DEMAND NOTE ON CHINA.

TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT SIGNED BY THE MINISTERS.

Reparation for the Murder of Baron Ketteler and Chancellor Sujyama—Punishment of Boxers and Suspension of Official Examinations—Importation of Arms Forbidden, Indemnities Demanded, Guards for Legations and the Destruction of Forts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The State Department to-day received word through the British Foreign Office and American official source, but not from Minister Conger, that the agreement of the Ministers of the Powers embodying the conditions which the Chinese Government must accept prior to the initation of peace negotiations, had been signed at Pekin. The text of the agreement was thereupon made public by the Department. Its terms, in substance, have been published, the only new feature developed by the text being that China must agree not only to punish Prince Tuan and the ten dignitaries designated in the Emperor Kwang-su's decree of Sept. 25, but "those whom the representatives of the Powers shall subsequently designate."

This will permit the infliction of "the severest punishment" on Chinese concerned in any of the attacks on foreigners and not merely confine punitive measures to high officials. The agreement was certified to Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, the Chinese peace plenipotentiaries, and they must accept the terms in behalf of the Emperor before the general peace conference may begin. The agreement is embodied in the following statement of the State Department:

"PROPOSED IDENTICAL NOTE OF THE POWERS.

"The following English version is understood to be in substantial equivalence with the French text of the note to be addressed to the Government of China, as agreed upon by the representatives of the cooperating Powers at Pekin, Dec. 4, 1900, and subsequently amended before signature:

"During the months of May, June, July and August of the current year serious disturbances broke out in the northern provinces of China, in which atrocious crimes unparalleled in history and outrages against the law of nations, against the laws of humanity, and against civilization, were committed under particularly odious circumstances. The principal of these crimes were the following:

"First—On the 20th of June, his Excellency Baron von Ketteler, while on his way to the Tsungli-Yamen, in the performance of his official functions, was murdered by soldiers of the regular army, acting under orders of their chiefs.

"Second—On the same day the foreign legations were attacked and besieged. The attacks continued without intermission until the 14th of August, on which date the arrival of the foreign forces put an end to them. These attacks were made by the regular troops, who joined the Boxers, and who obeyed the orders of the Court emanating from the Imperial Palace. At the same time the Chinese Government officially declared, by its representatives abroad, that it guaranteed the security of the legations.

"Third—On the 11th of June Mr. Sujyama, chancellor of the legation of Japan, while in the discharge of an official mission, was killed by regulars at the gates of the city. In Pekin and in several provinces foreigners were murdered, tortured or attacked by the Boxers and the regular troops, and such as escaped death owed their salvation solely to their own determined resistance. Their establishments were looted and destroyed.

"Fourth—Foreign cemeteries, at Pekin especially, were desecrated, the graves opened and the remains scattered abroad.

"These occurrences necessarily led the foreign Powers to despatch their troops to China to the end of protecting the lives of their representatives and nationals and restoring order. During their march to Pekin the allied forces met with resistance from the Chinese army and had to overcome it by force.

"Inasmuch as China has recognized her responsibility, expressed regret, and evinced a desire to see an end put to the situation created by the aforesaid disturbances, the Powers have determined to accede to her request upon the irrevocable conditions enumerated below, which they deem indispensable to explate the crimes committed and to prevent their recurrence:

I.

"(a) The despatch to Berlin of an extraordinary mission headed by an Imperial Prince, in order to express the regrets of His Majesty, the Emperor of China, and of the Chinese Government for the assassination of his Excellency, the late Baron von Ketteler, Minister of Germany.

"(b) The erection on the spot of the assassination of a commemorative monument, befitting the rank of the deceased, bearing an inscription in the Latin, German and Chinese languages expressing the regrets of the Emperor of China for the murder.

II.

"(a) The severest punishment for the persons designated in the Imperial decree of Sept. 25, 1900, and for those whom the representatives of the Powers shall subsequently designate.

"(b) The suspension for five years of all official examinations in all the cities where foreigners have been massacred or have been subjected to cruel treatment.

III.

"Honorable reparation to be made by the Chinese Government to the Japanese Government for the murder of Mr. Sujyama.

IV.

"An expiatory monument to be erected by the Imperial Chinese Government in every foreign or international cemetery which has been desecrated or in which the graves have been destroyed.

V.

"The maintenance, under conditions to be determined by the Powers, of the interdiction against the importation of arms as well as of materials employed exclusively for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

VI.

"Equitable indemnities for the Government's, societies, companies and individuals, as well as for Chinese who, during the late occurrences, have suffered in person or in property in consequence of their being in the service of foreigners. China to adopt financial measures acceptable to the Powers for the purpose of guaranteeing the payment of said indemnities and the interest and amortization of the loans.

