

The Viceroy of India Tells of His Work. Lord Curzon Points Out Some of the Great Difficulties Met With in the Governing of the Eastern Empire.

The London Telegraph of July 21st contains the following account of Lord Curzon's speech at the reception tendered him in Guildhall on his return from India:

Lord Curzon, in the course of his speech, remarked that he had been absent five and a half years, which was a long exile. The weight and isolation of the great post of Viceroy of India had heavily upon a man. (Hear, hear.) Fatigue of body and spirit often weighed him down; the volume of the work he had to discharge was such that no man who had not undertaken it could well imagine. (Hear, hear.) They could imagine, then, what a reward he had almost said what a reward his body and soul—was such a reception as that which had been given him—(cheers)—and how his heart warmed within him at the sympathetic recognition of his countrymen, and the fresh courage and spirit were infused into him to go forth again and renew his task. (Cheers.) He sometimes thought that the most remarkable thing about British rule in India was the general ignorance that prevailed about it in England. (Laughter.) Seventy years ago Lord Macaulay said that a broken head in Calcutta Fields produced a greater sensation amongst us than three pitched battles in India—(laughter)—and twenty years later Lord Dalhousie—that great pro-consul—(cheers)—wrote that nothing short of a great victory with a defeat in India created in English society the faintest interest in Indian affairs. But there had been great advances since those days. Communications had been improved, the average Englishman was much more interested in the latest cricket or motor trial—(laughter)—or a wrestling encounter—(more laughter)—than he was in the greatest responsibility that had been undertaken by his fellow-countryman on the face of the earth. (Cheers.) India was very remote and very uninteresting to the average Englishman, and it was not until the late years of the Victoria Jubilee that matters were going on sufficiently well. (Laughter.) He (Lord Curzon) said always held a different view about the rule in India. It was the greatest thing that the English people had done or were doing. It was the supreme touchstone of national duty. If the nations of the earth were held up to be judged by the same standard, he thought that upon our European record or colonial record we should survive the test. But if there was the slightest hesitation on the part of the judges, he would not hesitate to throw our record into the scale. Where else in the world had a race gone forth and subdued, not a country or a kingdom, but a continent, and that by people, not by savage tribes, but by people, the traditions and civilization older than our own? (Cheers.) Recent history showed the part which India had taken in the imperial and in the future of the world more open to the investment of capital than had hitherto been the case, and a greater future in the shape of commercial and industrial exploitation lay before us there. We were familiar with the argument that was familiar with the vulnerable point of the Empire. As surely it was true that if we were not to hold the Indian continent, which God forbid, it was not at Dover or London that one of our possible antagonists would strike. He would bombard Quebec or land forces in Sydney Harbor. He would be at our elbow. In the world of politics in the future, India would play an increasing part, and the time would come when, with our reformed board schools free from friction—(laughter)—the average English boy would require to know more about India than now. The features of government in the two countries were entirely different, and, perhaps, this was the main cause of the ignorance and misconception to which he had referred. In India there were problems to which we in this country were strangers. We had not here the perpetual and harassing anxiety of a land frontier 5,700 miles in length, peopled by hundreds of different tribes, might set the entire frontier ablaze; whilst beyond there were native states, some incurably diseased and hastening their fall, and behind them the muffled figures of great European powers, advancing nearer, and some of them finding the temptations to action not in strict accordance with the interests of the world to defend. That was the external problem in India. Within they had to deal with races as different from each other as the Equinians and the Spaniards, or the Irishman and the Turk. In England, on the other hand, the educational problem was nothing as compared with theirs in India, where they were trying to graft the science of the west on an eastern stem, and to deal with religious differences compared with which sectarian animosities in this country almost sank into insignificance. Before those engaged in governing India there was also always the question as to what was in the heart of these millions, and as to whether

