

ON GOOD TERMS.

Differences Between Germany and America Settled.

SECOND PROTEST TO ENGLAND.

The Germans Tired of the Seizure of Their Ships and Merchandise as Contraband.

Berlin, by Cable.—The correspondent of the Associated Press interviewed the United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, about the present status of the relations between Germany and the United States. Mr. White said:

The Samoa question between the United States and Germany, the insurance and sundry minor matters have been happily settled. The main question which remains are the commercial treaty and the proper inspection of American meats. The former will be mainly considered at Washington. The latter must depend upon the action of the Reichstag. Though the German party shows little hostility toward the violation of the present arrangement, so oppressive to American interests, it is hoped that the proposal made in President McKinley's message for the appointment of a special commission may be accepted. There is no doubt that the government, apart from the commercial treaty, is fully glad to see some sort of settlement.

In the Diet the government's complete moral defeat during the debate on the dismissal of political officials for voting against the canal bill is considered to be of great importance to internal politics as it shows the Conservatives still intend to bitterly oppose the Emperor, especially on the new canal bill which does not please the Agrarians, in spite of the fact that it contains enormous improvement projects for the Eastern provinces of Prussia.

The seizures of German steamers by British warships have had the effect of intensifying and generalizing anti-British sentiment in Germany.

Count von Buelow's speech at the launching of the Hamburg-American line steamer Deutschland, especially the terms of friendship he devoted to the United States, is much commended by the German press and with few exceptions approvingly.

Prussia has now begun appointing factory inspectors. The budget contains appropriations for their salaries, 2,400 marks each.

A test occurred recently in Vilhel, near Frankfurt, in the presence of many officials, of a newly invented smokeless and noiseless powder. The test, however, turned out rather unsatisfactorily.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from an official source that Germany has addressed a second protest to Great Britain, urgently requesting the release of the German steamer Bismarck, and expressing astonishment at the undue delay. The protest also demands guarantees from Great Britain against a recurrence of such evidence "wanton and aggressive application of a combatant's right against neutrals."

It also requests Great Britain to define the meaning of contraband in a manner acceptable to the nations not concerned in the war.

An interpellation about the seizure will be introduced the coming Friday in the Reichstag.

Sensational testimony marked the day's proceedings in the Clark bribery investigation. Several of the Senator's letters were produced.

The House of Delegates of the St. Louis Municipal Assembly has in its session citizens who came to fight against a failure to properly light the city.

John Heinz and Henry Kaiser, who had been convicted of the murder of Edward E. Brown, and eight times re-arrested when about to be hanged, were pardoned at Jefferson City, Mo., having been shown to be innocent of the crime.

The Russian New Year was celebrated by adherents of the Greek church in Philadelphia.

The protest of Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, against the committee which is to hear the contest for his seat was overruled by the committee.

Five yachtsmen were pelagized in the contest for the title of Atlantic City, N. J., and two are in a critical condition.

The resignation of Governor Smith, of Maryland, was presented to the House and it gave rise to considerable discussion on the question of a need of a uniform system for the filling of vacancies.

General Wheaton's troops now occupy the entire province of Cavite.

Difficulty Settled. Santo Domingo (via Haytian Cable).—Santo Domingo has been satisfactorily arranged through the French admiral and the officials of the government. The latter will probably issue a proclamation thanking the public for its patriotic feelings and declaring at the same time that there was no intention to offend France in the patriotic demonstrations, or to molest its representative.

Commissioners Adjourn. New Orleans, La., Special.—The cotton States association of commissioners of agriculture concluded their work and adjourned. The day for holding a convention at Raleigh will be arranged by Commissioner Patterson. A resolution was adopted recommending that the "Cotton Exchange in need of action, fix and adopt uniform classification of cotton, such as will correspond, if possible, with the classification of Liverpool and the principal cotton markets of Europe."

BAD SEVERE RAGE THE CAUSE.

Committee's Final Report on the Epidemic.

The Directors of the State Normal and Industrial College adjourned Friday night after thoroughly canvassing all the facts in regard to the late disastrous epidemic of malarial and typhoid fevers in that institution. The directors gave special attention to the question as to when the doors of the college should be re-opened to students, and decided that it was best to fix the date for Jan. 30th. The report of the board, adopted after mature deliberation, is in full as follows:

The State Normal and Industrial College, being a State institution, the public is interested in and entitled to information relative to the recent epidemic of malarial and typhoid fever, resulting in eleven deaths at the college and three at their homes after the students left the college.

In view of the re-opening of the college on the 30th of January, we, the board of directors, have caused the following official report of the cause of the epidemic and the remedies applied as a precaution against further trouble.

We have appointed a committee of five to investigate the cause of the epidemic and to report to the board of directors on or before the 15th of February.

The committee has the honor to report that the cause of the epidemic was the malarial and typhoid fever, which was introduced into the college by a student who had been in the South for several months.

The committee has also found that the student who introduced the disease was not properly treated, and that the college authorities were not fully informed of the nature of the disease.

The committee has therefore recommended that the college authorities should be more fully informed of the nature of the disease, and that the student who introduced the disease should be properly treated.

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MATHUEN IS CRAZY.

Army Led to Destruction By a Madman.

THERE ARE SOME EVIDENCES GIVEN.

It is Stated That He Has Been Re-called—The London Press Representing the Facts.

Chicago, Ill., Special.—A special cable to the Chicago Tribune from London says:

Lieutenant General Lord Methuen, commanding the column advancing to the relief of Kimberley, is to be relieved of his command within two weeks. Lord Methuen is a mad one, and it is believed that he will be recalled to England.

