

# THE CHRONICLE.

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Half the arable land of France, a little more than half the pasture, as much as six-sevenths of the vineyards, and two-thirds of the garden land are cultivated by their owners. The average size of the farm in France is fifteen and one-quarter acres against sixty-three acres in Great Britain. The average in the United States at the date of the last Federal census was 137 acres. More than thirty-nine per cent. of the farms in France are under one hectare, equal to two and one-half acres; only two and one-half per cent. of the French holdings amount to 100 acres each.

The Oregon is the queen of battleships. She has broken all records for distance, for sustained speed, for coal endurance. It is an impressive fact that she had to leave two cruisers behind because they could not keep up with her. It is interesting that nearly every ship built at San Francisco turned out the best of her class, the San Francisco, the Monterey, the Oregon, the Olympia. The contract price of these ships was higher than on the Atlantic, though the actual cost of building is not much more. The builders seem to put their excess of profit into superior work.

There died lately in a Tennessee insane asylum a young woman who, five years ago, in a fit of jealousy, killed her most intimate girl friend because the latter had chosen to enlarge the circle of her companions. Alice Mitchell is a fatal type of an infatuation common among school and college girls, which, while seldom accompanied by such tragic results, yet causes untold headaches and heartburnings, observes the Youth's Companion. Flowers and candy, calls and drives, notes and poetry, loss of appetite and failure in lessons are outward signs of affections unwholesome in their selfishness and intensity. It has been said that the lifelong friendships formed there constitute the principal charm of college life, and this is true; but young people and their parents and teachers should discourage all such absorbing attachments as wrecked the lives of Alice Mitchell and her young victim.

The bill providing for a national commission for the arbitration of disputes between railway companies and their employes, recently passed by both Houses of Congress, appears to be a very creditable measure, and while by no means so radical as has been advocated by many parties, it is free from the very serious objections which attach to any proposition for compulsory arbitration. Briefly, the bill provides that either railway companies or employes may request the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor to endeavor to settle a pending dispute amicably by mediation between the contending parties. In case the endeavor fails, each party to the controversy is to name one arbitrator and the two so appointed shall select a third, and the board so chosen shall make an award within twenty days from the time the third arbitrator is selected. The award shall continue in force between the parties for one year, and the employer shall not dismiss nor shall any employe dissatisfied with the award quit work under three months' notice. The only force relied upon to cause either party to take advantage of this system and to abide by the results is the force of public opinion, which is, after all, the real force behind laws of every sort. It is believed that few railway companies or labor organizations would venture to encounter the public disapproval that would follow its refusal to submit its case to arbitration, or the still stronger expression of public sentiment that would follow a failure to accept the results of an arbitration.

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# ARMISTICE AT AN END

## Bombardment Is Resumed.

## SPANIARDS' TERMS REFUSED

### Toral Wanted to Surrender With Proviso That His Army Be Allowed to Retire Under Flying Flags.

An Associated Press dispatch from Jurugua, via Kingston, says: The surrender of Santiago was formally offered by the Spanish commander, General Toral, Sunday morning, but the conditions attached caused a prompt refusal of the offer by General Shafter. The negotiations, however, resulted in the extension of the armistice until noon and white flags of truce still floated over the opposing armies.

General Toral's proposal contemplated the immediate surrender of the city, but he insisted that his army be permitted to march away under arms and with flying colors, and declared that he would fight to the last ditch unless the conditions were accepted.

General Shafter replied that nothing but unconditional surrender would be considered by him, but he consented to cable the Spanish offer to Washington, in the meantime extending the armistice.

It was shortly before noon Sunday when a little group of Spanish officers, under a flag of truce, came out from under the yellow wall of the besieged city and slowly made their way toward the American line. A detail was sent to meet them and they were escorted to comfortable quarters, while the letter from General Toral was carried to General Shafter's tent, two miles from the front. The letter was couched in the idyllic courteous terms characteristic of such communications and was as brief as possible. It bore the signature of General Toral, who commands at Santiago since General Linares was wounded, and stated that he was prepared to surrender the city provided his army was permitted to capitulate "with honor." This, he explained, meant that the Spanish forces should go unmolested and in any direction they wished with arms and flying their colors.

The letter concluded with the bold statement that surrender under any other terms was an impossibility and would not be considered.

General Shafter immediately cabled the note to Washington and sent the general a refusal of his proposal, but said he would communicate with his government and extended the formal armistice until Sunday at noon.

Promptly at the hour designated the white flags were taken down along the American line, save one, in front of General Lawton's brigade, which, by some oversight, was left fluttering its lonely message for an hour. It was first discovered by General Lawton himself, who, on riding up to his line, ordered it taken down at once. Then, as if by magic, the white flags waving over Santiago dropped from their halcyons, and the unofficial truce was at an end.

Hours passed without a shot, the Americans being loath to shoot upon an already defeated foe, while the Spaniards were undoubtedly waiting for the first shot from our side. Shortly after 4 p. m. the long silence was broken by a shell from one of the eastern batteries of Santiago, when from Capron's iron-throated monsters belched back the answer which soon silenced the Spanish guns. A rapid musketry fire followed upon the Spaniards who appeared before their works, which ran them to immediate cover.

