

MR. MCKINLEY'S VACATION

The President Will Shortly Enjoy a Well-Deserved Rest.

WAR'S STRAIN IS RELIEVED

The Chief Magistrate Joyful Over the Prospect of Early Peace...

President McKinley is preparing to take a much-needed rest just as soon as the finishing touches are given to the official documents...

The President is credited with having said to several of his prominent callers within the present week he felt so sure that hostilities are practically over...

Unless at the last moment the President changes his mind he will not review any of the troops, either at the camps or in cities where efforts are being made to have demonstrations in honor of the soldiers and sailors returning from the war...

An official high authority states that the President has received so many of these invitations that it will be impossible for him to accept...

Mr. McKinley looks well. In spite of his long slope of work and the constant attention to duty during such a hot summer, as well as the terrible strain under which he has labored during the progress of the war, his health apparently has not been impaired...

The President has not yet fully determined when he will leave Washington or just where he will go; but he will probably visit some quiet mountain retreat, either in Pennsylvania or New York.

THE SUTRO WILL

A Contest by Mrs. Kluge Is Promised

San Francisco, Aug. 12.—The will of Adolph Sutro, which was made in 1882, was read yesterday. Mrs. Kluge, the alleged widow of the millionaire, however, asserts that she has knowledge of a later will and promises to make a contest.

The will read yesterday makes small bequests in the name of relatives. It then sets aside about 1,000 acres of land south of Golden Gate Park to be devoted in trust to charitable and educational purposes. A specific legacy of about \$30,000 is left to the children of the testator...

There is a possibility that the will may be declared invalid, owing to the trust features.

More Mortgages Placed on Valuable Property to Raise Money. Chicago, Aug. 12.—According to the belief of the leading Board of Trade men, the wheat here and abroad of \$1,000,000, it was figured out that there would be a possible salvage of \$1,500,000, but this, too, has passed out the other way.

At the time of the collapse Joe Letter was supposed to have suffered a gross loss in wheat here and abroad of \$1,000,000. It was figured out that there would be a possible salvage of \$1,500,000, but this, too, has passed out the other way.

AGED PATIENT'S DEATH. Jumped or Fell From a Hospital Window. Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 12.—Jacob T. Eshleman, near Elizabethtown, was killed yesterday morning by jumping from a window of the city hospital.

GEORGE BARRON SHOT. Principal of the Ligonier Public Schools Killed at Meadville. Pittsburgh, Aug. 12.—Dr. John Barron, of Meadville, Westmoreland County, yesterday received a telegram from Meadville announcing the death of his brother, George Barron, principal of the Ligonier public school.

THE BLACK SCUJILL. Water From the Coal Region Colors the Stream. Reading, Pa., Aug. 12.—The weather cleared up yesterday afternoon, and the Schuylkill, which had been very turbid for twenty-four hours, began to fall. It ran four feet during the night, and by noon yesterday was seven feet above low-water mark.

Hobbed in a Saloon. Reading, Aug. 12.—Clarence Flory, of Bangor, Northampton County, came to Reading, and while in a saloon was robbed of his return ticket, \$35 in cash and a check for \$112.

Reading, Aug. 12.—The Philadelphia and Reading Station at Leopot was robbed last night. When the official reached the station this morning he found the doors standing open. Among the articles stolen was a quarter barrel of beer. Tramps are suspected.

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The Standard Tailors.

The dull season began this week, and in order to keep our men working and make things lively at the corner of Eleventh and F streets, we make this offer:

All wool \$10.42 and \$15 suits at Eight Dollars Made to your measure, finely trimmed and eminently tailored.

We can afford just now to sacrifice more than our profits as an advertisement, knowing that every suit we turn out during the next two weeks at Eight Dollars will make you our customer for the Fall trade.

Cor. Eleventh and F Sts.

WATCHING FOR JAGO.

