



GETTING READY FOR ANOTHER SHOT.

FORWARD, MARCH!

Three Regiments Leave Camp Thomas and Begin a Trip to Porto Rico.

Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., July 23.—The actual movement of troops from Camp Thomas for the Porto Rican expedition began Friday when Gen. Haines' brigade, the Second of the First division, First corps, broke camp and marched to Rossville. The regiments included were the Fourth Ohio, Fourth Pennsylvania and Third Illinois. The Fourth Pennsylvania, the last to load, did not leave Rossville until last night. Their route is to Cincinnati over the Cincinnati Southern and thence to Newport News, via the Chesapeake & Ohio.

These troops will be followed to-day by Gen. Brooke and staff, the reserve ambulance company, the reserve hospital corps, the signal corps and Gen. Brooke's guard, consisting of Troop II of the Sixth cavalry and Company F of the Eighth infantry.

The following four light batteries of artillery will follow, breaking camp Sunday morning, Battery A, Illinois; Battery B, Pennsylvania; Battery A, Missouri, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana battery.

It is conceded at headquarters to be the plan to take the whole of the First corps to Porto Rico and it is the understanding that other regiments are to leave as rapidly as transportation can be provided, the brigades leaving the park in regular turn until the last brigade of the Third division has been ordered out. The total force will fall but little short of 40,000 officers and men. It will require from 12 to 15 days to move the corps.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION.

Spain's Government Gives It to the Plan for Landing Shafter's Prisoners in Their Native Land.

Washington, July 23.—The Madrid government has officially recognized the proposed return by the United States of the Santiago prisoners to Spain. This recognition came Friday in the form of a letter to Gen. Shafter from Gen. Toral. The fact of the receipt of the letter was communicated to the war department last night in the following dispatch from Shafter: "I am in receipt of a letter from Gen. Toral saying the Spanish secretary of war desires the troops landed at Vigo and Coruna on the Atlantic and at Santander in the Bay of Biscay." The request of the Spanish government will be complied with.

Sender Must Pay for the Stamp.

New York, July 23.—The W. U. Telegraph Co. was ordered to show cause at a special term of the supreme court held in Brooklyn Friday why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue directing the telegraph company to receive and transmit a telegram offered for transmission at its Brooklyn office without the one-cent stamp required to be placed thereon by the war revenue act of 1898. The court decided that no hearing was necessary, the commissioner of internal revenue having decided that the sender must pay for and attach the stamp.

Destroyed a Spanish Cruiser.

Washington, July 23.—The following message was received at the navy department Friday from Admiral Sampson: "Expedition to Nipe has been entirely successful, although the mines were not removed for want of time. The Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan, defending the place, was destroyed without loss on our part. The Annapolis and Wasp afterwards proceeded from Nipe to assist in the landing of the commanding general of the army on arrival at Porto Rico."

Important, It True.

London, July 23.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: "The powers with the exception of Great Britain have agreed not to allow an American annexation of the Philippines, or an Anglo-American protectorate over the islands."

Says Peace Negotiations Have Begun.

London, July 23.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Senator Sagasta yesterday told a representative of El Imparcial that the government had already entered upon the preliminary stage of peace negotiations."

AS A DICTATOR.

Aguinaldo Tries to Figure in a New Role.

ADVANCING ON MANILA.

California Troops Within Two Miles of Spanish Lines.

CITY MUST SOON SURRENDER

Desultory Fighting Between the Spaniards and Insurgents—The Latter Bombard a Fort at Malate—Spaniards Expect Help from Camara's Fleet.

Washington, July 23.—The following cablegram was received at the war department yesterday:

"Hong Kong, July 22.—Aguinaldo declares dictatorship and martial law over all the islands. The people expect independence. Recommend China policies. ANDERSON."

Anderson was the senior army officer at the Philippines when the dispatch was sent, probably several days before its Hong Kong date. The reference to China policies means that Col. Anderson desires that kind of cavalry units.

New York, July 23.—A special to the Journal dated Cavite, July 19, via Hong Kong, says:

The entire regiment of First California volunteers advanced to-day to Jambou, only two miles from the Spanish lines surrounding Manila. The California troops have been thrown out by Gen. Anderson to form the advance of the attack in force. South Manila is to be captured first. The Colorado and Utah batteries are being landed at Parangue directly from the ships. The Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, with the rest of the artillery, will land at Malabon, just north of Manila.

Brig. Gen. Francis V. Green, formerly colonel of the Seventy-first regiment of New York, is in command of the advance. The United States cruiser Boston was detailed to cover the landing parties. She occupies a position almost within range of the guns of Fort Malate, which is only a short distance from Manila proper. The brigade commanded by Gen. Anderson is still at Cavite, but his troops are ready to move. The arrival of the United States monitor Monterey is anxiously expected.

