PEASANTS IN BAD CONDITION

The Rains Have Come Too Late to Save Crops

Pitiable Condition The Starving People are Compelled to Forage —The Agrarian Law

law, viz: the augmentation of the lands garded throughout Egypt as conclusive of the peasants by the expropriation of all state and crown domains, and church and monastery lands, has been observers had long before this date arrobservers had long before the date arrows the land of th church and monastery lands, has been church and monastery lands, has been rived at a like conclusion. But the accepted by the commission of the Egyptians, though shrewd enough lower house with practical unanimity. about their own affairs and interests, The commissioners have now locked are utterly incapable of understanding horns over the mode of expropriation the complex considerations which gov and the method of disposal of private ern the action and the policy of any estates and the end is not yet in sight. The determination to exproprimal may be the party in office. ate church lands, which, in distinction to the great estates owned by the mon- iton of the Assouan Dam was under asteries lie scattered in small tracts taken by British capitalists, with the throughout the country and support avowed approval of Great Britain, and the local clergy, will cause complica-tions. Such action would deprive the parish priests of the principal part of tian public realised that, whatever their scanty emoluments, and necessi-tate an equivalent from some other promises, England had "come to stay."

A correspondent of the Associated in itself may be open to discussion, but Press has just completed a tour of the provinces of Samara and Saratov. He reports that the drought is finally brosense of security which they had never reports that the drought is finally broken, but the rains have come too late to save the crop and help the peasants, who are in a pitnable condition.

Their cattle have either been sold Whatever the like or dislike of the The natives may have been to the system or are starving in the fields. The natives may have been to the system government relief granaries were comemptied during last year's fam-The present agrarian disorders, which can be expected steadily to grow worse are due largely to the necessity of the peasants seizing food and forage tian population are either landowner to preserve their lives and save from or live in one form or another upon starvation the remainder of their catvation the remainder of their cat-These disorders have reached the and large landowners down to the tie. These disorders have reached the highest pitch in the province of Voronezh, where the troops and Cossacks, although in considerable force, are practically helpless and on the defensive. Many peasants have been killed or wounded in desperate attacks of Great Britain was to be permanent he need entertain no fear of showing him. military patrols and the rural need entertain no fear of showing him-

According to a telegram received by his neighbors. All over the country hoards of money, which had been confrom Tambov, peasants on the estate hoards of money, which had been con-of Princess Bariatinsky attacked a cealed for years, if not for generations, commissary and a posse of rural police. The commissary and four policemen were seriously wounded. In another section of the province of Tambov a body of peasants, armed with pitchforks and spades, resisted a squadron of dragoons. Because of this resistance the troops fired, killing three peasants and wounding many the price from £10 the fedden, or acre, to \$40. and though this resistance to the manuser of his fields. This being so, the prices of land began suddenly to rise. For instance, within a few weeks of the dam being commenced land in Upper Egypt rose in price from £10 the fedden, or acre, to others. At Kedaby, southeast of £40; and, though this rise was natural-Tiflis, a hand-to-hand fight has occur- ly greater in the localities where the Tiflis, a nand-to-hand light has actual red between Cossacks and an armed supply of water had hitherto been most band of passants with the result that band of peasants, with the result that several men were killed on both sides.

rise took place in every province, from Assouan to the Delta.
There has been a fatal encounter at
Krassnoplsk in the province of Podolia,
between rich peasants and poor peastents. The poor men were incensed tween rich peasants and poor peasants. The poor men were incensed that while as late as 1888 it was calculated by official experts on the value of land that the Daira Sanieh Estates, and protesting against between rich peasants and poor peasto the lower house protesting against the proposed distribution of land. An encounter resulted and in the fighting one of the wealthy peasants killed four and seriously wounded several of the

In St. Petersburg a thousand workmen have met and passed a resolution opposing the Agrarian programme of the Group of Toil in the lower house. They declared that fearful conseces would ensue if this programme became effective and urge the members of the group to recognize their error and co-operate with the social demoerats and laborites.