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MANAGER'S REPORT.

Mr. Arendell Takes a Very Good Showing.

The report of Mr. F. B. Arendell, the manager and purchasing agent of the State prison, to Superintendent Day, is given herewith:

"A report from me must necessarily embrace the business operations of the State's prison during the year just closed, as shown by the tables and tabulated statements which go to you and to the board through the office of the clerk and book keeper.

"It has been necessary during the year to make large expenditures in the way of repairs and the permanent improvements at the central prison and at the various farming camps, for the reason that, for the past several years, almost every department at the central prison and at the various camps had been run down, and in many instances the prisoners themselves did not have a change of clothing.

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SECRETARY REPLIES.

Says the Treasury is \$21,026,000 Ahead.

PRECEDENT AN ESTABLISHED ONE.

Mr. Gage Shows That The Government Does Not Suffer Loss By Its Deposits in National City Bank.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Secretary Gage has sent to Congress his replies to the resolutions recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, and in the House by Mr. Sulzer, of New York. The text of his reply, which is an exhaustive exposition of the management of that branch of the Treasury finances under his administration, relating to national depositories, contains about 9,000 words, which is supplemented by special reports from Department officials relative to special inquiries in the resolutions, including copies of over 1,000 letters on the subject under consideration. In summing up his reply to the inquiries the Secretary says:

"First, that the reason for utilizing national banks as depositories for public moneys, as authorized by laws when the receipts of the Treasury were expended in the purchase of bonds, was to avoid the disturbance to business, which the withdrawal of large sums of money from active circulation to the Treasury vaults must inevitably cause.

"Second, the reason for directing the internal revenue receipts into depository banks at this time is that the revenues are now largely exceeding expenditures, and it is therefore desirable to have a definite fund for an indefinite time. This condition of affairs was not given this world if assurance were not given that this surplus would be used for the purchase of Treasury bonds, where, while secure to the government, it would remain available to business.

"Third, the reason for directing all of the internal revenue receipts to one depository was that it is more convenient to first collect the receipts at numerous offices, which have not been made the desired distribution from it, than to give new institutions daily to 113 collectors. The most convenient way to collect the receipts is to have a single office, which is a member of the New York clearing house.

"Fourth, the reason for selecting the National City Bank as such depository was that at the time the order was issued it was one of two banks which had offered bonds sufficient to cover the amount of the daily deposit, as bond deposits was \$4,000,000, and the National City Bank had offered \$4,000,000. The National City Bank was, therefore, the one most naturally chosen.

"Fifth, the custom house property was sold to the National City Bank as the highest bidder on July 2, 1899. Under the terms of the sale it had the option of paying in cash all of the purchase money at any time or any part, but it was not until the 15th of August that it was actually paid. It was absolutely obliged to pay. It exercised this option by choosing to pay \$3,215,000, leaving \$500,000 yet due. No deed will be executed until the full amount is paid.

"Sixth, the National City Bank received by deposit into the National City Bank, it having been the established custom of Treasury officials, under the contract, to deposit the proceeds of the sale of the property, and the Treasury department, no discrimination in favor of one bank over another. When an increase in depository banks was desired, all have been invited to qualify themselves for receiving such money and have been equally and equitably considered in the respective relations to the Treasury.

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THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

See South.

The Norwegian steamer Anaxar has cleared at New Orleans for Kobe, Japan, with a cargo of 12,000 bales of cotton.

Judge O. W. Buchanan, of Columbia, S. C., severely scored for failure of duty a jury which remained out for 3 days in the case of Prof. Meares, charged with the downfall of a girl.

A new cotton mill with a capital stock of \$300,000, is to be located at Hones Path, S. C.

Councilman H. D. Darnell introduced a resolution at a meeting of the Roanoke, Va., city council to prohibit the wearing of hats by either sex at theaters and other places of amusement.

The Lake Tracy Drainage and Improvement Company, of Lake Tracy, Lake county, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. The general objects are the drainage and improvement of lands in that vicinity and building and operation of railroads and canals, saw and planing mills.

Trey Woodson, Democratic national committeeman from Kentucky, has increased his capital stock in Chicago from \$200,000 to \$300,000, and the additional stock has all been taken.

The fourth cotton mill to be organized in South Carolina this year is the Limestone, at Gaffney, capital \$200,000.

The Cranston Hotel property at Highland Falls, N. Y., has been sold to the Missionary Society of St. Francis, and will be converted into the Academy of Our Lady of Angels.

The manufacturing jewelers of New England are using every means to defeat the ratification of the reciprocity treaty between this country and France, which would lower the import duties on jewelry.

The trust in the estate of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt have paid to Yale University the \$100,000 bequest left to the institution.

In a quarrel over the ownership of a knife, Willie Dargatz, a 3-year-old child, was killed by the knife, which was used by the child, Lena, aged 12, at Evansville, Ill.

While en route to Joliet Penitentiary from Chicago, Ill., Thomas Downes, a convict, leaped from a train in the Rockford, Ill., and killed his sister, Lena, aged 12, at Evansville, Ill.

Believing that there is discrimination against them, the colored business men of Chicago, Ill., will incorporate an insurance company exclusively for their race.

The Kentucky Distilling Company, known as the Whisky Trust, has mortgaged its 28 distilleries in Kentucky to the Central Trust Company of New York for \$500,000, at 5 per cent.