

### 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 questions which remain are the commercial treaty and the proper inspection of American mails. The former will be mainly considered at Washington. The latter must depend upon the action of the Reichstag. Though the Agrarian party shows bitter hostility to the alleviation 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 Agrarians, would be heartily glad to see some such fair 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 seizure of German steamers by British warships have had the effect of intensifying and generalizing anti-British sentiment in Germany. Count von Bülow's speech at the launching of the Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland, especially the terms of friendship be devoted to the United States, is much commented on by the German press and with few exceptions approvingly.

Prussia has now begun appointing female factory inspectors. The budget contains appropriations for their salaries, 2,600 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 unsatisfactory.

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 Humberstadt, and expressing astonishment at the motives for the protest also demands guarantees from Great Britain against a recurrence of such evidence "wrongful 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 seizures 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 barred from its session citizens who came to protest against a failure to properly light the city.

Jacob Heinz and Henry Kaiser, who had been convicted of the murder of Edwin E. Brown, and eight times reprieved 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 has to hear the contest for his seat was overruled by the committee.

Five yachtsmen were poisoned by eating canned corn on a cruise off 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 Haytien Cable).—The difficulty between France and 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 representatives.

### BAD SEWERAGE 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, make the following official report of the cause of the epidemic and the remedies applied as a precaution against further trouble.

We have spared neither time nor expense in securing the services of the best medical and sanitary experts in aiding us in tracing the cause and removing the difficulties.

A thorough investigation, we are satisfied that we have located the cause.

We believe that the central well, used to furnish water to the tables in the dining room, is the cause.

That a leaking plumbing connection between the water closets and the sewer created an unsanitary condition there and may have contributed to the contamination of the well located about 125 feet distant.

A thorough examination by ourselves and the sanitary and medical experts fail to fix any other cause, as the entire premises otherwise were found in excellent sanitary condition.

The State board of health and the sanitary experts employed by us make the following recommendations:

1. That the three wells near the college buildings be filled and the city water used.

2. That the entire sewerage system be inspected by competent engineers, and the defective parts be replaced; that the dirt adjacent to the leaking sewer-pipes under the dining room annex be removed and the location thoroughly disinfected.

3. That the water closets and furniture be disinfected, the walls recalcined, and inside wood work repainted.

All the above recommendations have been carried out, or will be before the date of the opening, and submitted to the State Board of Health for inspection and approval, and in addition the State board of health has ordered that the water be filtered and sterilized to be used for drinking purposes.

The mattresses have been burned, and the bedding and all of the dormitories in lieu of the wooden ones used. The old bath tubs have been discarded, and modern ones substituted. The water closets have been repaired and placed in first class sanitary condition.

### 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. Later he will be sent to Cape Town and eventually ordered home.

When he reaches England he will be retired. These facts have been confirmed by an official of the War Office. In Methuen's case it is said one of his constituents began to show signs of breaking down almost immediately after he took command of his division.

Constant proof of this has been coming to the notice of the officials of the War Office for two weeks past.

The London press is considerably surprised at the news, as far as Methuen's ailment is concerned, but the papers do not hesitate to print the hard facts about the battle of Magersfontein, which are just reaching London through the mails, all of which go to show, in the language of an officer, that "the attack was that of a madman."

The death of Lord Wauchope, commander of the Black Watch, was one of the many sad results of that engagement. Lord Wauchope, it is now well known, realized the futility of the attempt to keep the army in the field, and he had previously purchased, he argued strongly and expostulated bitterly against it. Methuen, however, persisted and the two quarrelled over the matter.

It was impossible to see where we were going. After we had been taken by surprise our right half battalion charged, but he had previously abandoned the grain before a reaper, General Wauchope was shot at the beginning of the charge. When he saw the mistake that had happened he shouted: "Wauchope to his death, Black Watch, it's not my fault!"

"Then he fell, literally riddled," with bullets.

Losses from men serving in the Madder River column led to the demoralization of the troops since the commander's incapacitation.

A Highland Brigade man says: "I am not at all surprised that Methuen has lost the confidence of every man in the Highland Brigade. I am not going too far in saying that he is afraid to trust their lives with him."

"Wauchope, no doubt, went out to find death," writes Sergeant Grey, "when such a disastrous fire was directed at him and he was shot by the Argyl Highlanders. Don't blame me for this. I received my orders and had to obey them. With proper training we could have held the Boers out in two hours. As it was we were taken into a butcher shop and left there."

The Buller Changes Base.

### 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, at the beginning of the year, 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.

"There was but little new clothing at the central prison and no stripes for which to make it, and it became necessary at once to practically clothe the institution from beginning to end.

"If I have done my best during the year to keep my expenditures as low as in mind the necessity at all times of finding well and clothing well the prisoners at the central prison and at the various farming camps, and the requisitions have been cut down by me and many others disregarded entirely, I have never failed to respond promptly to any requisition for necessary clothing or commissary supplies.

