

WAR A PROBABILITY.

THE PRESIDENT WILL PRESENT THE MAINE REPORT NEXT MONDAY AND ASK SPAIN TO EXPLAIN.

Intervention in Cuban War Now Regarded as Certain—This is Believed to Be a Great Obstacle to Peace Than the Blowing Up of the Maine, for Which Spain Might Make Satisfactory Reparation.

Washington, D. C., March 28.—For the first time since the destruction of the battleship Maine, on Feb. 15, a definite date has been fixed on which the American people will know officially the facts ascertained by the naval board of inquiry. The President has also partly formulated his plan of action for dealing with the Maine incident and the entire Cuban question.

The report of the board of inquiry will reach this city within a couple of days. The President has suggested to the party leaders that one or both Houses of Congress shall adjourn over from Thursday to Monday.

Congress not being in session, the President will have three days in which to examine the board of inquiry's report, and possibly make some representations to Spain on the subject of an explanation. It is his intention Monday to send the fleet and accompanying evidence to Congress. It is his desire that Congress refrain from taking any action on the Maine incident until he has had time to invite a voluntary offer of suitable reparation and explanation from Spain.

But if the temper of Congress proves to be such as is now indicated, the President is prepared for the passage of either a resolution intrusting him to recognize the independence of Cuba or one directing him to intervene by force and establish peace on the island.

It is almost the unanimous belief among public men that no long delay is now possible, but that Congress will pass a resolution in favor of immediate intervention.

If Congress can be held in check for a few days, it is the intention of the President to present first the destruction of the Maine to Spain for settlement. Failing to receive a satisfactory response within a reasonable time, he may then suggest recognition or intervention as a result of a successful refusal.

If the reply from Spain should prove satisfactory he will hold the consular reports and other correspondence bearing on the Cuban question and make them the basis of subsequent representations to Congress for dealing with the general and broader question.

This is the plan the President now hopes to follow. It may be changed by necessity. He is consulting and desires both houses of Congress to agree with him. All his advice from party leaders are that when the Maine report is presented, showing that the vessel was destroyed by an external agency, nothing can restrain Congress from taking effective action.

The President called into consultation with him Senator Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Shelby M. Cullom, a member of the committee, and Senator Eugene Hale, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee. He telephoned for Speaker Reed, and was alone with him for a long time.

Board Has the Report.

Key West.—Judge-Advocate Marix, of the Court of Inquiry, came ashore, accompanied by an armed orderly from the Iowa, who carried a bulky package of official documents. The latter were at once turned over to Rear-Admiral Sigsbee. It is believed that the documents are the full findings of the Court of Inquiry. Lieutenant-Commander Marix, when questioned on the subject, refused either to deny or confirm the impression referred to, but an officer from the Iowa said the documents were the long-expected report on the Maine disaster.

Spain Will Refuse to Pay an Indemnity.

Madrid.—The Spanish government will refuse to accept any finding of the Maine commission which may suggest Spanish responsibility. If the report of the commission throws blame upon her which would carry with it a call for indemnity, the Peninsular government will forthwith make an appeal to the combined European Powers on the plea of equity and common fairness to intervene in favor of Spain against what every Spaniard would esteem as the most monstrous and iniquitous finding.

Mayflower Joins the Navy.

Washington, D. C.—The first merchant vessel to be added to the navy is the steam yacht Mayflower. The purchase is important as indicating the purpose of the Government to fit out fast steam yachts as torpedo destroyers, efforts to obtain boats of that description from foreign governments having failed. The Mayflower is larger than the dispatch boat Dolphin and can maintain a speed of more than twenty knots an hour.

Diamond Importers Combine.

Albany, N. Y.—The Diamond Importers and Dealers' Protective Association of New York City has been incorporated to suppress smuggling and undervaluation of diamonds and precious stones, to assist in the detection and punishment of persons so engaged, and to secure reforms in the trade.

Statues of Millionaire from Prison.

Kington, Ont.—Charles H. Chandler, who was sentenced in 1885 in Winnipeg, to fifteen years' imprisonment for uttering a forged paper, has been released from custody. He owns large properties in the northwest, and a large oyster hatchery, his worth is million dollars.

