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W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

DELUGE OF BILLS IN SENATE HOUSE TO RAILROAD CURRENCY.

That Gigantic War.

When we engaged in war with a nation of 18,000,000 people, possessing a navy that some European critics considered stronger than our own and a million more or less trained soldiers, our friends in England were inclined to patronize us for taking the affair seriously.

This excitement seems to have infected even the British generals, so that Lord Methuen is credited with saying that his skirmish at the Modder River was one of the bloodiest battles in the annals of the British army, and that, in proportion to the numbers engaged, it was the bloodiest battle in all history.

General Methuen lost the enormous number of 73 men killed, 372 wounded and 7 missing, out of a force of about 7,000 men. In any of the great wars of history the engagements in which the losses were no greater than that are remembered only by specialists.

In fact, to make a list of bloodier battles than that of the Modder River would be to write something like a complete history of war. The truth is that there have been no genuine battles in South Africa as yet.

Olive Schreiner on Women.

If Olive Schreiner had attempted to send her Cosmopolitan articles on the woman question by cable, one could have understood their failure to get by the censorship.

Her thesis is that if a nation is to retain its strength and vigor its women must have some object in life. When they fall into "sex parasitism," leaving all useful activities to men, the race is on the way to decay and extinction.

"Find labor or die," says Miss Schreiner, "is the choice ultimately put before the human male, to-day as in the past, and this constitutes his labor problem. The labor of the male may not always be useful in the highest sense to his society, or it may even be distinctly harmful and anti-social, as in the case of the obber barons of the Middle Ages, who lived by capturing and despoiling all who passed by their castles; or as in the case of the share speculators, stock jobbers, ring-and-corner capitalists and monopolists of the present day, who feed upon the productive labors of society without contributing anything to its welfare.

It is just this risk that, according to Miss Schreiner, always confronts women at a certain stage of society, and which, unless overcome, ruins not only the women but the society itself. And the danger now, with the spread of comfort, is greater than ever before.

It would be a dreadful thing, of course, if all women should fall into torpor from the lack of anything to keep them occupied. But if Miss Schreiner should consult American women on the subject most of them would probably tell her that their chief need was time and strength enough to enable them to accomplish all they have to do.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON THE DAY'S NEWS.

MRS. MARION FLETCHER, of Brooklyn, returning home from shopping, found a burglar in her apartments. She promptly fainted. With equal promptness the burglar added the unconscious woman's purse and bundles to his plunder and fled.

Mrs. Rose Rosen, of Williamsburg, is dark, stout and thirty. She was aroused from an afternoon nap yesterday by a sneaking, under-sized foe in shining armor, who was in the act of acquiring her household goods.

The burglar ran down the street with Mrs. Rosen after him in her bare feet. No two-hundred-and-fifty-pound human gazelle ever before flitted along the Williamsburg streets at such a speed.

Mrs. Rosen caught her flying foe after a chase of several blocks. She thrust him to earth and sat upon him. The burglar's ribs cracked and his eyes stood out like horse chestnuts. The police found the burglar gasping for breath, and Mrs. Rosen fanning herself on his hurricane deck.

Here are the two types of women of which the feminine half of the world is composed. One weak and cowardly, the other brave and confident. One faints and catches a cold; the other retains her senses and catches a burglar. The moral is obvious.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, of Williamsburg, had an idea that he was crazy. Nevertheless he clung to his work, supported his wife and five children, and acted queerly whenever he had time to indulge his whim.

Mrs. Cunningham, being persuaded that her husband was a lunatic, applied to the authorities to have his sanity determined. He was pronounced sane, whereupon he became so disgusted that he has done no work since. As a result his wife and five children are starving.

Is it better to have an insane husband who provides for you, or a sane husband who allows you to starve? Do not inspect a good husband's brain power too closely. Give them a free rein when they imagine they are crazy.

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Do not inspect a good husband's brain power too closely. Give them a free rein when they imagine they are crazy. When they work hard all day and come home with a delusion that they are the fabled killaloo bird, pray humor them with the idea that you are the killaloo bird's wife.

DURING ITS ENTIRE period of useful existence a locomotive engine travels about one million miles. Then its joints give out, its bearings wear away and it becomes useless.