"This year's accounts are necessarily larger than in former years because of material advances in the price of almost every article purchased.

"The view of these facts it is especially gratifying to me, as I will not doubt be to every one connected with the management of the institution, and to the people at large to know that while our expenditures have been large, our earnings have been correspondingly large, and that the balance is on the right side of the ledger."

The Keeley Treatment.

Incidents Showing Its Tremendous Power For Good.

A few years ago, writing of the Keeley Institute at Greensboro, the News and Observer said: "The efficacy of the Keeley treatment and its tremendous power for good seems to be thoroughly established." Last summer, when talking the matter at Greensboro, a gentleman who had long been addicted to drink, picked up a large fan upon which the above extract from this paper had been printed in bold letters.

He fanned himself and went his way, leaving the fan on the seat in the train but the words "The efficacy of the Keeley treatment..." seems to be thoroughly established" had fixed themselves indelibly on his memory and he could not rid himself of them.

At length he went to Greensboro, took the treatment, and says that he owes his later success in business to the treatment.

That incident caused us to recall the "efficacy" and "power for good" that the treatment has done for men who have been previously abandoned to their fate. More than sixty men from Wake county have taken the Keeley treatment at Greensboro. Of that number at least fifty have been permanently benefited and some have become leaders in every good movement, showing that it is a "power of good."

### 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 just received the special reports from the Department of the Treasury 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 exceeding in expenditures, has been to avoid the disturbance to business, which the withdrawal of large sums of money from active circulation to the Treasury vaults is inevitably caused.

"The policy thus pursued by me has been the established policy of the government for many years, and in no departure from it under similar conditions would certainly cause disastrous results.

"The reason for directing the internal revenue receipts into depository banks at this time is that the revenues are now largely exceeding disbursements from month to month, and it is not likely to do so for an indefinite time. This condition would be a menace to the business world if assurances were not given that this surplus would be diverted from the Treasury vaults to public depositories, where, while secure to the government, it would remain available to business.

"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 into one place, and then to make distribution from it than to give new institutions daily to 113 collectors. The most convenient agency to effect such distribution is a member of the National City Bank clearing house.

"Fourth, the reason for selecting the National City Bank as such distributing agent was that at the time the National City Bank was selected, the bank which had offered bonds sufficient to cover the amount of the daily deposit, its bond deposit was \$4,000,000, and that of the Hanover National Bank \$1,910,500. The National City Bank was, therefore, the one most naturally chosen. Of the sixty-eight banks applying for a share of the deposits, the National City Bank, the Hanover National Bank and three other applicants for over \$500,000 each are the only ones out of the 68 constituting group one, which have not been produced of New York City, for which they had offered security.

"Fifth, the custom house property was sold to the National City Bank as the highest bidder on July 3, 1899. The United States now seem to be in a position of paying in cash all of the purchase money at any time or any part of it if they elect to pay \$750,000, which they are subject to do at any time. He exercised this option by retaining to pay \$3,215,000, leaving \$500,000 yet due. No debt will be executed until full payment has been made. The payment of the National City Bank to the Treasury by deposit into the National City Bank, it having been the established custom of Treasury officials, under the counsel of their legal advisers, supported the decision of the supreme court, to consider moneys on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in designated depositories.

"Finally, under my administration of the Treasury department, no discrimination in favor of one bank against another has been made, generally speaking, when an increase in depository banks was desired, all have been invited to qualify themselves for receiving such money and have been equally considered in the respective relations to the Treasury.

Boers May Seize Durban.

London, by Cable.—The Times, in a special article, dealing with the Delagoa Bay question, express the opinion that the endeavor of the Boers to overrun Natal lends confirmation to the assertions made before the war by prominent Boers that they would seize Durban as a port. The article points to the fact that by the through rate system, especially favorable to Transvaal shipments over the Delagoa-Transvaal Railroad, German ship-owners have been able to secure traffic with little risk of examination at the continental ports or at Delagoa Bay.

American Fleet Released.

London, by Cable.—The American fleet seized off Delagoa Bay has been released. The British admiral, Lord Chichester, had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury and received a verbal reply to the representations of the British government. The British admiral, Lord Chichester, was in the United States embassy. The gist of it was cabled to Washington. In brief, foodstuffs are not considered contraband of war unless for the enemy.

Telegraphic Briefs.

### THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

#### See South.

#### The Norwegian steamer Ansgar 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 neglect 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 Hazlett, S. C.

Councilman H. D. Darnell introduced a resolution at a meeting of the Board of Health, to prohibit the wearing of hats by either sex at theatres and other places of amusement.

The Lake Tracy Drainage and Improvement Company, of Lake Tracy, LaSalle county, Ill., 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 operating of railroads and canals, saw and planing mills.

