READ THE "WANTS."

NEW YORK JOURNAL
AND ADVERTISER.

WEATHER.

For New York City and vicinity: Partly cloudy, colder, northwesterly winds.

For New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Connecticut: Much colder, high northwesterly winds.

The highest temperature yesterday was 45 degrees, at 12:30 p. m.

The lowest temperature yesterday was 32 degrees, at 11 a. m.

NO. 5,864. ★ Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.—NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1898.—14 PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MOORE TRIAL IN VAIN. JURY FAILS TO AGREE.

Recorder Goff Notified at 12:35 P. M. That No Verdict Was Possible.

NEW ACCUSER APPEARS.

Identifies Moore and His Wife in Court as Old Acquaintances.

TELLS OF PARIS ROBBERY.

Declares That They Got 10,000 Francs from His Brother, Comte de Norack, by Badger Trick.

A mistrial was declared last night by Recorder Goff in the case of William A. E. Moore, charged with robbery in the first degree.

At 12:35 o'clock, after being out seven hours, Foreman Cohen notified Recorder Goff that the jury could not agree, and they were discharged.

The jury in the case of William Moore, charged with having robbed Martin Mahon, at the Hotel Grenoble, retired at 5:07 p. m. At 7 o'clock a report spread through the court room that the twelve men stood equally divided—six for acquittal and the others for condemnation.

They were sent out to dinner. It took them two hours to dine. They came back a few minutes before 9 o'clock and began to ballot again. They seemed likely to disagree.

An event which was not part of the court proceedings, but is of extreme interest, took place during the day. Just as Lawyer Levy began his appeal to the jury two foreign looking men entered the court room through the private door. One of them was very dark. He wore a curled mustache and a monocle.

Through this he glared fixedly at the prisoner. Moore returned his gaze with interest.

"Oui! oui!" exlcaimed the foreigner. "Mon dieu; it is he."

His companion, brown-whiskered and voluble, grew excited, and they both chattered volubly in French.

Afterward, at the noon races, the dark man claimed to have identified Moore as a man who had badgered his brother out of 10,000 francs in Paris. He had also identified Fayne Strahan Moore as the woman in the case.

"My name," said he, "is Jules Dimitri Alexsandrovich, Comte de Agreneff. My brother, the Comte de Norack, was stopping at the Continental Hotel, in Paris, last February; he was with me. He became cagnainted with a beautiful woman, not knowing she was married. My brother accompanied her to her apartments, intending to say au revoir at the door. She invite him in. Her husband come. He bit my brother, the Comte de Norack, and make him pay 10,000 francs and sign a note for 75,000 gulden."

The Comte de Agreneff said he had read The Journal in San Francisco, and seeing a picture of the remarkable couple, had recognized them. He made the journey across the continent to be at the death, so to speak.

Comte de Norack, upon realizing what had happened to him in Paris, complained to the Russian Ambassador who in turn communicated with the United States Minister, who notified the State Department in Washington.

On the arrival of the Moores in Dursan, South Africa, Moore received a cable dispatch nulifying his appointment as consul and recalling him to the United States. The note for 75,000 gulden, said to have been given to Moore by Comte de Novack, was stopped before payment could be made.

Only for a single minute did Fayne Strahan Moore appear in the court room yesterday. It was in response to a request on the part of Lawyer Levy for the defence.

"She should hear the testimony," said he.

The Recorder nodded to an attendant, and in a few minutes the door opened and Fayne Moore swept down the aisle and took her seat in her customary corner, out of sight of the jury.

Lawyer Levy arose, and, saying that the defence would produce no witnesses, began his address to the jury. He was stopped by the Recorder.

"By your request," said he, "the woman is here to hear the testimony. As no testimony is to be offered she shall be taken away again. There is no necessity of keeping her here to satisfy a morbid curiosity."

Then, turning to an officer, he said: "Take the woman, Fayne Moore, back to jail again."

With her face cast down the woman rose and followed her attendant to the railing. Here, in full view of the jury, she turned and flashed an appealing glance at the Judge.

His Honor, red-faced and choleric, did not notice it. Then she looked at the jury. It was a mistake. Never had she looked more garish and dissipated, or more like a Phryne or a Magdalen. The jurymen glanced at each other, as if to note the general effect. One of them turned up his nose. Another smiled.