ling ruler of Tibet—who had shown himself the evil genius of his people—was refusing to hold any communication with India, or even to receive letters from the representative of the British Sovereign. At the same time that he was conducting negotiations with another great power situated not at his doors, but at a great distance, he was also engaged in his protection. He was sent to India, among other objects, to guard the frontier, and he had done it. (Cheers.) The danger was imminent and was real. The frontier rules might be expected to know something about it, and if we had on our side the frontier states of Sikkim, Bhotan and Nepal, all of them supporting our action and deploping the policy of the Tibetan government, there must be some prima facie ground for thinking that we were not mistaken in our views. (Cheers.) No one regretted more than himself the slaughter of the brave but courageous men. They did their best to carry the matter through without firing a shot; they spent months in sincere but futile efforts to bring about a settlement; but only the mereest knowledge of the intrigues which produced respect, and that the longer you hesitated and faltered the severer was the demand for the hour. He agreed with those who inscribed on the administrative banners the motto "efficiency." His idea was to practise as well as to preach it. (Cheers.) He believed that the only way to have conducted an inquiry into every branch of the administration of India. They had first dealt with the departments themselves, revising the conditions under which they worked, and freeing them from impediments. They had endeavored to frame a plague policy which should not do violence to the feelings and instincts of the native population, a famine policy to enable them to cope with the next visitation; an educational policy which should free the intellectual activities of the Indian people from the paralyzing clutch of examinations; a railway policy that should provide administratively and financially for the great expansion they believed to lay before the country; an irrigation policy to utilize to the maximum the available water resource; a police policy which should raise the standard of almost the only emblem of authority which the majority of the people saw in India, and free them from petty oppression and tyranny. He was glad to say that their finances in India had put them in a position to give the first reduction of taxation that the people had enjoyed for twenty years. (Hear, hear.) An endeavor had been made to render the land revenue more equitable on the evidence, and they had done their best to encourage all those industries which little by little would relieve the congested field of agriculture, develop the indigenous resources of the country, make the country more and more self-providing in the future. He dare not indulge in any boast, but he thought that as the result of these efforts he could point to an India that was prospering more contentedly, and more hopefully. (Cheers.) Wealth was increasing in India; trade was growing; evidences of increased prosperity were multiplying on every side. They had reduced the gold standard, established a policy of exchange, and put an end to the squalid and demoralizing vagaries of the silver rupee. More satisfactory still, there was a steady and growing advancement in the loyalty of the Indian people. The Delhi durbar touched the hearts of the people with the idea of a common sentiment. (Hear, hear.) We should have a greater hope of the future of India. (Cheers.) The moment imagination went out of our Asiatic policy, our empire would dwindle and decay. There was another respect in which they had been advancing by leaps and bounds. In their policy of non-interference in this country to regard the survival of an obsolete era, and of no political utility. This was not his idea. (Hear, hear.) He believed in them not as rulers, but as rulers. He wanted them to share the responsibilities, as well as the glories of British rule. Therefore he had reached to them the measure of equality, of common service in the interests of the empire. The entire curriculum within the colleges had been revised, and he had founded the Imperial Cadet Corps, giving the Sultans their own schools, and British officers. That was a policy of trust which he was confident would be repaid. (Cheers.) Coming to a wider aspect of Indian policy—that of frontier defence—he said it was not necessary for him to sing the praises of the Indian army. It was now writing its name in the wind passages of Tibet, Army reform was very much in the air, and in India they were not free from the contagion. They were doing their best there in respect to equipment, their armament, and their readiness to mobilize. There had been a period of unbroken peace for six years on that stormy frontier lying towards the northwest and Afghanistan. The reason, he thought, was that, abandoning old and stale confessions, we had hit upon a policy of holding to our treaty frontier, and not venturing a policy of expansion or advance, depending upon a policy of co-operation and conciliation, rather than upon one of coercion with subjugation of the tribes. (Hear, hear.) He did not prophesy about the future. There would, doubtless, be trouble on the frontier again; but still he believed that they were slowly, but surely, building up a fabric of local security and contentment on the frontier. (Hear, hear.) It might be asked, then, what we were doing in Tibet, and how our action there could be reconciled with peace and conciliation to Tibet as he had referred. The instructions of a government office could not speak their own minds, and his lips were tied by obligations they would be the first to recognize. At the same time, he had the head of the government of India, he might, perhaps, say one word. Though they shrank in India from expeditions, and though they abandoned a policy of adventure, they had not the slightest hesitation or doubt in recommending the policy they did to His Majesty's government. (Hear, hear.) They felt that they could no longer, any longer, with due regard to our interest and our prestige on that section of the frontier, to acquiesce in a policy of unprovoked insults, endured with almost unexampled patience, at the hands of the Tibetan government, ever since they, and not India, assumed the aggressive and left invaded British territory eighteen years ago. (Hear, hear.) Still less could they acquiesce in that treatment of a state when the young and trouble-