Alleged Mail Thief to Be Arrested on Reaching Queenstown. New York, Aug. 12.—The Journal has the following special cablegram from Queenstown:

From advices received here by cable from the New York Federal authorities, "it is not the slightest doubt, that Chief Officer J. W. Jago, of the White Star steamship Britannic, sailed aboard the Cunarder Lucia last Saturday morning, and that he will arrive here tomorrow."

Detective Sergeant O'Neill, of Scotland Yard, is here, and has been instructed by the British foreign office to arrest Jago on the arrival of the ship and to take him to Liverpool, where the White Star office acts.

This means, of course, that the English government will promptly take up the prosecution for rifling the royal mails aboard the Britannic on her last trip out, and that Third Officer Kynaston and the assistant stewards created the same day for smuggling will be arrested and tried in England.

The London postoffice is investigating mail affairs aboard the Britannic, and is satisfied that many serious losses reported in the past are due to Jago's handiwork. The postoffice department promptly asked the government for his arrest.

There is no doubt that a registered package was opened on the last voyage. A letter containing the coupons found on Kynaston was sent by the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, of London, to its New York agent, Sparks, who wires that it contained forty United States Government bond coupons, and that none were received there. Twenty, he says, are still missing, and it is anticipated that they will be found in Jago's possession.

Queenstown, Aug. 12.—The steamer Lucia, from New York, August 6, arrived here this morning. She reports that on August 8 she passed two icebergs. The Lucia was boarded by Detectives O'Neill and Byrne, who discovered and arrested John W. Jago, the missing first officer of the steamer Britannic, who is wanted in New York to answer a charge of smuggling and robbing the mails carried on the Britannic. The prisoner was taken ashore and lodged in the Bridewell. Jago was traveling under his own name as a second-class passenger. When he was accused of the crimes of which he is charged he became greatly agitated, but denied his guilt.

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THE MEN, Do You Need Help?

We are specialists in Massage and Special Diseases of Men only.

OUR METHODS One Dollar

Per visit in our only charge. All medicines and services included.

Young Men, Middle Age or Old Men.

Suffering from excess and errors of youth, overwork, loss of vitality, and general debility, loss of memory, indigestion, nervousness, loss of sleep, etc.

During the six months of 1898 ending June 30, the exports were \$1,151,523.

The National Medical and Surgical Institute.

717 Fourteenth St. N.W. OFFICE HOURS—10 a. m. till 4 p. m., and 6 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12.

BUNCOED IN NEW YORK.

Alleged Washingtonian Is Duped by a Seedy Thespian. New York, Aug. 12.—Wilhelm Roosa, son of a well-known Washington physician, has been duped and a consuming ambition to be an actor.

A seedy individual, who said untruthfully that he was Louis Mann, induced Roosa to rehearse and applauded him to the echo and back again. He called several times and always brought some applause with him. One day he said: "My boy, I indeed, have an opportunity to be of service to you. You have a chance to place the leading manager of New York under such obligations that he will gladly give you a year's engagement and keep you working all summer. Ed has written to me that he must have \$1,000 immediately. Now you give me that much and I will forward it to him."

Roosa gave up. A few days later he would be told that he could make another heavy sum on the manager's gratitude by sending out \$500. He borrowed the money and gave it to "Mam."

Then the man who was not Mann at all, disappeared and Roosa is here looking for him.

HONORS TO LEUT. HAESLER.

Reception to an Officer of the Battleship Texas. Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 12.—Lieut. Frank P. Haesler, whom the crew of the battleship Texas believe removed the "hoodoo" from that vessel, is in town visiting his father, Dr. C. H. Haesler.

Lieut. Haesler is last evening tendered a reception at his father's home by the citizens of Pottsville. The new evening and Congressman C. N. Brumm made addresses to which Lieut. Haesler responded. The Third brigade band escorted the lieutenant to his father's home to the house to grasp the lieutenant's hand.

The lieutenant was frequently called upon to exhibit the watch, chain and charm presented to him by the crew of the Texas.

LARGEST OF ITS KIND.