The insurgents are gradually getting artillery into action against Pondo, Santo Meso and Malate. The fighting is desultory. The Spaniards have been driven from the trenches outside Malate and the insurgents are strongly entrenched near the walls of the fort. The insurgents have begun to bombard Malate fort and have struck the telegraph company's cable house.

It is said on semi-official authority in Manila that the recent news from Cuba is "a vile, English fabrication," that in reality the Spaniards have been victorious, that "Admiral Canara's squadron has coaled at Singapore" and is expected here on July 25.

Sour Grapes.

Madrid, July 23.—It is asserted here that the Spanish prisoners comprised in the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba do not exceed 10,000 men and that the ammunition captured is almost useless.

Three Men Killed by an Explosion.

Dutch Flat, Cal., July 23.—Engine No. 993 on an eastbound extra, blew up at the station here Friday, killing Engineer Tom Kelly, Fireman Terry and a coal passer, name unknown. The hotel of J. R. Fuller was completely demolished and four people injured.

Grant is Assigned to a Command.

Washington, July 23.—Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant has been assigned to the command of the Third brigade of Gen. Wilson's division of the First army corps. Two brigades of this division are already assigned for duty with the Porto Rico invasion.

SPANISH SHIPS.

They Will Convey Shafter's Prisoners to Their Native Land.

The Government Awards a Contract Worth \$535,000 to a Steamship Line Whose Owners are Spaniards—The Embarkation to Begin Inside of a Week from Santiago.

Washington, July 21.—Arrangements practically were concluded by the government last night for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners at Santiago from Cuba to Spain. The contract was awarded to the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Co., represented by J. M. Ceballos & Co., of New York. The company agrees to carry the prisoners from Cuban ports to Spain at the rate of \$20 for each enlisted man and \$55 for each commissioned officer, subsistence to be furnished by the company on the army ration basis, as provided for in the government's advertisement for bids. The award provides also that the company shall have five ships at Santiago in nine days from to-day, two in 17 days from to-day and enough to complete the transportation of the prisoners in 21 days.

Three days ago Col. Hecker, in charge of the transportation of troops in the quartermaster general's department of the army, went to New York to consult with shipping companies concerning the transportation of the Spanish troops surrendered at Santiago. Bids which he had previously advertised for were opened yesterday at the army building in New York. Col. Hecker returned to Washington last evening and had a conference with Secretary Alger, Quartermaster General Luddington and Adjt. Gen. Corbin.

The bids of the several companies were considered, that of the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Co. finally being accepted, as in all respects it was regarded as the best made. On the basis of 24,000 enlisted men and 1,000 officers it will cost the government \$535,000 to transport the prisoners. The ships will fly the colors of Spain and will be manned probably entirely by Spanish crews.

It was remarked as one of the curious developments of the war that this government should enter into a friendly contract with a company, many of whose vessels are auxiliaries to the Spanish navy and some of which have been captured or destroyed by the navy of the United States.

IS GEN. GARCIA DEAD?

The Famous Cuban Leader is Reported to Have Been Shot—Details are Lacking.

New York, July 21.—A Kingston, Jamaica, cable to the Evening Post says: "Cubans arriving from Siboney report the death of Gen. Garcia. They make a mystery of it, saying that it should not be known in Cuba yet or in the United States for reasons of state and give no particulars except that he was shot."

New York, July 21.—The last word directly received by the Cuban junta in this city from Garcia was dated before Santiago, July 11. It stated that he was well and that the progress of events was satisfactory. At that time Garcia was west of Santiago, guarding the approaches from expected reinforcements for the city.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel to the junta, when given the information contained in the Post's dispatch, said that news of Garcia's death had not been received at the junta, but that at best communication with the Cuban forces in the field was irregular. "I am greatly surprised," he said, "but I do not find it hard to credit the dispatch."

"During the assault on Santiago, Garcia was in the west with his command, with the special duty of intercepting reinforcements and cutting off the retreat of the Spanish soldiers. "When the city fell, his duty there was at an end. The attack on Manzanillo was then planned. Manzanillo lies to the west, and it is, therefore, probable that Shafter detailed Garcia's command to cut off reinforcements there. Holguin lies near Manzanillo and was garrisoned by a considerable force, as the American general must have known. It is not unlikely that Garcia and his men came into conflict with a body of Spanish soldiers bound from Holguin for Manzanillo."

Course of Cuban War Leaders.