What shrank your woolsens?
Why did holes wear so soon?
You used common soap.



PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Aug. 2.—This afternoon Bell of Pictou, on motion to go into supply, moved the following amendment:

While the total taxes collected for the year ending 30th of June, 1897, were \$28,648,626, customs \$19,473,247, excise \$9,170,378 (public accounts, 1900, page 54), or \$5.87 per head of population, notwithstanding the pledges of the Liberal party in opposition to reduction of the total taxes collected for the year ending June 30th, 1904, were \$49,015,505, viz.: Customs \$37,001,726, excise \$12,013,779, or \$5.87 per head of population.

And further, it appears from the statement of the finance department that the total taxation for the year ending 30th June, 1904, is \$53,195,620, viz., customs \$40,449,908, excise \$12,645,712, and what he calls returns are received, \$2,100,000, or \$38,000,000, or \$5.87 per head of population.

That the government maintains the expenses of the country at a figure out of proportion to the increase of population, so that the total expenses for the year ending June 30th, 1904, as stated in the budget speech by the minister of finance, has reached the sum of \$68,000,000, viz., consolidated accounts \$54,500,000, viz., consolidated accounts \$54,500,000, and the total for the year ending June 30th, 1897, by \$33,027,244.

The total estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1904, are \$77,770,000, and that of these estimates nearly \$15,000,000 have been submitted on or after July 26th, when a careful consideration of the estimates is no longer possible.

This house regrets to have found itself in opposition to reduction of taxes and expenses, the government is maintaining a policy of high taxation and increasing taxation and expenses, and is thus setting an example of wasteful and extravagant management of a character which must work serious injury to the people and interest of Canada.

Mr. Bell supported his motion in a strong speech and was backed by R. L. Borden and other prominent Conservatives. The speech was supported by Laurier and Mr. Fielding defended the government.

After a long debate Mr. Bell's amendment was defeated by a vote of 99 to 49.

U. S. FOREIGN POLICY.

Government annoyed at Slow Methods of Sultan of Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Secy. Hay's return to the city from his summer home in New Hampshire, today, was accompanied by consideration at today's cabinet meeting of important matters concerning America's foreign relations. The secretary had not completed his vacation, but returned to his duties at this time on account of the developments in this country's relations with Turkey. The whole question was discussed in great detail in the cabinet today in the light of information received by cable today from Minister Leshman.

This government has been pressing the Porte for an answer to our representations. The secretary has answered last Friday, but Minister Leshman was put off until yesterday. He was promised then an answer from the Sultan himself, but to the rights of Americans to establish and maintain their educational institutions in the Turkish empire. Such rights have been accorded other nations, but have been withheld from America.

Secy. Hay laid before the president and the cabinet a cablegram just received from Mr. Leshman to the effect that he had not been able to obtain a satisfactory answer to his representations. The secretary was annoyed at the procrastination of the Sultan and at what seems to be a studied effort on the part of the Sultan to delay the answer to the American representations, there is no attempt to conceal.

Secy. Hay declined, however, after he left the cabinet meeting to say what he thought of the delay. The instructions Secretary Morton to similar questions indicated the probability of important action by his department bearing upon the Turkish question. It is known that a proposition has been made to hold the American ambassador at Gibraltar instead of having it return at once to this country. At Gibraltar the squadron would be available for any service the government might determine to have it perform.