Chicago to Have the Biggest Traction Company in Existence. Chicago, Aug. 12.—The biggest traction company in the United States, having a capital of at least \$100,000,000, is now in process of formation in Chicago. This immense concern, the legal part of which is being engineered by Levi Mayer, will embrace over five miles of track, both surface and elevated, and every traction company now carrying passengers on the streets and alleys of Chicago.

The biggest consolidation of surface roads hitherto known in this country exists in New York. The Metropolitan Company, having a capital of \$45,000,000, there are several Gotham lines, however, which have not been given place in this organization.

The most important feature of the immense company will be the power it is expected to exert in municipal government and legislature. The long franchises which are hoped for are expected to be secured in the money markets of the East and of Europe.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

Racked With Pain, She Degraves. New York, Aug. 12.—Little Margaret Nugent, six years old, of No. 513 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, died at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the Harlem Hospital, from injuries received by being run over by a furniture wagon on Wednesday.

Margaret was an unusually pretty child. She has never been known to disobey her parents. She received permission early Wednesday morning to sit on the front step for awhile, but she was told by her mother not to leave. A hand organ came along on the opposite side of the street, and the child, except Margaret ran over by it, where many of them began dancing. Margaret watched them for awhile and then looked up at a window where her mother was sitting, trying to ask to be allowed to leave. Her mother was not there, and in a few minutes more Margaret started across the street.

Just then a furniture wagon, driven by William Dora, of No. 513 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, came down the street. The child ran in front of it, and Dora pulled the horses back almost on their haunches to prevent them from striking the child. But one of the horses knocked her down, and one of the wheels of the van struck her, throwing her to one side. She was placed in her mother's arms and carried into the house.

The child said nothing about her injuries but begged her mother to forgive her for disobeying her. She said she would not mind the pain if only her mother would forget that she had left the step. And she would never disobey her again. She was an only child. Her parents are heartbroken.

ENGLISH CHEMICAL TRADE.

A Revolution in Methods of Manufacture is in Progress. The American consul at Liverpool, James Boyle, has just completed for the use of the consular bureau of the State Department an interesting resume of the English chemical trade.

"This consular district (Liverpool) is the largest chemical center in the world, and the United States has been the best customer. Conditions, however, are rapidly changing. There is a revolution going on in the method of manufacturing. Within recent years, the English chemical trade has been meeting with great competition from the Continent, especially from Germany. It still more recent and more significant feature of the chemical trade of this district is the falling off in the exportations to the United States—indeed, no other manufacture, with the exception of tin plate, shows such a great decline in exportations to the United States as this." The following table gives the values of the exportations of chemicals from the Liverpool district to the United States for the calendar years:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value. 1891: \$6,805,822; 1892: \$2,972,711; 1893: \$2,250,239; 1894: \$2,672,201; 1895: \$2,450,239; 1896: \$2,450,239; 1897: \$2,450,239.

"The English manufacturers of chemicals freely concede that the principal reason of this decline of exportation to the United States is owing to the recently established American home industry. At a general meeting of one of the largest concerns in this district, Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., the president, Sir John Brunner, M. P., referring to the fact that the dividend on the ordinary capital had decreased from 10 to 2 per cent, compared with last year, said that the shareholders "were all aware that the company had suffered a very severe loss in their American trade through the operation of the Dingley tariff."

"The chemical trade is intimately connected with the salt industry, as salt is by far the most important of the raw materials in the manufacture of chemicals. The county of Chester, within this consular district and immediately south of the River Mersey, produces more salt than any other country in Great Britain, and this fact accounts for the establishment of the chemical industry here. In a statistical circular letter upon the Chester salt industry, published by a local authority at the commencement of 1897, it was stated:

