

THE CHRONICLE.

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It is proposed in Greece that no bachelors shall be allowed to hold seats in the National Parliament. The idea appears to be that a man who won't marry is neither a gentleman nor a statesman.

There is a new spurious \$10 certificate. It is said to be a bungled fair, important details being badly imitated. It is sad to note an artistic falling off in the work of the forgers. Are they beginning to despise the intelligence of the public.

The latest thing in dueling is to use eggs for weapons. Two members of a fashionable Camden, N. J., club had a disagreement and agreed to fight it out with eggs. A committee selected the projectiles, being careful to secure fresh fruit. The battle ended with a couple of badly spoiled dress suits, but with the honor of each contestant fully amended. This will be a pointer to some of the over-sensitive Parisians.

It will not be fair to assume that the Indiana judge who adjourned court rather than hear a lawyer's argument in verse had no soul for poetry. He may have been impelled by an instinctive belief that the advocate had devoted himself to rhyme at the expense of reason in the case. Or he may have had cause, if no rhyme were employed, to feel that the lawyer's verse was so black as to be pointless. Yet, again the judge may have been moved by a courtly sense of dignity, foreseeing that the counsel's lines would be off in their metric measure; mismatched feet in such an instance would almost constitute contempt of court. Imagine a limping mouse before upright justice. There is, indeed, great reason to believe this judge to have been both wise and discreet.

An irremediable wrong or an irretrievable failure is at the bottom of all remorse. But not always does remorse follow such events, as the following will show. "The other day," says the New Orleans States, "an Alabama mob lynched the wrong man, and they 'deeply regret it.' They might do as a Texas mob once did. They hanged a man for stealing a mustang, and shortly afterwards learned that he was innocent. After debating the question they decided that the captain should call on the widow and apologize. Riding up to the fence, he called her to the door and explained the mistake that had been made, closing thus: 'Madam, the joke's on us.'"

An eminent English physician has created something of a sensation by writing a letter to the London Times in which he gives the results of his examination of a number of boys recently entered at one of the great public schools. The boys were supposed to be typically healthy lads between the ages of thirteen and fifteen years; and the parents, in most cases, were not aware of the existence of any physical defects in their children, who, as a rule, had received every advantage that it was in the power of money to bestow. The results of the first hundred examinations were so remarkable that the doctor felt it to be his duty to direct attention to them as to a matter of national concern, and he has done so without reference to what he calls "minor imperfections," such as stammering, a tendency to chilblains, defective teeth, and many other failings. Apart from these, he found that 30 boys were below the average in height, and 53 below the average in weight. Sixty-eight were below the average in chest measurement, 63 were the subject of "deformities," explained to mean lateral curvature of the spine, pigeon-breast, knock-knee, and flat foot, 20 had defective sight, nine had "defective hearing," one an "abnormal growth," one was color-blind, two had heart disease, two were ruptured, and 23 were the subjects of albuminuria.

CUBANS ASSURED OF PAY

50 DECLARES GENERAL GOMEZ, MEMBER OF COMMISSION.

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS REQUIRED

Custom Houses In Cuba to Be Given as Security For the Loan.

A New York special says: According to Brigadier General Jose Miguel Gomez, a member of the Cuban commission now in Washington, the Cuban army is sure to receive the three years' pay to which it is entitled, \$40,000,000 being advanced by the United States with the custom houses of Cuba as security for its payment.

Brigadier General Gomez is grateful for the way the commission has been received. The negotiations, it is expected, will be completed by the end of this month, when the commission will return to Cuba. General Gomez said:

"Our hopes have all been realized. At first, however, things looked very dark for us. Poor General Garcia was the most pessimistic member of the commission. He had no hope for the success of our plans when he left for Washington. The rest of the commission argued, however, that as the Americans had taken charge of Cuba and thus prevented us from raising money, we had a right to request a loan with which to pay off our men.

"General Garcia asked for only \$100 for each man. The other commissioners protested because of the small amount. Then came the general's death, and for the time being negotiations were suspended. At our next meeting it was agreed that an official list of the men in the Cuban army would be required before any agreement could be reached. Accordingly I left for Cuba, whence I returned on January 6th with the required document.

"There are 47,000 men to be paid in the Cuban army. The amount we have requested is \$40,000,000, to be turned over to us in either one or three payments. We will give as security the custom houses in Cuba. Should the government not care to lend us that sum, we are willing to take one-third of it and later pay the men the rest.

"As affairs now stand, however, I think we will receive the amount in three payments. This, however, is not decided yet. The late Mr. Dingley was in favor of giving us the amount in one payment."

Speaking of the present condition of affairs in Havana General Gomez said it was bad.

"There appears to be much disagreement among the American officials," he continued, "and no one seems to know what his power is. Some one gives an order, and the next man countermands it. The result is the government of Havana is not as smooth as it might be.

