

ATTACK ON LADYSMITH.

Continued from first page.

release of the steamer Mashona, having a quantity of American flour on board, says the case arouses less interest than that of the Bundesrath, which, it is claimed, has been known for a year as a carrier of war materials to the Transvaal.

Colonel Sir Charles Howard Vincent sailed for South Africa to-day, although the doctors have not permitted him to accompany the London Volunteers. Colonel Vincent is determined to give his unofficial services at the seat of war.

The British Admiralty has chartered for use as a transport the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Manhattan, Captain Pearce, which arrived at London January 4, from New York.

There was a striking scene in the courtroom of the headquarters of the Honourable Artillery Company to-day, when Lord Mayor Newton, the Sheriff and Aldermen attended in state to swear in the company, which is going to the front, accompanied by four gun battalions. The ceremony was witnessed by many distinguished people. Lord Denbigh, the lieutenant colonel commanding the Honourable Artillery Company, thanked the Lord Mayor, who made a speech eulogizing the historic services of the Honourable Artillery Company.

The German cruiser Condor arrived at Durban Thursday, and started on Friday for Lourenco Marques.

RUSSIA MOVING HER TROOPS. AN UNSATISFACTORY EXPLANATION FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

London, Jan. 6.—On the Stock Exchange to-day prices were weak at the closing, partly due to stories of Russia massing troops on the frontier of Afghanistan. A semi-official explanation of these movements comes to-day from St. Petersburg, to the effect that they were merely to test the capacity of the Central Asian railroads to transport troops. The experiment, it is added, is regarded as highly successful, as it proved that in case of necessity the troops of the Caucasus can reach Kushka in eight days.

The above explanation is hardly regarded as entirely satisfactory, but official circles discredit the idea that Russia's present movements in any way threaten Afghanistan or India.

RUSSIA CHAFES AT THE CENSORSHIP. Berlin, Jan. 6.—The "Cologne Zeitung's" Paris correspondent telegraphs his paper that the Russian Government recently addressed a communication to the various Cabinets regarding the strictness of the British censorship over telegrams to and from the South African republics, which is seriously inconveniencing trade and the official world of Europe. The communication, according to the correspondent, asks whether the detention or rejection of private and official telegrams is in accordance with the stipulations of the telegraphic conventions arranged at St. Petersburg in 1856 and at Budapest in 1866. According to the Russian Government, Article VII of the St. Petersburg Convention and Article XLVI of that of Budapest are applicable to the situation.

SAID TO BE MAKING AN INQUIRY. It was reported yesterday that the German Government, through the Consul General in New-York, is making an inquiry as to the canned goods and certain other articles were being shipped from here to South Africa. Secret agents are said to have been at work for some time. An attempt was made last night to see August Feigl, the German Consul General, but it was said at his home, 120 Madison-ave, that he was in Germany. None of the attaches of the office could be found last night.

FRENCH SOCIETY'S DINNER. THIRTY-FOURTH BANQUET AND PRELUDE TO THE BALL HELD AT SHERRY'S.

Seated about a great horseshoe banked with flowers the members of the Cercle Francaise de l'Harmonie enjoyed their thirty-fourth annual banquet at Sherry's last evening. The affair was one of those genial ones where the individual purpose of having a pleasant time makes for general enjoyment. The Cercle Francaise has had many gatherings of a similar character, but it is safe to say that none were more thoroughly enjoyed. The members of this organization are men who enjoy a good song, a good jazz and a good bottle. All those adjuncts were in evidence last night, and in addition there were pleasant expressions of good will and fraternal appreciation.