Washington Called Home to Rest.

Washington, D. C.—The arrival of the President's party at the White House on Monday will be a relief to the President, who has been in the city for several days.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

William J. Koerner, the newspaper artist, was sentenced to Sing Sing for life for the murder of Rose Alice Redgate, his sweetheart, on September 22, 1896. His counsel will appeal the case. It was his second trial, the first having resulted in a first degree verdict.

Spain's suggestion that our fleet be withdrawn from the Dry Tortugas has resulted in Minister Woodford being instructed to inform the Spanish Government that the United States cannot allow any nation to dictate where in home waters our warships shall be stationed.

Captain Sampson, chief of the Maine Board of Inquiry, says the report has not yet been made to the President. Lieut. Holtman, of the board, has started for Washington with some of the testimony, and may tell the President the conclusions of the board.

Spain decided to propose arbitration of the Maine incident if the inquiry boards return conflicting verdicts, naming either the Pope or the King of the Belgians as umpire. Any demand for indemnity she will "repel indignantly."

Senator Proctor, of Vermont, who was Secretary of War under President Harrison, told the Senate of the awful misery in Cuba in a plain, unpassioned speech destined to become historic.

Evangelist Moody read the report of Senator Proctor's speech on Cuban suffering, and based on it a stirring plea for subscriptions to relieve the starving and dying inhabitants of the island.

Catholic pupils have protested against the use of a text book in the Hoboken Training School on the ground that it contains statements calculated to arouse prejudice against Catholics.

It is absolutely said in Albany that Governor Black will veto the Ellsworth partisan rapid transit bill if it passes the Legislature. Meanwhile opposition to it is growing in volume.

The American colony of Mazatlan, Mexico, has subscribed \$6,000 cash and has offered the amount to the United States Government as a contribution in the event of a war with Spain.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations decided the Hawaiian annexation treaty hopeless and reported a joint resolution designed to bring about annexation with this country.

Prince Albert, heir presumptive to the Belgian throne, has accepted an invitation from the Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Ogdensburg, to visit Ogdensburg on his return from the West.

The Administration took another important step in its defence plans by ordering a division of Admiral Sigsbee's fleet and the assembling of a formidable squadron at Hampton Roads.

Frederick Hoyer, a merchant of Philmont, N. Y., was instantly killed by a train on the Harlem Railroad about a mile south of Hudson, while crossing the track in his carriage.

Before a Councilman Investigating Committee in Philadelphia a member of the Board charged a former member with attempting to bribe him to vote for a water bill.

In a speech before the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, Ohio, Secretary Gage gave warning of the danger attending the great combination of the free silver forces.

Dr. Emil F. Hartung, coroner's physician in Brooklyn, is in a critical condition from blood poisoning, contracted while performing a post mortem examination.

The Maine Board of Inquiry left Havana suddenly for Key West. They announced that they will return in a few days and will then take more testimony.

Abram Van Wyck, who left his home in Dutchess County eighteen years ago, because of a family quarrel, is heir to \$40,000 by his mother's will.

New York and New Jersey pilots, who are familiar with all parts of the Atlantic coast volunteered their services to the Government.

Blanche K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury and former United States Senator from Mississippi, died at his home in Washington.

The cruiser San Francisco sailed from Lisbon, it is believed on a voyage to England to bring the Amazonas to this country.

Ex-President Cleveland says that it is the duty of every American citizen to stand by the Government in the present crisis.

Dr. Edward B. Coombs, a former coroner of Kings County, was found guilty of grand larceny for fraudulently obtaining fees.

Cubans are favorably disposed toward the project of buying their liberty with funds raised by selling bonds to a syndicate.

Owing to the possibility of war with Spain, the Pan-American Exposition has been postponed from 1900 to 1901.

D. J. Conry, a former broker and politician, shot and killed in Washington George Rye, a well-known sporting man.

Michael Davitt says that England's real sympathies are with Spain.

SPAIN PREPARING.

ACTIVELY AT WORK FORTIFYING HER HOME PORTS.

Spain Will, our Government is Advised, Reach the Zenith of Her Strength by May 15—Her Uncompleted Ships Will be Finished by That Date.