### CAMARA AGAIN TURNS BACK.

Squadron Re-Enters the Suez Canal On Its Way to Spain.

A cable dispatch from Suez, Egypt, says: "The Spanish squadron, under Admiral Camara, has returned here and is prepared to re-enter the canal on its way to Spain."

"Camara's squadron had been anchored beyond the three-mile limit, where it awaits the Pelayo."

"The admiral yesterday visited the governor and salutes were exchanged."

A dispatch received at Paris from Ismailia also says the Spanish squadron has re-entered the canal on its way back to Spain.

## WAR PARAGRAPHS.

### A Brief Compilation of Daily Occurrences.

There are persistent rumors at Madrid that Almedovar de Rio, foreign minister, and Senor Gamazo, the minister of public instruction and public works, have received full powers to propose a suspension of hostilities as a preliminary to peace negotiations. The ministers neither affirm nor deny the rumor.

After the destruction of the Spanish fleet some 450 men of the Maria Teresa were placed as prisoners on the Harvard. For some reason not yet ascertained these men mutinied. The officers and crew of the Harvard were not unprepared, however, and the mutineers were fired upon. Six Spaniards were killed outright and twelve were wounded.

The Spanish government has received a telegram from Admiral Cervera announcing the death of Admiral Villamil, who was in command of the Spanish torpedo boat squadron at Santiago de Cuba and the suicide of Captain Lazaga, the commander of the Infanta Maria Teresa.

There is no material change in the aspect of affairs at Manila. The Spaniards are strongly posted about the outskirts of the town and also along the whole length of the conduit of the waterworks, eight miles inland. It is believed the Spaniards only hold the waterworks on sufferance, because the insurgent pickets hold away everywhere and could easily raid and wreck the conduit.

Lieutenant Hobson and his seven companions are now among friends. The Spanish authorities at Santiago agreed to an exchange which was accomplished without incident.

Admiral Cervera has been transferred from the Gloucester to the battleship Iowa, and is being treated with every consideration. In brief interviews he stated that he was ordered to leave the Santiago harbor, but refused to say from whom the orders came.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says that 140 of the sailors who belonged to Admiral Cervera's squadron have reached Santiago de Cuba.

General Young has refused to issue further rations to the Cubans until advice is received from Washington in answer to his expose of the situation. The Cubans refuse to assist in the hospital and commissary departments, claiming they are soldiers and not laborers.

Between 12,000 and 15,000 innocent victims of the war have fled to El Caney in wild panic to escape the terrors of the threatened bombardment of Santiago, and they are now confronted by the horrors of starvation. In their helpless confusion they are appealing to General Shafter for succor.

Admiral Camara's squadron has returned to Suez, entered the canal and is on its way back to Spain.

The Italia (Rome) says that negotiations have been opened among the European powers with a view of arranging peace. The best intentions, the paper asserts, are manifested at Washington, but the Madrid cabinet strongly opposes any idea of peace.

The navy department received a cablegram from Admiral Dewey stating that the rebel leader, Aguinaldo, proclaimed himself president of the Philippines on July 1st.

The Spanish cabinet is of the opinion that Camara's fleet should continue its voyage to the Philippines.

The 325 wounded heroes of the battles around Santiago are now at Key West and are receiving the best of care. None of them are in danger.

The war department has been advised that during a severe storm off the coast of Cuba eleven lighters en route to Santiago in tow of tugs, were swamped and lost. So far as known no fatalities occurred.

Secretary Long cabled Admiral Sampson ordering him to detach immediately Commodore Watson's squadron and directing the latter to proceed at once upon his mission to attack the coast of Spain.

The American losses at Santiago are now estimated at 1,700 killed and wounded.

While the cases at McHenry have been under treatment surgeons of the marine hospital service have been inspecting and watching carefully many other points where it was thought possible the fever might appear but no cases have developed.

A belief is current in Madrid that the United States warships New York, Oregon and Texas are now on their way to Spain, and precautions are being taken at all the seaports to avoid a surprise.

Paymaster General Stanton, of the army, has recommended to Secretary of War Alger the appointment of twenty-five additional paymasters for the volunteer arm of the service. There are now on the rolls seventy paymasters in the volunteers and twenty-five in the regular army, but this force is inadequate for the work at hand.

The armistice at Santiago came to an end Sunday at noon and bombardment was promptly begun.

## TRANSPORTS REACH CUBA.

### SIX VESSELS CARRYING 2,500 MEN FOR SHAFTER.

### THEY WILL REINFORCE OUR ARMY.

Under Command of Brigadier General Randolph and Convoys by Gunboats Machias, Wilmington and Leyden.

Six troopships, carrying 2,500 men, six batteries of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition and supplies, arrived at Juragua at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning according to Associated Press dispatches.

The transports took the troops and equipments aboard at Tampa and were joined by their convoy at Key West. They sailed last Thursday morning.