Of the songs the one that was most popular was that which begins "I'll leave my happy home for you." Just who the particular "you" signified was not learned, but there is some reason to believe that it was in the nature of an apostrophe to the Cercle's annual ball, which is to take place on January 15, and which is a function that is pretty apt to induce many of those present last night to "leave their happy homes." That, however, is another story, or will be, and so no more need be said about it at present. To come to the dinner last night—rather having come from it—it was presided over by J. Weber, and among those at the banquet table were Edouard Bruwaert, French Consul General; Waldimir Teplov, Russian Consul General; Judge Rufus B. Cowing, John W. Kellahan, E. F. Poix, G. Veiten and August Jouve. The speeches were for the most part brief, pointed and entertaining, most of the speakers remembering that they were in the presence of a French host and referred to the success of the American Navy and to the part that Ambassador Cambon had taken in bringing about the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States. He also referred to the reciprocity treaty as an instance of the friendly relations existing between the two countries. After the Marcelline had been sung by all the guests standing the chairman introduced M. Bruwaert, who spoke in complimentary terms of the Cercle's annual functions. He said that the French people abroad are united in spirit, and dwell with satisfaction upon the friendly relations between the American and French peoples. Then M. Bruwaert said that he hoped the Cercle Francaise de l'Harmonie would continue to prosper, and proposed a toast to the organization.

After that toast had been drunk Mr. Weber rose and proposed a toast to President McKinley, which was drunk all round.

Henry Maillard, president of the French Benevolent League, made an appeal for the French hospital, and called upon all its friends to co-operate in aiding it in its work.

John W. Keller was the next speaker. He said that he had been in New-York and that he was a republican all the time. Of all republics the French republic appeals to him most. "The Boer Republic has been the best," said Mr. Keller, "but the French republic grew out of conditions which are far more favorable. The Boer perception of the French nature grasped the principles of fraternity and carved out a republic from a monarchy." So it was that Mr. Keller offered a toast to the French republic.

Among those present at the banquet were G. Gussert, G. De Bois, J. Franchini, G. Bardin, Henry Lowenthal, H. Tinsot, James Buckley, Maillard, J. Maillard, J. Maillard, J. Maillard, Gustave Dorrail, E. Flaurand, Dr. C. L. Dubar, Dr. L. De Plasse, L. Rossignot and G. F. Martin.

"BAD AS LIQUOR HABIT," Druggist Says of Coffee Drinking.

"Drinking coffee at restaurants more or less for several years, I was finally forced to the conclusion that it was the cause of my dyspepsia, with the hungry feeling I was continually annoyed with. It caused me not only distress, but serious inconvenience. I am satisfied that the coffee drinking habit is as truly a pernicious habit as the drinking of liquor. It made me exceedingly nervous and interfered with my business, where a steady hand is a necessity.

"My experience with Postum Food Coffee teaches that it is truly a blessing, and to be highly recommended. My own great improvement has given me interest in the preparation. Mr. Frank Terrey, a cyclist, at 6713 Vincennes Ave., left off coffee and drank only Postum during his training for the races and was greatly benefited by the change. C. R. Paterson, another cyclist, used Postum in place of coffee, and says it gives strength and vigor where coffee causes a feeling of heaviness." Edgar G. Cates, 86 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

WAR TALK IN LONDON.

POSSIBILITIES OF INTERNATIONAL TROUBLE REGARDING LIGHTLY.

SCARCITY OF COAL—GERMANY AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE—CONTRIBUTIONS TO WAR FUNDS.

London, Jan. 6.—The passing of another week has apparently effected no change in the condition of the war in South Africa. It certainly has not been productive of any serious development. In England the yomany are manfully contending with the difficulties of the riding school, which is putting their patriotism to the tests of falls on the tankard and other such inconveniences.

Coal is getting daily dearer, and the funds for the "absent minded beggars" and others are swelling by the thousands into proportions of unheard of munificence, while the papers, when not magnifying indecisive skirmishes into brilliant successes, devote casual attention to the difficulties which have arisen over the seizure of cargoes bound for Lourenco Marques. In the latter respect the Bundesrath incident almost monopolizes attention, the seizure of American flour being relegated to a very subsidiary position, and not being taken as having the slightest possibility of producing international friction. On the whole, the British press has taken a calm view of the German seizure matter, and has refused to be led into replying in kind to the bitter comments telegraphed from Germany. In this the papers merely voice the feeling of the Government, for at the Foreign Office not the slightest anxiety is felt regarding the actions so far taken against the alleged contraband, though that question, in the abstract, causes no end of cogitation. The British Government believes it has a good case against the Bundesrath. But both in this instance and in the case of the American flour the Government holds that nothing absolutely definite can be done until the minute details are learned, and even then the fine points of law involved must be settled by the careful deliberation of experts. In the mean time it is possible the Government may deem it advisable to make declarations regarding contraband, especially food-stuffs. But such a step is quite problematical.

