SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 10, 1904.

Lord Curzon Points Out Some of the Great Difficulties Met With in the Governing of the Eastern Empire.

Tells of His Work.

The Viceroy of India

The London Telegraph of July 21st, they were being led. The work of the 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

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speech, remarked that he had been absent five and a half years, which was long exile. The weight and isolation t the great post of Viceroy of India. ld heavily upon a man. (Hear, hear.) tigue of body and spirit often weighhim down; the volume of the work had to discharge was such that no who had not undertaken it could imagine. (Hear, hear.) They uld imagine, then, what a rewardhad almost said what a tonic to the ! and soul-was such a reception as which had been given himheers)-and how his heart warmed within him at the sympathetic recogition of his countrymen, and how fresh courage and spirit were infused into him to go forth again and renew (Cheers.) He sometimes task. ught that the most remarkable thing about British rule in India was general ignorance that prevailed ut it in England. (Laughter.) Seventy years ago Lord Macaulay said that a broken head in Coldbath Fields policy which should raise the standduced a greater sensation amongst than three pitched battles in India authority' which the majority of laughter)-and twenty years later the people sow in India, and Lord Dalhousie-that great pro-consul free them from petty oppression and great victory with a great defeat in their finances in India had put them india created in English society the in a position to give the first reducaintest interest in Indian affairs. But tion of taxation that the people had here had been great advances since enjoyed for twenty years. (Hear, those days. Communications had been hear). An endeavor had seen made greatly improved between the two to render the land revenue more equituntries, postal and telegraphic able in its incidence, and they had had been the main love of his political charges had been cheapened, and there done their best to encourage all those life. (Cheers). He had given to it was always an intelligent minority of industries which little by little would persons here who followed with the ut- relieve the congested field of agriculnost interest everything that went on ture, develop the indigenous resources there. Yet in its main essentials the of India, and make the country more ndictment still remained true, and we and more self-providing in the future. ad only to look to the morning news- He dare not indulge in any boast, but apers, with rare exceptions, to see he thought that as the result of these that the average Englishman was much efforts he could point to on India that more interested in the latest football was more prosperous, more contented, or cricket match, or motor trials- and more hopeful. (Cheers). Wealth