"Take her back to prison," said the Judge. And so Fayne Moore faded out of the case for the remainder of the day, and so lost the opportunity of hearing the lawyer's speech or the Judge's charge.

At 10:40 p. m. the jury came in and asked to hear again the evidence of Detective-Sergeant McNaught. Moore was brought over from the Tombs and the evidence of McNaught was read to the jurors in his presence. The jury then retired to their room.

MEDAL FOR HELEN GOULD.

Washington, Dec. 5.—General Wheeler, of Alabama, to-day introduced in the House, through Representative Stallings, a resolution praising Miss Helen Gould for her patriotic services during the war and presenting her with a gold medal with the thanks of Congress.

The resolution is as follows:

In recognition of the patriotic devotion and bounteous benevolence of Miss Helen Miller Gould to the soldiers of the army of the United States during the war with Spain, the thanks of Congress are hereby tendered her, and Congress hereby authorizes and directs that a gold medal with appropriate designs be prepared by the director of the mint, and that said medal be presented to her by the President of the United States at such time and in such manner as he may determine.

SCORE OF SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE 12 M.

Pierce	457
Miller	441
Waller	448
Stevens	424
Nawn	427
Grimm	424
Lawson	406
Albert	402
Hale	402
Aaronson	376
Pilkington	374
Schineer	379
Turville	372
Julius	365
Joyeux	355
Forster	350
Monachon	350
Bliven	330
Kinz	304
Frederick	307
Fallon	278
Gross	255
Cistac	240
Rafferty	188

FOR DETAILS OF THE GREAT RACE SEE PAGE 4.

INTEREST CUT ON DEPOSITS BY BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Big Institution Decides That Present Rate Must Be 1-2 Per Cent Lower.

OTHER BANKS TO FOLLOW

Depositors Throughout the City Will Receive Less Return from Their Savings.

The Bowery Savings Bank, at Grand street and the Bowery, the largest savings institution in this city, will next Monday formally announce a reduction in the interest rate allowed on deposits from 4 to 3½ per cent. The lower rate will affect all moneys on deposit after January 1.

Other institutions in this city will no doubt adopt the same course of action. Many of the Boards of Directors have practically decided upon it, or at least it has been informally discussed. In this change in savings bank interest New York is by no means the leader. Already the banks in Cleveland, O; Norfolk, Va., and Milwaukee have scaled down the returns to their depositors. In Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia the same important change is under consideration.

John D. Hicks, vice-president of the Bowery Savings Bank and acting president since the death of John P. Townsend, the late president, said yesterday:

"The reason that the trustees of the bank will reduce the rate of interest allowed to depositors is the generally low rate of interest now obtainable on the investments which savings banks are allowed to make under the law. The necessity has been apparent for some time. Old bonds, which when purchased by the bank paid from 6 to 7 per cent, are fast maturing and are being called in. Under existing conditions in the money market and in the limited range for savings bank investments it is difficult to obtain more than 3½ per cent on gilt edge loans. Real estate loans, which the law permits, were at one time very remunerative, but even in these the interest has been reduced until loans on first-class property return only 4 to 4½ per cent, and in many cases considerably less. The result is that while our surplus increases it does not increase at the same ratio as the increase in deposits."

The situation which confronts the savings banks faces every person who depends upon the returns from investments for his living. With the banks the situation is more acute, as the law restricts their investments to certain securities which provide the greatest security, and as a consequence give the least return.

Among the other savings banks which are expected to follow the example set by the Bowery Savings Bank are the German Savings Bank, at No. 100 East Fourteenth street; the Bank for Savings, at No. 280 Fourth avenue; the Irving Savings Institution, at No. 115 Chambers street; the Seamen's Savings Bank, at No. 74 Wall street, and the Brooklyn Savings Bank. Of these, the only doubtful one seems to be the Seamen's Savings Bank. The trustees of the Irving Savings Institution will meet next Tuesday to decide the question. The Emigrant Industrial and the Greenwich Savings Bank reduced their rate a year ago to 3½ per cent.

TOOK ACID IN CHAGRIN.

