

The Washington Times.

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The circulation of The Times for the week ended July 20, 1901, was as follows: Sunday, July 15, 19,099; Monday, July 16, 26,497; Tuesday, July 17, 26,497; Wednesday, July 18, 26,497; Thursday, July 19, 26,497; Friday, July 20, 26,497; Saturday, July 21, 26,497.

The Defences of Cuba. Since the Cuban Constitutional Convention accepted the Platt terms, there has been no good reason for our Government further to conceal its presumed intention to retain and permanently to occupy the chief military defences of the island.

A Strike Test Tomorrow. It is understood that the strength of the Amalgamated Association strikers is to be given a test tomorrow, when, as reported, the Steel Trust will resume operations at its McKeesport sheet mill with non-union labor.

Foreign trade has shown an apparent loss, it has generally been owing to a fall of prices rather than to a diminished quantity of goods. This indicates how important it is to the United States, as the greatest producing and exporting nation, that a fair range of prices should be maintained.

Men were forging ahead of those of England. He found out, or at least he thinks he did, and the reason which he gives is that, besides the natural advantages of a new country, which are perhaps balanced by its disadvantages, the American workmen are more intelligent and enterprising, and take more interest in their work.

The idea of the English coal miners who allowed and even compelled the degradation of men, women, and children to the level of beasts, was that in no other way could the work be done so cheaply. The testimony of this English engineer is that the American miner undersells his English competitor because he makes machines do the work for him.

It is natural enough that such a program should excite bad temper and bad language among the class of Cubans who have been hoping to enjoy the license and loot incident to the sovereign and independent Government modeled after Haiti that they hoped to see set up, with themselves in the best places near the till.

That portion of the United States which is known as "the South" contains an area of more than a million square miles. It is larger than all of the great Powers of Europe combined, excluding Russia, and it is but little smaller than the great East Indian dependency of the United Kingdom.

Two books which have recently been published afford an interesting and rather instructive contrast between widely different industrial conditions. One is an American, and is called "Introduction to the Industrial and Social History of England." The other is by an Englishman, and is entitled "American Engineering Competition."

From this simple little fact we may gather the economic truth that in a broad sense the foreign trade of a country is not a real test of its commercial importance, or of its prosperity. No one will deny that our trade with the islands named was just as valuable to a business way as if they had been classed as foreign, and added to the total of our exports.

Another point worthy of consideration is the statement that where our

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

It is interesting to note that early royal titles—as Mr. Ashley states in the "Dictionary of English History"—were national, and not territorial. Thus Egbert was "King of the West Saxons," and Alfred often used the title of "King of the Saxons."

In view of His Majesty's name there is special interest in the style of Edward the Elder, who dedicated himself "King of the Anglo-Saxons." At the time of the first monarch to adopt regularly the title of "King of the English," which was also the official description of the Norman sovereigns. Magna Carta opens with the words: "John, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou."

King Edward, like Napoleon Bonaparte and his restless nephew, the German Kaiser, had a high appreciation of the historical importance of the events in his reign and in giving orders to eminent painters to commemorate them upon canvas for the benefit of posterity while the persons participating are still alive. The king is now sitting in the room at the White House, and a portrait in the robes that he wore at his accession. He has ordered a picture of heroic size of the scene in the House of Lords on that occasion, which has been commissioned to be painted by a scene which occurred at St. James' Palace the other day when he received an embassy to deliver the congratulations of the Sultan of Morocco upon his accession to the throne.

In France doors and windows are taxed in over 9,000,000 houses, and returns made a few years ago showed that the amount received from such taxation was just about half as much as was received from the land tax. Every doorway ticket in France is taxed, and, in fact, in that country almost everything of any value or of money-producing power is taxed either by central or local authorities, or both.

It is reported that outside of Tientsin the natives are cutting the telegraph wires and otherwise acting as if they were preparing for serious mischief. We hear again that the conditions are deplorable in that part of Pekin which has been turned over to the Chinese. Highway robbery, burglary, and rioting are of daily and nightly occurrence. What will happen when the Chinese are allowed to have the whole city may be predicted without much mental effort.