"In 1887 Liverpool sent to the United States of America 103,125 tons; in 1892, 103,125 tons; in 1893, 103,125 tons; in 1894, 103,125 tons; in 1895, 103,125 tons; in 1896, 103,125 tons; in 1897, 103,125 tons. It is at all times difficult for England to compete with the salt works of America, which produce salt at a much lower cost than we can produce it. The various electrochemical processes in use in this neighborhood are: (1) Richardson & Holland's patents, which are being worked at Parr (St. Helens), but apparently so far are not proving a commercial success, although over \$488,000 have been employed in perfecting them; (2) Castner-Kellner's patents, worked at Weston Park (Runcorn). The company holds out the promise of being able to make a return of 5 per cent per annum on their shareholders' stock. For the last three years they were paid nothing; (3) Hargreaves & Bird's patents, works for which are being erected at Middlewich in Cheshire; (4) The Rhodin process, for which a prospectus was issued inviting the subscription of capital. This was not allowed to go further, as the Castner-Kellner Company obtained an injunction restraining the Rhodin Company on the ground that their process was an infringement of the Castner-Kellner patents.

"Speaking generally, there has been a steady decline in the price of soda ash since 1893. The following figures show the downward movement: Sulphate of ammonia—in 1893, \$68.13 per ton; in 1894, \$68.13 per ton; in 1895, \$68.13 per ton; in 1896, \$68.13 per ton; in 1897, \$68.13 per ton. Chloride of potash—in 1893, 16 cents per pound; in 1894, 16 cents per pound; in 1895, 16 cents per pound; in 1896, 16 cents per pound; in 1897, 16 cents per pound. Sal ammoniac—the price has been very steady from 1893 to 1897, being about \$5.51 per cwt. for first quality and \$5.00 for second quality."

"It is the utilization of their by-product, hydrochloric acid, for the manufacture of chlorine products—including not only bleaching powder, but chlorate of potash (used for making dynamite), and which has been their mainstay, to such an extent that it is, commercially, quite true to say that in the Leblanc soda industry the present Leblanc soda is a by-product of the manufacture of chlorine products. The utilization of other by-products has been of great service to the Leblanc manufacturer, and the Leblanc syndicate is known as the United Alkali Company, limited, and its headquarters are at Liverpool. It has a capital of \$2,000,000. Its principal works are at St. Helens and Widnes, within this consular district, but it also has works at Newcastle, Brighton and Glasgow. It employs 5,000 men, and produces 1,000,000 tons of soda ash annually. The United Alkali Company, until a short time ago, produced nearly all its chlorine by the Leblanc process. In order to meet the competition of the ammonia-soda process the United Alkali Company has been obliged to cut down its soda, and reductions have been made in the water-gas escape of gases. Yet, in spite of the savings and improvements, there seems to be no doubt that the production of soda by the Leblanc process must continue to steadily decline.

"The amount of salt decomposed in England by the Leblanc process declined from 1,200,000 tons in 1884 to 260,329 tons in 1895, while the amount decomposed in the ammonia-soda process rose from 351,000 tons in 1891 to 437,375 tons in 1896. A short time ago the United Alkali Company established a plant for carrying on the ammonia-soda process at Widnes and Fleetwood (Lancashire), and its output of ammonia-soda is now between 60,000 and 70,000 tons annually.

"It has been the hope of the English chemical manufacturers to so reduce the cost of production by improvements as to enable them to compete with the American concerns. In order to have a share in the American home trade, the United Alkali Company is now erecting works at Bay City, Mich., and will operate under the name of the North American Chemical Company.

"Perhaps the question of greatest interest in connection with this industry is the possibility of producing bleaching powder and other chlorine products cheaper than they can now be produced by the Leblanc process.

"It is at this point that the revolution in the chemical trade, spoken of at the commencement of this report, is making itself manifest.

"In 1896, an address was delivered by Dr. Ludwig Mond, president of the chemical section of the British association, in which he gave a description of a new method, which, though elaborate, enabled the ammonia-soda process to compete not only in the production of carbonate of soda, but also of that of bleaching powder, with the Leblanc process. Dr. Mond went on to say that he had hesitated to extend the new method in connection with the ammonia-soda process as rapidly as he would have done, because of the possibilities involved in the processes lately developed for the production of chlorine by electrolysis.