(more laughter)-than he was in the growing; evidences of increased prosgreatest responsibility that had been perity were multiplying on every side. They had introduced the gold stand- and that it shall endure. (Loud undertaken by his fellow-countrymen on the face of the earth. (Cheers.) and, established fixity of exchange, and cheers). India was very remote and very unin- put an end to the fitful and demoraltelligible to the average Englishman, izing vagaries of the silver rupes, und if he heard nothing about it from More satisfactory still, there was a to day he was apt to think that steady and growing advance in the matters must be going on sufficiently loyalty of the Indian people. The (Laughter.) He (Lord Curzon) Delhi durbar touched the hearts of ad always held a different view about the people with the idea of a common British rule in India. To him it was sentiment. (Hear, hear). We should the greatest thing that the English never rule the east except through the people had done or were doing. It was heart. (Cheers). The moment imaginthe supreme touchstone of national ation went out of our Asiatic policy, dauty. If the nations of the earth were our empire would dwindle and decay to stand up to be judged by some su-There was another respect in which reme tribunal he thought that upon India had been advancing by leaps our European record or colonial recand bounds. It had sometimes been ord we should survive the test. But the fashion in this country to regard there was the slightest hesitation the Indian native chiefs as the suron the part of the judge or jury he vivals of an obsolete era, and of no would not hesitate to throw our Indian political utility. That was not his idea. (Hear, hear). He believed in them not cord into the scale. Where else in the world had a race gone forth and as relics, but as rulers. He wanted subdued, not a country or a kingdom, them to share the responsibilities, as but a continent, and that peopled, not well as the glories of British rule savage tribes, but by races with Therefore he had preached to them the traditions and civilization older than gospel of duty, of common service in our own? (Cheers.) Recent history the interests of the empire. The enshowed the part which India had taken tire curriculum within the colleges had been revised, and he had founded n the imperial burden. It was a country much more open to the investment the Imperial Cadet Corps, giving a of capital than had hitherto been the military education to the pick of Incase, and a greater future in the dian aristocracy, which would eventushape of commercial and indusate in the fruit of commissions as rial exploitation lay before us British officers. That was a policy of We were familiar with trust which he was confident would be the argument that India was the repaid. (Cheers). Coming to a wider vulnerable point of the Empire. Asaspect of Indian policy-that of fronsuredly it was true that if we were tier defence-he said it was not necesengaged in a great international war, which God forbid, it was not at Dover Indian army. It was now writing its sary for him to sing the praises of the London that one of our possible antagonists would strike. He would Army reform was very much in the not bombard Quebec or land forces in air, and in India they were not free Sydney Harbor. It was in Asia that from the contagion. They were doing the pressure would be applied; it was the Indian frontier which would bear ment, organization, armament, and the brunt. There or thereabouts, in readines sto mobilize. There had been all probability, the future of our doa period of unbroken peace for six minions might be decided. He hoped years on that stormy frontier lying he had said enough to show that we towards the northwest and Afghaniscould not afford to leave India out of tan. The reason, he thought, was this, our calculations. She was as important to us as we were beneficial to her. that abandoning old and stale confroversies, we had hit upon a policy of In the world of politics in the future, holding to our treaty frontier, and not India would play an increasing part, courting a policy of expansion or adand the time would come when, with venture, depending upon a policy of our reformed board schools free from co-operation and conciliation, rather friction-(laughter)-the average English boy would require to know more than upon one of coercion with about India than now. The features subjugation of the tribes. (Hear, hear.) He did not prophesy about the of government in the two countries re entirely different, and, perhaps, future. There would, doubtless, be trouble on the frontier again; but still, this was the main cause of the ignor-ance and misconception to which he believed that they were slowly, but had referred. In India there were pro- surely, building up a fabric of local blems to which we in this country security and contentment on the frontier. (Hear, hear.) It might be asked, were strangers. We had not here the perpetual and harassing anxiety of a then, what we were doing in Thibet, and frontier 5,700 miles in length, peo- and how our action there could be reconciled with peace and conciliation to oled by hundreds of different tribes, which he had referred. The instru-E single outbreak amongst whom ments of a government office could not might set the entire frontier ablaze; speak their own minds, and his lips whilst beyond there were native states, were tied by obligations they would ome incurably diseased and hastening to their fall, and behind them the muf-fied figures of great European powers, time, as the recent head of the govfled figures of great European powers, advancing nearer, and some of them ernment of India, he might, perhaps, inding the temptations to action not say one word. Though they shrank in in strict accordance with the interests India from expeditions, and though his country had to defend. That was they abominated a policy of adventure, the external problem in India. Within, they had not the slightest hesitation they had to deal with races as differor doubt in recommending the policy they did to his Majesty's government. ent from each other as the Esquimau and the Spaniard, or the Irishman and (Hear, hear.) They felt that they the Turk. (Laughter.) In England could not afford any longer, with due the educational problem was nothing regard to our interest and our prestige as compared with theirs in India, where on that section of the frontier, to acquiesce in a policy of unproveked in-sults, endured with almost unexampled they were trying to graft the science the west on an eastern stem, and to deal with religious differences com- patience, at the hands of the Thibetan and with religious differences com-pared with which sectarian animosities in this country almost sank into the shade. Before those engaged in gov-erning India there was also always the question as to what was in the heart of these millions, and as to whither was more the yours and troub-

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 fron-tier states might be expected to know something about it, and if we had on our side the frontier states of Sikkim, Bhotan and Nepaul, all of them sup porting our action and deplering the colicy of the Thitebtan 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 ill-armed but courageous men. They did their best to carry the matter through without firing a shot; they spent months in sincere but futile effort to avoid it; but only the merest past five years had been one of reform and reconstruction. The time came knowledge of the frontier was required when the administration machinery of to know that it was not vacillation every country required to be taken to that produced respect, and that the pieces and overhauled and readjusted longer you hesitated and faltered the to the altered and growing demands of the hour. He agreed with those who severer was the reckoning to be faced (Cheers.) He hoped that, as the result inscribed on the administrative banof these operations, we should be able ners the motto "efficiency." His idea to introduce some measure of enlightwas to practise as well as to preach enment into that miserable and monkridden country of Thibet, and that, it. (Cheers.) It was with that object they had conducted an inquiry into everp branch of the administration of without adding to our own responsibilities, which the government of India India. They had first dealt with the was the last to wish to extend, we departments themselves, revising the should be able to ward of a source conditions under which they worked, of political unrest and intrigue which and freeing them from impediments. menaced a section of our Indian bor-They had endeavored to frame a der, and gradually build up, as plague policy which should not do he believed it was in our power to do, ed may reach a total of \$58,800,000, or violence to the feelings and instincts harmonious relations between the \$9.57 per head of population. of the native population, a famine pol- harmless people of that country and icy to enable them to cope with the surselves. (Cheers). The basis of next visitation; an educational policy Britsh rule in India was not military of proportion to the increase of popuwhich should free the intellectual ac-tivities of the Indian people from the though all these were part of it. If paralyzing clutch of examinations; a our rule was to last in India, it must railway policy that should provide addepend upon the eternal moralities of ministratively and financially for the righteousness and justice. (Cheers). great expansion they believed to lay Unless we could persuade the millbefore the country; an irrigation polions of India that we would give them icy to utilise to the maximum the absolute justice as between man and available water resource; a police man, freedom from tyranny and oppression, our empire would not touch ard of almost the only emblem of their hearts and would fade away. (Cheers). We had taken a strong stand for the fair treatment of our Indian fellow-subjects, and he rejoiced cheers)-wrote that nothing short of tyranny. He was glad to say that to say that the conduct of Englishmen