VII.

"The right for each Power to maintain a permanent guard for its legation, and to put the diplomatic quarter in a defensible condition, the Chinese having no right to reside in that quarter.

VIII.

"The destruction of the forts which might obstruct free communication between Pekin and the sea.

IX.

"The right to the military occupation of certain points, to be determined by an understanding among the Powers, in order to maintain open communication between the capital and the sea.

X.

"The Chinese Government to cause to be published during two years in all the subprefectures an Imperial decree:

"(a) Embodying a perpetual prohibition, under penalty of death, of membership in any anti-foreign society.

"(b) Enumerating the punishments that shall have been inflicted on the guilty, together with the suspension of all official examinations in the cities where foreigners have been murdered or have been subjected to cruel treatment, and

"(c) Furthermore, an Imperial decree to be issued and published throughout the Empire, ordering that the Governor General (Viceroys), Governors and all provincial or local officials shall be held responsible for the maintenance of order within their respective jurisdictions, and that in the event of renewed anti-foreign disturbances or any other infractions of treaty occurring and which shall not forthwith be suppressed and the guilty persons punished, they, the said officials, shall be immediately removed and forever disqualified from holding any office of honors.

XI.

"The Chinese Government to undertake to negotiate amendments to the treaties of commerce and navigation considered useful by the foreign Powers, and upon other matters pertaining to their commercial relations, with the object of facilitating them.

XII.

"The Chinese Government to determine in what manner to reform the Department of Foreign Affairs and to modify the Court ceremonials concerning the reception of foreign representatives, in the manner to be indicated by the Powers.

"Until the Chinese Government has complied with the above conditions to the satisfaction of the Powers the undersigned can hold out no expectation that the occupation of Pekin and the Province of Chili by the general forces can be brought to a conclusion."

MINISTERS SIGN THE NOTE.

Demands Will Be Presented to the Chinese Peace Envoys in a Few Days.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A news agency despatch from Pekin of to-day's date says the preliminary note of the foreign Ministers to the Chinese envoys was signed this Saturday morning and will be presented to Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching in two or three days.

KILLED BY A CHINESE GOVERNOR.

Swedish Missionary Reported Cut to Pieces in Mongolia.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—A letter has been received here announcing the murder in China of the Rev. Carl Johan Suber, a Swedish missionary, formerly a member of the Swedish Congregational Church of Roxbury. Just how Suber came to his death is not known beyond what may be gathered from a short letter from the only survivor of his closest missionary associates, N. J. Friedstrom, who says Suber was cut to pieces, either by the Governor of Mongolia or by some of the latter's men. The letter is dated Kiachta, Siberia. It is supposed that three women and another missionary sent out by the Scandinavian Alliance Mission perished with Suber.

The letter from Friedstrom says: "I still remain on this earth, but to our deep sorrow, all my associates are killed, even Brother Suber. We passed over the desert together quietly and came to a place where our companions had been and were informed that they had been robbed about twenty days before. The Governor had summoned them, said the people, and they were now eating at his tables and living in his tents. Suber started out to find them and I stayed with the caravan seventeen days awaiting news from them. As nothing further was heard from them and I was given to understand that my life also was sought, I sent a faithful native down to the place where our dear sisters and brethren would most likely be found. After a thorough search, dangerous to his own life, he returned and stated on what he deemed most reliable authority, that all my companions had been killed before we arrived. And when Brother Suber appeared before the Governor he was cut to pieces."

Casualties in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Gen. MacArthur cabled the War Department to-day the following casualty list:

Killed—Nov. 24, Frorista, Luzon, Corporal Arthur Burrows, Troop D, Eleventh Cavalry, Sergt. Bernard Baker, between Nov. 24 and Dec. 7, Calbayon Mataginao, Samar, Company H, Twenty-ninth Infantry, Welborne Watts.

Wounded—Company H, Twenty-ninth Infantry, Hvias E. Smiley, severely; Company B, Twenty-ninth Infantry, Charles E. Mackey, moderately, Dec. 15, Duero, Bohol, Company H, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Corporal Charles E. Wilson, mortally, Dec. 8, Antique, Panay, Company G, Thirty-eighth Infantry, Martin L. Weatherman, in neck, serious, Dec. 18, San Ignacio, Luzon, Company G, Forty-ninth Infantry, Musician Hays Withers, in leg above knee, moderate, Oct. 20, Burgasan, Panay, Company F, Forty-fourth Infantry, Lee Platt, in arm, slight, Nov. 10, Subig, Luzon, Company L, Twenty-fifth Infantry, William Smith, in shoulder, slight.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The training ship Buffalo has arrived at Hampton Roads, the supply ship Zafiro at Olongapo, Subig Bay; the ship Leyden at New York, the cruiser Newark at Cavite and the tug Potomac at Key West. The battleship Kentucky has sailed from Port Said for Suez and the collier Pompey from Aden for Colombo.