Washington, D. C.—Information has reached the authorities that Spain is actively fortifying her home ports and those in the Philippine Islands. This is one of the many preparations which the Spanish government is making for the emergencies of the future. According to the information in the hands of the authorities the entrances to Manila harbor are being prepared for the reception of mines, which can be placed at a moment's notice. This is also true of some ports of Spain.

Commodore George Dewey, commanding the Asiatic station, is keeping a sharp watch on the movements of the Spanish officials in the Philippines, and he advised the department of what they are doing looking to putting the ports in such condition as to resist offensive movements.

Naval preparations are being pushed with the utmost vigor by the Spanish authorities. Information which has reached the Naval Attaché of this Government in Madrid is to the effect that Spain will reach the zenith of her naval strength by May 15. By that time all her battleships, torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers now under construction will be finished.

Will Never Give Up Cuba.

Havana, General Blanco, at a dinner given to the officers of the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, toasted, "The King, the Queen Regent, the Army and the Navy of Spain." He said: "The present generation will never see another banner than that of Spain at the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico. That banner, representing civilization, progress, liberty, humanity and religion, will be eternal, like that of the first American nation." These sentiments were received with shouts of approval and cheers.

Tried to Burn Deputy's House.

New Haven, Conn.—An attempt was made to burn the house of Deputy Sheriff Wilbur at Wauregan. Kerosene was poured upon the piazza and the torch applied. A cartridge with a short fuse attached was placed on the window sill, but the whole thing miscarried. The fire went out and the fuse did not ignite. Deputy Wilbur has been active in enforcing the Sunday laws, and this incendiary attempt is regarded as the revenge of some enemy.

Pennsylvania Station Affair.

New York, N. Y.—Fire was discovered in the restaurant of the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Jersey City. The flames made such rapid progress that the waiting rooms, ferry sheds and stairways could not be saved. The big train shed, however, it was believed, would escape destruction. It was also reported that the Adams Express depot was on fire. The fire prevented the ferry boats from running.

Cadets Narrowly Escape Drowning.

Boston, Mass.—One of the boats of the training ship Enterprise was capsized in the harbor here, and seven cadets had a narrow escape from drowning. Fortunately they were sighted by the police boat and taken from the water considerably chilled and exhausted.

Eight Killed by Dynamite.

Kingston, Jamaica.—There was a dynamite explosion in the powder house of the Public Works Department at Montego Bay, and eight men were killed. The buildings were wrecked and many persons were injured.

Big Woolen Mills Burned.

Troy, N. Y.—The Victor Mills, of Cohoes, nine-story brick structures, said to have been the largest woolen mills in the United States, and employing over one thousand operatives, have been completely destroyed by fire.

Steamer Bringing \$3,500,000 in Gold.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Oceanic Steamship Company's vessel, the Alameda, now on her way from Australia to San Francisco, has on board \$3,500,000 in gold. This is the largest amount of treasure ever brought into this port by a single vessel.

To Search for Andrea.

Berlin.—Theodor Lerner, with an expedition aided from State and private sources, will start on the steamer Hallgoland next May in search of Herr Andrea, the missing aeronaut, and to prosecute scientific investigations.

Will Never Accept Autonomy.

New York, N. Y.—At the Cuban Junta Thomas Estrada Palma gave out a statement declaring that the Cuban Republic would never accept autonomy, or anything except absolute independence, unless driven to it by superior force of arms.

Locomotives for the Orient.

New York, N. Y.—The Fallolin Hall left here carrying twenty-seven locomotives and fifteen hundred tons of steel rails for China and Japan. The locomotives are the product of the Pittsburg Iron Works.

To Protect Miners.

Imprisoned miners can be supplied with food and air by a newly patented conduit system, consisting of a series of pipes, to be laid through the mine shafts, with branch pipes running around each section to be used if the main pipe should be crushed by a cave-in. Flexible conveyers being run through the pipes to carry the food.

At the Track—"That horse has a first-class pedigree," observed his friend. "Yes," said the man who was not getting a run for his money; "but he's going to be the last of his race."

OUR FLAG ON THE AMAZONAS

She is Now an American Man-of-War—Sailed by Tibury.