"General Brooke, however, is well liked, and the Cubans are more than willing to help him. General Ludlow's orders preventing the Cubans from taking any part in the 'evacuation parade' caused a great deal of ill feeling. This is now done away with, and there need be no fear of a clash between the Cubans and the Americans.

"General Brooke, I am told, is about to name a commission of Cubans who will act as his advisors. Mendez Capote, the president of the assembly at Santa Cruise del Sul, will be placed at the head of the commission.

"General Maximo Gomez will remain in the field until the army is disbanded. He will then make his home in Havana. After the men in the army have been paid off we will try to prove to the country that we are fully able to govern Cuba."

MAY RAISE COLON.

Wrecking Company, However, Doubtful About the Almirante Oquendo.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says: Representatives of a Norwegian wrecking company who examined the wrecks of the Spanish warships Sunday consider that the Colon might possibly be floated, but they are doubtful in the case of the Almirante Oquendo.

JUDGES SUFFER FROM GRIP.

Three Members of Georgia Supreme Court Are On Sick List.

Three members of the Georgia supreme court are ill. Chief Justice Simmons and Justice Lumpkin are in Clear Water, Fla., where they went several days ago on account of illness. The chief justice is suffering from the effects of grip and since his arrival in Florida it is said that his condition has taken a turn for the worse.

Justice Lumpkin is also ill from grip and the result of overwork. A telegram was received Monday from Justice Cobb, who is ill at his home in Athens, stating that he was too ill to return to Atlanta for duty.

HONORS PAID DINGLEY.

State Funeral Accorded Beloved Representative In the House.

A state funeral almost majestic in its impressiveness, was given the late Representative Nelson Dingley at noon Monday in the house of representatives at Washington, where he has so long been such a commanding figure.

The president, his cabinet, distinguished members of the diplomatic corps, members of the supreme court, senate and house and distinguished men in military and civil life were ranged about his bier on the floor of the hall, while the galleries, to which admission could be obtained only by card, were occupied by the families of those who sat upon the floor and other prominent personages invited to be present. Some of them, like a delegation from the New York chamber of commerce, had come from a distance to pay their last tribute of respect to the dead statesman.

The remains were taken from the Hotel Hamilton to the capitol at 10 o'clock, and were borne in the hall of representatives by a squad of capitol police under the direction of Sergeant-at-arms Russell.

The casket was placed in the bier in the area in front of the marble rostrum of the speaker, and for an hour the public, which would have no opportunity to witness the official ceremonies later, was allowed to view the remains as they lay in state. Thousands of people streamed through the main door down past the casket and gazed upon the calm, serene features of the dead during the hour.

Mr. Dingley was well loved by the employees of the house and there were tears in many eyes.

Out in the waste of seats while the body lay in state, a single desk was wrapped in black and covered with roses and lilies.

During the interval before 12, almost every member of the house who was in the city stood for a moment by the casket with bowed head and gazed for the last time on the familiar features. Meantime the galleries had filled.

At 11:45 the stream of people who had been filing by the bier was interrupted and the members of the house began seating themselves on the left of the main aisle in the rear of the chairs reserved for the family. Speaker Reed called the house to order. An air of deep sadness pervaded the hall as the members rose to listen to the brief and simple prayer of the chaplain. The clerk read in full the resolutions adopted on Saturday after the announcement of Mr. Dingley's death. The clerk of the senate announced the passage of similar resolutions by the senate.

The official ceremonies were simple but impressive.

PROMINENT EDUCATOR DEAD.

Dr. Morgan Calloway Passes Away at His Home in Oxford, Ga.

Rev. Dr. Morgan Calloway, professor of English in Emory college and one of the best known Methodist educators in Georgia, died at his home in Oxford, Ga., Monday morning. His death was due to an attack of pneumonia and he was ill only one week.

The death of Dr. Calloway is a severe blow to Emory, as he has been identified with the institution since 1872 and had been one of the greatest factors in its upbuilding and progress.

Dr. Calloway was 68 years old. He was admitted to the North Georgia Methodist conference in 1865 and was for 33 years in the effective itinerancy. He was an elder in the Methodist church at the time of his death.

GEN. EAGAN RETRACTS.

Expunges Objectionable Portions of Testimony Before War Board.

A Washington special says: Commissary General Eagan sent to the war investigating commission Monday a revised statement in place of that originally made in response to General Miles' charges. The revised statement is about 35 per cent shorter than that which was ordered withdrawn because of its violent and abusive character. The commission after its receipt went into secret session to read the document and decide whether in its present form it had been expurgated sufficiently to permit it to be made a part of the commission's records.

The commission decided for the present to make public only General Eagan's letter, and not the statement accompanying it.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

Many Mysterious Deaths Occur In Baxter County, Arkansas.

