.—14 PAGES. FRIDAY—Fair. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City, TWO CENTS.

1415 Want Employment Advt. in To-day's Journal Work?

NOW THE JOURNAL'S PROPHECY IS VERIFIED! THE PEOPLE MUST OWN THEIR OWN GAS PLANT!

THE Mutual Gas Company reduced the price of gas yesterday from \$1.10 per thousand cubic feet to 65 cents. The Consolidated, which is a bird of the same feather, made a similar reduction. The reduction is the direct result of the Journal's agitation for a municipal gas plant. The companies say it is the result of a war among themselves. If there had been no threat of the city building its own gas works, there would have been no war. The people have triumphed and gas in Manhattan is nearly fifty cents cheaper, but the city must possess its own gas works, or the relief will be only temporary. The warring companies will very soon come to an understanding and gas will go back to its old figure unless there is municipal gas to play policeman to the corporations and keep them from looting the public. Sixty-five cent gas is a great triumph for the Journal and for the people, but the municipal gas plant must be built. The necessity is greater than ever.—From the Journal of May 2, 1899.

One day after the foregoing was printed in the Journal, the price of gas fell to fifty cents, at which it has remained until now, when it is advanced to the original figure, \$1.10, an increase of more than 100 per cent. The prophecy of the Journal has come to pass. The warring companies have come to an understanding. The people must now pay the robbers until they extricate themselves from the bonds in which they are bound by the companies. The Journal insists again that there should be a municipal gas plant. It holds that there can be no argument about the proposition. The action of the companies shows that the public is at the mercy of the corporations, and that the only way to right and justice lies in a plant owned and controlled by the people themselves.

GAS UP TO \$.10 AGAIN. NOW FOR A CITY PLANT.

Only the Law Will Hereafter Put Any Limit to the Pressure Upon the Consumer by the Various Companies. Rockefeller Force the New Amsterdam to Terms, and It Agrees to Advance Prices to Legal Limits on Dec. 1. "War" Proves That the Only Permanent Relief from Extortion Is the Journal's Plan for a Municipal Gas Plant.

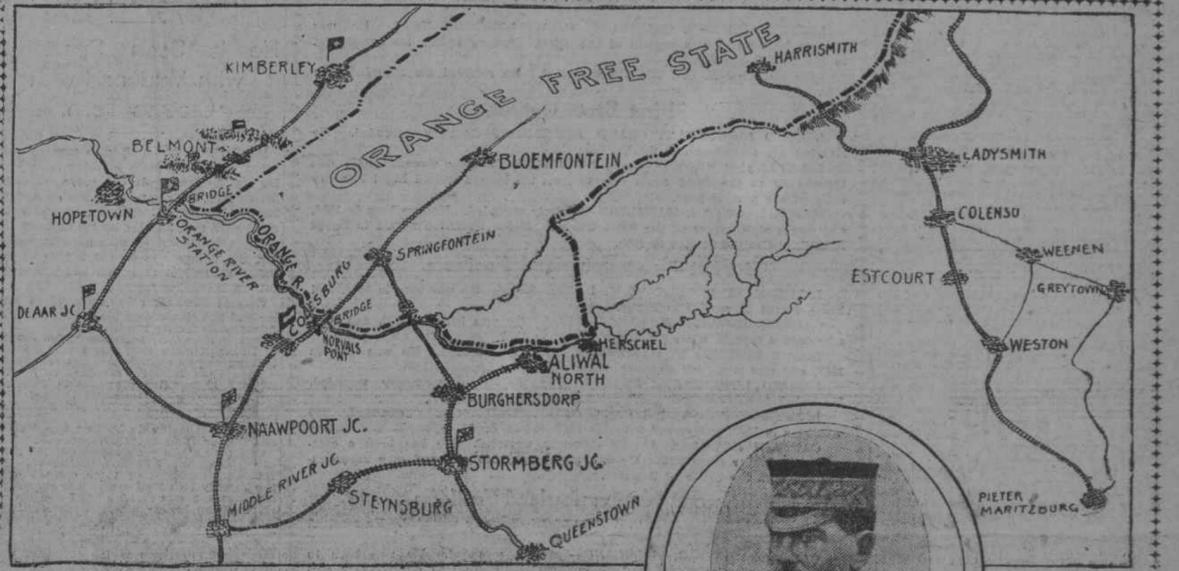
SAID THEY CUT RATES FOR PUBLIC GOOD, BUT ONLY THE LAW LIMITS PRICES NOW. What They SAID. What They DID. The reduction is made by the Mutual Gas Company, which has always been alive to the interests of its customers, and this is only another proof of the fact, I suppose the people are pleased. The reduction was brought about from a regard for the public welfare. The Mutual Gas Company is always first in moves for the public welfare. How long will the reduction last? Oh! It may be for years and it may be forever. WILLIAM S. PURDY, General Manager of the Mutual Gas Company.