Washington, July 21.—Senor Queceda and other representatives of the Cuban junta consulted yesterday with officials of the war department. The United States officials were assured that there was no dissatisfaction with the management of affairs in Cuba so far as the Cuban representatives were concerned, and that if Gen. Garcia and other Cubans operating about Santiago were not in harmony with the United States authorities there, it arose from a misunderstanding of the president's proclamation and of the intentions of the United States government. The Cubans at Santiago, it was stated, probably thought the action of Gen. Shafter meant the continuation of Spanish rule and Spanish authority. It being well understood here that such was not the case, it was the belief of the Cuban representatives that when the matter was made plain to the Cuban officers in the field, they would acquiesce in the action of the United States and render the United States army hearty support.

Brought Two Prizes Into Port.

Key West, July 19.—The schooner Three Bells and the sloop Pilgrim, captured by the gunboat Dixie near Manzanillo on July 6, arrived here Monday under prize crews. Marryat never imagined a more grotesque tale of marine misadventure than was experienced by these men in bringing their spoils to port. They encountered suicide and Spanish bullets and, buffeted about by hostile winds, drifted helplessly about in strange seas until well high hopes of ever reaching shore. Both prizes were under the British flag, bound from Kingston, Jamaica, for Manzanillo with food

TREASURE SHIPS RETURN

Miners from the Klondike Bring Back Upwards of \$3,000,000 in Gold Dust and Drafts.

San Francisco, July 18.—The steamer St. Paul arrived last night from St. Michael's, bringing men and treasure from the Klondike. There were 176 passengers on her list and the amount of the earnings, in gold dust, nuggets, and bank drafts is estimated by ship's officers at \$3,000,000. The largest amount brought out by a single prospector is in the possession of N. I. Pickett, who has \$80,000.

The returning miners say that it is idle for prospectors to go to the Klondike now expecting to locate claims, as all the mining land of any value has already been staked out.

Seattle, Wash., July 18.—Seventeen miners who left Dawson City June 28 have arrived here on the steamer City of Seattle, bringing with them gold dust and drafts estimated at \$600,000. Of this amount \$180,000 was in dust.

The largest individual amount of dust was brought by E. M. Sullivan, of Los Angeles, who is credited with \$50,000. The largest individual amount of dust and drafts was carried by E. Levin, of Seattle, whose sack is estimated at \$100,000. The other individual amounts range all the way from \$2,000 to \$10,000. There were a few who had barely enough to reach home.

The Klondike Nugget, the first newspaper published at Dawson, under date of June 28 says: "Washing up is still in progress and will probably not be completed until the latter part of July, owing to a scarcity of water. Opinions as to the amount of the total yield differ. Estimates run all the way from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The most conservative place it below the former sum."

"On June 13 a nugget worth \$170 was picked up on No. 42 Eldorado, The Lippy claim. No. 16 Eldorado creek, will, it is estimated, clean up from one-third to one-half a million. "On Eldorado, not many above 45 were worked. No. 8 Eldorado, owned by Charles Lamb, has been sold for \$350,000. One man on Sulphur creek cleaned up \$1,800 after two days' sluicing. R. D. Rhodes' claim on No. 21, above Bonanza, yielded 245 ounces in a single clean-up. Many claims on Eldorado and Bonanza will yield \$100,000 or more."

"The most remarkable strike this season was made on French Gulch, a small tributary of Eldorado. Pay dirt was found on bench claims at an elevation of 700 feet above the bed of Eldorado. In one day \$2,000 was panned out.

Victoria, B. C., July 18.—Editor Shippy, of the Skegway News, who came down on the Cottage City, says this year's clean up at Dawson will be a trifle less than \$20,000,000. The May West had \$750,000 and more and the other boats which left June 28 and July 4 carry the balance of the output. There is no fear of a famine in Dawson. Wages keep at \$10 to \$15 a day, but there will be very little work at mining until the frost sets in. There is said to be about 40,000 people around Dawson at present and the river all the way up is crowded with newcomers.

IN TRUE WESTERN STYLE.

Two Masked Men Rob an Express Car and Kill a Man.

Wichita, Kan., July 18.—The Frisco passenger train leaving here at 9:30 Saturday night for St. Louis was held up by two masked men at Andover, a station ten miles east of here. A citizen of Andover who leaned of the plan to rob the train attempted to notify the train officials and was shot by the robbers. He will probably die. Several hundred dollars were taken from the express car.