Minister Wu is rapidly becoming a sort of Celestial edition of that oratorical continuous performance, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew. He is getting to be chronic at public gatherings of more kind, almost, than that of the great orator himself. Today he addressed the Jewish Chautauqua Society at Atlantic City. No doubt he will make the best of a golden opportunity to praise the one great relic of civilization which does not offend the Chinese by attempting to convert them. There is no missionary, or missionary looking quest, between China and the Hebrew Church. Mr. Wu would be a splendid man to use where it is in a war with England. Vice Admiral Gervais even goes so far as to intimate that all this would have been changed were it not for the various naval arrangements, which since the days of Trafalgar, have become established institutions. He denounces as sheer and absolute folly the custom of maintaining two separate squadrons, the Mediterranean and the northern squadrons for the naval maneuvers, has just published an article on the structure and distribution of the French fleet. He severely criticizes the various naval arrangements, which since the days of Trafalgar, have become established institutions. He denounces as sheer and absolute folly the custom of maintaining two separate squadrons, the Mediterranean and the northern squadrons for the naval maneuvers, has just published an article on the structure and distribution of the French fleet.

The reason for the refusal of Emperor William to sanction the election of Herr Kaufmann as second burgomaster of Berlin is stated to be that twenty years ago Herr Kaufmann, who was then an officer in the Landwehr, took an active part in electoral agitation and was President of the Wald-See Progressist Association. Owing to his attitude he was dismissed from the army, but he was allowed by Emperor William to retain his title of officer. The whole Ministry approved of Herr Kaufmann's election as second burgomaster, and the action of the Emperor is expected to cause much feeling.

The news that King Edward is reducing the expenses of the royal household calls attention to the enormous costs of equipping and maintaining royal kitchens. The one at Windsor is by no means the most costly. Nevertheless it contains nearly \$100,000 worth of copper and \$50,000 worth of silver, and the fittings, which are mostly of black oak, and apart from their historical interest have greatly decreased in value. Soon after the coronation to the throne the King laid out \$400,000 in remodeling and furnishing the imperial kitchens at the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg. All the cooking utensils are of solid silver, and include forty stewing pans, none of which could be purchased under \$200 apiece.

The actual cost of building the kitchen was \$120,000, the purest black marble being used throughout, and the decorations were responsible for an outlay of \$20,000. Among the cooking utensils and a gold griddle that belonged to the great Catherine the Great. The chief cook draws a salary of \$10,000 a year, and he has subordinates in receipt of salaries ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The kitchen is staffed with 100 supernumeraries. Altogether the Emperor's kitchen expends about \$200,000 per annum.

According to the latest official reports, Austrian exporters are beginning to realize the importance of the Paraguayan market, and are taking active steps to make their goods known in that country. As a matter of fact their manufactures are already purchased by the inhabitants, who, receiving them through German middlemen, are proud of them to be of German origin. These include bentwood furniture, mineral waters, musical instruments, Bohemian glass, ready-made clothing, and photographic utensils. The Austrian Consul recommends, as an effective means of advertisement, that all articles should bear the inscription, "Made in Austria."

The servant of a Vienna jeweler has recently made an extraordinary discovery. According to him, he picked up in the street some years ago a small round knob, apparently broken off from some article of furniture. He threw it into an open drawer at home, where it remained. In turning this knob, a short time ago, around he felt his fingers be found that it moved, and having unscrupled it, he discovered within the receptacle more than a hundred dollars' worth of gold. The great jewel robbery in Vienna was in 1887, and five years later the jeweler's servant of Mariahilf was stolen from the arsenal. If no one puts in a claim the brilliants will probably fall to the servant.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

J. Pierpont Morgan may find the American workingman quite a different proposition from the crowned heads of Europe.—Chicago News.

The statesman who thanked God that the House of Representatives had ceased to be a deliberative body, knew what he was talking about. Legislation is dictated by the politico-commercial combine, and Mr. Hepburn, when Earl Russell had changed the rules of the House, nothing can be gained by changing the rules. The Speaker may well wonder at the address of the combine as any other party boss.—Chicago Chronicle.

It is certainly a credit to a very unfortunate man, that he should have been named Neely at Havana was postponed by orders from Washington. This assertion can hardly fail to recall the alleged declaration of that person that he would not be tried, because others would suffer with him. Moreover, it can hardly fail to produce a retrospection that the man who seems to prevail in exposing and punishing the strongly intimated violations of the laws in a manner that has become the National Bank of New York.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Admiral Maclay's remarks about Admiral Schley are too strong even for the fair-minded Sampson men.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Chicago bigamist has just got out of his scrape by buying off his lawful wife with \$500. Perhaps if Earl Russell had been more liberal with his English wife he would not have had to go to jail.—Chicago Tribune.