Mamie Netz, a pretty girl, seventeen years old, is dying at the Paterson General Hospital because she could not go to the theatre last night. She preferred death to disappointment or disobedience, and took carbolic acid.

She is the only daughter of Martin Netz, of No. 179 Market street. She had been planning all day to attend a performance at the Eden Theatre, and three-quarters of an hour before theatre time she asked her father's permission to go. He refused, and the girl went to her room. A half hour later she was found by her mother unconscious in her room. An ambulance took her to the General Hospital, where she was attended by the house physicians. Her lips, mouth and throat were badly burned.

Netz was crazed with grief. It was feared that he would attempt to kill himself, and it took two men to restrain him.

GOULD'S NAME FORGED IN BAPTISMAL CERTIFICATE.

Millionaire Represented as Father of Mrs. Angell's Infant.

ERASURE MARKS FOUND.

Handwriting Expert Carvalho Will Show That Chemicals Were Used.

TELL TALE TELEGRAMS READ.

Mrs. Cody Makes Significant Admissions—Lawyer Amasa Thornton's Peculiar Letters.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The sensational feautre to-day in the trial of Mrs. Margaret E. Cody, charged with blackmail by the Gould heirs, was the production in court of the original church record showing that Mrs. Pierce had been baptized as the daughter of Mary Brown— now Mrs. Angell—and Jay Gould. The record was produced for the purpose of showing that the name of Mrs. Angell's real first husband had been erased by a skilful hand and the name of Jay Gould written over the erasure.

The change in the record was apparent upon its face, but it is the purpose of the prosecution to emphasize the fraud and throw into shining relief the trickery of its perpetrators by the agency of the wonders of chemistry, so that when expert David N. Carvalho shall have finished with the record the name of Jay Gould will be seen to have vanished from its pages, while that of the real husband of Mrs. Ungell will stand revealed in its original characters. The record is written in French, and reads as follows:

Mary Jeane, aged six months, legitimate daughter of Jay Gould and Mary S. Brown; godfather, Jean Baptiste Laporte; godmother, Saloine Corban. LABORACHON PRETE.

Considerable excitement was created just before adjourument by the reading by Lawyer Dugan, Mrs. Cody's counsel, of several letters written to the defendant by Amasa J. Parker, Jr., a prominent young society man, who, with William McMurtrie Speer, appeared as counsel for Mrs. Angell in 1895. Mr. Parker, in a statement made today to the Journal, explained that he was obliged to surrender these papers by an order of the court.

Forced to Surrender Letters.

The letters were to sustain the assertion of the defendant's lawyers that every step taken by Mrs. Cody in the proceedings against the Gould estate was by direction of her employers and that through it all she acted as a simple agent to gather testimony. The reading created a sensation.

Miss Helen Gould was in her accustomed seat in the front row. She was sandwiched in between her aunt and cousin, Mrs. and Miss Palen. Throughout the day she took notes and watched the black-robed woman with the wrinkled, spectacled face who drooped under a never-ceasing fire of questions.

One of the two important letters written by Mr. Parker read as follows:

Thornton's Queer Letters.

August 20, 1895.

My Dear Mrs. Cody: I was rather surprised at your letter from Oswego, and thought if you had only mentioned the matter in Albany to Mr. Speer you could easily have arranged the affair. We have what we think will be an important development, but we wish you would follow out exactly the course we herein suggest. Please use check herein to go to Tunkhannock, Pa., and see Mr. Leighton. Get him to search his papers and find a record of the writing in his own handwriting. Please remain there long enough to talk over this matter freely with him and get everything you can.

Please then return to Oswego and write us. Please write yourself, but not what you find, only that you are there. If it is proper you can then come here, but we do not at present think it best for you to be here. Please write us nothing of what you find, only write that you have again reached Oswego. Please do not let any one write us for you.

Please carry out these suggestions exactly, and I will add here where we will be for one week. I will be in Albany until Friday, at 4 p. m. I will not be here but will be in New York until Tuesday morning, August 27, 1895. Speer will be in New York at work on this matter most of the time. I hope you will have all success in your work and hope you will be happy. Ask for mail from me for you in Tunkhannock. I may have letters of introduction there for you. Yours truly,

AMASA J. PARKER, JR.