Andover is a flag station and has about 200 people. Two men rode into town at dark and tied their horses near the depot. They acted in such a mysterious way that they were suspected and a man was sent down the road to flag the train. He was shot by the robbers just a few minutes before the train arrived. As soon as the engineer slowed down the men under heavy masks entered the express car and demanded the money. The messenger drew a gun but was overpowered, after which the men went through the safe. No attempt was made to rob the passengers.

Saved the Lopez Cargo.

Washington, July 21.—Word has come to the war department that the Spaniards in Porto Rico succeeded in landing from the wreck of the steamer Antonio Lopez nearly all of the cargo carried by that ship when she was run ashore and set on fire by one of the American cruisers. The Lopez was loaded with supplies and was about to run the blockade into San Juan when she was cornered.

Six Deaths Among Prisoners.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 21.—The largest number reported sick among the Spanish prisoners since their arrival at Seavey's Island was reported last night. The officials announced that there are 260 in the stockade, besides those in the hospital. There were six deaths in the hospital yesterday.

Reinforcements Arrive.

Washington, July 21.—Gen. Miles telegraphed the war department yesterday announcing the arrival at Santiago from Tampa of the transports Lampasas and Neeces, with about 600 men on board. These are supposed to include the District of Columbia engineers and an artillery battery.

Important Legal Decision.

Lansing, Mich., July 19.—The state supreme court decided a case yesterday that strengthens tax titles purchased for non-payment of taxes. The property of the Ridge Copper Co., in Ontonagon county, was bid off to the state for non-payment of taxes in 1893. Subsequently the state sold its title to J. Everett Ball, of Marquette, for a small sum and yesterday the supreme court ordered a writ of assistance issued to Ball to place him in possession of the property, valued at \$2,000,000. The company attacked the constitutionality of the tax law of 1893, but the court held it sound.

A GALLANT SOLDIER.

Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the Army.

He is a Prime Favorite Among Men, and the Ladies Simply Adore Him—His Record as a Military Man.

Few of the gallant soldiers in the United States army are able to look back over a career so varied and so full of useful activities as that of Henry C. Corbin, the present adjutant general. Inheriting from his patriot ancestors an ardent spirit of Americanism he determined early in life to devote himself to the service of his country, and since he left his father's farm, a hardy, untrained but ambitious lad, he has known no other calling than that of a soldier. At the first summons to arms in 1861, young Corbin threw down his farming implements and, with godspeed from a loyal father, he hastened to enroll himself among the union volunteers. Up to that period he had spent 19 years on the paternal farm in Clermont county, O., where he was born in September, 1842.

Although he enlisted as a private, Corbin speedily rose to the rank of first lieutenant of the Eighty-third Ohio infantry. He went immediately to the front and soon afterward he was transferred to the Seventy-ninth Ohio, in which he served for more than a year. In the fall of 1863 he was appointed major of the Fourteenth United States colored infantry, and much of the high reputation attained by that regiment for discipline and effective service was due to his efforts as a drillmaster and leader. He was successively promoted to be lieutenant colonel and colonel of that regiment, and in March, 1865, he received the honorary brevet of brigadier general. Throughout the war his command was frequently engaged at important points, and not only did he win personal distinction as a brave and cool-headed officer, but the regiment was cordially commended in official reports. The young officer earned his first brevet for "gallant and

meritorious conduct" at Decatur and Nashville.

After the Fourteenth infantry was mustered out of service, early in the spring of 1866, Col. Corbin was at once commissioned a second lieutenant in the regular United States army and attached to the Seventeenth infantry. His ability as a tactician and an executive officer soon secured his advancement to the rank of captain, and in November, 1869, at the age of 27 years, he was transferred, with that rank, to the Twenty-fourth infantry.

In 1877 Capt. Corbin—more familiarly known even then as Gen. Corbin—was detached as military attaché to the president, and during the interesting period of his service at the executive mansion he developed not only an admirable degree of tact, but those sterling social qualities which resulted in the establishment of strong and lasting friendships with some of the most distinguished soldiers and statesmen of his time. His relations with Presidents Hayes and Garfield were of the most cordial and confidential character, and Presidents Harrison and McKinley have each held him in high esteem as a valued friend. He was with President Garfield when the latter was shot, in the Pennsylvania railroad station in Washington, in July, 1881, and he was one of the sorrow-stricken family group that stood by the assassinated president's bedside at Elberon when death came a few weeks afterward.

President Hayes appointed Capt. Corbin to his staff with the rank of major in 1880, and also made him an assistant adjutant general. At various times he served on the staffs of Gen. Hunt, Schofield, Terry, Cooke and Miles, proving himself at all times a most trustworthy and valuable aid to his chief. He was with Gen. Miles in the exciting and successful campaign against Geronimo, and also during the Pine Ridge campaign, which continued through 1890 and 1891. Subsequently while with Gen. McCook in Arizona he was vested with the personal direction of and responsibility for the campaign against the Moquis, and he discharged his obligations with customary promptness and thoroughness. About this time he was promoted to be lieutenant colonel, and in 1892 he was summoned to Washington for important duty at the war department.