ling ruler of Thibet-who had shown

himself the evil genius of his people-was refusing to hold any communica-

British Sovereign, at the same time

that he was conducting negotiations with another great power situated not at its doors, but at a great distance

away, and was courting its protection.

in general in India towards the Indians was exemplary. It was seventeen years since he first visited India and fourteen years ince he first became connected with its administration. India was his first love, and it he might be privileged to give to it yet more. (Cheers). No man could do this ada. unless he saw before India a larger Mr. Bell supported his motion in vision cr unless he were himself in-

duty more imperative, the work more ernment. majestic, the goal more sublime. (laughter)-or a wrestling encounter- was increasing in India; trade was (Cheers). To him the message was

carved in granite, hewn out of the rock 48. of doom, that our work is righteous

U. S. FOREIGN POLICY.



Bell of Picton, on motion to go into supply, moved the following amendment:

While the total taxes collected for the year ending 30th of June, 1897, were \$28,648,625, customs \$19,473,247, excise \$9,170,378 (public accounts, 1903, page 54), or \$5.57 per head of population, notwithstanding the pledges of the liberal party in opposition to reduce taxation, the total taxes collected for the year ending June 30th, 1903. were \$49,015,505, viz.: Customs \$37,001,-726, excise \$12,013,779, or \$8.87 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 \$53,196,620, viz., customs \$40,449,608, excise \$12,647,-

That the government maintains the expenses of the country at a figure out lation, 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 vast sum of \$66,000,000, viz., consolidated accounts \$54,500,000, capital account \$11,500,000, excedding the total expenses for the year ending June 30th, 1897, by \$23,027,244.

That the total estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1904, are \$77,774,609, and that of these estimates nearly \$15,-000,000 have been submitted on or after July 25th, when a careful consideration of the items is no longer possible. This house regrets that notwithstanding the pledges of the liberal party in opposition to reduce taxation and expenses, the government is maintaining a policy of high and steadily increasing taxation and expenses, and is thus setting an example of wasteful and extravagant management of a some of his best years, and perhaps character which must work serious injury to the people and interest of Can-

spired with a fuller hope. As years L. Borden and other prominent Conrolled on the call to those who gov- servative members. Sir Wilfrid Laurerned India seemed more clear, the ler and Mr. Fielding defended the gov-After a long debate Mr. Bell's amend-

ment was defeated by a vote of 90 to OTTAWA, Aug. 3 .- With only sev-

enteen members present in the house last two or three years, and the influ-

morning, when Fielding submitted half a million of property. further supplementary estimates for During the last few yes



ternational S. A. congress that recently finished its sessions in London. There was a large attendance of The immense gathering, which was atmarksmen at the meeting of the St. tended by 6,000 officers and thousands John Co. Rifle Association on Saturof soldiers, representing 49 different day, when the members competed for the Corporation cup, in what proved countries and colonies, held its opening welcome meeting in the Royal Alto be the final contest. The weather bert Hall, Piocadilly, which has a seatwas showery, which interfered to some ing capacity of 10,000, on the 24th of extent with good shooting, but in The Canadian contingent inspite of this the winner. E. S. Farren, cluded about 115 officers and 100 solcarried off the trophy with the highest diers headed by Eva Booth, daughter score, 98 points, ever made in a Corof General Booth, by whom all the poration cup match. meetings were conducted, with the as-