I think you had better remain in Tunkhannock over Sunday.

In the next letter Mr. Parker wrote, under date of November 20, 1895:

I also understand that you have asserted that I have delayed in these proceedings. Allow me to tell you that you yourself acknowledged to me when last in this office that you had no fault to find with me in the conduct of this case, when even at that time you had made contrary statements to P. C. Dugan, attorney, of this city. I am grieved by your conduct, for you assured me when last in Albany that you were entirely satisfied with my handling of the case.

I do not wish to act as I think I might in this matter, though allow me to state that I have a full and irrevocable power of attorney from you and from Mrs. Angell. I cannot see, under these circumstances, why you should not continue to co-operate with us in the prosecution of this just claim.

Mrs Cody is Calm.

During the reading of the letters the men and women in the court room craned their necks and listened breathlessly. Mrs. Cody listened without apparent interest. She answered questions concerning them brightly and quickly. Apparently she had fully recovered from her attack of weakness on Saturday.

Miss Gould listened with an air of annoyance. Once she raised her eyes in shocked surprise. It was when Mrs. Cody, driven into a corner by the questions of De Lancy Nicoll, cried: "I have been made the scapegoat of the whole dirty gang."

A little later it came out that Ward and Cameron, who succeeded Parker and Speer, in the prosecution of the claim of Mrs. Angell, had let some of the papers intrusted to them drift in the hands of the Gould lawyers.

Mr. Nicoll tried to make the witness admit that she had put it into Mrs. Angell's head that the latter had been married to Jay Gould.

"Didn't you," he asked, "inform her that the Jason Gould she had married was none other than Jay Gould, the millionaire, and that she would have dower rights that would be valuable?"

Mrs. Cody said Mrs. Angell had told her that Mr. Gould had adopted the name Jay to deceive her. Mrs. Cody would not admit that at this time she knew that the Hannah marriage certificate was fraudulent, and had set about to prove another marriage through the Rev. Nathan Leighton.

"You put the name of Mary Brown Gould in the affidavit?" asked Mr. Nicoll, indicating the baptismal certificate.

"No, sir," she replied.

"Mr. Stearns did?"

"Yes, sir, he did; he was sort of sleepy."

.. came out that Mr. Stearns falls asleep suddenly without warning. Mrs. Cody added:

"He wasn't asleep though when he gave you the papers I entrusted to him."

"What name did you give him to put into the agreement?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"'Sarah.' He was asleep and put in 'Mary.'"

Mr. Nicoll read a letter from Mrs. Cody to Theodore Leighton, son of the minister, in which she said:

"Parker and Speer expected to get a couple of million by spending a couple of hundred."

"Now, Mrs. Cody, who told you to substitute the name of Mary Brown for that of Sarah?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"Mr. Parker did," she replied. "He and I agreed to that."

Young Leighton wrote in reply that if it was worth $20,000 to her to have such a marriage certificate in his father's hand he would give it to her if she came to Chicago.

Q. Then Mr. Leighton was to receive $20,000 if he produced such a certificate, eh, Mrs. Cody?

A. No, sir; he was to have power of attorney with Mr. Edford for Mr. Pierce, and the $20,000 represented her interest on her supposed father's estate.

Q. You were to get half the dower money from Mrs. Angell in case she was successful, were you not? A. Yes, sir.

Her Telltale Telegrams.

Q. Didn't you send a telegram to Mr. Parker on the day Judge Brown arrived in Rouse's Point which said: "Come here immediately on peril of your life?"

A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. Then another the same day, which read: "If you don't come we are ruined?" A. Yes, sir.

Q. And still another couched in these terms: "Must have you or your representative here at once, or all is lost?" A. They were the attorneys in the case and I wanted their advice.

Mrs. Cody remembered writing letters from Denver to Miss Gould on July 2 and July 15, 1896.

"Don't pay out another dollar, Miss Gould, until you have seen me," she wrote. "This woman who calls herself your half-sister I can tell you all about. I must see you when Judge Dillon is not present. I am the only living person that can bury this matter so it will never be resurrected."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE; A VIGOROUS NATIONAL POLICY; DIG THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The President Signing the Message.