Contract for Custom House Foundation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury this morning awarded the contract for the foundation of the new Custom House at New York to Isaac A. Hopper of that city. The contract price is $859,610, and provides for the excavation, foundations, masonry walls and steel structure of the basement of the proposed building.

The Bailey's Trial Trip Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The trial of the torpedo boat Bailey has been postponed for want of suitable coal after the Bailey succeeded in completing standardized runs up to 29 knots. The Bailey will return to the works of her builders at Morris Heights, N. Y., and there will be another trial as soon as possible.

Charles L. Soleman Dies in Pekin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Gen. Chaffee cabled the War Department to-day from Pekin, announcing the death at Pekin of Charles L. Soleman, a civilian employed in the Quartermaster's Department, of pneumonia.

Naval Coal Barge Founders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Navy Department has been informed that Naval Coal barge No. 2 foundered at sea on Dec. 20. The crew was saved.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—These army and navy orders have been issued:

Leaves of absence granted Major George B. Walker, Eighteenth Infantry, two months additional; Capt. Frederick S. Dewey, Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-sixth Infantry, two months.

Capt. Frederick S. Dewey, Assistant Surgeon Thirty-eighth Infantry, honorably discharged.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph C. Reifsnyder, from the Division of the Philippines to West Point Military Academy.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas L. Jackson, from West Point to San Francisco for duty with troops to the Philippine Islands.

These naval orders have been issued:

Commander L. C. Logan, from the Washington yard, special duty in connection with the construction of coaling depots.

Assistant Surgeon R. E. Leibetter, from the Monongahela to the Constellation.

Assistant Surgeon C. R. Burr, to resume duties on Monongahela.

Pay Inspector I. G. Hobbs, to additional duty to torpedo station, Newport, as pay officer and general storekeeper.

Pay Inspector S. R. Colhoun, from the torpedo station, Newport, and leave granted three months' absence.

Pay Inspector W. J. Thomson, to continue under treatment at Puget Sound naval station.

$200,000 FAILURE IN LAWRENCE, MASS.

The Prospect and Globe Worsted Mills Close Their Doors—250 Hands Affected.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The Prospect and Globe Worsted mills of Lawrence assigned to-day for the benefit of creditors, the liabilities being estimated at $200,000. The Prospect mills are capitalized at $150,000 and employ 250 hands, while the Globe mills are capitalized at $75,000. Samuel Robinson is President of the former, and his son, A. H. Robinson, is Treasurer of the latter.

The cause of the failure is said to be insufficient business, due to the competition of mills in the worsted combine. Samuel Robinson is a director of the Lawrence National Bank and A. H. Robinson serves in a similar capacity in the management of the Pacific National. The paper of both mills is pretty well distributed.

Marquis Com s Here to Sing.

The Marquis Francisco de Souza Coutinho, a barytone who is going to sing his way through America, arrived yesterday aboard the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania, from Hamburg, Boulogne and Plymouth. According to his press agent the Marquis is a second cousin to the King of Portugal, but the "Almanac de Gotha" does not mention him.

BALTIMORE BANK WRECKS.

THE ECONOMY SAVINGS GOES DOWN WITH THE AMERICAN NATIONAL.

The Institutions Were Allied and the National Bank Had the Savings Bank's Money—The City's Money Drawn From the American National by Mayor Hayes's Request.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—The failure of the American National Bank of this city occasioned no surprise in financial circles, the institution having been regarded as shaky for some time. Bad management is alleged to be the cause of the bank's present embarrassment. It is estimated that one-half of the capital stock of $200,000 has been impaired by reason of loans made on paper without sufficient collateral.

Under the National Banking laws the stockholders are responsible for a bank's indebtedness to an amount double the face value of stock held in their name. Acting under this authority the directors have called a special meeting of the stockholders for Jan. 22, to vote upon a call of the Comptroller for an assessment of 25 per cent. upon the stock, also to consider a proposition to increase the capital stock from $200,000 to $300,000.

