

# THE CHRONICLE.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER  
Published Weekly at Camden, Tenn.  
Entered at Camden as Second-Class  
Mail Matter.

TRAVIS BROS., Publishers,  
Camden, Tenn.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler's plan to aid the development of Cuba by the free education of young Cubans in this country is worthy of the support which it has received from one hundred consenting colleges. The man honored by unanimous re-election to Congress shows that his patriotism is of the sterling kind, no less useful in peace than indispensable in war.

That peace also has its heroes of brave deeds has been demonstrated by the two gallant railroad engineers, John Rohlfing and John McNally, who nobly held on to the throttle to the last moment, saving the lives of the passengers and themselves meeting a death glorious as was ever won on battlefield. The least that can be done in their honor is to see that their families are well provided for.

The density of the population of London has been doubled since 1857. "It is truly wonderful," says the *Lancet*, ancient London, "that its vast population of 6,291,667, located on only 623 square miles, should have in 1897 so low a death rate as 17.7 per 1000. This rate is not greater than that of a fairly rural district. England well deserves the name she has received as the birthplace and home of sanitary science and practice."

There is a certain gratification in knowing that, small as is Samoa's foreign trade, Europe exceeds us in imports from that quarter, while we exceed combined Europe in exports. This is shown in the annual report of Consul-General Osborn, who adds the pleasing fact that, while nearly half the Samoan imports come from Australia, a large percentage of these are of American origin—goods east of California being shipped to Atlantic seaports, thence to Sydney, and from Sydney to Apia.

The defacement of rural scenery by ugly advertisements on fences, rocks and barns, is an old story; but in spite of frequent and vigorous protests the evil custom seems to continue. This is largely because many farmers have not a keen appreciation of the artistic offence of such advertisements. They are a good illustration of the old adage that familiarity breeds contempt. They have spent their whole lives amid the beauties of nature, with the result that their eyes are blinded to those beauties. In this respect they are no worse than city people, who, for the same reason, are almost wholly indifferent to excrescences that may mar the beauty of city streets and buildings.

Among the many good examples which America and the Americans have set the people of England none is better than that of the fire brigade. For years England has not only been far behind in this respect, but has been making no effort to reach a better state. Now, however, the London county council has taken serious steps to improve the appliances used in fighting the flames. First among the improvements is a better type of steam fire engine. Doubtless the chemical engines which render such good service in America will come in good time. An improvement has already been effected in regard to the escapes which hitherto have been wheeled by hand, and of necessity are slow and cumbersome. At a recent fire in London a horse-drawn escape proved of avail where one of the old kind would have been useless. The question is being discussed also as to whether that simple and effective hook-and-ladder so widely used in the United States shall not be introduced into London. In the alarm posts it is probable that England will follow the example of America. The alarms used today in London are far more effective, and offer opportunities which are only too numerous for mischief-makers to call out the fire brigade needlessly.

## PROCLAMATION TO FILIPINOS

INSTRUCTIONS CABLED TO GEN. OTIS BY THE PRESIDENT.

FIRM RULES ARE LAID DOWN.

Inhabitants of Philippine Islands Must Be Pacified By Sway of Justice and Right.

The following is the text of the instructions sent to General Otis, in command of the United States forces in the Philippines, to be proclaimed to the Filipinos as expressive of the purposes in respect to them:

"Adjutant General's Office, Washington, December 27, 1898.—General Otis, Manila: By direction of the secretary of war, I have the honor to transmit herewith instructions of the president relative to the administration of affairs in the Philippine islands: "Executive Mansion, Washington, December 21, 1898.—To the Secretary of War, Washington. Sir: The destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila by the United States naval squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Dewey, followed by the reduction of the city and the surrender of the Spanish forces, practically effected the conquest of the Philippine islands and the suspension of Spanish sovereignty therein.

"With the signature of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris, on the 10th inst., and as the result of the victories of American arms, the future control, disposition and government of the Philippine islands are ceded to the United States in fulfillment of the rights of sovereignty thus acquired, and the responsible obligations of government thus assumed, the actual occupation and administration of the entire group of the Philippine islands becomes necessary and the necessary government heretofore maintained by the United States in the city, harbor and bay of Manila is to be extended with all possible dispatch to the whole of ceded territory.

"In performing this duty, the military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine islands that, in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the security of the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the consummation of all their private rights and relations.

"It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come, not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends to protect the natives in their homes, their employments and in their personal and religious rights.

"All persons who either by active aid or by honest submission co-operate with the government of the United States to give effect to these beneficent purposes will receive the reward of its support and protection. All others will be brought within the lawful rule we have assumed, with firmness, if need be, but without severity so far as may be possible within the absolute domain of military authority, which necessarily is and must remain supreme in the ceded territory until the legislation of the United States shall otherwise provide.

"While the control of all the public property and the revenues of the state passes with the cession, and while the use and management of all public means of transportation are necessarily reserved to the authority of the United States, private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations is to be respected except for cause duly established.