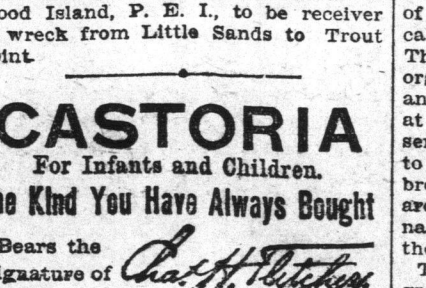
Some other matters, principally affecting the departments were considered at today's meeting, but nothing of consequence concerning them was disclosed.

During the meeting National Chairman Cortelyou was in the private office of President Roosevelt attending to some correspondence.

After the meeting, the president, Postmaster General Payne, Attorney General Moody, Secretary Cortelyou had a conference on political matters.

WORLD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

WATERVILLE, Aug. 5.—Mayor Johnson of Calais, president of the Eastern Horse Breeders' Association, has been in Waterville during the past two days completing arrangements for the care of his string of horses which will appear on the occasion of the breeders' meet next week at the Central State park. Mr. Johnson said the association is looking for a home and if the real thing is offered by Waterville people during next week's meet it is possible that home may be established here.



SALVATION ARMY. WON AFTER THIRTY TWO YEARS.

Col. Sharp Back From the
Great Congress.
Tells of the Work to be Undertaken—Army in a Prosperous Condition.

Lieut. Col. John D. Sharp of the Salvation Army here returned home Saturday afternoon from the great international congress, which recently finished its sessions in London. The immense gathering, which was attended by 8,000 officers and thousands of soldiers representing 49 different countries and colonies, and its opening welcome meeting in the Royal Albert Hall, Piccadilly, which has a seating capacity of 10,000, on the 24th of June, the Canadian contingent included about 115 officers and 100 soldiers headed by Evs Booth, daughter of General Booth, by whom all the meetings were conducted, with the assistance of the commissioners from the different countries.

Lt. Col. Sharp was in charge of the delegation from N. B. and Bermuda. There were 50 officers and soldiers from N. B. alone, including representatives from every colony.

These congresses have been held at intervals of ten years, and each has readily surpassed its predecessor both in attendance and interest.

The special meetings and councils of the officers, which continued for a month, were all held in a special hall with a seating capacity of 5,000 erected in the Strand. This was filled morning, afternoon and evening of every day, and more men were regularly sent away than were able to secure admission.

The great meeting of the series was that of July 5th, the anniversary of the founding of the S. A. 39 years ago at a place called Bethnal Green, Mile End West, London. At this momentous meeting, held in the Crystal Palace, 75,000 were registered as they went through the turnstile, while fully 1,000,000 soldiers doing work in the fields with the 45,000 local officers.

The financial condition of the organization was never better than at the present time. The finances have been increased fully one-third during the last two or three years, and the influence of the army is increasing day by day. In Canada alone it owns one-half a million of property.

Some of the influential men in addition to General Booth who delivered addresses at the convention were Commanders Booth Tucker, U. S.; Ollphant, Germany; McKie, Australia; Higgins, India; Killy, South Africa, and Col. Bullard from Japan.

Col. Sharp states that General Booth, who is now 75 years of age, is in the best of health and spirits, and is in attendance at the entire series of meetings and in work in Mexico, month's tour of England, Scotland and Wales in a motor car in which he will visit sixty towns and villages, holding three meetings daily. Many of the smaller places in which he has never had an opportunity of seeing the general and this trip is being planned to satisfy a long standing request of the many. The entire family of the general except two, Balfour and Herbert, and practically all his descendants are engaged in the work.

After the close of the congress, July 27th, Col. Sharp made a tour of Scotland and Ireland, visiting Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, St. Andrews, the colonel's former home, and Belfast and Londonderry. The latter part of the tour was spent on the 29th of July, making on the trip the new trans-Atlantic record.

The Canadians made an exceedingly good impression wherever they went, and it was found to be no exaggeration to say that this country is the great topic of conversation on the other side of the water. Thousands of prospective emigrants approached the Canadian delegates daily with inquiries about the prospects for coming out to make for themselves a new home.