The Economy Savings Bank, which conducts its business in the basement of the American National Bank building, and whose directorate is largely drawn from the latter's stockholders, also failed to open its doors this morning. The directors held a meeting of several hours' duration. At its conclusion D. I. Brinton made the following statement:

"Owing to the fact that our cash funds are deposited in the American National Bank, we have been compelled to suspend payment. We expect, as soon as its affairs are straightened out, to pay our depositors in full, and hope that they will only suffer a slight inconvenience from a possible shortness of Christmas money."

In reply to a question, Mr. Brinton said he could not tell for how long a period the national bank suspension would be forced, nor how the suspension would affect the savings bank. When asked if a receivership would be forced upon it, he said he could not foresee just how the thing would turn out. The directors will meet again on Monday. The depositors are for the most part Russian Hebrews and large crowds of these stood about the doors of the bank during the day. At one time the crowd numbered between two and 600 and was dispersed by the police. There was no disorder and the men discussed the situation in groups.

The Clearing House Association has been carrying the American National Bank practically ever since December a year ago. Vice-President Ramsay of the Clearing House Association said that the associated banks of Baltimore had done everything in their power to save it, but an examination recently made showed that it would be unwise to continue lending money to that institution. Mr. Ramsay also said that if his option the depositors would lose nothing.

Deposits in the American National Bank reached their maximum in 1899, when they amounted to nearly $850,000. Since then they have dwindled rapidly, and on Oct. 20, when the last statement of the institution's condition was published, in compliance to the call of the Comptroller, the deposits amounted to only $388,299. During the Administration of Ex-Mayor Malster the American National Bank was a city depository, having been selected at the instance of Mr. Malster, who was a director of the bank. At one time the city had on deposit in the bank about $600,000. When Mayor Hayes went into office and learned the condition of the bank he insisted upon withdrawing the city's money, but was induced to modify his demands to prevent trouble. The city's Finance Commissioners, who were also presidents of national banks, guaranteeing its safety. Gradually every penny was withdrawn.

SANDBAGGED AND ROBBED.

Grocer Richard Jenks Tells of His Adventure With Footpads.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Richard Jenks, a grocer, is ill at is home in this city suffering from injuries which he received by being sandbagged a day or two ago near the Morris Park racetrack. He says he went to New York and returned on the Huckleberry trolley road. In changing cars at West Farms he got on a West Chester car by mistake. Near the racetrack he discovered his mistake and got off to wait for a car to Mount Vernon. The night was cold and as there was no car in sight he started to walk toward Mount Vernon to keep warm. He had not gone far when he heard some one following him. He looked back and saw two men but did not pay much attention to them. As the strangers walked past him one of them turned and dealt him a heavy blow over the eye with a sandbag. The blow dazed him for a few seconds and when he gained his senses he was lying on the ground. When he attempted to rise he was struck twice.

The last thing he remembers was of putting his hand up to his forehead and feeling the blood oozing out. The footpads took his watch and about $10 in bills. Then they stripped off his new overcoat, which he had just bought, and took all of his buttons, containing five diamonds. After that they carried him to a ditch about fifty feet from the roadside and threw him in. His weight broke the ice and he lay in the water near the road until some men who heard his moans came along and pulled him out. These men notified the policeman who had him conveyed to the Fordham Hospital. Jenks says that for five hours after his arrival at the hospital he was unconscious and that when he regained his senses he did not know where he was. He remained in the hospital until Thursday night, when he became impatient and would not stay any longer. He got out and started for Mount Vernon, arriving there in a weak condition. He still bears the marks on his head where the footpads struck him.

CHINESE IN HAWAII.

Treasury Department Decision Depriving About 400 of American Citizenship.

HONOLULU, Dec. 14, via San Francisco, Dec. 22.—The Treasury Department decision that the Chinese naturalized as Hawaiian citizens prior to annexation are not citizens of the United States, has caused great consternation among those affected by it. Under it none of these naturalized Chinese can be bondsmen on Custom House bonds. The commerce between here and China is very large, and this feature of the decision is serious. A number of meetings have been held by the Chinese to consider the subject. Appeals to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals have been taken. During the monarchy about 700 Chinese were naturalized as Hawaiian subjects. There has been none naturalized since the monarchy was overthrown. Of these 700 there remain in the Territory something over 400. Most of these voted at the last election. Many have become citizens of high commercial and social standing. A large number are married to Hawaiian women. A fund is being raised to test the matter in the courts.

Ex-Assemblyman Ball's Son Killed.

Thomas Ball, the eight-year-old son of ex-Assemblyman Ball, was run over and killed in front of his home, 368 Albany avenue, Brooklyn, by a brewery wagon yesterday morning. William G. Hilling of 173 South Elliott place, the driver, was arrested on a charge of homicide.