"The electrolytic method for the manufacture of chlorine of potash, bleaching powder, and caustic soda for the decomposition of the materials of salt, the employment of bi-sulphuric acid, has been in use for some time in Germany, and also to a small extent in the United States. It is claimed that by the application of electricity, the chemicals are produced more cheaply than by the old method. The electrolytic methods do certainly produce more direct results, but local experts are of opinion that it is not yet definitely decided whether they are more economical than the old method, as there are so many considerations which time alone can solve, such as the wear and tear of machinery and the cost of replacement, which are expected to be serious items of expenditure. Where electricity can be produced at a low price, as in Norway and at Niagara and other places in the United States, the new process will have a better chance of success than in England, where it must be produced at great cost in the consumption of coal. The various electrochemical processes in use in this neighborhood are: (1) Richardson & Holland's patents, which are being worked at Parr (St. Helens), but apparently so far are not proving a commercial success, although over \$488,000 have been employed in perfecting them; (2) Castner-Kellner's patents, worked at Weston Park (Runcorn). The company holds out the promise of being able to make a return of 5 per cent per annum on their shareholders' stock. For the last three years they were paid nothing; (3) Hargreaves & Bird's patents, works for which are being erected at Middlewich in Cheshire; (4) The Rhodin process, for which a prospectus was issued inviting the subscription of capital. This was not allowed to go further, as the Castner-Kellner Company obtained an injunction restraining the Rhodin Company on the ground that their process was an infringement of the Castner-Kellner patents.

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WE HAVE GROWN.

No Longer Small and Isolated, and Must Play Our Part.

The idea that this nation emerges from the war with Spain much greater than before and that we have entered on a new era where the demands are larger is extending. Echoes of this are heard from all quarters. In the Traveler's Record, Mr. Batterson says:

"We have outgrown the Monroe doctrine, whatever it was, and the warships of our navy have taken high rank for the protection of our coasts and the defense of our markets at home and abroad. The time has already come when the Administration of our Government at Washington must provide and protect the means for a prompt disposition of our surplus products and industries in the great markets of the world, or we shall have trouble at home more costly than a well-equipped navy and more dreadful than a war with Spain. The surplus products of our agricultural surplus are a positive menace to our peace unless a good and sufficient market is provided for their consumption. For this reason we can no longer be content with the shifting balance of power which so largely controls the commerce of the world and the peace of its inhabitants.

"A country without a navy may, like old China, have a population uncounted and to spare, and yet be without influence and without power to control her own ports or the products of her own territory.

"Extending an army or navy to meet a sudden emergency is the most dangerous and by far the most expensive condition for any nation to be exposed to. Being always ready is not only the most certain guarantee of peace, but it is the most economical. Had the United States been fully prepared for the present war with Spain there would have been no war, and the disturbed relations would have been settled by diplomacy. Had Spain been ready, she could in a very short time have inflicted damages upon our coasts ten times greater than the cost of a navy sufficient for protection and defense.

"Many of us can remember when the

Negligee Shirts Nicely Laundered.

We pay special attention to Negligee Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, returning them to you with the bright clean color a day passed when you bought them. Our self-made, "self-cleaning" buttonholes give unbounded satisfaction. Postal, or phone 1357, brings our wagon.

Tolman Laundry

Cor. 6th and C Sts. N.W.

WASHED

By Men and Women Trying Patent Medicines and Appliances Would Cure if Properly Expended.

DR. CLEMENS.

Has seen many cases greatly injured by patent medicines. Men and women often are ashamed to talk to a doctor, so they go to a drug store or write to some concern away from home. They are misled, and their money goes and not health with it. It is to consult a specialist who is always to be depended upon. Better sacrifice your health.

CHARGES MODERATE, MEDICINES INCLUDED. Daily Office Hours—10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6 to 8 p. m. Sunday, 10 to 12 p. m. CONSULTATION STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

GAS STOVE. GAS APPLIANCE EXCHANGE. 1424 New York Ave. Wash. D.C.

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WALL PAPER.

YOU MAY be able to get rooms papered for \$1 or even 50c. But you'll be sorry you did not do it sooner. And we paper the rooms with light, stylish paper, and do finest work. F. G. NOLTE, 90 7th St. N. W.