

The Times

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1901.

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Circulation Statement. The circulation of The Times for the week ending April 17, 1901, was as follows: Sunday, April 7, 21,119; Monday, April 8, 20,361; Tuesday, April 9, 20,294; Wednesday, April 10, 20,329; Thursday, April 11, 20,351; Friday, April 12, 20,375; Saturday, April 13, 20,375.

Total, 140,305. Daily average (Sunday, \$1.10, excepted), 20,327.

The Boer War.

The London letter published in The Times of yesterday morning is worthy of careful attention. Its text is calculated to show us that the intelligence and business sense of the United Kingdom are not by any means satisfied with the South African situation, and that a public opinion is forming which, in the course of a little time, may become powerful enough to bring the Salisbury Government to a change of policy or over the Boer war.

Treating of the military conditions, our correspondent states that there are rumors of a very disquieting nature about the state of the army in South Africa, "making it look," he says, "as if we should practically have to replace the whole lot of troops, and that soon, on account of the condition of fatigue they have all been reduced by their prolonged operations."

When it is remembered that the limit of British resources has been reached in placing 200,000 men in the South African field, the gravity of the suspicion that they, or most of them, must be soon replaced is at once apparent. Assuming the fact to be true, there is not a little reason for apprehending that the replacement could not be effected through voluntary enlistment, and that the Government might be compelled to resort to a high bounty system, or to conscription.

What effect the latter recourse would exert among the British masses is not hard to guess. Conscription, in the eyes of the English, Scotch, Welsh, or Irish middle and lower classes is the iron collar of Continental slavery, and something never to be submitted to by those whose proud boast is that "Britons never will be slaves!"

There was a time when no person who made any pretensions to being earnest in church work in this country, could play cards without the danger of criticism, if not worse, and in some churches card-players were practically barred from membership.

It is not a very unnatural one. It must be obvious to all observers of human affairs that the tide of popular opinion has its ebb and flow, and that action and reaction are as inevitable in progress as in physics.

The unreasonable prohibition of all games of cards, following the irrational passion for gambling which was common in the fashionable society of the eighteenth century, has in its turn been followed by a sort of evanescence of that passion. Eighteenth century gambling was not confined to men. Many a fine lady lost her pin money, and sometimes possessions considerably more precious, through the fatal fascination of the cards.

Reason will find a way out of this anomalous situation, as out of most other difficulties, if it be allowed its way. There is no more harm in cards, per se, than in any other kind of a game, of course; the harm comes when the player tries to get money without having earned it, and surrenders to the desire to gamble, to risk money on a chance.

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SAYS CUBANS WILL ACCEPT.

Mr. Cockrell Discusses Platt Amendment with the President. Senator Cockrell saw the President at the White House yesterday and had a talk with him in regard to Cuban matters.

Senator Cockrell saw the President at the White House yesterday and had a talk with him in regard to Cuban matters. He is reported to have expressed his belief that the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment as soon as they fully comprehend the situation.

The action of the Cuban convention in deciding to accept a commission to Washington is being considered in official circles. The opinion prevails that the effect will be beneficial and will lead to a thorough understanding of the situation on the part of the Cubans.

According to yesterday's European advices, the German press, if not Government, is irritated over statements made in American newspapers regarding the amount of the Chinese indemnity to be demanded by Germany.

The Hon. Tom L. Johnson, reform Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, has removed loads of perturbation from the minds of aspiring statesmen in his own Commonwealth and all over the country by a frank confession that he does not intend to be a candidate for Governor next nomination for Governor next year.

There is no question as to the fact that the President will soon issue a proclamation abolishing the Porto Rican tariff. It is pointed out that the organic law of Porto Rico expressly provides that the President shall have the power to abolish the tariff.

At a certain function, presided over by a very distinguished Bishop, he had been detained in attendance on his mother.

TARDY TRANSPORTS SAFE.

The Lawton and the Garonne De-layed by Storm and Stickness. SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The Occidental and Oriental steamship Doric arrived today from China, bringing the welcome news of the safety of the overdue transports Garonne and Lawton.

The Doric was quarantined for several hours and the Lawton was tied up for the night, no communication being allowed with her. The Doric brought only one passenger and endorsed the opinion of Senator Cockrell in regard to the Cuban situation.

The anxiety of the War Department officials over the non-arrival of San Francisco was relieved late yesterday by a telegram report from Major Long, deputy quartermaster, that the steamship Doric, which arrived there yesterday, had on board the overdue transports Garonne and Lawton.

The Plans Formulated for Killing Mosquitoes in Havana. Surgeon General Sternberg yesterday approved the plan of action to be promulgated by the Chief Surgeon in Havana for protection against yellow fever and preventing its dissemination by mosquitoes.

It is believed that the number of aliens entering the United States illegally has increased to a similar ratio. The subject was discussed at a meeting held in Assistant Secretary Taylor's office yesterday, at which Secretary Gage, Mr. Woodruff, Mr. McPherson, and Mr. New York were present.

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W. E. JENKINS FOR GOVERNOR.

The President Tells Oklahomaans He Will Be Reappointed. A delegation of residents of Oklahoma Territory called upon the President yesterday in the interests of Governor Barnes, who is a candidate for reappointment.

The President, however, informed the delegation frankly that he had decided to name William E. Jenkins, of Guthrie, the present Secretary of the Territory, to succeed Governor Barnes.

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PROF. AGASSIZ PRESIDENT.

Chosen as Head of the National Academy of Science. Alexander Agassiz, Cambridge, Mass., was yesterday morning elected President of the National Academy of Science, which is holding its annual session at the National Museum in this city.

The office was rendered vacant one year ago by the resignation of Dr. Walcott Benson, Charles McGraw, Amos Ewing, and J. C. Strong. These gentlemen spent nearly an hour with the President and strongly urged that Governor Barnes be allowed to continue in office for another term.

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