After he had been in Washington for a few years Col. Corbin was transferred to Governor's Island, New York harbor, as chief of staff of the department of the east, in which capacity he served until October, 1897, when he was ordered back to Washington in consequence of the approaching retirement of Adjt. Gen. Samuel Breck. President McKinley appointed Col. Corbin as Gen. Breck's successor in the latter part of last February.

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COMMODORE WATSON.

The Man Who Has Received Instructions to Annihilate Admiral Camara's Fleet.

Commodore John Crittenden Watson, who has been ordered to sea with a squadron to destroy Admiral Camara's fleet, now returning to Spain from the Suez canal, comes down from a line of American fighters. Vermont has her Dewey, Maryland her Schley, Alabama her Hobson, and now Kentucky comes forward with her hero, Watson. He was born in Frankfort and was graduated from the naval academy in time to get aboard Farragut's flagship and fight all through the civil war. He served on the flag-



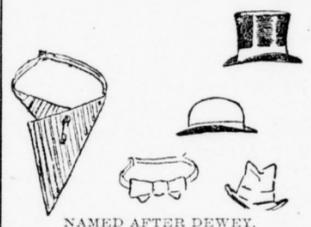
COMMODORE WATSON. (Ordered to Sea with a Squadron to Destroy Camara's Fleet.)

ship until peace was declared. The commodore is a grandson of John J. Crittenden, who was once attorney general of the United States and who wrote the famous Crittenden compromise bill. He is a nephew of Gen. George B. Crittenden and Thomas L. Crittenden, who were among the heroes of the civil war. At the end of the big family fight the young naval officer was assigned to different positions in the service of the department on land and on sea, and was slowly promoted until his present rank was reached. The commodore is a high type of American citizen—cool, fearless, quick in judgment, and an ideal man to send after Camara and his warships. Mrs. Watson was Miss Thornton, of San Francisco. There are two sons, Edward H. Watson, an ensign on the cruiser Detroit, and Thornton L., now serving his country as a private in the Seventh cavalry. The commodore will pursue Camara and his fleet to the docks of Cadiz, if need be. The ships he will take on the mission are the Iowa, the Oregon, the Newark (flagship), the Yosemite, Yankee and Dixie, cruisers; four colliers and a supply ship.

DEWEY HATS AND TIES.

Hat Makers and Hatmakers Have Adopted the Admiral's Name for Their Goods.

The fact that Rear Admiral Dewey is the most unpretending man in the world has not prevented the naming of a score of articles of dress after him. The Dewey derby is low crowned and broad brimmed. The Dewey tie is tall and rather slender for the size of its rim. Quite a dignified hat, you would say, even for an admiral to wear. The Dewey Alpine, on the other hand, is very soft and made of canvas. It is the hat for traveling. Dewey neckties come all made up with hook and clasp for uniting them



NAMED AFTER DEWEY. (Hats and Ties Made Popular by a Popular Name.)

at the back. This is particularly true of the string tie. The hand-over-hand tie is broad and so tied that it ends in a point in front.

It is a strange commentary upon the perversity of affairs that Admiral Dewey is far away where he cannot obtain these articles of dress; and stranger still to know that even were he here he could not wear them except upon rare moments, off duty.

Largest Flag Ever Made.

The largest flag in the world has been swung across a river at Mauch Chunk, Pa., from the summit of mountains on either side. The flag is swung on a cable half a mile long, and the flag is suspended in the middle. The size of the flag is 56 by 75 1/2 feet. It contains 975 yards of ordinary bunting, 27 yards of staying bunting, 18 yards of duck, 100 yards of muslin and 22 pounds of hardware. This giant flag, which is the pride of Mauch Chunk, has an area of 4,238 square feet, and is 260 square feet larger than any known flag in the world. The bunting is 54 inches wide. The stars are 3 1/2 inches in diameter. The weight of the flag is 265 pounds.

Mexico's Rubber Output.

Last year the output of rubber from Mexico was 1,000,000 pounds. Hundreds of thousands of rubber trees are being planted, and in a few years most of our supply of rubber will come from that country.

Chinese Burglars Are Shrewd.

In a recent book on China the author says that Chinese burglars are difficult to catch, as they oil their bodies all over and twist their pigtail into bunches stuck full of needles.