

The Norfolk News

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MACRUM TALKS OUT.

Former Consul at Pretoria Gives Reasons for Return.

IGNORED BY STATE DEPARTMENT.

Did Not Know He Was Superseded by Hay's Son Until He Came Home—American Official Mailed Opened and Read by British Consul.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The following signed statement was given out by Charles E. Macrum, former United States consul at Pretoria:

"The situation in Pretoria was such, first, as an official, I could not remain there while my government at home was apparently in the dark as to the exact conditions in South Africa. Secondly, as a man and a citizen of the United States, I could not remain in Pretoria, sacrificing my own self respect and the people of Pretoria while the government at home continued to leave me in the position of a British consul and not an American consul. I want to say right here that there was not one single request made of me through the department of state looking to the care of British interests in Pretoria which I did not fulfill and report upon according to my orders. On the other hand, American interests in South Africa were in that condition which demanded that the department of state should be cognizant of them. I issued the statement issued from the state department, that Americans must remain neutral. In the face of this Americans are constantly going to the front and taking up arms in the interests of the Boers. I could not help but know that many of these were citizens of the United States. I also knew that many of them, in utter despair at the apparent attitude of our own government, were taking the oath of allegiance to the Transvaal government. When affairs had reached that stage, when Vice Consul Van Amering closed up his business, took the oath of allegiance to the Transvaal and went to the front as a burgher, I thought the time had come to make a report of the affair.

Official Mail Opened by British Consul. "It was over four weeks after the opening of the war before I received a single dispatch or a personal letter from the government. The mail for the Transvaal had all been stopped at Cape Town by order of the high commissioner. When this mail was finally forwarded to me, after Colonel Stowe, the consul general at Cape Town, had secured its release, I had the humiliation as the representative of the American government of sitting in my office in Pretoria and looking upon envelopes bearing the official seal of the American government opened and officially sealed with a sticker, notifying me that the contents had been read by the censor at Durban. I looked up international law, but failed to find anywhere that one military power can use its discretion as to forwarding the official dispatches of a neutral government to its representative in a besieged country.

Asks Leave of Absence. "The misrepresentations which had been going on before the war and after it opened were of such a serious nature and would require such detailed explanation that on Nov. 6 I filed a cable to the department, stating that I wished leave of absence in order to visit the United States. I set forth in this cable that my vice consul had enlisted in the Boer army, that Mr. Atterbury, an American, whom I had known very favorably for more than a year, could take charge of the office until my return. In reply to this dispatch, I received from the department a reply advising me that my presence at Pretoria was important to public interest. Nov. 14 I again wired the department, stating that I could not leave without permission, that I would forfeit my post if the reasons which I would make to the department did not prove satisfactory. To this I received a reply which was a reiteration of the reply to my first cable. Upon receipt of this reply I immediately wrote to the department, accepting the refusal to grant my absence, and stating that I would abide by the decision of the department and attempt to convey an intelligence for the department's guidance of the conditions there in mail dispatches. On Dec. 4 I received a reply from the department to my cablegram of the 14th. It read as follows:

"You may come home. Put Atterbury temporarily in charge. Hollis Takes Charge. "A few days later I received a telegram from Mr. Hollis, consul at Delagoa Bay, stating that he had been instructed to come to Pretoria to take charge of my office during my absence and until a man should arrive from Washington. I left Pretoria Dec. 16 and arrived in Washington Feb. 5 and reported to Assistant Secretary Hill of the state department, who officially informed me that Secretary Hay's son had been appointed in my place and that he was on his way to Pretoria.

"I appreciated the seriousness of the conditions in South Africa to the extent that on my way to Washington, believing that I was still the consul in Pretoria, I refused to make any statement that would in any way involve the department or embarrass it. My one object was to lay the information before the department as to the true state of affairs in South Africa. If the department thought these facts were of a value sufficient to warrant the expense of the trip I had taken I expected to be remunerated and return to Pretoria, leaving the department to act as it saw fit on the facts which I laid before it.

