

The Washington Times.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1901.
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The circulation of The Times for the week ended July 21, 1901, was as follows:
Sunday, July 21, 19,278
Monday, July 22, 20,281

A Central American Outrage.

We are very much mistaken in the character of the German Emperor if he does not take prompt and drastic action in view of the outrage perpetrated by him in the capture of the Central American, on a vessel flying the flag of his Empire. In the port of Savannah, one Abel Murillo, who was traveling from Cartagena to New York, under a passport from the Colombian Government, was violently seized in his cabin and taken ashore against the protests of the ship's master, who himself was threatened with arrest and the withholding of his vessel's papers in case he should resist the capture. Murillo, wrapped in the German flag was dragged to prison and probably to death.

A Press Boycott in London.

Lord Lansdowne, British Secretary of State for War, perhaps has not adopted the best means for making himself or his party popular in the United Kingdom, in visiting the displeasure of the War Office upon the "London Daily Mail" for letting the cat out of the bag concerning the Boer atrocities at Vlakfontein. There is no pretence that the shocking story told by the "Mail" correspondent was not true; but it caused great embarrassment to the Government, which, at the time it appeared, was sedulously codding public sentiment preparatory to a peace effort, the success of which would be endangered should national sentiment become additionally embittered against the Boers.

The German Tariff Project.

On Saturday Count von Buelow's tariff project was published in the leading newspapers of Germany. Were it likely to be enacted into law, at least three Governments—those of the United States, Russia, and Austria—would have more than a little cause for uneasiness. But diplomatic opinion in Europe is that the proposed measure is nothing more than a play, not exactly to the gallery, but to the more important boxes, filled with the agrarian land-magnates.

The Provincialism of New York.

There is an article in the current number of the "Atlantic Monthly" in which New York is accused of being provincial. This will probably strike the people of the latter city as an excessive piece of humor. In view of the fact that it proceeds from Boston, there is considerable weight in the argument of the writer, for all that. It is pointed out that there is nothing in New York which restrains whatever tendency to provincialism or Philistinism there may be; no recognized standard, and no club, like the Athenaeum Club in London, which absolutely determines the status of its members. It is also noted that one of the great private halls last winter in New York was given on a "first night" at the Académie, showing how little attention was paid to art by the givers; and that there is, on the whole, a remarkable ignorance regarding the great literary, musical, and artistic events of the time among those who count themselves leaders of New York society.

States would be termed a "bluff." But let us suppose him to have miscalculated his parliamentary chances, and that his bluff should fail? That would bring Germany to a very embarrassing point, for M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance and Commerce, is quite prepared to hit back, and hit back hard, just as he did in the case of Secretary Gage's foolish tariff war against his country, in the interest of a single American monopoly. It would be pretentious to inflict enormous damage upon Germany in retaliation for her almost embargo on Russian cereals by placing countervailing duties on German trade in a legion of small articles, collars, cutlery, cheap articles of haberdashery, and a thousand things that we call "notions" and which are now sold at good profits to the German producers all over the Czar's Empire. Austria, too, is ready for reprisals. As for the United States, which possibly would be the greatest sufferer, there is not much to be said. This country has been and is pursuing exactly the policy of commercial exclusion which the civilized world is blaming the Kaiser's Government even for proposing. The less we have to say concerning unjust and oppressive tariffs, the better. We live in a house as silicious as our Chief Magistrate's is white.

The Watering of Stocks.

It is sometimes argued that the watering of stocks in corporations does no harm, and is a matter of no concern to the public. Secretary Gage has been quoted as expressing that opinion, his statement being that the corporation can only realize just so much profit anyway, and hence it makes no difference how much the stock is diluted. It is sometimes argued that the watering of stocks in corporations does no harm, and is a matter of no concern to the public. Secretary Gage has been quoted as expressing that opinion, his statement being that the corporation can only realize just so much profit anyway, and hence it makes no difference how much the stock is diluted. It is sometimes argued that the watering of stocks in corporations does no harm, and is a matter of no concern to the public. Secretary Gage has been quoted as expressing that opinion, his statement being that the corporation can only realize just so much profit anyway, and hence it makes no difference how much the stock is diluted.

The World's Increase of Population.

In the July number of "The Cosmopolitan" appears a rather curious article by J. Holt Schoelling, under the caption, "When Will the World Be Full?" Many statisticians have amused themselves with estimates of the world's probable increase of population, but this writer goes further, and actually figures out that the world will contain all the people that can live upon its surface in about three hundred and fifty years—that is to say, in the year A. D. 2590. According to biblical chronology it has taken the world six thousand years to reach its present population, while scientists generally believe that the human race has existed a quarter of a million years. Therefore, it gives us a rather rude shock to be gravely informed that in three hundred and fifty years more the world's population will have reached its highest point, and that thereafter we are obliged to look either for a stationary condition or a decrease; not that any of us will be here three hundred and fifty years hence to take part in the struggle for existence, but because that period seems so short by comparison even with the known time that has been required to give the world its present population.

PERSONAL.