Most of the Canadians were billeted with the United States, German and a greater portion of the Australian delegates in a large hotel which is one of the many now being erected by the corporation of London for the better accommodation of the city's artisans.

There will be a welcome meeting for the returned delegates Thursday evening at No. 1 Charlotte street. Col. Sharp and two or three of the officers who were across will tell the home stayers of their delightful trip.

GREAT FIRE IN FRANCE.

TOULON, France, Aug. 8.—Fire broke out in the arsenal here at midnight originating in the extensive stores. The fire spread rapidly and threatens to embrace the entire blocks of buildings. The troops were at once called out and mustered in the streets. The prefect of the maritime port is organizing assistance, and admirals and generals are helping in the work at the pumps. A division of the reserve squadron has been called upon to aid. Within an hour after the fire broke out, the entire population was evacuated. Guns are being fired as signals for help, which is coming in from the whole country side.

The flames are spreading with the greatest rapidity.

THE WINNER.

Pte. "Ned" Farren of the 62nd regiment, who has permanently won the Corporation Cup, is comparatively new to the rifle range and has won in winning the cup, for which hundreds of St. John's best shots have competed during the last thirty-two years, is all the more wonderful. Pte. Farren's score of 93 was also a record breaker in these contests and was made under rather poor shooting conditions. Last season witnessed Mr. Farren's first official work at the rifle range, he having joined the St. John City Rifle Club when it was organized in 1903. On the 24th of May he won the Corporation cup for the first time in the history of the club. He had taken part in several local matches, doing good shooting in all. At Camp Sussex last year he won a prize of \$10 in the Maiden match and secured first place in the Maiden aggregate. In the contest for the governor general's medal, which is the highest shooting honor to be obtained in the province, Pte. Farren won out from the twenty cranks who were entered for this contest. He and Capt. Parley tied with 47 points out of a possible 50; in the shoot off Farren won. The Ottawa meet opened soon afterwards and Mr. Farren proceeded there where he won considerable prize money and in the match for tyro, tied with two others for first place, making 54 out of a possible 55. He has never been on hand and it is present indications good, St. John may be again represented on the Bisley team.

THE CUP.

The corporation cup has been the object of keen competition on the part of the crack marksmen of St. John city and county for very many years. Several times has come dangerously near being won for keeps. Having been in competition for over thirty years a great deal of range history is necessarily interwoven with the cup. A most interesting story could be told of the efforts put forth to secure this much coveted trophy.

The cup itself is of sterling silver, standing ten inches high. The upper part is in the shape of a miniature shell and is supported by three rifles encircled by a wreath of laurel.

The civic motto of arms appears on the face and on the back in the following inscription:

Presented to the St. John County Rifle Association by the Common Council of the City of Saint John, N. B.

The cup and base is now completely covered with the names of former winners, many of which appear several times. The cup, as the inscription shows, was presented to the association by the corporation of the city in 1872 with the proviso that it should be won in two successive annual competitions in order to become the property of the marksmen.

For 23 years the competitions have gone on and though several have held the cup twice or oftener never before has it been won in successive years. Pte. Farren is naturally elated with the admission he is being warmly congratulated by his many friends for his fine work.

Now that this cup has passed out of active competition arrangements will have to be made for another trophy, and the riflemen think it would be a very graceful act on the part of the present common council to repeat the admission he made by their predecessors in 1872.

During the past 32 years the cup has been the object of very close competition. The first of which there is any record, was won by a private, J. W. Hart, at that time a lieutenant and Sergeant S. Jones in 1882. In 1879 Lieut. Hart had won the trophy, but lost it the following year. The next year, 1881, he again was the possessor, and in 1883 he and Sgt. Jones tied for first place, but in the shoot off Sgt. Jones won and the cup was preserved for future competition. Again in 1887 Lieut. Manning, as his title was at that time, who had won the previous year, was equalled by Sgt. M. G. E. Henderson, and in the shoot off Sgt. Henderson won. A third close call and a very peculiar one took place in 1891, when Major F. H. Hartt again figured. Major Hartt had won the cup in 1890, and in this next year's competition he was beaten out by his brother, Major F. H. Hartt, by one point.

