



## UNPARALLELED IN MAGNIFICENCE.

Description of the Pomp and Pageantry that Marked the Entry of Lord Curzon into the Capital of the Moguls.

The American people have a lively recollection of the appeals made to them at various times in behalf of the famine-stricken people of India. It is to the credit of the American people that they have never failed to respond to these or any other appeals made in behalf of human beings who were suffering. Enormous contributions of money and supplies were sent from this country for the aid of the people of India who were British subjects. Even during the South African war while Great Britain was spending millions upon millions of pounds in an effort to subjugate the Dutchmen of the Transvaal, British subjects in India were suffering and the generosity of the world was called upon to provide them with relief.

The distress in India has been so recently brought to the attention of the world that it would seem that the best energies of the British agents would now be devoted toward the prevention of famine in the future; and yet one is forced to the impression that the British agents in India give the minimum attention to the conditions of the masses in that country and manifest the maximum concern for pomp and pageantry on the part of British officials.

One of the most interesting reports that has ever been made of official proceedings was that which the Associated press carried from Delhi, India, under date of December 29. The entire dispatch is well worth reading. It is as follows:

The viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, made his state entry into the capital of the Moguls today. This constituted the official opening of the Durbar held to celebrate the accession of King Edward as emperor of India.

It was a splendid pageant, probably unparalleled in its magnificence.

At the head of the elephant procession rode Lord and Lady Curzon on the state

"grand tusker," twelve feet high, the largest elephant in India.

Their howdah was decked with gold and silver and the elephant itself was almost hidden beneath a gold-worked saddle cloth. Surrounding them were footmen in scarlet and gold liveries and bearing massive silver staves.

The Duke of Connaught, who represented King Edward, and the Duchess of Connaught followed. Their elephant was equally gorgeously caparisoned. Then, in order of precedence, came the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, and other ruling chiefs, seventy in all, their huge elephants forming a line a quarter of a mile in length.

This glittering procession started from the railroad station, preceded by dragoon guards and artillery, the viceroy's escort, and by heralds and trumpeters. The route was entirely lined by British and native troops. From the saluting battery, posted at the fort commanding the Lahore gate, guns thundered out a royal salute as the viceroy passed, with the heralds and trumpeters sounding at intervals spirited fanfares.

The cortege passed in front of a line of 150 elephants carrying the brilliantly dressed retainers of the ruling chiefs. The colossal beasts all saluted by trumpeting and throwing their trunks in the air, presenting a truly imposing sight, and afterward fell in line behind the official procession.

Huge crowds of onlookers witnessed the spectacle, which, it is asserted, has never been surpassed in magnificence, even in this country of oriental splendor.

The heralds, pursuivants and trumpeters who followed the escort and immediately preceded the viceregal procession were conspicuous by the splendor of their attire. They were followed by the newly constituted imperial cadet corps, comprising their marharajas.

The excitement was at fever heat as the first elephants, with gold and silver howdahs, of the staff officers came into view and commenced to circle around the mosque.

The finest elephants in Asia passed in

front of the great Jumma Musjid, the steps of which were thronged with distinguished personages, including the viceroy's American and British guests and the delegates from the colonies and from other parts of the empire.

The enormous animals shuffled slowly by, many of the massive howdahs of quaint and rich design being surmounted by magnificent canopies of gold embroidered and bejeweled tapestry. The bodies of the animals were almost hidden by their trappings of crimson, purple and gold, bands of gold encircled their tusks, golden bracelets were on their ankles, gold and silver belts were hanging from their neck chains and their heads were painted and decorated in every conceivable color.

The mahouts were clad in the brightest attire, as were the attendant spearmen who marched by the elephants' sides.

In the rear of the procession rode General Lord Kitchener, the commander-in-chief of India, surrounded by a brilliant staff and by three princes with escorts of Indian cavalry, and tribal leaders from beyond the border line. Down the main street moved the corteges of saluting soldiers and excited, surging, salaming throngs of natives, through the ancient city with the balconies and house tops teeming with life and through the More gate into the open park, beyond. There, after a four-mile march, the elephants of the viceroy and Duke of Connaught halted side by side and the pageant was concluded with the great princess filing by, their elephants trumpeting a salute.