XMAS GREETING.

Do you wish to give a valued friend an ornamental and very useful present? If so, why not let it be that new discovery.

THE KERN LIGHT?

You will save his gas bill and earn his lasting thanks.

Kern Incandescent Gaslight Co.,

16 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

WANTS NEGROES TO GO TO HAWAII.

Colored Preacher Back From the Islands With Favorable Reports for His Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The Rev. John Henry Cook, a colored preacher of Mississippi, who recently went to Hawaii to inspect the sugar plantations and the opportunities they offered to negro laborers, returned by the Zealandia to-day. He says he is much pleased with the outlook, and the companion who went with him remained at Kohala and began work on a plantation. Cook says he will advise the people of his race to emigrate to Hawaii and he will accompany them. He says the advantages Hawaii offers over any of the Southern States are higher wages, shorter hours of labor and no extremes of heat and cold. In addition he says the quarters provided free by plantations are better on the average than the negroes are able to provide for themselves in Mississippi. Then there are free medical attendance and other advantages, which make the real wages much larger than the apparent ones. There is a good system of free schools and an absence of race antagonism. He is enthusiastic regarding the outlook for the negro in Hawaii.

HUNT FOR A CONFEDERATE FLAG.

New Orleans Woman Appeals to Massachusetts Men to Help Find It.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Miss Daisy M. L. Hodgson of New Orleans is anxious to get trace of a Confederate flag supposed to have been taken from the residence of Charles J. Leeds in New Orleans during the occupation of that city by Gen. Butler's troops. Miss Hodgson wrote to Mayor Hart recently:

"Wishing to learn something about a Confederate flag taken from the residence of Mr. Charles J. Leeds of New Orleans, La., during the war, a flag whose history can be given in detail, together with the price and other items necessary to identify the same, I write you, trusting that you will give it your attention, and convey to us, at your earliest convenience the knowledge or information desired. I am writing on behalf of the lady who presented it to the Leeds Guards of New Orleans. It was never used in battle, but was taken from the Leeds residence on St. Joseph street, New Orleans, when the house was searched. The first search did not locate the flag, but an interested letter written by one of the family spoke of the flag having been overlooked, when another successful search was made.

"It is supposed that the one spoken of as being in Faneuil Hall, Boston, 'not taken in battle,' 'a very beautiful Confederate flag,' is the one inquired for. As many flags and articles of war have been returned to the South by the North, this lady hopes that perhaps the flag mentioned, never having been captured in battle, might be returned. She believes been the donor of the flag to the Leeds Guards. Kindly let me hear from you on the subject and you will greatly oblige, yours respectfully,

"(Miss) DAISY M. L. HODGSON.

"P. S.—The G. A. R. of your city tried hard to have all 'battle flags' returned to the South. They would most likely esteem it a pleasure to look after this matter under your guidance."

This letter was turned over to Secretary of State Olin by Mayor Hart and the former instituted a thorough search in the State House, but thus far he has been unable to trace the flag. In response to letters from him, Miss Hodgson has written Col. Olin another letter, dated Dec. 5, in which she says: "I appreciate the effort you are making to secure some trace of the flag. Use my letters as you desire. I would do anything to find the missing flag, and will leave the matter entirely in your hands, hoping that the fruit of your labor will soon be known."

ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

B. A. Robinson, Former Sunday School Superintendent, Held in $5,000 Bail.

Byron A. Robinson of 356 West 145th street was held in $5,000 bail for examination in the Harlem police court yesterday on the charge of forging a note for $1,275, made out to Frank Rollins, a teacher in the Peter Cooper school, at 173d street and Third avenue, and purporting to be indorsed by Rollins and by August Lindo, an importer of No. 1 Broadway. Rollins lives in the same house with Robinson and they have been friends of long standing. Robinson was formerly superintendent of the Hamilton Grange Reformed Baptist Church Sunday School at 145th street and Convent avenue. He has a large number of acquaintances in Harlem. He was manager of the South American exporting house of Leber & Meyer at 78 Wall street but he gave up the place last spring.

Rollins told the Magistrate that Robinson induced him to invest $1,000 in 500 shares of the stock of the Reversible Rivet Company of Boston. Robinson said that all the stock except these 500 shares was held by friends of his, and when these were taken they would practically control the business which was yielding a good profit to the stockholders. A few weeks after, Rollins says, he discovered that Robinson's representations were false, and demanded his money. Robinson gave him the note for $1,275. When the note became due Robinson asked for six days' grace. On the fifth day he came to Rollins's apartments and, according to Rollins, said he had a confession to make, that he had swindled him, and that he wanted to make a clean breast of it. He begged for mercy, Rollins said, and declared that he would pay back the $1,000.

BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE OFF.

Grievances Arbitrated—300 Employees of Burrice Shipyards to Return to Work.

A two months' strike of the boilermakers in the Burlee shipyards at Port Richmond, S. I., which resulted in the tying up of all work for the yards, was declared off yesterday. The strikers will return to work tomorrow. The strike was caused by the putting of all the boilermakers, some of whom had been on piecework for some time, on piecework and reducing the piecework rates. All the boilermakers, fifty in number, quit work and in a week or two, the rest of the employees, numbering about three hundred, were thrown out. Last week the firm agreed to arbitrate on condition that a member of the Boilermakers' Union was not chosen for the negotiations. Ames Bennett, former chief inspector of boilers for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, agreed to act as arbitrator and was acceptable to both sides. His decision, rendered yesterday, was to the effect that piecework should be continued in the boiler department, but that the rates which existed before the strike should be restored.

BRYAN'S SLUMP IN TEXAS.

Canvassing Board Finds That He Ran 85,000 Votes Behind the State Ticket.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 22.—The State Canvassing Board to-day completed counting the vote cast at the recent election for State officers and the results show that W. J. Bryan ran 85,444 votes behind the Democratic State ticket.

The Weather.

The low pressure which on Friday was central north of Montana has moved rapidly southeast and was central yesterday in Nebraska. The storm that was felt here on Friday has moved off the Nova Scotia coast. A high pressure covered the entire Atlantic coast from Maine to Georgia, and was central yesterday off Virginia. In this section the temperature has fallen 2 to 15 degrees. A decided fall in temperature has been reported from Maine southwest to Tennessee. In all this belt it is below the freezing point.

In this city yesterday it was fair; average humidity, 43 per cent.; wind southwest; average velocity, eight miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.09; 3 P. M., 30.12.

The temperature as recorded by the official thermometer, and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table:

	—Official—		Sun's.		—Official—		Sun's.
	1900.	1899.	1900.		1900.	1899.	1900.
9 A. M.	28°	34°	32°	6 P. M.	39°	46°	39°
12 M.	35°	42°	34°	9 P. M.	39°	42°	38°
3 P. M.	40°	47°	40°	12 Mid.	38°	37°	32°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, eastern Pennsylvania and eastern New York, fair and warmer to-day; colder to-morrow and rain at night, winds becoming high.

For New Jersey, fair to-day, warmer in the interior, rain at night or to-morrow; colder to-morrow.

For New England, fair to-day, probably rain to-morrow.

For western New York and western Pennsylvania fair in east, rain in west portion to-day; rain or snow and colder to-morrow.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Justice Leventritt has granted an absolute divorce to Louise May Williams from Edmund J. Williams.

There will be no exhibition at the American Art Galleries on Christmas Day, and there are only a few days more to view the recent work of W. de L. Dodge.

A QUEEN'S WEDDING GOWN.

MARVELLOUS DRESS THAT WILHELMINA WILL WEAR.

Designed in Paris, and Will Be Covered With Wonderful Embroideries—Dress Is of Cloth of Silver—Court Train Will Be Over Eight Feet Long—The Bodice to Be Cut Low.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The description comes from Amsterdam of the marvellous wedding gown which Queen Wilhelmina will wear. It was designed in Paris and its chief feature consists of wonderful embroideries, which are being made at the Royal School of Art Needlework.

The dress itself is of cloth of silver of so exquisitely supple and fine texture that it suggests the Indian muslins of our grandmothers, which could be pulled through a ring. It is made up over the richest white glacé silk. The front of the jupe will be worked in a tapering design harmonizing with the train, being broad at the hem and narrowing toward the waist. The full court train will trail two and a half metres on the ground. It falls from the waist and is surrounded by two broad bands of embroidery, giving the general idea of detached sprays of orange blossoms and their foliage connected by scrolls and ribbons.

Each one of the clusters of flowers has a single, fully opened bloom surrounded by buds more or less developed. Fine seed pearls are used for these while the foliage is indicated by silver threads and paillettes. In addition to the pearls and paillettes six kinds of silver bullion twist are employed to produce the different effects required and most of the interlacing ribbon is highly raised, or, in technical terms, couched. The embroidery is worked upon a silver tissue and white silk foundation as well, thus imparting richness as well as firmness.

No work is to appear on the bodice, which, according to the Dutch custom for state weddings, is to be cut low. It is to be draped with Brussels lace, of which the Queen possesses a valuable collection, both antique and modern.