It is doubtless just a matter of war, but it does seem that General Kitchener was unduly hasty, if not exultant, in reporting the killing of General Botha's son.—Baltimore Herald.

Hanna says he can see no clouds in the sky. That's what the matter with the country just now.—Portland Argus.

The hand that wields the grain cradle also rules the world just now.—Atlanta Journal.

If men are expected to know and think before they are qualified to go to Congress political advancement will come progressively near by a monopoly in the hands of a few.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Gen. Sir Bludon Dlood is the man General Kitchener's enemies have picked out to solve the problem of South Africa. They may expect his name to strike terror to the heart of the Boer, but the Boer is not built on that plan.—Birmingham Post.

The Administration appears to be too busy watching the Ohio campaign to keep the Western corn crop from burning up.—Houston Post.

LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

LONDON, July 20.—Liberals has been showered this week with an avalanche of manifestoes and counter-manifestoes which succeed beyond question in proving that in no one of the manifestoes, Sir H. Bannerman, Lord Rosebery, Sir Edward Grey, or Mr. H. Asquith, is to be found the one man for whose coming Liberalism waits. The "Speaker" by having Lord Rosebery with "lecturing" by his restlessness, sensitiveness and political fastidiousness, ruined the Liberal party. That is ludicrous. Those who move among the rank and file of the Liberals up and down the country agree that Liberalism is the only rational force, and as potent a force in the constituencies as in Mr. Gladstone's heyday. What Lord Rosebery and Sir W. Harcourt have done between them is, by harcourting minor differences among the Liberal ranks, to deprive that force for the moment of its proper parliamentary striking power.

Lord Rosebery awaits a call from a new Liberal Imperialist party, which shall have the name of the "Imperialist and Lloyd-Georgean, Mortelman, and other names, but English parties are not made by diffidence, petulance, and exclusiveness. If, as Mr. Steyn's captured correspondence suggests, the Boer surrender soon closes the war, the Liberal party has some problems a wide enough platform for united action and regain some measure of the confidence and self-respect that seems its only hope.

The Presbyterians of Ireland are, of course, the bulwark of the Tory Government, and the Presbyterians are very near revolt, being provoked by the Lord Lieutenant's slight of the Presbyterian Church in his appointment of a Protestant as a commissioner of education, and by Arthur Balfour's flouting of Ulster opinion in the constitution of the Royal Commission on University Education. A manifesto of the Presbyterian Unionist Voters' Association shows that during the Government's previous term of office it appointed to positions of emolument thirty-three Episcopalians and five Presbyterians. The manifesto declares that in Ireland there are 80,000 Episcopalians and 45,000 Presbyterians. A carefully compiled table of the paid Government appointments in the various departments shows that 132 have been given to Episcopalians and 29 to Presbyterians. The manifesto asks the Government to treat Presbyterians with respect and contempt, it is hard to see how they could do so more effectually.

Mr. T. W. Russell and his Presbyterian landowners were so angry with the Government without this added grievance. The progress of the Wellsville strike is being watched with the keenest interest here. The committee of the Manchester "Guardian" is perhaps the most active in quiting. It says: "Suppose it should happen in America that the trust is too strong for the State. Less unlikely things have happened. A few great organizers with a multitude of workers, and with their back may, with the means of influencing opinion at the disposal of the modern financier, play a very pretty game with a stupid, honest, half-informed democracy. As a result, the future will be decided in the hands of a few men. Some of these vast consolidations of capital is the counter organization of labor, and we may look forward, if not on this occasion, at no remote future, to conflicts on the scale of vastness which the American laborer."

The cable will, no doubt, have carried across the Atlantic the news of the defeat of the Government in the House of Lords this week. No political significance attaches to the result. As Mr. Bannerman said, the Lords is little more than a cooling chamber for political passions, where the rivalries of great men are lost in the slumbers of indifference. This Government defeat would be a relief to the workers, one of England's amiable aristocrats cranks. He discovered that there were no models of the new Government buildings which are about to transform Whitehall and Parliament Street. The Government spokesman went on to say that he had seen at Lord Wemyss' expense and suggested that he had models on the brain, and carried them about in his pocket, which, indeed, is quite probable. Other peers joined in the protest, and a motion was carried against the Ministry by 12 votes to 20.

The trust deed by which Mr. Carnegie makes a gift of \$10,000,000 to the Scotch universities and constitutes the body of trustees has been recorded in a book in the books of the Council and session at Edinburgh. The British Treasury took \$2,500 as stamp duty.