London.—A ceremony unique in naval history took place in the River Thames on the stretch of water running between Gravesend and the historic fortress of Tilbury, in the formal transfer of the warship Amazonas from Brazil to the United States. It was the first time that the flag of one nation had been struck and another hoisted on a man-of-war in waters foreign to both flags in time of peace.

For the first time in two centuries Tilbury fort fired a friendly salute to the warship of another nation. The American flag was voluntarily hoisted all over an English seaport and the merchant marine of England in its own waters dipped its colors to a visiting American warship. No better proof could be had of the feeling that England to-day holds for the United States and of the desire of the powerful mother country for an alliance with her formidable offspring in the great republic.

Spain Wants Our Ships Withdrawn.

Washington, D. C.—Spain has indicated her willingness to make proper reparation for the Maine disaster if it is shown that she is in any way responsible, but she considers that the presence of American men-of-war in the vicinity of Cuba and the recent war preparations by this country are an interference with the success of the plan of autonomy inaugurated for the pacification of the island.

Negroes to Be Sold Into Slavery.

Glasgow, Ky.—Two negroes will be sold into slavery at the courthouse door, the first in this section since 1855. They have repeatedly been convicted of vagrancy and the county has advertised their services for the time of their imprisonment. The purchasers must house and clothe them, and in return may use their services in any manner they seem fit.

Three Million Bushels of Grain.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Nineteen steamships were chartered to load grain at Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore on European account, which is claimed to be the largest number ever chartered for that purpose in a single day. It is estimated that these vessels will carry at least 3,000,000 bushels of grain to foreign markets.

Joe Letter on the Floor.

Chicago, Ill.—Joseph Letter, the boy speculator, has applied for membership in the Board of Trade. The application was filed with Secretary Stone, and will be passed upon at the next meeting of the Board of Directors, after being reported upon by the Membership Committee.

New Bedford Strikers Ask Aid.

New Bedford, Mass.—The officers of the striking mail operatives' council sent a collector to each of the cities of Fall River, Pawtucket, Worcester and New York, and each collector has thousands of copies of a new appeal, strongly worded, urging immediate relief for the operatives.

Snow in California.

San Francisco, Cal.—Snow, hail and sleet fell in the western district to the city until the hills were white. In different parts of the State the unusual spectacle was presented of heavy showers and a killing frost the same night and at the same place.

Press Gag Bill is Dead.

Albany, N. Y.—The Ellsworth Press Gag bill, which has remained on the Senate calendar ready for passage ever since Governor Black made known the fact that he would not sign it, has been definitely abandoned.

Erie's Capital Stock Increased.

Albany, N. Y.—The Erie Railroad has caused to be filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of an increase of its capital stock from \$146,000,000 to \$172,000,000.

THE MARKETS.

Produce.

Prices of wheat have fallen off considerably since last report. Corn and oats remain about the same.

Wheat, 103 1/2 @ 103 3/4; Corn, 34 1/4 @ 34 3/4; Oats, 30 @ 30 1/4.

CREAM AND MILK.

The average daily receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near New York for the week have been as follows: Fluid milk, 23,001 cans; condensed milk, 165 cans; cream, 449 cans.

The Exchange price is 3 1/2 cents a quart net to the shipper.

BUTTER.

Creamery—West, extras, @ 19
Firsts, @ 18 1/2
Thirds to seconds, @ 15 @ 17
State—Thirds to firsts, @ 18 1/2
State Dairy tubs, extras, @ 17 1/2 @ 18
Factory, Fresh, firsts, @ 12 @ 14

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large @ 9
Small, @ 8 1/2
Part skims, good to prime @ 4 1/2 @ 5
Full skims, @ 2 @ 3

EGGS.