Charles A. Smith, of Minneapolis, has presented 2,000 feet of timber valued at \$2,500, to the Swedish Lutheran College at Linsborg, Kan.
Mr. Andrew Carnegie is a great admirer of pianos, having partly taken a fancy to the slower in consequence of the beautiful tone, which he admires especially in Scotland. The famous multi-millionaire is also a connoisseur in exotics.
Ex-President Cleveland is expected to be in the city of Cambridge, Mass. (N. Y. fre department, August 2. He was born in that village in 1837, when his father, the Rev. Richard Falley Cleveland, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in the town of Caldwell, Pa. His mother, since his father moved to Fayette, N. Y., in 1840, was Mrs. Mary Ann Caldwell.

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In an interview reported as having taken place between the representative of the paper printing it and Rear Admiral Sampson, the latter is reported to have stated that when he is called as a witness in the coming Court of Enquiry he "shall have some other things to tell than those now known." It has created a wonderment on my part, among other things which he threatens, he will include the following incident, which to some extent confirms the statement which was made on my part, among other things, that when he was in command of the high rank and duty of "commander-in-chief of the naval forces of the United States in Cuban waters" over the heads of many rear admirals and commodores, his superiors, that the appointment was given him that he might have the financial benefit which would accrue to the commanding officer from his large share of the money realized from the sale of captured prizes.

LORD ROSEBERY.

Lord Rosebery is discussed as follows by the London correspondent of the "New York Commercial Gazette":
"Lord Rosebery has spoken, aptly and amusingly, as he is always doing. The condition of the Liberal party is his theme, as it is the theme of all political talk in London these days. It is one that Lord Rosebery, as the only living Englishman who has been at the head of a Liberal Cabinet, speaks on with authority. His views have also the unique distinction of being at one with the opinions of almost every other Englishman. The condition of the Liberal party is his theme, as it is the theme of all political talk in London these days. It is one that Lord Rosebery, as the only living Englishman who has been at the head of a Liberal Cabinet, speaks on with authority. His views have also the unique distinction of being at one with the opinions of almost every other Englishman.

thing is not provincialism. It then becomes necessary to explain why it differs in different parts of the country, but the world is usually taken to mean a self-satisfied devotion to one's own standards which excludes appreciation of those of anyone else. When we go to the village of Muskrat, Pennsylvania, and find the inhabitants more interested in the affairs of the local sewing society than they are in the great political movements of the day, when we find them thoroughly convinced that Mrs. Hopkins' crazy quilt is art, and that Judge Pease's Fourth of July oration is true oratory, when it is impossible to make them feel the influence of great movements which mean progress, then we say that they are provincial. It is difficult to see why the inhabitants of a great city, who are to be convinced that there is anything worth attention outside that city, should not be judged provincial by the same standards.

The worst feature of the life of a large city is its tendency to devote attention entirely to the present, to the passing events of the day, and lose all sense of proportion. There are enough tragedies and comedies, of one kind or another, in a conglomeration of two or three million people to fill the papers every day with records of murders, assaults, and domestic dramas. There is always something going on which absorbs the people that have the time one to get time or energy to spend on things which are important, not for a day, but for all time? The people of Muskrat do not appreciate Greek art and the music of Wagner because they do not know about these things; but a considerable part of the population of New York fails to appreciate them because it does not care enough about them to go around the corner and find them. It is impossible to see anything but a variety show, they may be excused for not enjoying the drama, but what is to be said of the folk who, with great dramas within their reach, invariably prefer the variety show? The poor may remain uneducated through lack of opportunity, but the person who, with all the opportunity that life can give, still remains ignorant and unrefined is certainly not superior.

The National Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers will meet with Mr. Shafer, President of the organization, in Pittsburgh today, and consider the tentative compromise of the strike arranged by him with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. As far as appeared last night, there would seem to be little doubt that it will be accepted. The board will also consider a thing which would be the pleasant kind of news to the country.

After the long and well remembered fight in Congress which led to the passage of a law suppressing lotteries and the active interest in the reform taken by the executive branch of the Government, it is a little surprising to find the Administration today, and considering the tentative compromise of the strike arranged by him with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. As far as appeared last night, there would seem to be little doubt that it will be accepted. The board will also consider a thing which would be the pleasant kind of news to the country.

We are sorry to learn, from a despatch received yesterday from Cronberg, Germany, that the Empress Frederica's malarial condition is alarming. The probability is that she will have to remain in hospital for some time longer, and that her recovery cannot be much longer without the onslaughts of that most painful and remorseless disease, cancer, with which she, like her late illustrious husband, is afflicted.

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Public opinion having condemned the proposition of the company it appears that the first batch of Arab now at the mines are working satisfactorily and with contentment.
Cecil Rhodes is largely responsible for the new arrangement, and he has personally supervised the administration at Bulawayo to lend its official support. It is confidently hoped that within a few days the administration will withdraw its order, and the company will be able to resume its operations on a large scale. From enquiries made at the London office of the company it appears that the first batch of Arab now at the mines are working satisfactorily and with contentment.

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