To quote an American diplomat in London, who, after reading the cabled accounts that the United States' insistence upon her rights might cause trouble, said:

How in the world do they think such a complicated point of law can be settled quickly, or cause any serious disagreement between Powers so friendly as the United States and England?

Commenting on the American feeling, "The Saturday Review" says:

We fear no accurate presentation of the real feeling of the United States regarding the war reaches this country, but there is no doubt the balance is against us. The Administration organs and financial organs are still strongly with us, but the latter are beginning to waver because the war is beginning to injure trade. It must not be forgotten how completely the Administration is in the hands of the great financiers and trust companies.

A DAY OF SPECIAL PRAYER. Cardinal Vaughan has notified to the Catholic Bishops of England to keep January 14 as a day of special prayer for those engaged in the war.

Instances of private benevolence in behalf of the soldiers are heard everywhere. In one of the most fashionable houses in Grosvenor Square, occupied by the Misses Keyser, the whole ground floor has been fitted up as a hospital. It will accommodate six wounded men. The scarcity of coal continues to such an extent that four Scotch pig iron furnaces have shut down. Iron has reached a record price. It is believed the stringency will be somewhat relieved when the railroads become less congested out of the reservists has affected the railroads as well as the collieries. According to one large coal merchant, the miners thoroughly realize that a restricted output increases wages for less work, and they are by no means anxious to relieve the situation. In the mean while the war continues to increase the demand, and coal goes up. The gas companies are reaping large profits as a result.

The Duke of Norfolk has arranged to receive a number of invalids at Arundel Castle, and among others who have given up their country residences for the use of the wounded are Lady Wolsley, the Duke of Somerset and Lady Louisa. Dr. Pines, a Christian, elaborate hospital built at a cost of £10,000, was shipped to South Africa to-day.

The Queen, not forgetful of those at home, has presented a hood and comforter, knitted with her own hands, to the Royal Bucks Hospital.

Dr. Conan Doyle's offer to go out with the Langman Field Hospital has been accepted.

Congibay Ralph Disraeli, son of the late Lord Beaconsfield, and Conservative Member of Parliament for the Aittrincham Division of Cheshire, has caused amusement by a remarkable offer to take a commission in the Royal Bucks Hussars, on account of this regiment's depletion by calls to the front, but he regrets that his Parliamentary duties must keep him home.

"The Spectator" to-day publishes an article entitled "Germany and the Monroe Doctrine," in which it says:

America, and not England, is the rival in German opinion. It is with America and not England that Germany realizes she must struggle for supremacy. We do not say for a moment that Germany regards America as an enemy, but Germany realizes it is America that at the moment lies across Germany's path and that unless she is able to reckon with America on equal terms she will not become the world Power of the future that she desires to be.

"The Spectator" then goes on to declare that Germany's objective is South America, but that the Monroe Doctrine bars her way. How to get around this is puzzling, but the paper declares, Emperor William counts upon the German vote in the United States to help him when his new navy is ready to carry out his South American expansion idea, especially in Brazil.

UNITED STATES MUST NOT SLEEP. "The Spectator" then warns the United States that if it intends to uphold the Monroe Doctrine in the future it must not go to sleep over it now, but prepare to support a navy and army equal to the strain of maintaining a policy so tremendous. If not, she is certain to suffer great humiliation at the hands of "the patient, efficient and persistent Germany," adding:

When the hour comes, Germany won't be bluffing in respect of Monroeism. She will call the American fleet, and if the fleet is no higher than hers, Germany will act.

The appointment of the Duke of Connaught to command the British forces in Ireland has led to a lot of speculation as to whether he will succeed Lord Wolsley, whose term expires in November, as Commander in Chief. Lord Roberts is his logical successor, but until he was chosen to command in South Africa the general impression was that he would be too old to be selected for the office when it became vacant. General Buller was a hot favorite, but his defeat near Colenso seems to have irrevocably ruined his chances. It is more than probable that Roberts, if successful in South Africa, will fill the office of Commander in Chief for a short period, and that he will then be succeeded by the Duke of Connaught, whose popularity and military knowledge are strong enough to overcome the prejudice against a member of the royal family holding that office.