The viceroy was in state uniform, Lady Curzon was dressed in gray, the Duke of Connaught had on a field marshal's uniform, and the Duchess of Connaught was attired in blue. They received a flattering welcome at all points.

The viceroy and Duke of Connaught subsequently drove to the main camps.

The roads, after the passage of the procession, presented a scene of chaos as the camels, carriages, mule carts, landaus, bicycles and bullock carts pressed onward in strange confusion.

familiar names of Thomas Nast, Adam Bierstadt, Benjamin Constadt, Vilbert and Tissot. The great world of industry lost Freiderich Alfred Krupp. Another name, that of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, stands out clearly upon the scroll of 1902's illustrious dead.

Every department of the world's work has suffered a loss, and while 1902 has not wrought greater havoc than other years, it will be remembered because it witnessed the death of men and women who were recognized leaders and who had conferred lasting benefits upon human-kind.

### Enforce the Law.

The house has passed a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the purpose of aiding the administration in enforcing the anti-trust law.

The subject was brought to the attention of the house by an amendment, offered by Mr. Bartlett, a democrat of Georgia, to the executive appropriation bill which provided for an appropriation of \$250,000 for the purpose of enforcing the Sherman law and at the same time directing the attorney general to prosecute all violators of that law.

Mr. Hepburn, a republican of Iowa, offered a substitute appropriating \$500,000. Mr. Hepburn's substitute, which was adopted, was as follows:

"That for the enforcement of the provisions of the act of July 2, 1890, the sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not heretofore appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the attorney general in the employment

of special counsel and agents of the department of justice, to conduct proceedings, suits and prosecutions under said act in the courts of the United States; provided that no person shall be prosecuted or be subject to any penalty or forfeitures for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, in any proceeding, suit or prosecution under said acts; provided, further, that no person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution or punishment for perjury committed in so testifying. This appropriation shall be immediately available."

Mr. Bartlett asked Mr. Hepburn to incorporate in his amendment a provision directing the attorney general to enforce the criminal clause of the Sherman law. Mr. Hepburn objected to this on the ground that it might be interpreted as a reflection upon the attorney general.

This appropriation will meet with very general approval. Every possible effort should be made to encourage the administration to proceed against the trusts. When this appropriation is placed at the administration's disposal, it is to be hoped that Mr. Roosevelt will instruct his attorney general to enforce the criminal clause of the anti-trust law, which is, indeed, the chief feature of that measure.

It would seem that Mr. Roosevelt's attorney general would feel under special obligations to commence criminal prosecutions because of the fact that Mr. Hepburn objected to the incorporation of a special provision to that effect on the ground that it might be interpreted as a reflection on the attorney general.

Inasmuch as Mr. Knox's party friends in the

house could not object to criminal prosecution of the trusts and yet were eager to avoid any "reflection" upon the attorney general it would seem that Mr. Knox would deem it necessary to make a serious effort against the trusts by way of criminal prosecution. If he does not do this, he might, at least, explain to the people why he fails to enforce the chief feature of the anti-trust law.

### A Whole Sermon.

A subscriber, without giving his name, sends an item from a paper, name not given, and suggests that it would form a text. It is not only a text, but a whole sermon. The argument which it presents would seem plain enough, and yet, strange to say, there are many honest and intelligent republicans who seem perfectly ignorant of the manner in which the syndicates administer the finances of the government for their own interest and profit. The item is as follows:

The banks run short of money recently and the banker who heads the United States treasury rushes to their assistance with the people's money and loans to them without interest, millions. When the people to whom this belongs need money, do they get it from their dear, sweet government? Not on your penny. They can go to the banks and borrow their own money and pay well for it. But the bankers understand the art of voting for their interest, while the masses have no such understanding. When the rich need help they get it; when the poor need help they get it—in the neck. What an odd arrangement. And the people go blundering along and never see a thing.