The winners and years are as follows:

1872—Capt. J. S. Hall, 62nd.
1873—Sergt. J. Hunter, N. B. Eng.
1874—Lieut. Andrews, 62nd.
1875—Sergt. D. Carmichael, Eng.
1876—Lieut. W. Z. Earle, 62nd.
1877—Lieut. J. Hunter, N. B. Eng.
1878—Sergt. G. F. Henderson, 62nd.
1879—Lieut. J. T. Hartt, Eng.
1880—Lieut. J. Hunter, Eng.
1881—Lieut. J. T. Hartt, Eng.
1882—Sergt. S. Jones, 62nd.
1883—Pte. M. A. Maher, 62nd.
1884—Sergt. E. O'Shaughnessy, 62nd.
1885—Pte. J. Manning, Rifles.
1886—Pte. A. E. Lordy, 62nd.
1887—Lieut. J. Manning, 62nd.
1888—Sergt. M. G. Henderson, 62nd.
1889—Sgt. E. S. Wetmore, 62nd.
1890—Bandsman J. O. McKay, 62nd.
1891—Lieut. J. L. McAvity, 62nd.
1892—Pte. C. T. Burns, 62nd.
1893—Sgt. A. R. Lordy, 62nd.
1894—Capt. J. T. Hartt, Rifles.
1895—Sgt. W. A. Lordy, 62nd.
1896—Capt. W. T. Hartt, 62nd.
1897—Corp. W. Maxwell, 62nd.
1898—Lieut. H. Perley, Rifles.
1899—Jas. Hunter.
1900—Major J. T. Hartt, R. Q.
1901—Major F. H. Hartt, 62nd.
1902—Major J. T. Hartt, 62nd.
1903—Pte. S. Farren, Rifle Club.
1904—Pte. E. S. Farren, 62nd.

IT WILL BE GREAT.

Hand's Programme of Exhibition Fireworks

Contains Features Described More Vividly Than Ever—But They Ought to be Good.

The programme of fireworks that is being arranged by the executive of the St. John Exhibition Association is a long line of big and dazzling specialties interspersed with those standard features which were most successful last time. The whole list of 35 or more will be repeated, with variations, each night at a cost of \$350 an evening.

The display begins with a profusion of falling acrobats from which are set free in mid-air stars and sun bursts and other brilliant offshoots a hundred feet or more in length. Resplendent revolving wheels, Japanese gongs, discharging shells, mammoth rockets, golden geysers, snake rockets, lightning bugs, swarms of dragon flies, electric bomb shells and innumerable other glittering and dazzling monsters follow in quick succession.

Then comes the golden geometrical curtain, one hundred feet long and twenty-five in height, filling the entire space with the brightest flowers of the night sky. The whole list of 35 or more will be repeated, with variations, each night at a cost of \$350 an evening.

But the greatest and grandest of all is the new 1904 specialty, a moving picture of fireworks, the bombardment of Port Arthur. The designing artist for the association is at present studying the details of the game now being played about the central part of the war in the far east and the Russian forts in the Yellow Sea, their torpedo boats lying beneath the protection of the fort, the approach of the Japanese army, the shooting stars, and the electric, the submarine mines, and the grand climax showing the Russian ships sinking beneath the waves and all brought vividly before the eyes of the spectator.

THE CUP.

THE CUP.

THE CUP.

E. S. Farren, cup P. R. A. medal.	98
J. Manning	96
J. F. McGowan	94
John W. Hartt	91
E. S. Wetmore	91
J. Downey	90
J. H. McRobbie	85
E. F. Gladwin	85
J. M. Robinson, Jr	85
A. McIntosh	84
H. Sullivan	84
G. F. Thompson	83
N. Morrison	81
L. Belyea	80
J. S. Frost	80
E. K. McKee	80
W. Maxwell	75
St. Charles	75
F. Campbell	76
S. Jones	76
O. A. Burnham	69