TO FORM AN ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Provisional Committee of Seven Royal Academicians Named.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A provisional committee has been formed of the following Royal Academicians, Marcus Stone, Luke Filder, F. R. Dicksee, V. C. Princeps and J. S. Sargent, to act with seven other artists of repute under Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema as provisional chairman for the formation of an artists' association. Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, on being interviewed, emphatically denied that the object was to keep a vigilant eye on the dealers. "Our object," he said, "is to form for the artists a society such as others have to protect their interests and bind the profession together."

It is proposed to establish a large advisory council of representatives of the various branches of the profession to assist the members in all business matters, such as copyright, reproduction, sale, &c. An interesting idea is to keep at the association's offices a photographic register of all pictures for sale. This will enable publishers and others to find artists or pictures answering particular needs, which is now often done with difficulty, though such artists are obtainable if they and the customers could be brought together. The association wants 700 members at an annual subscription of a guinea.

BRITISH DEMAND ON COLOMBIA.

Pheasant's Commander Asks $70,000 for the Seizure of the Taboga.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

COLON, Colombia, via Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 22.—It is rumored here that the commander of the British cruiser Pheasant has made a demand on the Colombian Government for compensation for the seizure of the English steamer Taboga, which was used as a war vessel. The captain of the Pheasant has asked for the payment of £14,000 on account of the seizure of the ship and the release of all prisoners who were taken while the Taboga was under the British flag.

The British steamer Taboga was seized by the Colombian Government about the middle of November on the ground of about 300 tons and is owned by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool. When she was arbitrarily seized the British consul at Colon cabled to the home Government for a warship and the Pheasant was sent. The Colombian Government has been using the Taboga as a warship against the rebels. On Dec. 17 it was reported that the Taboga had started for Chepe to quell another uprising.

WILL BE PRINCE OF ROMA, IF A BOY.

That Title Ready for the Expected Heir to the Italian Throne.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The young King and Queen of Italy will be blessed with issue but the glad news will not be officially known for a couple of months yet. At the time of his son's marriage to Princess Helena of Montenegro, King Humbert stated that in the event of a son being born he would receive the title of Prince of Roma. Although the statement was made privately, the Vatican heard of it, as it hears of everything that transpires at the royal court, and a formal protest was made. The protest will be renewed, doubtless, if Helena should have the happiness to bear a son, but young Victor Emmanuel will pay no heed to it, his murdered father's wishes being sacred to him.

ONE JEWESS IN BRITISH PRISONS.

Fact Discovered When Distribution of Special Literature Was Begun.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—An influential Jewish peeress, a member of the Board of Directors of female convict prisons, was distressed at the lack of provision of devotional literature for Jewish prisoners and undertook to bring about a correction, with the result that the Home Secretary authorized special devotional literature for Jewish convicts. A popular work entitled "Light on the Way" was selected and a large stock secured. When the distribution commenced the most careful search only produced one Jewess in British prisons. She is now amply provided with literature.

GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL DEAD.

Count Von Blumenthal Was 96 Years Old and a Soldier From Childhood.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Count Leonard von Blumenthal, the oldest Field Marshal in the German Army, died yesterday afternoon. He was born in 1810 and was practically a soldier from his childhood. He served through many wars and in the struggle with France acted as Chief of Staff. He received many decorations for valuable services and was recognized in Germany as one of the most distinguished of modern strategists.

TEA CUPS, BOUILLON CUPS,
CHOCOLATE CUPS,
TURKISH COFFEE CUPS,
Mounted in Sterling Silver.

The Mauser Mfg. Co.,
SILVERSMITHS.

TRADE MARK

Shop & Factory, 14 East 15th St.
BETWEEN B'WAY AND 5TH AVE.
Open Evenings until 10 o'clock.

The Pianola Yourself and Your Piano.

The Pianola is an Ideal Christmas Gift.

Have you a piano?
If you have spent your money for a piano, how much good do you realize from it?
Do you use it yourself?
Do half the members of your family use it?
Is it ever used?
How many selections are included in the aggregate repertory of all who use it—more than ten, fifteen or twenty-five?
Do they play well—well enough to entertain musical people?

Do You Know that With the Pianola

You and every member of your family can play the piano—
You can play anything you wish to hear—Liszt's Rhapsodies, Chopin's Nocturnes, Sousa's Marches, Coon Songs, etc—
You have complete control of the expression and can get an artistic, vivifying effect?
Paderewski has a Pianola—he has two Pianolas. After having one for several months in his home in Paris, he has just ordered another for his residence in Switzerland.