In Madison Square Garden there are several young men racing at locomotive speed on bicycles. If these men could travel twelve hours daily for a fourth of their natural lives at their present rate of speed they would cover almost twice as much as a locomotive during its life, or about 1,752,000 miles.

There is no mechanism on the earth or in the waters under the earth so enduring as the machinery of the human frame. It outlasts steel, iron and electrical power. In tests of natural endurance it outlasts the horse, the ox and all wild beasts. It outlasts all the leashed forces—everything but disease and death.

THE MEAGRE CONDITION of the subscription list to the Dewey Arch is discouraging. The committee having the matter in charge is casting around for ways and means to stimulate public interest.

The amount subscribed up to date is about \$250,000, which is a decidedly poor showing, considering the fact that the committee has been hard at work for two months.

The subscription list has not yet been submitted to the people—to the great and generous masses—and herein lies the explanation. The Dewey Arch will never be erected by millionaires.

Mr. Dodge is a Painter. Editor of the New York Journal: The Journal for last Sunday has a letter from Paris about St. Gaudens's recent election. The writer says: "Among sculptors St. Gaudens, MacMonnies, Dodge," and others have, "it is acknowledged, carved out for themselves niches in the temple of Fame."

Help for Veterans.

Editor of the New York Journal:

I write to you with the hope that you may use the influence of your popular paper in behalf of the unfortunate soldiers and sailors of the late war with Spain. There are many of the late war and homeless in this city hungry and without a roof to shelter them these cold nights. Could not an armory or some public institution be kept open so that they might have some place to rest their tired feet? If they stand in a doorway or where there may be a little shelter, a big officer moves them on. Good, honest men trying hard to find employment, but in vain. Scantly dressed, next to barefooted, and perhaps trudging the streets two or three nights, they look too broken down to be employed.

There was great sympathy for poor Bill Anthony's sad end last week, and perhaps if he had had some place where he might have rested his weary limbs he might be alive to-day. New York is generous to its dead veterans, why not do something for the living ones? Plenty of men left positions so they might fight for their flag, and when they returned their services were not needed.

I left steady work to go to the war. I enlisted at the outbreak. At the close of the war I applied for my discharge, but couldn't get it before ninety-nine. My employer could not wait so long. I got a few small jobs since, but they were not permanent. I am willing and able to work, and though I have tried hard in this and neighboring towns, I find it impossible to do anything. I've tried the transports, where it is supposed a man with an honorable discharge will get the preference, but it seems there is some other agency working them.

Hard up, but not discouraged. December 5, 1899.

Most assuredly there ought to be some provision for the destitute soldiers of the Spanish war. The fate of poor Anthony sent a shudder through the generous hearts of the American people. Thousands of hands would have been stretched out to help him if it had been known that he was in need. The fighters have suffered from the operations of swindlers who pass themselves off for veterans, and make it impossible for the ordinary citizen to know whether he is dealing with a genuine soldier or not. There ought to be a veteran's headquarters where every man's record could be authenticated, and where aid could be given with an assurance that it would go to the right man. It does not seem possible that a deserving soldier could go without employment if there were such an agency to make his position known.

Should Women Propose?

Editor of the New York Journal: In one of your answers to correspondents you speak of "natural selection." Do you think that if women were free to select their own husbands the race would improve or deteriorate? * * * Is a woman's judgment of a man any better than a man's judgment of a woman? Brooklyn, December 3. MRS. C. F. J.

Under the present conditions of civilization it would not make much difference in the human race, from a physical and moral standpoint, whether women should or should not pop the question.

Unblinded by love, a woman would probably select some man financially able to take care of her. In love, she would select anybody upon whom her love might be fixed.

The average young woman usually has two or three proposals of marriage before she makes up her mind to accept one. In so far as possible, and within the limits of her opportunities, she makes a "natural selection." These opportunities are usually very limited.

If she should make up her mind to do the courting, and if men had no prerogative of refusal, the humble swain in the ordinary walks of life would probably go wifeless until all the Hobsons, Deweys and matinee idols were married off.

The instinct of hero-worship in women dates from the time she used to sit in the tree tops for safety and wait the coming of her lord and master with food for the family larder.

Women's judgment of men is much deeper and subtler than men's judgment of women, although she is the more often deceived. The present system of "popping the question"—if it may be called a system—takes us about as near to "natural selection" as we can get.