The great rate cutting war between the New York gas companies ended yesterday. The price of gas was fanned up nearly 100 per cent. The break was made by the New Amsterdam Gas Company, at the head of which is Anthony N. Brady, August Belmont and a score of other financiers. The Consolidated Gas Company, owned by the Standard Oil Company, and the Mutual Gas Company will join in the advance when the directors meet to-day. The Standard Gas light company, in which Russell Sage is the chief factor, will, according to Mr. Sage, lose no time in restoring the old price. The following statement, issued yesterday by the directors of the New Amsterdam Company, after a meeting at the office of August Belmont, at No. 129 Broadway, sent Consolidated stock soaring. In view of the fact that the company's output has reached the limit of its capacity, it has been decided to restore the price of gas to the legal rate, commencing December 1. Under the law the companies may charge not more than \$1.10 a thousand cubic feet until January 1, and after that, until the end of 1901, not more than \$1.05. Thereafter the rate shall not be higher than \$1.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR A MUNICIPAL GAS PLANT.

The Consolidated Gas Company, or, rather, the Standard Oil Company, seized upon an opportune moment to wage a battle upon its rivals in supplying gas to the people of New York. In April last the Journal was urging that the city should have its own gas plant. It has attracted the interest of the whole people, of the Municipal Assembly, of the Legislature and of practical experts and theorists all over the country. The determination of the Journal to see that a people's gas plant was instituted was made only after careful study and after the fullest information available had been gathered and analyzed. It was found that the prevailing price of \$1.10 for gas was a gigantic robbery. Practical tests operation showed that the actual cost of manufacturing gas and delivering it to the burners was not more than 35 cents. And Mr. Brady and the Standard Oil Company charged only 50 cents a thousand cubic feet there would be a tremendous profit for them. There was introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Harburger in the Assembly and by Senator Thomas F. Donnelly in the upper house a bill providing for a city gas plant for New York. It was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Harburger in the Assembly and by Senator Thomas F. Donnelly in the upper house a bill providing for a city gas plant for New York. It was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Harburger in the Assembly and by Senator Thomas F. Donnelly in the upper house a bill providing for a city gas plant for New York.

METHUEN VICTORIOUS AT HEAVY COST; HIS FLYING COLUMN HALTS.



The Bloody District in South Africa. The battle between Lord Methuen's flying column and the Boers occurred near Belmont, twenty miles north of the Orange River and sixty miles south of Kimberley. In Natal the Boers surround Ladysmith, Colenso and Estcourt, are attacking Weston and threaten Pietermaritzburg. General Buller has left Cape Town for Natal.

Boers Bar His Way to Kimberley at Belmont and He Attacks Them, Drives Them Back, but Loses 226 of His Men. (Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

London, Nov. 23.—The total British losses to date in South Africa, including those suffered by General Methuen's Column to-day, are: Killed, 286; wounded, 1,011; prisoners and missing, 1,089; total, 2,386.