Nobody is getting the full value from his piano unless he has a Pianola. Many never expected to get much use from it. They bought it because they thought they had to have a piano. The Pianola has changed all this. The piano becomes a "live pleasure" and every member of the family a participant and thereby enjoys an intimate acquaintance with the great composers.

PRICE $250.

Can be bought by moderate monthly payments.

The Pianola is an ideal Christmas gift, as it brings pleasure to the entire family throughout the year.

The Aeolian Co., 18 West 23d St., New York. 500 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

EXPLOSIONS ON BRITISH WARSHIPS.

Commission of Experts Said to Blame the Water Tube Boiler System.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—There is every indication that the Belleville water tube boilers used in the British Navy are doomed. A special commission of experts which has been investigating the question has received startling evidence of their unstable and dangerous character. Officers and men of the engine room staff go in fear of their lives on every ship where the water tube system is used. So general is the dread that there have been frequent instances of more or less pronounced mutiny among the men transferred to water tube ships.

On Thursday a tube burst aboard the sloop Mutine and two men were badly scalded. As this occurred in home waters the men were removed to a hospital ashore, but explosions occurring on ships on foreign stations, and they have been startlingly frequent, have been kept secret except where actual loss of life rendered concealment impossible.

It is believed that a majority of the commission at the start favored the Belleville system, but they have changed their minds.

CHANCE FOR A RELIGIOUS DAILY.

Dr. Parker Thinks, After Editing One for a Week in London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Rev. Dr. Parker has not cut much of a figure in London with the religious daily which he has edited during the week. The proprietors announced in the last of his issues that they would resume on Monday the so-called spot competition, which is a species of lottery and on which the paper depends chiefly for its precarious circulation, this despite the fact that Dr. Parker declaimed throughout the week against all forms of gambling. Dr. Parker's last article was a discussion of the brilliant opportunity of a successful religious daily in London.

"HENRY V." PRODUCED IN LONDON.

Lewis Waller Scores a Great Success at the Lyceum Theatre.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Lewis Waller presented Shakespeare's "Henry V." at the Lyceum Theatre to-night. It was the first time that this play had been produced in London in twenty-one years and it was presented in a manner worthy of England's greatest Shakespearian theatre. Mr. Waller himself achieved a signal success and was supported by a strong company. The acting of William Mollison as *Pistol* and of Mr. E. M. Robson as *Fluellen* was very fine. The work of *Chorus*, Miss Lily Hanbury, was also noteworthy.

Forbes Robertson Weds Gertrude Elliott.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The wedding of Forbes Robertson, the actor, and Miss Gertrude Elliott, a sister of Maxine Elliott (Mrs. Nat Goodwin), was solemnized in the church at Hampstead to-day. It was a very quiet affair. There were no bridesmaids. The church was artistically decorated. J. H. Ryley gave the bride away and Mrs. Ryley attended her.

Zola's Protest Against Amnesty Bill.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The *Aurore* publishes an eight-column letter from M. Zola addressed to President Loubet, in which the author protests vigorously against the injustice of the Amnesty bill. M. Zola points out the evil of preferring reasons of State to reasons of honor and warns France to remember that Emperor William knows the whole truth and can throw it in the faces of the French whenever he chooses to do so.

WHERE CLEVELAND WAS AT FAULT.

Ex-Judge Reagan Charges Him With the Betrayal of Tariff Reform.

HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 22.—Judge John H. Reagan has made the following answer to the interview of ex-President Cleveland on the Democratic party:

"I agree with Mr. Cleveland's view that it was a mistake to attempt to combine Populism, so far as that was done, with Democracy. But Mr. Cleveland is not in a good position to criticise the blunders of the Democracy. In 1892, Mr. Cleveland, as the candidate of the Democratic party was elected President of the United States, the main issue in that election being whether we should have a Democratic tariff for revenue or a Republican tariff for protection. If he had then called Congress together with a message submitting that issue for its action, it can hardly be doubted that a revenue tariff law would have been passed and that the Democracy would have had a fair chance for the control of the policy of the Government for many years to come.

"Instead of doing this, in calling Congress together he ignored the great issue upon which he was elected and attempted to commit the Democratic party to the policy of a single gold standard of currency. He thus made himself responsible for the wrecking and future defeat of the Democratic party."

SEVEN MILLION TELEPHONES

To Help the Bryan Men Ask Mr. Cleveland How to Be Reconstructed.

Dr. John H. Girdner, the personal friend of William Jennings Bryan in New York city, was at the Hoffman House last night. He had read the pronunciamento of the Hon. Grover Cle