Outcry Against Late Music. Editor of the New York Journal: At 3:30 this morning I was awakened by a sound of horns repeatedly sounded from a tall building up Broadway. The horn was blown every few seconds, and finally the sound died away. At exactly 3 o'clock, fifteen minutes afterward, the same sound came down Broadway, the horn still sounding with full force, until it again passed thirty-second street, and finally was lost in the distance.

Although in need of sleep and ill, it was impossible for me to again regain the sleep from which I had been aroused by the ungodly racket alluded to. If any citizen should stand upon the corner of the street and shout at the top of his lungs, he would in all probability at once be arrested. If some poor devil of an organ grinder should play his organ after 8 o'clock in the evening, he is taken in, etc. Why is it that people who wish to get the ordinary sleep that is allotted to the citizen of this town cannot be protected? It seems to me the police are extremely delinquent, or else they could stop the infernal noise I have referred to. GEO. LITTLE.

New York, December 3.

There is an old saying that music hath charms to soothe the savage breast. Such soothing, however, should come before midnight, and before all good citizens have gone to bed.

An ordinance prohibiting unseemly uproars after 1 o'clock in the morning would not be objected to, even by the citizens of the Tenderloin.

Belated citizens are on no account permitted to loosen the thralls of their souls in song at any hour, day or night. Yet there is no apparent difference in the matter of iniquity between "She May Have Seen Better Days" and a chowder horn. The point made by our correspondent is well taken.

Mr. Dodge is a Painter. Editor of the New York Journal: The Journal for last Sunday has a letter from Paris about St. Gaudens's recent election. The writer says: "Among sculptors St. Gaudens, MacMonnies, Dodge," and others have, "it is acknowledged, carved out for themselves niches in the temple of Fame."

I think the writer, with all my heart, for his handsome compliment to my son-in-law, Mr. Dodge. But he is a painter, not a "sculptor." His pictures have been in the Salon ever since he was nineteen years old.

ROGER A. PRYOR. Sixty-ninth street, New York.

SENATE. 721 BILLS INTRODUCED. BREAKS SENATE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate to-day broke all previous records in the matter of the introduction of bills and other measures for legislation. There were 721 bills and twenty-six joint and Senate resolutions introduced. Less than 400 bills and other measures have been the largest previous single day's work of the Senate. The more important measures were:

The currency bill. The Hanna-Payne shipping subsidy bill. The Pacific cable bill. The Hawaiian government bill. To repeal the war stamp tax. To prohibit Senators and Representatives from acting as agents of the Executive.

Establishing free trade between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico. For a Constitutional amendment authorizing the imposition of an income tax. For the establishment of postal savings banks and a Government telegraphic system.

A joint resolution for a Constitutional amendment for the regulation of marriage and divorce. For the election of Senators by the people. To prohibit Senators and Representatives from receiving free railroad passes.

For the amendment of the Civil Service law by Mr. Platt, of New York. To extend the time for the completion of the bridge now in course of construction across East River, New York, by Mr. Platt.

The provisions of the Senate Currency bill, which were first printed by the Journal, are familiar to the public. The Shipping Subsidy bill introduced by Senator Frye involves practically the same scheme as that of last year. It allows the payment of subsidies aggregating ten million dollars per annum.

The Pacific Cable bill provides for the appropriation of \$11,000,000, and puts the work of construction under the supervision of the Secretary of the Navy. The cable is to run from San Francisco to Honolulu, thence by way of the Midway Islands and Guam to Hilo, to Manila.

Surveys and soundings are ordered to be made at once to determine the most practicable route to include the points named. Contracts for the construction and equipment of the cable are authorized, and when completed its operation is to be transferred to the Post Office Department.

If a bill proposed by Mr. Chandler becomes a law, the President will be prohibited from putting Senators and Representatives on commissions and making them agents of the executive branch of the Government. Mr. Chandler says this practice is likely to destroy the independence of the legislative branch.

A measure in line with the President's recommendations is that of Mr. Chandler fixing tariff duties permanently for Porto Rico and for Cuba, so long as the latter is held under military occupancy of the United States. Absolute free trade between the islands and the United States is provided.