The abuse of the War Office and Lord Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for War, and Lord Wolsley continues unabated in the press and among the public. By the time Parliament re-assembles it promises to have gathered such force that it is more than likely that most

NEW PHILIPPINE LIMITS.

AMERICAN TITLE TO THE WHOLE ARCHIPELAGO ESTABLISHED.

BOUNDARY OF THE SULU GROUP FIXED BY A TREATY BETWEEN SPAIN AND GREAT BRITAIN—OCCUPATION OF SIBUTU ISLAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 6.—The holding of the American flag over Sibutu Island, the westernmost dependency of the Sultan of Sulu, makes it possible now to refer to the extraordinary attitude of the Spanish Commissioners in Paris when the Peace Treaty was negotiated, and which, though thoroughly understood before that convention was ratified, yet at one time was thought to threaten complications. The whole matter was dropped, it may now be said, upon discovery of satisfactory evidence that no valid claim could ever be put forth affecting the American title to every island or reef in the Philippine Archipelago, from British Borneo, on the extreme southwest, to the Japanese pos-

session on the north. This assurance is a document whose existence was naturally unknown to Americans and carefully concealed by Spaniards, who were familiar with its importance in connection with Philippine boundary lines, which would give the United States several important islands which the Spanish authorities asserted were not under their sovereignty and which they claimed to be forever to cede.

At the moment the German warships in the Pacific, in executing Prince Bismarck's new expansion policy, were hoisting the German flag over the Caroline, an act which was subsequently set aside by the arbitration of the Pope, the plenipotentiaries of Spain, Great Britain and Germany signed at Madrid in March, 1885, treaties establishing the extent of Spanish ownership nearest the German possessions in the Celebes to the southeast and British territory in Borneo to the southwest.

BRITISH TREATY WITH SPAIN. The essential features of the British treaty, which is alone of importance to the United States, and which, it is definitely known, will be respected by Great Britain's recognizing the United States as the legal successor of Spain, consists of the following articles:

Article I.—The Governments of Great Britain and Spain recognize the sovereignty of Spain over the points effectually occupied as well as those which have not yet been occupied in the Archipelago of Sulu (Jolo), of which the limits are established in Article II.

Article II.—The Archipelago of Sulu (Jolo) conforms to the definition contained in Article I of the treaty signed September 22, 1836, between the Spanish Government and the Sultan of Sulu (Jolo), comprising all the islands which are found between the western extremity of Mindanao on one hand and the continent of Borneo and the island of Porogua (Palawan) on the other, with the exception of those which are indicated in Article III.

It is intended that the islands of Balabac and of Cagayan-Jolo form part of the archipelago. Article III.—The Spanish Government renounces before the British Government all pretensions of sovereignty over the territories of the continent of Borneo, which belong, or which have belonged in the past, to the Sultan of Sulu (Jolo), comprising the neighboring islands of Balabangan, Banguey and Malawali, as well as all those comprised in a zone of three marine leagues adjacent to the coast, and which form part of the territories administered by the company called "British North Borneo Company."

THE TRUE BOUNDARY. The true boundary, in accordance with this treaty, shown in The Tribune map, is precisely that given on Plate 64 of "Steiner's Hand Atlas," published at Gotha by Justus Perthes just before the war with Spain. Article IV of the protocol agreed upon by the three Powers gave Great Britain and Germany "open door" trade privileges in the Sulu, and in Article V Great Britain bound herself to permit full liberty of commerce and navigation in the waters of Borneo.

Sibutu Island, as described in Findlay's Directory in 1878, is about eighteen miles distant from Observation Islet, south of Hongkong. It runs nearly north and south, and is about fourteen miles long, with an average breadth of two miles. With the exception of the single peak on the east coast, which has an altitude of 524 feet and is a perfect cone, the island is flat and densely wooded. A steep reef fringes the coast and then runs nearly eight miles south of its extreme southern point, some small islands with trees lying near its southwest extremity. From two to two and a half miles west of Sibutu a chain of islets and reefs runs to the southwest and parallel to it, of Omapi and Tumindao islands are the principal. There is a deep channel between Sibutu and these islands, which is frequented by the beche-de-mer. The natives report that wild cattle are very numerous in Sibutu, and that Omapi abounds with wild pigs.