State and Penn.—Fresh & dos. @ 11
Jersey—Fancy, @ 11 1/2 @ 12
Western—Choice, @ 10 1/2

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, @ bbl., @ 2 25 @ 2 50
Onions, white, @ bbl., @ 1 00 @ 1 25
Red, @ bbl., @ 1 00 @ 1 50
Turnips, Russia, @ bbl., @ 60 @ 80

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, @ lb., @ 8 1/2 @ 9
Chickens, @ lb., @ 8 1/2 @ 9
Turkeys, @ lb., @ 10 @ 11
Ducks, @ pair, @ 50 @ 75
Geese, @ pair, @ 1 00 @ 1 50
Pigeons, @ pair, @ 2 @ 3

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, @ lb., @ 10 @ 12
Broilers, Phila., @ 25 @ 30
Western, dry picked, @ 8 @ 8 1/2
Fowls, State & Penn., @ lb., @ 8 1/2 @ 9
Geese, Eastern, @ lb., @ 7

Belgium's Poor.

For the temporary relief of the unemployed during seasons of industrial distress the Belgian Government has adopted a plan which provides for feeding, lodging and clothing the unfortunate in return for work on the streets, the garbage dumps and public improvements.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WAR PREPARATIONS CONTINUE WITH ALL POSSIBLE ENERGY.

The Fact That This Government Has Purchased for Spot Cash the Two Brazilian Cruisers Holds Out a Promise of Peace, Because Spain Now Knows Our Resources.

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington.—The Cuban question has been developing steadily along the lines which have been apparent for more than a week. The preparations for war are going on with all possible energy, and nothing has occurred to render the aspect of affairs less serious, except that the better prepared this country is for war the greater becomes the hope that Spain will act with some degree of wisdom. The fact that this government has purchased the two Brazilian cruisers gives more promise of peace than would their purchase by Spain. The fact that we are able to make such effective preparations for war in a short time, while Spain's best efforts make but slow progress, is also an argument for Spain to be more reasonable than to force war upon us. According to the most reliable information, it is in this way only that the situation has become more satisfactory.

It is safe to say that never within the memory of man has the attitude of the foreigners in Washington society been as respectful toward their American companions as it is at this moment. And society has been so much concerned with the affairs of this country that it has almost forgotten the existence of people from other countries. The diplomats have not known what to make of the change. They have become used to a state of affairs where society has not said, "Are we pleased with the diplomats?" but, "Are the diplomats pleased with us?" and to find in Americans—that is, smart Americans—a tendency to apologize for their own country. Patriotism certainly has been dormant until the recent excitement, and even now Washington, which ought to have been the first, has been the last place to catch the patriotic fever. But it has it now. The young man who can make the most patriotic speech and who shows most desire to put on a uniform and to take up a gun is the idol of the hour in feminine hearts. The men who have broad shoulders and a muscular frame can draw attention away from the daintiest dandy on the dancing floor. The beauties of the season want to be nurses, and go to war, and the sight of our flag thrills them more than the sight of the Belgian Prince.

General Greely, chief signal officer, has been given authority by the secretary of war to proceed without regard to ordinary restrictions in establishing rapid telegraph connections between the seacoast fortifications. This rather extraordinary authorization was conferred upon General Greely after a forcible presentation by him to the secretary of war of the pressing demand for modern means of communication between the forts. He showed that even in New York harbor which the war department has devoted its best energies to the perfection of fortifications, it requires three quarters of an hour to pass a message from one battery to another. Fort McHenry, Baltimore, is worse off, while, strange as it may seem, the only method of communicating between the national capital and its most important defensive work, Fort Washington, on the Potomac, is by means of a messenger.

Considerable gossip was excited by the fact that Senor Quesada, the secretary of the Cuban Junta, was one of the guests at the reception of the Vice President at Prince Albert. Senor Quesada has been the recipient of much social attention in Washington, but the almost official character of this reception by the Vice President to the heir presumptive to the throne of Belgium renders his invitation in the opinion of the gossips, rather a broad recognition. In any other country than this it would be regarded, it is said, as equivalent to a semi-official recognition of his status as a foreign representative.

What with travel and art lectures, readings, musicales and other more or less instructive ways of killing time, the Lenten season is quite as full of engagements as the winter was to a large proportion of active people. Diners, both among officials and residents, continue with the same regularity as during the height of the winter season, and are in some respects more welcomed and more enjoyed because of the absence of any rush in keeping up with other pleasures.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, as it went to the President, contained provisions of special interest to employees of the government. It specifically provides that employees in the executive departments shall work seven hours daily, so that if the custom of devoting half an hour for lunch be continued it will be necessary to extend the hours of labor to 4:30 o'clock, or to begin work at 8:30 o'clock.