"Instead of this I find Secretary Hay, whether acting upon the reports in the newspapers or upon advice from the British government, or some other source, I do not know, saw fit not to wait until I could present my reasons in person and has been a silent or conniving

partner to discrediting reports of my official acts. I come home to find an attempt has been made to tear down my personal reputation. I wish to state right here that when I accepted my post as consul I knew nothing of any secret alliance between America and Great Britain and that I had seen nothing in the regulations which made the consul of the American republic subject to the whims and caprices of an English military censor. I came to America with a motive of which I am not ashamed."

LUDLOW REACHES AMERICA.

Military Governor of Havana Interviewed on Cuban Affairs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—In the course of an interview General Ludlow, military governor of Havana, who arrived from Cuba last night, said:

"After the municipal elections, which are set for May, have been held and the new elective districts have been organized, I think it quite possible that the expense of maintaining United States troops in the island can be materially reduced."

As to the probable duration of American occupation of Cuba, General Ludlow said: "I do not think that at this time anyone believes the population of this island, with its entire inexperience and a formidable percentage of illiteracy, to be capable of hand of maintaining a stable and responsible government. All, I believe, assent to the present necessity for the continuance of the American occupation, but they want this while it shall continue to be fundamentally a military control and not a civil control.

"In Havana it is recognized that some time, several years, will be needed to organize a complete insular government, and I have heard five years spoken of as a reasonable period for this purpose. It all depends upon the Cubans themselves and upon the aptitude and conscientiousness they shall exhibit in the untried and perilous field of political administration."

CLARK IS BOUND OVER.

Preliminary Hearing at Clay Center Draws a Large Crowd.

CLAY CENTER, Neb., Feb. 15.—Theodore Clark of Harvard, who is charged jointly with Viret Hawkins with an attempt to hold up and kill two men on the road near Harvard the night of Feb. 6, had his preliminary trial here yesterday before County Judge Palmer and was bound over to appear in the district court in the amount of \$800. Clark failed to give bond and was committed to the county jail. The courtroom was crowded with farmers from all around. Considerable excitement exists, especially since Hawkins was killed in trying to escape from the sheriff.

Change of Venue Granted.

Kearney, Neb., Feb. 15.—Judge Homer Sullivan refused application for continuance, but granted a change of venue for Frank L. Dinsmore, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Dinsmore and Fred Laue, from Buffalo to Dawson county on the grounds that the prejudice against him in this county is of such a nature that he could not get a fair trial. Court convenes in Dawson county March 5.

Well Known Railroad Man Dies.

LINCOLN, Feb. 15.—Richard P. Miller, general freight agent of the Missouri Pacific railroad at Lincoln, was taken sick with apoplexy at the Missouri Pacific headquarters shortly after noon and died five minutes later. He was 60 years old and well known to all western railroad men.

Secretary Wilson Denies Rumors.

DES MOINES, Feb. 15.—Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, who is in the city on his way to Washington, yesterday denied the rumors that on account of ill-health he may retire from the cabinet. He said he was in excellent health and had at no time thought of retiring.

Beckham Injunction Filed.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 15.—The injunction suit of Beckham against Taylor, by which Democrats sue to oust Taylor from possession of the governorship, was filed yesterday.

Treating Insomnia.

So many people suffer from insomnia nowadays that it is a wonder they do not adopt the time honored custom of French kings and indeed of our ancestors generally, the "en cas" by the bedside, the meal of fruit or bread and cold chicken, put ready in case of wakefulness. Many a merry little meal might be eaten in the middle of the night, when thoughts crowd on the mind and care sits heavy. It is the wakeful digestion that claims its due and clamors to be fed. Our forefathers were wise, and many a hunter after old furniture knows the quaint little cupboard with a grated door which served for the night meal and is now sometimes labeled a cheese cupboard. A bedside book is of no use when the pangs of hunger make for mastery, but with a book and a "snack" one can contrive to pass some pleasant hours, even when sleep does not touch one's eyelids and the sweet boon of unconsciousness evades one's grasp.—New York Times.

Edible Birds' Nests.