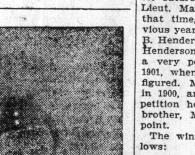
The 600 and 500 yard ranges had been sistance of the commissioners from shot off and at the beginning of the the different countries. final stage, 200 yards, Mr. Farren and Lt. Col. Sharp was in charge of the Capt. Perley were tie with 63 points lelegation from N. B. and Bermuda. There were 60 officers and soldiers from N. B. alone, including representeach, Capt. J. Manning following two points behind. Mr. Farren opened with a bull for "sighter" and succeeded in

atives from every county. These congresses have been held a intervals of ten years, and each has vastly 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 6,000 erected in the Strand. This was filled morning, afternoon and evening of every day, and more men were regularly turned away than were able to secure admission.

The great meeting of the series was that of July the 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 monstrous meeting, held in the Crystal Palace, 75,000 were registered as they went through the turnstile, while fully 25,000 more passed through the gates and other approaches. Ten years ago 65,000 had attended the same meeting. At the officers' meetings, which were attended by the entire 6,000, the gen eral topics of the past, present and strong speech and was backed by R. future of the army were discussed. At the present time there are 16,500 officers, 17,000 bandsmen and upwards of 1,000,000 soldiers doing work in the fields with their 45,000 local offices.

The financial condition of the organ ization was never better than at the present time. The finances have been increased fully one-third during the



PTE. E. S. FARREN.

several millions were voted in supply ence of the army is increasing day by placing all seven shots on score within from midnight till 1.25 a, m., this day. In Canada alone it owns one- the seven-inch circle. He was greeted with a round of applause on the com-During the last few years Japan, pletion of his score, which was follow-1898-Lieut. H. Perley, Rifles. 1904 amounting to \$631,000, of which Hawaii, Java and different parts of ed a moment later by a burst of cheer-\$600,000 is for the Intercolonial and South Africa have been opened up, and ing from behind Capt. Manning, who 1899-Jas. Hunter. 1900-Major J. T. Hartt, R. Q. 1901-Major F. H. Hartt, 62nd. \$305,450 for 1905 and mostly for canals. at the congress plans were discussed had, like Mr. Farren, placed all his Nova Scotia gets \$33,700 for harbors for beginning the work in Mexico, shots in the bull. Mr. Farren by 1902-Major J. T. Hartt, 62nd. and rivers in New Brunswick \$22,800 China and Austria in the near future, making two successive wins becomes 1903-E S Farren Rifle Club as well as in Russia as coon as the the owner of the cup. 1904-Pte. E. S. Farren, 62nd. Prize Winners. Some of the influential men, in addi-E. S. Farren, cup P. R. A. tion to General Booth, who delivered IT WILL BE GREAT. J. F. McGowan.. 94 Capt. Perley 91

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 marksman. For 32 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 his success and 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 couuncil to repeat the admirable move made by their preder cessors in 1872. During the past 32 years the cup has

een the object of very close competition. The first of which there is any record is that between Major J. T, Hartt, at that time a lieutenant and Sergeant S. Jones in 1882. In 1879 Lieut. Hartt had won the trophy, bur lost it the following year. The next year, 1881, he again was the possessor, and in 1882 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 1883 Lieut. Manning, as his title was at that time, who had won it the pre-vious year, was equalled by Sgt. M. Gov 3. Henderson, and in the shoot off Sgt Henderson won. A third close call and a very peculiar one took place in 1901, when Major F. H. Hartt again figured. Major Hartt had won the cup in 1900, and in this next year's competition he was beaten out by his brother, Major F. H. Hartt, by one

The winners and years are as fol-

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, Eng. 1878-Sergt. G. F. Henderson, 62nd. 1879-Liet. 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, d2nd. 1885-Pte. J. Manning, Rifles 1886-Pte. A. R. Lordly, 62nd. 1877-Lieut. J. Manning, 62nd. 1888-Sergt M. G. B. Henderson, ozna 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. Lordly, 62nd 1894-Capt. J. T. Hartt. Rifles. 1895-Sgt. W. A. Lordly, 62nd 1896-Capt J. T. Hartt, R. O 1897-Corp. W. Maxwell, 62nd.