The Dingley tariff is to be made operative as against all other nations, and all internal revenue taxes imposed in the United States, including war taxes, are imposed in the islands except where locally impracticable. The law is intended to go into effect January 1, 1900.

The bill to establish a government for the Hawaiian Islands is a copy of that prepared by the Custom Commission and introduced at the last session. It extends the laws of the United States to these islands so far as they may be applicable and provides a territorial form of government.

Many petitions were submitted praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the practice of polygamy. Foreign affairs were touched upon in three resolutions. At the suggestion of Senator Lodge, the President was asked what information he had concerning the reported negotiations of the sale by Ecuador to Great Britain of the Gallapagos Islands, and what steps had been taken by this Government.

Mr. Mason, of Illinois, offered a resolution extending to the Boers the sympathy of the United States. Mr. McMillan laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan protesting against the policy of Russia toward Finland and urging the President to represent to the Czar the serious concern of the people of the United States in this matter.

Toward the close of a session the protest and memorial of John T. McGraw, of West Virginia, against the validity of the election of Nathan B. Scott to be a Senator of that State was filed. A short executive session was held and the Senate adjourned.

SEABROOKE, A LITTLE PIECE OF BUTTER ON A BIG PIECE OF BREAD.

THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE has again tired of "elevating his extremities" and "averting about the stage" in comic opera. He is exploiting this week at the Amphion, Brooklyn Borough, what the program calls a "French whimsicality" adapted by J. Cheever Goodwin and Louis Harrison, and entitled "Who Killed Cock Robin?" It probably tempted Mr. Seabrooke—who has the vanity of his profession—because it contains the luxury known as a "dual role." It reminded me very much of a very small piece of butter spread over a very large hunk of bread—the ends bare and butterless, the effort at spreading most painfully apparent.

The adapters have left all the characters—several of them useless and tedious—with extremely French names, such as Farjassier and Malgachon, which nobody even tries to pronounce, and all these characters behave in a way that seems quite irrational and unintelligible to Americans. In fact there isn't one type among the fifteen that you can understand with the exception of Moulinet—played by Seabrooke. No "star" ever had so good a chance as Seabrooke in this piece. It is Seabrooke or nothing. May I add that as far as I was concerned it was nothing?

Yet the idea—the one bit of butter—in "Who Killed Cock Robin?" is good enough. Moulinet is engaged to marry a girl. But he has entangled himself in various liaisons, disguised as Cock Robin. When he finally resolves "to be good" he finishes with Cock Robin by placing the garb of that alias by the river. The clothes are found, a crime is suspected, and as Moulinet's cane and ring are the same as those he used when Cock Robin, he is arrested. Here you have the whimsical idea of a man being tried for his own murder.

The rest of the play is the large hunk of bread. The characters all roar at each other, and take up a great deal of valuable time "embroidering" the idea which I have just told you about. There is a lady innkeeper who is a terrible bore, and who delays the action of the piece during an entire act with horse-play and palaver. There are several tedious gentlemen who certainly do their best to kill Cock Robin as a play. And there are one or two sketchy ladies who are used for padding purposes and who are quite useless.

In fact, the trouble with this piece is that it is all padding. How shall we string out three acts with the material for a curtain raiser? That is the question the adapters appear to have asked themselves. In the second act Seabrooke has a scene in which, accused of the murder, he meets all sorts of people. But it is all embroidery, not story. Three society women come in and present him with flowers in a mildly amusing way. The innkeeper enters and brings him food and drink. The citizens of the town pelt him with vegetables, and the young man who loves Moulinet's sweetheart appears in disguise and tries to get him to confess to having murdered himself.

All this sounds like good burlesque, but it isn't played like good burlesque. It is very solemnly and reverently approached, and Seabrooke holds the stage as religiously as though he were Irving in "The Belshazzar." It is pretty hard work for any one average man to make such a play even tolerable. There are very few actors who can gloss over a lack of amusing characters and interesting work. There is no woman interest in "Who Killed Cock Robin?" It is all Moulinet—Moulinet—Moulinet, and the fantastic complications in which he has entangled himself. It all seems to fall flat, although I should say that much of it could be worked up. Even the discovery that the woman in the case is the wife of the gentleman who is trying Moulinet fails to exhilarate the audience. Some deft hand could surely do something with this. Of course the idiocies of French law cannot be localized—the idiocies must be French in order that their utter and bewildering idiosyncrasy be fittingly savored—but they might be made a trifle more intelligible and shorn of a great deal of unnecessary talk.