The nests of the little swift (a kind of swallow), gathered along the rocky cliffs with so much difficulty and yet in such quantities on account of the Chinese demand, are formed of a salivary secretion which soon becomes firm on exposure to the air. It is a glutinous white substance with little red dots. They are clean, the nests being taken as soon as completed. The little swift, being repeatedly robbed, is at last compelled to eke out its waning supply of secretion with little sticks and grass and is thus enabled to lay its eggs and hatch its young, as only nests free from foreign material are merchantable.—A Sketch of the Philippines" in Self Culture.

WHAT MAKES SUCCESS.

It's the Man, Not the Job—There Are Possibilities in Everything.

"We are forever going to begin work in earnest tomorrow," said Mr. Staybolt, "and we are never satisfied with the job we've got, and we perform the labor involved in it in only a half-hearted manner, but we are going to work in dead earnest when we get a job to suit us.

"The fact is that tomorrow, when we get to it, will be to us as today is to us now; we shan't feel any more like work. And that other job, when we come in actual contact with it and see it close at hand, won't suit us any better than the one we've got now does.

"The truth is that we are dawdlers and shy of work and trying to get along just as easy as we can. We hate to pitch in and go at things.

"The time for us to work is now, not tomorrow, and the job for us to collar is the one we've got. Round that up in style, do the work completely and thoroughly, and you'll be astonished to find how you'll bring it out and what chances there are in it. And everybody that knows about your work or is in any way concerned or affected by it, as it is done well or ill, will be delighted to see it well done—everybody likes to see a job, whatever it is, well done—and pleased with the doer, and there's money in it every time.

"It isn't the job that makes success; it's the man, and don't you forget it."—New York Sun.

An Exciting Adventure.

I had an exciting adventure while I was engaged in superintending the laying down of water pipes in Queensland. After work was done for the day I went up the surveyed course for the pipes to see that it had been cleared for the digging of trenches next day. The pipes, huge iron tubes two feet in diameter, lay scattered about. I was alone, but suddenly I heard a tremendous roar, and looking up saw a great herd of cattle stampeding down upon me. Before I could get out of their way they would be upon me, so I crawled into one of the pipes. On came the thunder of thousands of hoofs, and then a mass of roaring, maddened cattle swept past my place of refuge. Scores of them stumbled over the pipe in which I lay, and those which fell were trampled to death.

When the herd had passed I crept out and found seven dead cattle about the pipe.—Stray Stories.

Texas' Old Name.

Probably the fact is not generally known that Texas was at one time and for many years called the "New Philippines." The first settlement in what is now Texas was made by French emigrants in 1685. During the next 25 years there was an intermittent struggle between the French and Spanish for supremacy, resulting in favor of the latter, and in 1814 the name of the New Philippines was given to the country. This was its official name in Spanish records for many years and until the name of Texas, from a tribe of Indians, gradually came in vogue.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Household Hint.

Don't throw away the trimmings from your new tablecloths. Those long linen threads you will need when your tablecloth begins to break a little. With them you can prolong its span of life many days. Also try ironing your tablecloths to have them folded in different ways to vary the creases so that the wear will not come always in the same place.

A Good Explanation.

"Papa, I know what makes some people laugh in their sleeves," said little Harry. "Well, my son, what makes them?" asked the father. "Cause that's where their funny bone is," was the reply.—Troy Times.

Anaesthetics were known in the days of Homer, and the Chinese 2,000 years ago had a preparation of hemp known as "una yo" to deaden pain—something similar to our modern cocaine.

The paupers in Japan number fewer than 10,000 out of a population of 38,000,000. In that country it is considered a disgrace to be an idler.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that they fail to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's family pills are the best.

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Railroad and Business Directory. R. R. TIME TABLE. Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley. EAST. Omaha Passenger 8:55 a.m. Chicago Express 12:40 p.m. WEST. Black Hills Express 12:30 p.m. Union Pacific. SOUTH. Columbus Accommodation 6:30 p.m. Omaha, Denver and Pacific Coast 11:30 p.m. NORTH. Columbus Accommodation 10:30 p.m. Omaha, Denver and Pacific Coast 9:30 p.m. Chicago and Black Hills Express arrives and departs from Junction depot. The Omaha and Verdigris trains arrive and depart from city depot. H. C. MATAU, Agent.

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