The fleet consists of the City of Macon and the Gate City, carrying the First Illinois infantry, 1,300 men; the Hudson with 930 recruits for the regiments of regulars in the field and the Comanche, Unionist and Specialist, carrying horses, ammunition, stores and batteries C and F, of Third artillery; B and F of the Fourth artillery; D and F, of the Fifth artillery, under command of Brigadier General Randolph. The convoy was made up of the gunboats Machias and Wilmington and the tug Leyden.

The men were in excellent spirits and their voyage was a pleasant one, except for one rough night. On the afternoon of July 6th the transport passed a British cruiser, supposed to be the Talbot. They reached Cape Maisi on the morning of the 8th. None of the Cuban lighthouses were lighted and the transports and their conveying vessels sailed without lights and under orders to keep fifteen miles off the Cuban coast.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th headlands of Guantanamo bay were sighted and the Machias entered the harbor with mail for Commander McCalla's fleet and the marines.

The transports moved slowly to the westward during the night and arrived off Juragua early in the morning.

As the men on the Gate City were trying to make out the lines of the buildings ashore, four dead bodies drifted past the ship. They were evidently the victims of Admiral Cervera's ships. The sight created much excitement on our ships.

The Newark was the first to greet the arrival of the recruits.

### VESSELS CAN BE SAVED.

The Vizcaya, Maria Teresa and Christobal Colon Will Be Raised.

The following cablegram was received from Admiral Sampson Saturday:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 8.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Preliminary report from board ordered to examine wrecks states that wrecking appliances should be got there immediately. Think no doubt about saving Vizcaya, Maria Teresa and Christobal Colon if haste be made. Colon is much the most valuable, being in perfect order. Would recommend most powerful appliances be sent at once. "SAMPSON."

The department had already arranged with the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking company to undertake the salvage of these vessels and two of the vessels of that company are now on their way to Santiago.

### HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS

Appointed by President McKinley to Carry Out Annexation Program.

The president has appointed Senator Cullom, of Illinois; Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Representative Hitt, of Illinois; Sanford Dole, president of the Hawaiian republic, and W. F. Frear, of Hawaii, to be commissioners under the Hawaiian annexation resolution.

Judge W. F. Frear is one of the supreme court judges of Hawaii. He is about thirty-five years old and was born in the United States. He went to Honolulu when a child with his father, Rev. Walter Frear, who was for many years pastor of the Congregational church in Honolulu.

Judge Frear was appointed to the supreme bench by President Dole about three years ago.

### WOUNDED REACH KEY WEST.

Heroes of Santiago Fights Are Being Well Cared For.

A Key West special says: "The 325 wounded heroes brought here by the Ironquins are doing well and none are in danger. They are distributed between the marine and convent hospitals and a vacant cigar factory which had previously been used for such purposes."

"All of the officers and some of the men are quartered at the convent hospital where the nuns are doing fine service as nurses. At all places the utmost care and skillful medical and surgical attention are devoted to the wounded men."

**Cautions Man.**  
"Were you able to sell old Billions a lot?" asked the superintendent of the cemetery. The agent shook his head. "He was afraid he might not get the full value of it," he explained. "But, hang it all! a man has got to die some time!" exclaimed the superintendent. "That's what I told him, but he only answered, 'Suppose I should be lost at sea!'"—Chicago Post.

**The Climate of Cuba.**  
Because of frequent rains in Cuba malarial fevers are a common ailment there, just as they are in many sections of the United States. Allments of this kind, no matter in what part of the globe they occur, are quickly cured with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Besides being a specific for malarial troubles, these Bitters also make pure blood, strengthen nerves and muscles, and form healthy flesh. They have no equal for dyspepsia and constipation.

A Pennsylvania woman has invented a dustpan which is designed to fit in a doorway to take up the dirt as it is swept over the sill, the pan telescoping near the center, so it can be extended to fit any door.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day.**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 50c.

Belgium is about the combined size of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

**No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.**  
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

The number of railway stations in Germany has increased from 4,556 to 8,800 in ten years.

## "I'm So Tired!"

As tired in the morning as when I go to bed! Why is it? Simply because your blood is in such a poor, thin, sluggish condition it does not keep up your strength and you do not get the benefit of your sleep. To feel strong and keep strong just try the tonic and purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Our word for it, it will do you good.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

### Once More, the Unmailed Letter.

Here is a new story about the man who forgot to mail his wife's letter. The hero is a newspaper man who is connected with one of the New Orleans dailies:

Something over two years ago, on a cold winter's day, his wife gave him a letter to mail, and he slipped it into his overcoat pocket. It was addressed to a friend in Los Angeles. Two weeks ago, during a chilly snap, he put on the overcoat, and in the lining he felt the long lost missive. Conscience stricken, and without noticing the date or remembering when the letter had been given him, he rushed off and posted it. It was when the reply came from the friend in Los Angeles that the secret was out. The friend thought that the writer must have gone crazy. "I was glad to get your letter," the friend replied, "but what on earth is the matter with you? You wrote things that happened two years ago and about nothing else."

It took some time to get matters straightened out.—New Orleans Times Democrat.

## THEY WANT TO TELL

### These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. LIZZIE BEVERLY, 258 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sannative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. AMOS TROMBLEY, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes:

"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was also troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect health."

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

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