

The Washington Times.

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The circulation of The Times for the week ended September 14, 1901, was as follows: Sunday, September 8, 25,091. Monday, September 9, 21,713. Tuesday, September 10, 27,000. Wednesday, September 11, 24,182. Thursday, September 12, 24,182. Friday, September 13, 24,182. Saturday, September 14, 22,751.

The New Administration. Appropriate and graceful as President Roosevelt's inaugural declaration, that he would adhere to the public policy of his predecessor, may have appeared, it was almost unnecessary.

Here again we have got to remember that our first duty is to our own people, and yet that we are not to get just our own views. We must continue the policy that has been so brilliantly successful in the past, and so shape our economic system so that it will be in harmony with the spirit of the times, mass and other nations, that benefits may be given where benefits are sought.

Opposed, as he has long been believed to be, to the relentless maintenance of a prohibitive tariff system, it should not be difficult for President Roosevelt to see the desirability of his Administration to secure at least such a modification of it as would be involved in the arrangement of reciprocity treaties with the leading commercial States.

It may be different next winter. What their murdered Chief Magistrate declared he wanted on the day before his assault, and what he then knew the country wanted, ought to and probably will appeal very strongly to Senators and Representatives now.

On some other points upon which, in his Buffalo speech, Mr. McKinley spoke with force, Mr. Roosevelt had been less pronounced, but his position on all has been a matter of course, and his friends for a long time. "We must," he exclaimed, "build the isthmian canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coasts of Central and South America and Mexico. The construction of a Pacific cable can no longer be postponed."

Crime and Its Prevention. Few subjects have been more voluminously discussed than that of crime. The debate has taken a wide range, covering the nature of crime, the mental condition which leads to its perpetration, and the methods to be adopted for its punishment.

It is not always easy to draw the line clearly between acts which are criminal and those which are not. A criminal act is always wrongful, but wrongful acts are not always criminal. In common understanding, a criminal act is one which the law recognizes as wrongful and for which a penalty is prescribed.

Speaking generally, it may be said that the crimes which are wrongful in themselves are those which directly or intentionally infringe the rights of others in their persons or property. It is to these classes of cases that the discussions referred to have been chiefly directed.

wrongful; from which it follows that he could not help knowing that it was wrong for him to take the life of another. Men jointly engaged in robbery sometimes fight and kill each other in disputes over a division of the plunder.

It is therefore idle to argue that murderers generally are "insane." They are understood perfectly that their acts are wrongful. They simply do not care, or, at least, they are so far indifferent that the moral consideration fails to hold them in check.

Some very great criminals have been persons of great intellect and high educational attainments, from which we fairly may conclude that in many cases a wide distinction must be made between intellectuality and that quality of the mind which leads men to differentiate closely between what is right and what is wrong, and to shrink from the commission of the acts which come under the latter head.

Ever since the earliest dawn of civilization the efforts of organized society have been directed to the prevention of crime. At first the means employed were wholly primitive, and of exceeding severity. There was no thought of reforming the criminal. The idea was to get rid of him, except in the most trivial of cases.

The increasing mildness of the criminal codes results from the humanitarian idea of reforming the criminal classes both for their own good and that of society at large. The greatest question is how to work out the reform. Primarily, all admit that criminals must be restrained and punished. The fear of punishment will not deter all persons from crime, but it will deter many.

Here we have the suggestion that if education is to be anything approaching a complete preventive of crime, it must partake more of an ethical character than it usually does. Knowledge of mathematics and sciences will do little good. Children should be taught in their earliest youth to respect the rights of others, and scrupulously to obey the injunction of the Golden Rule.

The decision of the two distinguished lawyers selected by the court to defend the assassin of the President to accept the unpleasant assignment will be welcomed by the entire country. It gives assurance that the trial will be conducted with decorum and dignity, and that nothing spectacular will be brought into it by the defense.

It may be that there is a degree of consistency in his refusal to speak in court. Having announced that he does not believe in governments, he may have intelligence enough to know that for him to make a defence would be a recognition of the necessity for government.

It is no news to the country, hardly any more than to the official and residential community of Washington, that Mr. George B. Cortelyou, who for four years prior to the late President's death had been attached to him in a confidential capacity, and for the past two years as his secretary, has proven himself to be a most intelligent, able and useful public officer.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

At last the British-merchant marine is about to make an effort to regain the honor which it has lost. The German steamship Deutschland, whose repeated successes have been watched by Englishmen with some irritation, allied with a French steamer, is to be sent to the coast of Africa to be provided for by President Roosevelt.