"Who Killed Cock Robin?" is still very young, and it may dawn upon—or be dawned upon—Mr. Seabrooke, that, although he is very nice, he is not a whole show. Moulinet needs a setting, and one character in a fog of others is not enough for an evening's entertainment. Even in comic opera—that excuse for "elevating the extremities" and "averting about the stage"—you need in addition to the star other clever people, plenty of women—the more the merrier—and shoals of chorus girls and accessories. Personally, I think that "whimsicality" is the very neatest form of entertainment. Nothing can be too whimsical for me. But contrasts are necessary. One big whim by itself is fatiguing. You want it set down amid some common human sense in order to see that it is a whim.

Mr. Seabrooke at the Amphion played to one of the most doleful audiences I have ever seen.

HOUSE. REPUBLICANS AGREE TO RUSH CURRENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Republican members of the House of Representatives gave their unanimous approval to-day to the House financial bill recently introduced, and recommended its immediate consideration and passage. The caucus adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That the bill, entitled "A bill to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued and coined by the United States, and for other purposes" be and the same is hereby approved, and its immediate consideration by the House, and passage after reasonable debate, is recommended and urged.

Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, who is in general charge of the bill, to-morrow will submit a resolution asking that a special rule be reported for the immediate consideration of this measure.

The terms of this special rule will provide that the debate begin next Monday, with a final vote at the close of the week.

The caucus discussed the bill for two hours, and adopted two amendments approved by the framers.

The main amendment was proposed to clear up some ambiguity of the present law, Section 10 of which it amends to permit banks to issue notes not to exceed the par value of the United States bonds deposited.

Another amendment is, inserting the word "Redeemed" before "Fund" to make more plain that our redeemed notes and certificates are to be held.

ARMY. VIOLENT OPPOSITION TO GEN. WOOD'S PROMOTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The confirmation of General Wood as a major-general of volunteers, his nomination having been sent by the President to the Senate to-day, will be opposed violently by all the political influence line officers can bring to bear.

Line officers see in it not only a too rapid rise for a staff officer of the technical medical department, but an attempt on the part of the President to give Major-General Wood the supreme military command in Cuba.

The news had a peculiarly depressing effect on Adjutant-General Corbin and the staff generally. There was gloom in the medical department. Surgeon-General Sternberg remains a brigadier, while one of his junior assistants is made a major-general of volunteers.

The design of the President, say line officers, is evident, because General Brooke can now come home if he wants to, and whether he wants to or not he will return and make way for Major-General Wood as the supreme authority in Cuba.

General Wood had an interview with Secretary Root to-day, and at its conclusion said he expected to return to Santiago in a few days.

Other nominations sent to the Senate are those of the following colonels to be brigadiers: Edgar B. Kellogg, Sixth Infantry; Gilbert S. Carpenter, Eighteenth Infantry; William A. Kolbe, Thirty-fifth Infantry, and J. Franklin Bell, Thirty-sixth Infantry.

GEN. WHEELER MUST QUIT THE ARMY OR THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—When General Joe Wheeler returns from the Philippines it is not impossible that he will find that his seat in the House of Representatives had been declared vacant.

If the grizzled hero is not brought face to face with this humiliation there is scarcely any doubt that he will have to surrender his commission in the army if he desires to hold on to his seat in the House.

It is absolutely certain that the House proposes to force him to choose finally between service in the army and service in the Fifty-sixth Congress.

The old warrior has announced his determination to return to Washington to take his seat. If he is here by the middle of January he will have an opportunity to fight out the issue upon the floor of the House. If he delays his return beyond that time an effort will be made by his Democratic colleagues to declare his seat vacant in pursuance of a precedent established during the civil war in the case of General Francis P. Blair, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage's annual report was submitted to Congress to-day. He devotes much space to a discussion of the money question.

He recommends prompt legislative action on the money standard and a better adaptation of currency to expanding trade and industry.