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LONDON, Nov. 23.—An official dispatch to the War Office, dated Cape Town, November 23, 10 p. m., gives the following telegram received from General Lord Methuen at Belmont:

"Attacked the enemy at daybreak this morning in a strong position. Three ridges carried in succession, the last attack being prepared by shrapnel. "The infantry behaved splendidly and received support from the naval brigade and artillery. The enemy fought with courage and skill. "Had I attacked later I should have had severe losses. The victory was complete. "Have taken forty prisoners and am burying a good number of Boers, but I gather that the greater part of the killed and wounded had been taken away by their comrades. "I have a large number of horses and cows, and have destroyed a large amount of ammunition. The following are our casualties: "Third Grenadiers—Killed, Lieutenant Fryer; dangerously wounded, Lieutenant Blundell; wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Crabbe, Lieutenants Leslie, Vaughan, Rebow, Russell, Lygon and Cameron. Rank and File—Killed, 26; wounded, 36; missing, 13. "First Coldstreams—Wounded, Lieutenant Grant. Rank and File—Killed, 8; wounded, 17; missing, 5. "Second Coldstreams—Killed, Lieutenant Hon. Claude Willoughby; wounded, Lieutenant Burton. Rank and File—Wounded, 6. "First Scots—Severely wounded, Major Hon. D. Hamilton, Lieutenants Bulkeley and Alexander. Rank and File—Killed, 9; wounded, 34. "First Northumberland Fusiliers—Killed, Captain Eagar and Lieutenant Brine; dangerously wounded, Major Dashwood, Lieutenant Festing, Captain Sapte and Lieutenant Fishbourne. Rank and File—Killed, 12; wounded, 32. "Second Yorkshires—Rank and file wounded, 3. "Second Northumberlands—Severely wounded, Captain Freeland and Lieutenant Barton. "Brigadier-General Fetherstonhaugh is severely wounded. "Total officers and men killed, 59; wounded, 149; missing, 18." Although Lord Methuen reports a complete British victory at Belmont, there is a good deal of comment to-night on account of his

heavy losses and his failure to pursue and capture many of the Boers. It is evident that the victory is similar to those at Glencoe and Elandslaagte, where the British captured the Boer position, only to have the enemy come back in greater numbers. Lord Methuen was popularly expected to sweep triumphantly on to Kimberley, carrying everything before him. This severe fight, in which the finest regiments of the British Army—the Coldstreams, the Grenadiers and the Scots—were pitted against a smaller force of irregular Boer troops, has not resulted exactly as consoling as was expected. Although, no doubt, General Methuen rightly claims the victory, his dispatch saying that, if he had waited longer before attacking, his losses would have been very heavy, has not an assuring ring. One certainty is that the advance to Kimberley temporarily has been checked, but the British have the stronger force, and will, of course, eventually go on. Situation Serious in Natal. Meantime the situation in Natal is not so satisfactory. Reinforcements have been there more than a week and no advance has yet been made. General Buller left Cape Town yesterday to hasten there and brace things up. The Boers have 17,000 British besieged at Ladysmith, Estcourt and the Mooi River, and still have enough men left to advance determinedly southward toward Pietermaritzburg. Guesses only are possible at General Joubert's intentions. It may be that he is fooling each of the three besieged forces into believing that he has the entire Boer army in front of them, whereas he has only left a few and is taking the main army to attack the British near the sea. On the other hand, the British fear he has many more troops than they counted on. Whatever his intentions, he is playing a deep, brilliant game. To have paralyzed the British advance the moment it began; to have cut the relieving column into three parts, and to have compelled each to stand intrenched on the defensive, cut off from its base, leaving the latter (Pietermaritzburg) almost at the mercy of the foe, is an achievement which must always be remembered to General Joubert's credit.

BRITAIN'S BEST TROOPS IN BATTLE OF BELMONT.

LORD METHUEN'S force for the relief of Kimberley, according to dispatches received a few days ago, consists of about four thousand men. It includes the Flower of the British Infantry. Among its officers is some of the finest blood in the Queen's service. The brigade contains battalions of the famous Coldstream Guards, the Grenadier Guards and the Scots Guards. These three regiments are known as the Foot Guards, and to them belongs the honor of protecting the Queen. They are to the infantry what the Household Cavalry are to the mounted troops. The dispatches describing the battle mention the presence in Methuen's command of the First and Second Northumberland Fusiliers.

(Continued on Second Page.)