OTHER ISLANDS TO BE OCCUPIED. The formal acquisition of Sibutu leaves two small island groups omitted by the treaty, to be put under American sovereignty, and it is the expectation in the Navy that Admiral Watson will announce the accomplishment of his instructions to that end in the course of another week. These are known by their principal island, Cagayan-Sulu, which is strategically of greater importance than Sibutu. From a report made to the British Admiralty by Captain Chimmro, R. N., who was cruising in search of desirable coaling stations, the following account of this latest American possession is taken:

Cagayan de Sulu is a small group in the southwestern part of the Sulu Sea, bearing about one hundred miles north by west from Cape Unsan, on Borneo, and seventy-five miles east of Malawali Island, south of Banguey. It seems to belong to no Power, unless claimed by the Sulu Sultan, and was a resort for pirates.

There are several inlets in the northward; the northernmost, Quinapan, is eleven miles north of the main island, and the southernmost, Mutigina, five miles to the southwest; one is in the form of a saddle, and has an anchorage near them, and they are safe to approach.

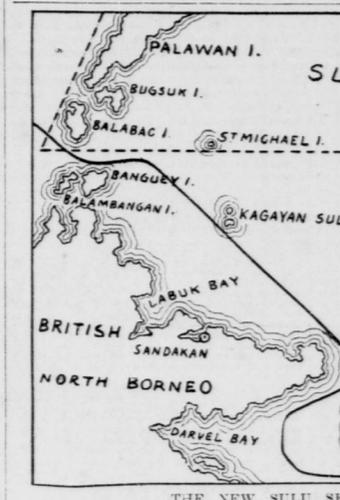
The chief island, Cagayan, is large, one thousand feet high and well clothed with trees. It is of volcanic origin, and a portion of it appears as a complete crater, having one or more very deep craters within the edge, but they are quite barred from approach from the sea.

Cagayan is about twenty-five miles in circumference, nearly on every point surrounded by a fringe reef of coral in a very active and progressive state, and which affords protection to canoes and rafts made of bamboo to travel from one point to another in smooth lanes of water, enabling the natives to pursue their fishing, on which they chiefly exist, without being subjected to heavy seas.

The men fish, while the women do all the laborious work, such as carrying water, pounding rice, etc. We found them very friendly all round the island, constantly coming on board and accompanying us when on shore, and very useful as guides (for a trifle) in cutting down trees and clearing away bushes. There are safe anchorages around the island in both monsoons; that in the northeast is safe and good on the southwest side in ten fathoms, a third about a mile south of the little inlet at the entrance of the bay, and on the southeast side, in twelve fathoms, but all on coral bottoms. The water on the east side of the island is the deepest, having 150 fathoms one mile off the land, and strong tide rips around her often frighten the mariner, but they are about the deepest water.

The southeast side of the island is by far the most picturesque and interesting, but not the best anchorage; the land here slopes to the south, is richly wooded, and many parts cleared, having plantations of bananas and sweet potatoes, but no dwellings are visible from the ship, nor did any natives visit us, as they so readily did at the southwest end on our first arrival. We do not know any island I have seen over the world more adapted for cultivation. Rice, sugar, coconuts, coffee, maize, potatoes and vegetables would all grow if cultivated. Cotton and tobacco were already growing there. The soil is excellent, rich in trap formation, with sufficient sand to make it loose and friable.

Palawan I. Sulu Sea. Balabac I. St. Michael I. Banguey I. Balabangan I. Kagayan Sulu. Labuk Bay. Sandakan. North Borneo. Darvel Bay. Sibutu I. Lapag I. Tataan I. Pata I. Siassi I. Tawi Tawi I.



THE NEW SULU SEA BOUNDARY LINE.

Full black line is that of the treaty between Great Britain, Germany and Spain, signed at Madrid, March, 1885. The broken line is that of the treaty between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris, December 30, 1898.

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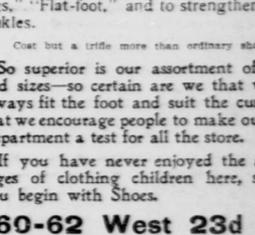
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