There is intense excitement in Baxter county, Ark., over a series of sudden and mysterious deaths which have occurred in the vicinity of Mountain Home, the county seat, within the last few days. No less than six men, all of whom were apparently in robust health, have been suddenly stricken and died within a very short time after the attack. In every case there were symptoms of poisoning.

Besides those who have died, a number of others have suddenly become violently ill and their lives saved only by prompt medical attendance.

BOARD REPRIMANDS EAGAN.

REFUSED TO ACCEPT HIS SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.

GEN. MILES STATES HIS POSITION.

Cabinet Discusses the Commissary General's Testimony—A Question of "Immunity."

A Washington special says: The war investigation commission Friday passed a resolution of censure on General Eagan for the language used Thursday when he appeared to answer the charges made against the commissary branch of the army by Major General Miles, and returned to him the carefully prepared type-written statement which he left with the commission after reading it to that body. With its return was sent a letter explaining the reason for this action and a copy of the resolution.

Everybody is discussing this controversy. In and out of congress it is almost the sole topic. The excitement caused by General Eagan's unprecedented attack is scarcely second to that pursuant upon the official declaration of war last spring. The army has rushed to the defense of Miles. Almost the entire city denounced Eagan, and at the first blush is prepared to believe in Miles against all his defamers.

General Eagan does not stand high in army circles, and is generally disliked. He is not an American by birth, but was born in Ireland, and often makes himself particularly offensive in his abuse of England. General Eagan came into the army at the beginning of the civil war as a first lieutenant, but was mustered out in 1865. In 1867 he was given a commission in the regular army as a second lieutenant. He served well in the Indian wars and was brevetted for bravery once for fighting the red men in the lava beds. This is the only heroism of his career that his friends point to with any pride. There have always been charges pending against him as a commissary general.

General Miles, when asked what official action, if any, would be taken regarding General Eagan's attack, replied that he had not made any statement on the subject and did not intend to forecast the proceedings of the war department.

When it was suggested that the war department was estopped from any proceedings against General Eagan on the ground of the protection promised by the president to all witnesses in their testimony before the war investigation commission, General Miles said there might be some dividing lines between testimony and personal abuse; that in his opinion any court of justice or, for that matter, a public court would have stopped a witness who had used before it such language as was used before the war commission by General Eagan. Miles further said:

"I did not want to appear before the war commission in the first place, when they wrote me suggesting that I voluntarily appear before them, I replied that I believed it to be for the best interests of the service for me not to volunteer any testimony. When I was ordered before the commission and they asked me concerning certain facts that I then had in my possession, I was obliged, as a matter of honesty, to answer them and produced official complaints as my best reply.

"Even then I did not tell them all the facts which I had discovered by my own investigation. The inquiry was carried on quietly through the proper branches of the war department, and was begun as a matter of duty by the commanding general after the receipt of an immense number of complaints. That investigation is still being prosecuted, and I still think, as I said before, that it would have been much better had the officers of the war department who have in charge the care and proper feeding of the soldiers been allowed to attend to those matters quietly in their own way."

Cabinet Discusses Matter.

At Friday's cabinet meeting a large share of the time was consumed in a discussion of General Eagan's testimony before the war investigating commission. The cabinet members, however, were unusually reticent with respect to what was said, and declined to express any opinion as to what, if anything, would be done in the matter, which is now in the hands of the president and Secretary Alger. Nevertheless, all members of the cabinet commend the action of the committee in declining to receive the manuscript of General Eagan's testimony.

It is said that high authorities in the war department take the position that Eagan enjoys immunity from punishment by court-martial, the president having promised immunity to witnesses before the commission from prosecution on account of facts testified to by themselves, and that the department cannot take cognizance of the matter.

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Deer Lassoed, Rough Rider Style.

William Worthing, an ex-cowboy who went to Cuba with the Rough Riders, now working on a farm near Pine Grove, Penn., is an unerring twister of the lasso. The other day he went fox hunting. The dog went up a ravine and Worthing arranged his lasso and awaited events. The dog began to bark, and then, instead of the expected fox, came two deer on the dead run, with the dog at their heels. Worthing promptly urged his horse forward, twirling the lasso, and in an instant the rope encircled the neck and horns of the big buck. The buck tried at first to break away and then to gore the horse, and Worthing had a lively time in trying to circumvent him, as he had dropped his gun in the scuffle. The dog also took a hand, but it was not until after half an hour's struggle that the buck surrendered and was dispatched. The carcass weighed 200 pounds.

A LIVING WITNESS.

Mrs. Hoffman Describes How She Wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for Advice, and Is Now Well.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before using your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer. I have been sick for months, was troubled with severe pain in both sides of abdomen, sore feeling in lower part of bowels, also suffered with dizziness, headache, and could not sleep.

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The condition described by Mrs. Hoffman will appeal to many women, yet lots of sick women struggle on with their daily tasks disregarding the urgent warnings until overtaken by actual collapse.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometimes past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

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