Urey Woodson, Democratic national committeeman from Kentucky, has been elected to the office of Governor of Kentucky before February 1st.

The Columbus, Ga., Power Company has increased its capital stock from \$250,000 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 \$300,000.

The Cranston Hotel property at Highland Falls, N. Y., has been secured by the Missionary Sisters 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 trustees of the estate of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt have paid \$250,000 to Yale University the \$100,000 bequest left to the institution.

In a quarrel over the ownership of a knife, Willie Dagg, 8 years old, of the village of Galesburg, Ill., sister, Lena, aged 11, of Evansville, Ill., while en route to Joliet Penitentiary, Chicago, Ill., Thomas Downes, a convict, leaped from a train in the darkness, but was recaptured.

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

### IT IS ALL THE SAME.

#### Bill Arp Writes a Chapter on the Sin of Stealing.

### DIFFERENT NAMES FOR IT.

#### Negroes "Take," White Men "Get the Advantage" of One Another, and So It Goes.

I have always contended that stealing little things was the besetting sin of the negro and was a race trait. And that cheating in a trade was a race trait in white men. The white folks do not call it cheating, but they get the advantage or he got the best of the bargain, but this advantage is generally got by deception or a suppression of the truth. The negro smooths his sin over by calling it taking things—just as our cook once said to me when I complained about her stealing hard-boiled eggs and rice and such things: "Mr. Major, I don't think you miss what I takes." Well, I didn't very much, for she never took much at a time, but it annoyed me for her to think she was fooling me when she wasn't. But that same negro would set up all night with a sick member of the family and was always good and kind to our children. Now the white man rarely steals anything and the negro as rarely cheats you in a trade.

Before the civil war the negroes' most frequent crime was stealing chickens and he got so expert in this business that a law was passed making it a penal offense for anybody to buy chickens from a negro even though he had a receipt from the seller. The law was not made to protect the white man, but to protect the negro. The law was not made to protect the white man, but to protect the negro. The law was not made to protect the white man, but to protect the negro.

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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 38 distilleries in Kentucky to the Central Trust Company of New York for \$5,000,000, at 5 per cent.

The New England Tobacco Growers' convention adopted resolutions protesting against any early admission of Porto Rico as an integral part of the United States, as a forerunner of disaster to our tobacco interests and favoring a constitutional amendment providing a colonial system and civil government of all insular possessions separate and distinct from the United States.

A Gardner, Me., Dispatch says ice manufacturers are discussing the prospects that the American Ice Company, which now controls the natural ice trade of New York, Vermont, Maine and Maine, may purchase artificial ice plants in Southern cities. An agent has visited the leading plants in the South to ascertain the capacity and value of each. The cities which it is proposed to first bring into the combine are Atlanta, Memphis, Montgomery, Birmingham, Chattanooga and Nashville.

Foreign.

Influenza has caused 193 deaths in a week in London.

The American art institute has been granted a permanent site for a building in Paris.

French soldiers' anti-army newspapers have now been shut out all troops' rendezvous.

English life insurance companies are severely criticized for charging an extra 5 per cent. war risk.

The London Authors' Society will establish an Authors' Pension Fund to be available to applicants of 60 years old or over.

While walking alone at night, Miss Rachel Ferguson was knocked down and robbed at Toronto, and died soon afterward.

Miscellaneous.

Captain Eckhoff, of the Dutch oil tank steamer La Heesbaye, in port at Baltimore, reports having sighted an iceberg which forced the vessel to stop. They were walking on the Newfoundland Banks.

Private David E. Perrick, Troop G, Fifth Cavalry, died on Friday of typhoid fever at San Juan, P. R.

General Ois reports that Thomas Stocker, Troop K, Fourth Cavalry, was killed in action near Concepcion, November 11.

The Comptroller of the Treasury holds that under the personal act naval officers on leave are entitled to one-half shore pay.

Colonel M. W. Whiteside, Tenth Cavalry, has been designated to act temporarily as commander of the department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, Cuba.

The inability of General Otis to bring the Filipino war to an end has given rise to the story that his military operations are being prolonged to carry out the political schemes of the administration. It is said the idea is to administer the crushing blow to Aguinaldo during the heat of the presidential campaign, thus arousing patriotism to the point of voting for McKinley.

Miss Colla Sherman Miles, daughter of the general commanding the army, and Capt. Robert C. United States army, were married in Washington at noon Wednesday and left on a Southern tour. The wedding was an ultra-fashionable one.

Two six-inch bronze Spanish cannon, formerly a part of the defenses at Fort San Felipe, Manila, captured by Admiral Dewey at the battle of Manila Bay, have been presented to the city of Atlanta to be used at the base of the monument which will be erected to the memory of the late Lieutenant Brumby.

Does a General Banking Business.