In response to appeals that they should attempt to wrest the reform from the Teutonic vessel British shipowners have pleaded that great speed cannot be attained in passenger ships, and that in regard to the interests of the companies' shareholders except by means of Government subsidies, and those hitherto have not been available.

The Anglo-German agreement, though it has puzzled a great many people and has been the subject of heated comment, does not deserve to be ranked as dangerous. It is a treaty which will be beneficial to both sides, and it is a treaty which will be beneficial to both sides.

The Sultan's Yildiz palace at Constantinople is a monument to fear. It is a masterpiece of architecture, and it is a masterpiece of architecture. It is a masterpiece of architecture, and it is a masterpiece of architecture.

A survey of the city, just completed, shows that Paris comprises 83,857 private buildings, that is to say, 83,857 private buildings, that is to say, 83,857 private buildings, that is to say, 83,857 private buildings.

Princess Henry of Battenberg has an extraordinary affection for canaries, and at Osborne there is quite an aviary full of them. Many of the birds are of the most beautiful colors, and they are of the most beautiful colors.

There are two Cardinals in Rome of the name of Vannutelli, one of whom is the Cardinal of the Lateran, and the other is the Cardinal of the Vatican. They are the Cardinals of the Lateran and the Vatican.

John J. Thompson is a State Senator in Nebraska and stands six feet six inches in height. He is a State Senator in Nebraska, and he stands six feet six inches in height.

For the third time in the country's history a graduate of Harvard College has been elected President of the United States. John Adams was graduated at Harvard in 1773, and he was elected President in 1796.

EULOGIES BY MR. MCKINLEY.

The late President, while in Congress, delivered many impressive eulogies on those among his associates in public work who had "gone before," and noticeable among these now peculiarly interesting eulogies are his tributes to President Garfield.

On January 18, 1885, the statue of Garfield was presented by the State of Ohio, to the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol, and Mr. McKinley spoke in part as follows: "The nation, elected, General Garfield never took his seat in the Senate of the United States. His legislative career ended here where it practically began eighteen years before."

"The concluding paragraph was as follows: "Mr. Speaker, another piece of great honor we fill today. Nobly and worthily it is filled. Garfield has joined Winthrop and Adams and the other illustrious ones, as one of the elect of the State of Ohio, and the nation's honor and beautiful life. He receives his high credentials from the hands of the State which has withheld from him none of her honors and history will rally to the aid of the nation's hero."

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THE NOBLE ARMY OF MARTYRS.

The last Great Name Enrolled Enrolled by Bishop Satterlee. The memorial service at St. Mark's Cathedral was conducted by the Rt. Rev. Henry V. Satterlee, Bishop of the diocese of Washington, and was most impressive and solemn.

The sermon was delivered by Bishop Satterlee, who in his address dwelt on the life and character of the late President, which he said should be a lesson to all Americans. He said in part: "Within the past month another name has been added to the list of heroic men of whom the world is not worthy."

"The purity of his motives, the sincerity of his professions, the nobility of his life, his life a martyr's life. Men were constrained to say as they estimated his character, that it was a martyr's life. It was a martyr's life, because he believed in a good man."

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THE LAW STILL TRIUMPHANT.

Assassin Failed in His Ultimate Aim. Says Dr. McKim. The Rev. Dr. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, G Street, near Thirteenth Street, northwest, delivered a most impressive sermon yesterday.

The church was well filled, and the services were in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion. For his text Dr. McKim chose Amos 1:13: "Shall there be evil in a city, and the Lord has not done it?"

"The Lord has not done it," said the pastor, "because the course of his sermon the pastor referred feelingly and tenderly to the assassination of our President. He said that many a great grief has come upon man for such a day as that which has plunged our country into a pillar of sorrow."

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OUR PLACE AMONG NATIONS.

Robert Giffen, the eminent statistician, in an address before the British Science Association in London yesterday, made a reassuring statement as to the future domination of the white races.

Based on the fact that their increase has been rapid during the last century, while the black and yellow races are nearly stationary, he predicted that the white races will continue to dominate the world.

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