Government annoyed at Slow Methods of Sultan of Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- Secy. Hay's return to the city from his summer nome in New Hampshire was signalized 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 Washington at this time on account of the developments in this country's relations with Turkey. The whole question was considered by the president and his cabinet today in the light of information received by cable today from Minister Leishman. This government has been pressing the Porte for an answer to our representations. The Sultan promised to ment. answer last Friday, but Minister Leishman was put off until yesterday. He was promised then an answer from the Sultan himself as to the rights of Americans to establish schools and

Turkish empire. Such rights have ate. been accorded other nations, but have been withheld from America. Secy. Hay laid before the president speakers and defended on general lines and the cabinet a cablegram just received from Mr. Leishman to the effect that he had not been able to obtain a satisfactory answer to his representations. That this government is prevent the importation of laborers annoyed at the procrastination of the Porte and at what seems to be a stud- was under discussion at six o'clock. ied effort on the part of the Sultan to dilly-dally with the American representations, there is no attempt to conceal. Secy. Hay declined, however, after he left the cabinet meeting to say what,

if any, decision had been reached. Secretary Morton's replies to similar uestions indicated the probability of most keenly. important action by his department bearing upon the Turkish question. It is known that a proposition has been made to hold the American battlesnip charging them with uttering slurs on squadron at Gibraltar instead of having it return at once to this country. 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. and not for the house. During the meeting National Chair-

Laurier today told Col. Hughes he could not give a definite answer to the man Cortelyou was in the private office of President Roosevelt attending proposal to give the Fenian raid veterto some correspondence. After the meeting, the president, Postmaster General Payne, Attorney General Moody and Cortelyou had a sition was before the government.

The following appointments have been made: Patrick O'Brien to be tideconference on political matters. waiter in St. John; John Currie Creelman of Truro to be clerk in the cus-HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION. toms office there; Jas. A. McMillan of WATERVILLE, Aug. 5. - Mayor Wood Island, P. E. I., to be receiver of buildings. The troops were at once Johnson of Calais, president of the of wreck from Little Sands to Trout Eastern Horse Breeders' Association, Point has been in this city during the past two days completing arrangements for the care of his string of horses which CASTORIA will appear on the occasion of the For Infants and Children. breeders' meet next week at the Cen-

tral Maine park. Mr. Johnson says the association is looking for a home and if the real thing is offered by Bears the Signature of Chart H. Tettekes Waterville people during next week's meet it is possible that home may be established bere.

for the same services. OTTAWA, Aug. 5.-In the commons door is opened. this morning the third reading of the bill to amend the inland revenue account affecting tobacco combines was addresses at the convention were Com

manders Booth Tucker, U. S.; Oliadopted after much debate. Pringle of phant, Germany: McKie, Australia Cornwall and Stormont put up a strong argument against the measure, holding Higgins, India; Killey, South Africa, hat it was unwise to vest the minister and Col. Bullard from Japan. Col. Sharp states that General Booth, who is now 75 years of age, is of inland revenue with power to cancel licenses of tobacco concerns without right of appeal to the courts. in the best of health and spirits, was in attendance at the entire series of Pringle argued that the criminal code was wide enough to prevent contracts meetings and is now arranging for a injurious to the public in restraint of month's tour of England, Scotland and trade and for the protection of Can- Wales in a motor car in which he will adian tobacco growers against any visit sixty towns and villages, holding three meetings daily. Many of the United States monopoly. Gus Porter supported Pringle's argu- smaller places in Great Britain have

never had an opportunity of seeing After this the government bill to the general and this trip is being purchase the Canada Eastern railway planned to satisfy a long standing reand Fredericton bridge was discussed quest of the many. The entire famat length, but was adopted in the af- ily of the general except two, Ballternoon without discussion and was ington and Herbert, and practically all other educational institutions in the read a third time and sent to the sen- his descendants are engaged in the work.

After the close of the congress, July The alien labor bill next came up. 27th, Col. and Mrs. Sharp made a tour It was tersely dissected by opposition of Scotland and Ireland, visiting Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, by Mulock and Laurier. Discussion St. Andrews, the colonel's former showed that the measure was simply home, and Belfast and Londonderry. encumbering the statute board with The latter place they left Friday, useless legislation in that it did not July 29th, on the Bavarian, and landed in Montreal Aug. 5th, making on the from any part of the earth. The bill trip the new trans-Atlantic record. The Canadians made an exceedingly It is understood the G. T. P. has a good impression wherever they went, strong body in the senate to defeat the measure when it reaches that body in and it was found to be no exaggeration to say that this country is the its present emasculated form. great topic of conversation on the The house tonight continued the debate on the alien labor bill till a late other side of the water. Thousands of prospective emigrants approached the hour, Clarke, Barker, Fowler, Sproule Canadian delegates daily with inand others criticising the measure quiries about the prospects for coming