The following true story with a moral is related in this week's "Boston Post and Critic" attacked a poet. The attack was violent and pseudonymous, and the result on the unfortunate subject was that his health distinctly deteriorated, his spirits sank, and his life, according to credible evidence, was in jeopardy. The poet-critic was sorry afterward for what he had done, and made apology, but he abated nothing in the severity of his criticisms of authors. Occasionally he gave as much as he gave. One day he read a poem made upon him by a certain critic, and was so violently excited that he was struck by an illness from which he never recovered. Thus the weapons of criticism may be deadly weapons, and the slayer may himself be slain.

THE ARMY CORPS EMBLEMS.

General Butterfield will particularly be remembered as the originator of the corps badges and flags of the Army of the Potomac, a system that was subsequently adopted by Sherman's army. Not only by means of these flags and badges was it possible to identify the various corps, but a corps man belonged to, but they engaged and kept alive an esprit de corps that could not probably have been created or maintained so successfully in any other way. Moreover, the Government furnished a by no means inconspicuous or uninspiring feature to the pomp of war. They added materially to the pleasure and pride of all military displays, and in battle they were also an effective means of identifying the corps, and a consolation between the soldiers of different regiments cultivated and kept alive. It was next impossible to identify the corps and division and brigade of it to which he belonged as was his habit, and he was to be paid. These badges, in fact, with the flags that went with them, had a most thorough consolidating effect upon the army, and made of it a series of great units, each a complete organization in itself, compact and self-sufficient, and at the same time interdependent and necessary to the maintenance of a magnificent whole.—Boston Transcript.

DEWEY AND THE FLEET.

There will be no dissent from the proposition to have Admiral Dewey represent his country at the coronation of King Edward. The Emperor's eminence, by length and importance of service, by official position, by fame in foreign lands, for it was Dewey who, more than any other man, published to the world the fact that America was a great power, and the guns of his fleet on that fateful morning in Manila Bay that awoke not only the rest of the world, but his own country to a knowledge of the strength, courage, and address of our navy. Any man fitting that our navy itself should be well represented in British waters on that occasion, and that Dewey should be the representative of the pride and strength of the Republic abroad, and serve as the flag-bearer of the United States, the Illinois, the Massachusetts, the Georgia, the Alabama, and the Oregon, and that it is an honor and a privilege that Dewey will send his biggest and handsomest ship, and this country ought to assert its pride and address with the greatest possible splendor.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

AN OHIO DREAM.

If M. Santos-Dumont continues to improve his steerable balloon there may be no necessity for a Nicaragua Canal, and while it seems quite impossible to advance the mighty ditch any slower than now progresses, it may be that as well to hold to the present rate and wait for aeronautic developments. Of course it will be some time before M. Santos-Dumont can launch a balloon that will lift a ship, but we must be prepared for any developments, no matter how startling. When he really gets his lifting balloons ready, all that is necessary is to let down the lifting apparatus, affix it to the ship, and then by rising a few hundred feet, carry the vessel across the isthmus and tenderly deposit it in the Pacific, or the Gulf of Mexico, according to the direction the ship is taking. And this should be done so carefully and so slowly that not a bolt or nut or screw should be jarred loose. The steerable balloon, no a drop spilled in the rear. Fateful nonsense! Don't say it. Read the list of scientific inventions of the nineteenth century, and you will find a very simple experiment.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Adolph Myer has been appointed by Clark University to represent it at the 6th anniversary of Glasgow University. Among the public bequests in the will of Mrs. Matthew Vassar, Jr., daughter-in-law of the founder of Vassar College, was \$50,000 to Vassar College to found a scholarship in her name, her mother, Louisa Van Kleeck Beach.

A set of "Blackstone's Commentaries," each volume of which contains George Washington's autograph is owned by Henry J. Vandenpoel, Jr., of Clay Court house, Va. The books were undoubtedly used by all sorts of Presidents and some of the learned professions, rather than merchandising, manufacturing, or commerce.

The circumstance that in the South the great staples, cotton and tobacco, could be so easily raised by slave labor, also held the region in check. Instead of a large number of small farms carefully tilled by their owners the agricultural features of the section was a few large plantations, spread over a wide extent of country, and affording wealth on a moderate scale to comparatively small numbers of people. Slave labor was in its crude form unsuitable for high class work, and consequently was employed in the production of raw material, as in some of our own States.