"Finally, it should be the earnest and paramount aim of the military administration to win the confidence, respect and affection of the inhabitants of the Philippines by assuring to them in every possible way that full measure of individual rights and liberties which is the heritage of free people and by proving to them that the mission of the United States is one of benevolent assimilation, substituting the mild sway of justice and right for arbitrary rule.

"In the fulfillment of this high mission, supporting the temperate administration of affairs for the greatest good of the governed, there must be sedulously maintained the strong arm of authority, to repress disturbance and to overcome all obstacles to the bestowal of the blessings of good and stable government upon the people of the Philippine islands under the free flag of the United States.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY.  
"Acknowledge receipt.  
"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

Proclamation Issued At Manila.  
A special cable dispatch from Manila says: President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos, cabled to Major General Otis from Washington, has been issued here."

## SENATE DEMANDED INSTRUCTIONS

Given to Paris Peace Commissioners By President McKinley.

A Washington special says: The resolution introduced, Thursday, by Mr. Hoar calling upon the president, if not in his judgment incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the senate the instructions he had given the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Paris, the correspondence which had passed between him and the department of state and the commissioners and the reports made by the commissioners either to him or to the department of state, was laid before the senate early in the session Friday.

Mr. Davis, one of the commissioners, and chairman of the committee on foreign relations, moved that the resolution be referred to that committee.

Mr. Hoar: "Mr. President, I object to such a reference of the resolution. It seems to me that the senate ought to have the information called for by the resolution, if in the judgment of the president it would be proper to communicate it. I hope the motion will be defeated."

Mr. Davis: "I hope the motion will prevail."  
After a little debate in which Mr. Hoar, Mr. White, California, and Mr. Allen, Nebraska, brought out the fact that the call on the president for information was not mandatory, and Mr. Davis said that not to refer the resolution to the committee in charge of the matter would be unprecedented. The latter invoked the rules of the senate and had the doors closed for an executive session.

In the secret legislative session of the senate the proceedings continued on the same lines as in the open session, the senate finally agreeing without a division to the resolution calling for the instructions.

At 12:35 p.m. the senate reconvened in open session, and Mr. Platt, Connecticut, secured the adoption of a resolution calling upon the secretary of the interior for information concerning the cutting of dead and fallen timber on the Chippewa Indian reservation in Minnesota.

Mr. Caffery, Louisiana, then addressed the senate on the joint resolution offered by Mr. West, Missouri, declaring that under the constitution of the United States no power is given to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies.

Mr. Caffery's speech was a constitutional argument in support of the declarations of the resolution. He declared that the resolution went to the very root of the question of the power of the United States to establish permanent governments in territories far distant from our own lands. He proposed, he said, to institute an inquiry into the basic principles of the powers of this government.

## EXPLOSION KILLS NINE.

A Big Boiler Bursts and Plays Havoc With Life and Property.

A London dispatch says: A big boiler, while being tested in Hevitt's shipbuilding yard at Barking, burst Friday and the superintendent of engineers and eight men were killed.

About forty were injured, some fatally. The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. A lad was found dead 300 yards from the scene of the disaster. A number of men and boys are missing.

The terrific force of the explosion may be judged from the fact that one of the huge plates of the boiler plunged through a building a quarter of a mile distant and that debris was hurled hundreds of yards in all directions. The factory itself, which covered several acres, was practically razed and all the dwellings and shops in its immediate vicinity were to all intents and purposes wrecked and windows were shattered a mile away and telegraph and telephone wires were blown down on all sides.

Distressing scenes were witnessed among the mothers, wives and other relatives of the employees.

## ORDERS WERE MISCONSTRUED.

Sending Santiago Funds to Havana Was Wrong Construction.

A Washington dispatch says: There has been no change in the original order issued by the war department for the regulation of the customs in Cuba. Any modification made by the Havana authorities therefor in favor of Santiago was nothing more than a recurrence to a proper construction of that order.

## ASSABET COMPANY ASSETS.

Assignees Present the Debts and Property of Embarrassed Company.

Creditors of the Assabet Company held a meeting at Boston, Mass., Friday, and appointed a committee to examine the affairs of the corporation. The assignees reported the liabilities at about \$1,400,000. The assignees have scaled down the assets to what they consider a conservative basis and estimate the quick assets \$980,000 and the plant, etc., at \$1,080,000, total \$2,060,000.

It was the general feeling of those present at the meeting that the difficulties of the corporation would be adjusted without serious loss.

## MANIFESTO BY AGUINALDO

INSURGENT LEADER IS PREPARED TO RESIST GENERAL OTIS.

WILL HOLD OUT FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Says No Agreement Was Made to Recognize American Sovereignty—Latest Advice From Philippines.

Advices received at Washington Saturday from Manila state that within a few hours after the proclamation by Major General Otis in behalf of President McKinley, the agents of Aguinaldo billed Manila with a manifesto which attracted considerable attention.

The revolutionary president protested against General Otis signing himself military governor of the Philippine islands. Aguinaldo, in his manifesto, declared he had never agreed at Singapore, Hong Kong or elsewhere to recognize the sovereignty of the Americans, and insists that he returned to the Philippines on an American ship solely to conquer the Spaniards and win independence. He asserts that both his proclamations, on May 24th and June 12th, stated this fact officially, and he claims that Major General Merritt confirmed this by a proclamation several days before the Spaniards capitulated, stating clearly and definitely that the American forces came to overthrow the Spanish government and liberate the Filipinos.