The War Department is becoming overloaded with C. O. D. telegrams from parties who are willing to act as captains, majors, colonels and generals in a war with Spain, and now declines to receipt for any, except prepaid dispatches.

The Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin have sent word to Washington that they heard a great war was raging against this country. They have formed companies and now offer their services to protect the flag.

COMMODORE SCHLEY.

NAVAL OFFICER SELECTED TO COMMAND THE FLYING SQUADRON.

He is Thoroughly Interested in the Present Situation and Has Been in Frequent Consultation With the Secretary of the Navy—His Distinguished Career.

In case the proposed flying squadron should be organized, there is no doubt that Commodore W. S. Schley, president of the light house board, would be placed in command of it and that he would use the cruiser Brooklyn as his flagship. He is thoroughly interested in the present situation and has been in frequent consultation with the Secretary of the Navy in regard to plans of operation. Commodore Schley has had a most distinguished career. He was born at Richfield, near Frederick, Md., and received his early education at St. John's College and the Frederick Academy. He entered the navy as an active midshipman in September, 1856, and was graduated from the Naval Academy four years later. From 1860 to 1861 he was attached to the frigate Niagara on the Asiatic station, and, returning to the United States in the latter year, he took the American ship Gen. Parkhill as a prize from Boston to Philadelphia. He afterward served on the frigate Potomac, the gunboat Winona, the Monongahela and the Richmond in the west gulf squadron,



COMMODORE W. S. SCHLEY.

and was with Admiral Farragut at the capture of the fortification at Fort Hudson. While attached to the sloop Wateries in the Pacific in 1864 he landed with a force of sailors and marines on one of the Chincha Islands and routed an opposing force of about four hundred Chinese laborers, who had risen in revolt and murdered the guards. He was with the naval battalion which took charge of the custom house at La Union, San Salvador, during the revolutionary movements in the fall of 1865.

He was also with Admiral John Rodgers on the sloop Beneca, when the American naval forces attacked and destroyed Korean fortifications and routed an army of about 5,000 Korean soldiers. Several years later he commanded the sloop Essex on its voyage to the west coast of Africa for the adjustment of certain difficulties between the Liberian government and the native tribes. While in command of the same ship in 1878 he rescued the crew of a wrecked American ship near the island of Tristan d'Acunha, and in the following year cruised on an errand of mercy to the South Shetland Islands, four hundred miles south of Cape Horn.

Probably his most memorable service, however, was the command of the Greely relief expedition and the subsequent command of the cruiser Baltimore when that vessel took such a prominent part in the troubles at Valparaiso, Chile. Among his more important shore assignments was as chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, Navy Department, and his present duty as chairman of the Lighthouse board. He is regarded as one of the best equipped officers of the navy.

Capt. Schley was the first to volunteer for volunteers to go to the Arctic regions in search of Lieut. Greely and his party. He was placed in command of the relief expedition. He found Lieut. Greely and the survivors of his party and brought them back to the United States. For this gallant service Secretary of the Navy Chandler promoted him to the position of Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, which gave him the relative rank of Commodore in the Navy.

Soap Made From the Peanut.

Scorn no more the humble peanut. Do not disdain it as fit only for the consumption of gallery gods and circus devotees. It is about to enter upon a new stage of social life. It is ascending from the street hawk's stand to the shelves of the highest-priced grocer, and from the grimy hands of the bootblack to my lady's My soap.

A thrifty woman once discovered that the salted peanut and the salted almond are not very unlike, except in the matter of cost. So that the plebeian nut has already had a more or less good domestic standing. Now comes Professor S. P. Sadler with a statement that will insure it a high place in trade.

Its oil, of pale yellow color and "of agreeable flavor," is to supersede olive oil. "When once freed from the acid found in it in its raw state," says the Professor, "peanut oil does not tend to become rancid as easily as olive oil." Not only are we to dress our salads with peanut oil, but we are to wash our hands with soap made of the oil. Castile soap, with its Spanish name, will be banished from all patriotic American households, and peanut oil soap is to take its place.