Silence on the Philippines, Their Future Being Left to Congress—Insistence on Our Duty to the Cubans, and Praise for Those Who Went to the War.

Excellent, Wise, Safe, Temperate, Conservative, Say the Republicans; "The Conclusion in Which Nothing Is Brought to a Conclusion," Quotes a Democratic Leader.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Congress met for the short session to-day at noon. Not in years has the short session been of such significance. Not in years has a dying Congress had such opportunities for legislation of international import. Never have retiring Representatives and Senators had such a chance to participate in the world's history making.

The President's message was the feature—a voluminous, historical document it proved to be, and the reading clerks in the Senate and House droned through it for two hours and a quarter. Equipped with printed copies, the legislators followed the reading for a time, then passed the readers, skimming over pages in a few moments, and reaching the end an hour before the official oral deliverances from the clerks' desks were concluded.

"An excellent, wise, safe document that must command respect for its temperance and conservatism. The President has done well."

Thus spoke Senator Elkins. He voiced the loyal Republican sentiment of Congress.

"The heading of the last chapter of Rasselas, which reads, 'The conclusion, in which nothing is brought to a conclusion,' would describe the message," said Benton McMillin, who voiced the general Democratic attitude.

As a matter of fact the Democrats objected actively to but one feature of the message, the renewal of the recommendation to retire greenbacks. This, they think, is a bold step dictated by the money power for the ultimate purpose of giving national banks entire control of the currency.

The message, as forecast in these dispatches, recommended immediate action on the Nicaraguan Canal matter and ignored the Panama Canal Company's representations. In this respect and in the recommendation for increased facilities at Annapolis and West Point the message followed the Journal's national policy.

No word was said about the future of the Philippines. This subject will be treated in a special message when the peace treaty is submitted to the Senate.

And because the message contained no startling propositions it was generally voted dull and characteristic of the President.

It may be said authoritatively at this juncture that the President, as in the matter of the war, will leave to Congress the disposition of the Philippines. The President will turn over the entire subject to Congress, saying, in effect: "The Administration has forced Spain to leave the Philippines. Do we not occupy toward the Philippines the same position we occupy toward Cuba? If it was a wise and Christian and humane thing to intentionally free one million people, one hundred miles away, is it not just as wise, as Christian, and as humane to free eight million people, seven thousand miles away. Dispose of the islands as you deem best."

If this were not known to be the President's attitude his message would indicate it.

Twenty-five in the Senate and about sixty in the House constituted the roll of absentees. The porcine Hanna, the shrewd and potent Elkins, the lank Fairbanks, and Spooner, of the startled hair, were there. Quay, the king of Pennsylvania, who is before the courts on a criminal charge, was in his seat. The genial, sunny-haired Edward Murphy, New York's leader, received an ovation from political friends and foes, while the feline Platt received congratulations on his election of Roosevelt.

In the House the interest was centred on the Democratic side, although the mammoth Reed, the Mephistophelian Dingley, the ponderous Serene Payne, and the millionaire trust lawyer, Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, occupied their accustomed places.

All eyes were on the tottering Bailey, who had threatened to make a scene if "Fighting Joe" Wheeler answered to his name. Wheeler answered and Bailey said nothing, although he declares Wheeler forfeited his seat when he accepted an army commission. McMillin, Governor-elect of Tennessee, who had said the people would not applaud a man who stabbed in the back another while offering his breast to the foe, was prepared to come to Wheeler's defence. The cautious Richardson, the acid De Armond, the pleasant Bankhead and the magnificent Sulzer, all possibilities in the leadership struggle, were ready for the battle.

And when at 4 o'clock both houses adjourned they had performed their first day's public duty—they had heard the President's message.

For the President's Message and Opinions on It See Page 9.

TREATY OF PEACE WILL BE RATIFIED.

Majority of the Senators for It and Favor Holding the Philippines.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The efforts to prevent the ratification of the peace treaty will be unsucessful. There is a possibility, even a probability, that the treaty will be submitted to the Senate so late this session that it will not be ratified before March 4. In that event an extra session of the new Senate will be called at once, and the treaty will go through without any difficulty. The new Senators, added to those of the present Senate favoring the acquisition of the Philippines, will constitute a majority in favor of the treaty.