In conclusion, Aguinaldo declared that he had natives and foreigners as witnesses that the American forces recognized, not only by acts that the Filipinos were belligerents, but by publicly saluting the Filipino flag "as it triumphantly sailed these seas before the eyes of all nations."

Aguinaldo then solemnly protested, in the name of the deity who empowered him to direct his brethren in the difficult task of regeneration, against the intrusion of the American government, reiterated that he can produce proofs that he was brought here on the understanding that the Americans promised him their co-operation to attain independence.

The revolutionary leader then called upon all his followers to work together with force and assured them he is now convinced that they will obtain absolute independence and urging them never to turn "from the glorious road" on which they have "already so far advanced."

Major General Otis attaches no importance to the manifesto. He says he feels confident that the opinion of the better classes of the Filipinos is not expressed in it, but as to whether the Filipino masses can be controlled and the Filipino army kept in check, he does not know, although he hopes for a satisfactory outcome of the trouble.

## Message From Otis.

The war department received another dispatch Sunday from Major General Otis, commanding the United States troops in the Philippines. The officials observe unusual reticence with respect to its contents, but it is understood that the information contained is of an unfavorable character or such as to give undue concern to the administration.

So far as the officials are willing to admit, the dispatch shows no material change in the conditions existing at the time of previous advices. One officer said it contained nothing of a character alarming, serious or exciting. There had been no collision with the insurgents, he added, and not a shot had been fired.

The president's proclamation to the Filipinos had been published in Manila, but General Otis did not say to what extent it had been made known to the inhabitants in the other parts of the group of islands, nor whether it had been published at Iloilo. At the latter place General Miller has been directed to land the troops under his command now on the transports there, but the dispatch from General Otis did not indicate whether this had been done or not.

## Insurgents Make Threats.

A later dispatch from Manila says: Colonel Potter, the special emissary of General Otis between Manila and Iloilo, arrived at Manila Sunday afternoon with dispatches from the latter point. The streets were barricaded, and it was reported that the principal buildings had been "kerosened," the insurgents having threatened to destroy the whole business section by fire at the first shot of bombardment. The banks were shipping treasure to the United States transport Newport and other vessels. The family of the American vice consul has gone on board the Newport.

Colonel Potter reports that President McKinley's proclamation had to be typewritten aboardship, as the printers on shore declined to do the work, and when the text of the proclamation was read to them they ridiculed the notion that conciliation was possible.

## Pains and Aches

Of Rheumatism Make Countless Thousands Suffer.

But this disease is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which neutralizes the acid in the blood. If you have any symptoms of rheumatism take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once and do not waste time and money on unknown preparations. The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is unquestioned and its record of cures unequalled.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine for Rheumatism  
Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

## Celestial View of the Whites.

A Chinese living near Shanghai is reported by the Singapore Free Press as saying concerning Europeans: "They certainly do not know how to amuse themselves. You never see them enjoy themselves by sitting upon their ancestors' graves. They jump around and kick balls as if they were paid to do it. Again, you will find them making long tramps into the country; but that is probably a religious duty, for when they tramp they wave sticks into the air, nobody knows why. They have no sense of dignity, for they may be found walking with women. They even sit down at the same table with women and the latter are served first."

SMITH—The Nashville is the finest boat in our navy. Brown—Nonsense; she doesn't compare with the New York or the Iowa. Smith—Then how does it happen that she took the first prize?—Truth.

## NERVOUS DEPRESSION.

[A TALK WITH MRS. PINKHAM.]

A woman with the blues is a very uncomfortable person. She is illogical, unhappy and frequently hysterical.

The condition of the mind known as "the blues," nearly always, with women, results from diseased organs of generation.

It is a source of wonder that in this age of advanced medical science, any person should still believe that mere force of will and determination will overcome depressed spirits and nervousness in women. These troubles are indications of disease.

Every woman who doesn't understand her condition should write to Lynn, Mass., to Mrs. Pinkham for her advice. Her advice is thorough common sense, and is the counsel of a learned woman of great experience. Read the story of Mrs. F. S. BENNETT, Westphalia, Kansas, as told in the following letter:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring, being in such a weakened condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote to you for advice. After using the treatment which you advised for a short time, that terrible flow stopped.

"I am now gaining strength and flesh, and have better health than I have had for the past ten years. I wish to say to all distressed, suffering women, do not suffer longer, when there is one so kind and willing to aid you."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a woman's remedy for woman's ills. More than a million women have been benefited by it.

## PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARMAN, 6708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.



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EVERY SUCCESSFUL farmer who raises fruits, vegetables, berries or grain, knows by experience the importance of having a large percentage of

## Potash

in his fertilizers. If the fertilizer is too low in Potash the harvest is sure to be small, and of inferior quality.

Our books tell about the proper fertilizers for all crops, and we will gladly send them free to any farmer.

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