He concludes that gold should continue the standard "until the people shall be so united in their desire for a change therein as to be able to direct the voice of both houses of Congress and secure the approving signature of the Chief Executive."

The direct and effective way to render present conditions permanent would be to declare that the credit obligations of the Government itself, whether payable on demand or at a future period, shall be paid in gold coin of present weight and fineness.

He holds that the necessary flexibility of the currency must be entrusted to the bank, and that the extraordinary wants of the country at harvest time, for example, would be met by the conversion of bank balances into bank notes—a course which is prevented by the present prohibitive tax of ten per cent on such notes.

Under proper restrictions the bank would have the banks given greater powers respecting the elasticity of the currency.

The Secretary shows the total revenues of the Government during the fiscal year to have been \$910,982,004.33, and the total expenditures, \$700,093,564.02. The increase of receipts over the preceding year amounted to \$116,648.00.

TREASURY. GAGE MAKES A PLEA FOR GOLD STANDARD.

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Upon the basis of existing laws the revenues for 1901 are estimated at \$967,773,253.92, with estimated appropriations of \$885,853,448.78, exclusive of the sinking fund, leaving an estimated deficit of \$18,080,194.88.

The receipts of gold at New York from customs amounted to 78.5 per cent of the whole, as compared with 20.4 per cent for 1898. The total stock of gold and silver on July 1 of this year was respectively \$92,805,505 and \$639,286,743.

Secretary Gage commends the conduct of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and calls the attention of Congress to the claims of a meritorious class of meagerly paid employees whose services justify an increase.

Reports from 3,583 banks showed on April 5 aggregate resources of \$4,589,138,160.36, an increase for the year of \$769,171,302.15, with corresponding increase in individual and bank deposits.

The Secretary recommends the discontinuance of useless ports in a reorganization of customs districts.

The necessity of building a hall of records is urged upon Congress for the storage of files that are not current.

In his report on immigration the Secretary says that the arrivals during the fiscal year at ports of the United States and Canada were 311,715, exclusive of 25,000 who came as cabin passengers. He recommends that the enforcement of Chinese exclusion laws be committed to the Bureau of Immigration.

The Surgeon-General is quoted on the necessity of Congress providing for a marine hospital for the port of New York, declaring that the present arrangement for the care of sick and disabled seamen at the principal port of the United States in a building leased from time to time is unsatisfactory. The Secretary concurs in this opinion.

In view of the threatened bubonic plague, the Surgeon-General urges that Congress enact the bills introduced a year ago strengthening the National Quarantine law, and the Secretary concurs. It is recommended that two revenue cutters of the first class be provided for use in the waters of Porto Rico.

Referring to the report of the Commissioner of Navigation, the Secretary says that our total tonnage on June 30 was the greatest recorded since 1865, and the output of shipyards the greatest except 1861.

To stimulate shipbuilding, the Secretary recommends a system of graded bounties upon the mileage navigated by registered American vessels while engaged in the foreign carrying trade as compensation for the training of seamen available for the national defence.

He also recommends extended application of the principle by which the St. Louis and St. Paul were constructed here upon the registry of foreign built ships; also the restriction of the trade between the United States, Porto Rico and Hawaii, and the coasting trades of those islands to vessels of American registry.

The Secretary recommends the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures, to facilitate international commercial transactions.

CHARLES DANBY, as a ferryman, was nearly amusing, and Miss Margaret Robinson hadn't even an opportunity to look sumptuous. John Jennings was the best member of the "supporting" cast ("supporting" is always good). He played an old advocate, Maître Jaquin (pronounced Jar-kan) as though he understood and appreciated it. This is the only character in the piece that doesn't need being drilled, thanks to Mr. Jennings. J. Cheever Goodwin, himself, appeared in the case. This was my first view of this gallant librettist and Jinglest as a real, live actor. Candidly, though, I can quite understand why I haven't seen Mr. Goodwin before. "Do you call that hospitality?" I almost wept. Think of such a pun in these bright and wholesome days! However, although Mr. Seabrooke emphasized this atrocious imbecility, Williamsburg failed to recognize it. Happy Williamsburg, with the guileless innocence of the crime of paronomasia!

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However, "Who Killed Cock Robin?" is young. A few weeks away from Williamsburg—anywhere—may work wonders with it. ALAN DALL.