Summarized, the situation seems to be that some of the Senators favor immediate annexation; others desire a continued control of the islands by the United States until an independent government can be established in all the islands outside of Luzon. The Senators, with few exceptions, believe that the United States should control the islands.

The Journal correspondent interviewed a number of Senators to-day. Senators Cockrell, Gear, Lodge, Burrows, McMillan, Berry, Mills, Cullom, Fairbanks and Mason declined to say what they would do until they had seen the treaty, but not one of these gentlemen will rise on the floor of the Senate and declare that he favors the return of the islands to Spain.

SENATOR FORAKER—If the treaty contains the features described in the public prints and nothing that is obnoxious, it is safe to say I shall vote for it. So far as the Philippines are concerned, I believe in their acquirement. I believe with the Journal, that what American valor has obtained should be retained by American statesmanship.

SENATOR THURSTON—I don't think there is any question about the ratification of the treaty. As to the chances for ratification by the present Senate, I am not sufficiently informed to express an opinion, but unless there be developed a certainty that it will be ratified if presented it will be allowed to go over, and, if necessary, the Senate can be called in extraordinary session for the ratification. That, perhaps, will be the course adopted. We cannot yield up the islands now, for that would be to turn them over to European powers for division and spoilation. There is no valid objection to holding these islands as territory with a form of government not given to the States, because our own Territories, including the District of Columbia, are not governed as States. It is discreditable to American intelligence and patriotism to anticipate that in our future policy toward the Philippines we will do their people any injustice.

SENATOR CHANDLER—I see no reason why the treaty should not be ratified if Congress be allowed to determine the fate of the Philippines. Under such conditions I would vote for it myself. I consider its ratification this session a matter of no particular consequence, as the President will maintain the status under a military regime until the next Senate, with a large Republican majority, comes into power.

SENATOR GALLINGER—Certainly; I think a peace treaty will be ratified by the Senate this session. I am an expansionist, as that term is now used and understood.

SENATOR FAULKNER—I think that if the question of the political status and future of the Philippines be left to Congress there will be no difficulty in ratifying a treaty this session. With that proviso I would favor a treaty as indicated in the report of the Commission's plan.

SENATOR PENROSE—I think the treaty will pass when it comes up. It has, in my opinion, a fair majority of supporters. I shall vote for it.

SENATOR M'BRIDE—In a general way, I will state that I favor the settlement that our Commissioners have made.

SENATOR PERKINS—I favor the idea of the treaty as a whole, but prefer to withhold judgment in regard to the annexation of the Philippine Islands.

SENATOR PLATT, OF NEW YORK—There may be objections to the ratification, but I think they will be overcome.

SENATOR PLATT, OF CONNECTICUT—I am in favor of ratifying any treaty of peace that may be made.

SENATOR CLAY—I have not studied the terms of the treaty. If Spain is to continue to exercise any control over the Philippines, it may be defeated. I am against expansion, but I should like to vote for the ratification of this treaty.

SENATOR PROCTOR—The treaty, I think, will be ratified.

THE PRESIDENT FOLLOWS THE JOURNAL'S NATIONAL POLICY.

What the Journal Has Said.

THE Journal is confident * * that the chief needs of the Republic as it is to be are these: The Nicaragua Canal, etc.—Statement of the Journal's National Policy, May 19, 1898.

The battle ship Oregon has been a steam-driven, irresistible, armor-clad argument in favor of the Nicaragua Canal.—May 15, 1898.

The Nicaragua Canal must be a Government work.—May 29, 1898.

We demand the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, not only for reasons of military strategy, but in order that the most widely separated sections of our domain may have free and direct communication with each other.—November 15, 1898.

Annex Hawaii.

A Mighty Navy.

What the President Says.

ALL these circumstances suggest the urgency of some definite action by the Congress at this session if the labors of the past are to be utilized and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized.

That the construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready intercommunication between our eastern and western seaboards demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce in the Pacific, and that **our national policy** now more imperatively than ever calls for its control by this Government, are propositions which I doubt not the Congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon.

This was * * accomplished on the 12th of August last.

The recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy relative to the increase of the navy have my earnest approval.