out to make for themselves a new In the course of the debate tonight, Talbot of Bellechasse made a fierce athome. Most of the Canadians were billettack on Fowler of Kings, and others, ed with the United States, German and a greater portion of the Australian the loyalty of the French inhabitants of Canada. Fowler denounced such delegates in a large hotel which is one At Gibraltar the squadron would be charges as absolute falsehoods. A hot of the many now being erected by the corporation of London for the better scene ensued, in which the chairman finally ruled Talbot out of order, and accommodation of the city's artisans. asked Fowler to withdraw his heated There will be a welcome meeting for the returned delegates Thursday evendenial. Fowler did so, remarking he would leave what he had said to the ing at No. 1 Charlotte street. Col. sense of all members who had heard Sharp and two or three of the others who were across will teil the home his remarks. Talbot, it may be added, was talking for his constituents' ears stayers of their delightful trip.

GREAT FIRE IN FRANCE.

ans a grant of land, but the propobroke out in the arsenal here at midnight originating in the extensive Farren will be on hand and if present stores. The fire spread rapidly and indications hold good, St. John may be threatens to embrace the entire blocks again represented on the Bisley team.

called out and mustered in the streets. The Kind You Have Always Bought

the whole country side. greatest rapidity.

J. T. Hartt.. 91 E. S. Wetmore 91 J. Downey 90 J. H. McRobbie 86 E. F. Gladwin 85 J. M. Robinson, jr. A. McIntosh 84 H. Sullivan 84 G. F. Thompson 83 N. Morrison 81 L. Belyea 80 S. Frost..... 80 E. K. McKay 80 W. Maxwell 79 L. McFarlane 78 F. Campbell 76

THE WINNER. Pte. "Ned" Farren of the 62nd re giment, who has permanently won the Corporation Cup, is comparatively a new hand at the rifle range and his work 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 98 was also a record made under rather poor shooting conditions. Last season witnessed Mr. Farren's first official work at the ing. butts, 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 and during the rest of the season he took 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 cracks who were entered for this contest. He and Capt. Perley 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 tyros, tied with two others for first place. making 34 out of a possible 35. Not being a member of the militia at that TOULON, France, Aug. 8 .- Fire time he could not enter the larger

competitions and in particular the Bisley shoot off, but next fall Pte. THE CUP.

The corporation cup has been the ob-The prefect of the maritime port is ject of keen competition on the part of ing the details of the game now being organizing assistance, and admirals the orack marksmen of St. John city played about the central spot of the and generals are helping in the work and county for very many years and at the pumps. A division of the re-several times has come dangerously serve squadron has been called upon near being won for keeps. Having to aid. Within an hour after the fire been in competition for over thirty broke out, the entire population was great deal of range history is anese navy, the great marine con-aroused. Guns are being fired as sig-nals for help, which is coming in from many an interesting story could be great climax showing the Rassian The flames are spreading with the this much coveted trophy.

Hand's Programme of Ex hibition 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 standbreaker in these contests and was ful last time. The whole list of 30 or ard features which were most successmore will be repeated, with variations, each night at a cost of \$350 an even-

The display begins with a profusion of balloon ascensions from which are set free in mid-air star and sun bursts and other brilliant offshoots a hundred feet or more in length. Respiendent revolving wheels, Japanese domes, discharging shells, mammeth rockets. golden geysers, snake rockets, lightning bugs, swarms of dragon files, electric bomb shells and innumerable other glittering and dazzling monsters follow in quick succession.

curtain, one hundred feet long and twenty-five in height, filling the entire space with the brightest flowering flies intersecting in such a way as to form perfect and beautiful patterns. This is about the most effective arrangement of bright fire invented for many years. Words are tame to describe the sluster of sunbursts, a display of over two hundred feet of brilliancy. At ten different points are as many revolving sun centres from which radiate meteorites and shooting stars, each sun ejecting these dazzling objects in triple lines.

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 studyject of keen competition on the part of ing the details of the game new being 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 Jacanese navy, the great marine contold of the efforts put forth to secure ships sinking beneath the waves and all brought wividiy before the eyes of

The cup itself is of sterling silver, the spectator.

The Amade I