M. Mouromtseff, president of the lower house, received today a couple of telegraphic oddities. One is a despatch from the conservative peasantry in the province of Yarostav, asking declare a military dictator-Moscovites, complaining that the num-ber of words of foreign origin used in the debates in the lower house render them unintelligible to the common peo-

NO INPROVEMENT IN

DALHOUSIE PROFESSOR WILL RECEIVE PENSION

HALIFAX, July 8.—James Liechti, professor of modern languages, Dalhousie University, is to receive a pension of \$1,000 annually from the Carnegle fund.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT OF EGYPT UNDER BRITISH RULE

Correspondent of London Telegraph.), this has only been due to the very high It is my belief that whenever the his-tory of Egypt during the British oc-cupation is written by an impartial hisprice of the cotton crop; and if there should be any serious fall in this price torian, the commencement of an era of a body, make default in payment, the material prosperity, hitherto unknown banks and financial institutions will in the Valley of the Nile, will be dated forthwith call in their overdrafts, and from the year 1898. In that year an there will be a "very bad quarter of an agreement was come to between the hour" for the borrowers. I am assured, Egyptian government and a British however, by persons who speak with syndicate, by which the latter engaged authority on these subjects that any to construct the Assouan Dam. Even if this great work had proved a signal failure instead, as the recult to failure instead, as the result has shown, of a brilliant success, the bare fact that British capitalists had made up call in their loans in consequence, the Government would be compelled to their minds to risk an immense sum of take steps to hinder any wholesale eviction of the small landowners. I am not myself fully satisfied with these money on an enterprise calculated to ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—The first render the water supply of the Nile paragraph of the proposed Agrarian regular instead of intermittent was reassurances; but I am bound to say thit local authorities do not anticipate any sudden fall in the present prices evidence that England intended to of land in Egypt. Moreover, there is make her occupation permanent inthis to be borne in mind. Even if a sudden "slump" should arise in the value of agricultural land its immediate effect would be to ruin a very large num-ber of small holders who have borrowed money they could not afford to repay, and would thus become disposses sed of their lands; but the intrinsic value of these lands would remain the same, and pay the same land-tax as at present, so that the country as a whole It was not therefore till the construct would not be affected by any changes

How far this discovery was welcome

ossessed so long as they imagined the

vanescent as it had been unexpected.

British occupation might prove as

into Egypt, they knew that under our

rule they need have no fear about dis-closing any means they might possess

The enormous majority of the Egyp-

which had been surrendered by Ismail Pasha and his children in order to raise the Daira Sanieh loan of £8,000,-

000, would barely suffice to pay off the oan under the most favorable condi-

tions, yet the final sale of those estates

in 1905 not only repaid the bondholders in full, but left a net surplus of from

This sudden accession to the liquid

assets of Egypt_gave birth to two

ontributed to the development of the

country. The fellaheen did not alter their mode of life to any material ex-

tent in consequence of their newly-dis-played wealth. They are certainly bet-

ter fed and somewhat less poorly dressed, but they continue the same

aborious, frugal lives they have led for

centuries. Their only extravagance has been in the purchase of larger and bet-

ter lands. For the first time the fella-

heen have become open buyers of land

whenever an estate came into open

narket, and it is their competition

which has run up the price of land, as

lots than when sold in large blocks. It

is astonishing how high the fellaheen

will now bid, and in consequence the

number of petty landowners who cul-tivate their own lands by their own la-

heen from extortion, charges 9 per cent. as its minimum rate of interest,

and does not sell him up at once if he happens to get into default. I cannot

of good land, to enable him to get a was then that the era of speculative

it fetches much more if sold in small'

which have materially

£6,000,000 to £7,000,000

A similar statement cannot be made. if my view is correct, with regard to second clause of the present inflated prosperity-the sudden and extraordinary rise in the value of town building lots throughout Egypt. Owing to the general increase of wealth and to a conviction that this wealth may nowadays be displayed with impunity. the well-to-do classes unlike the fella-heen, are changing their modes of life. Instead of concealing their command of money they indulge in hithcome large purchasers of foreign wares, a fact which accounts for the extraordinary increase in the imports during the last few years. The imports have gradually risen in value, till they almost surpass the exports. This change may possibly prove detrimen-tal hereafter to the financial position of Egypt, but its immediate effect has in the value of building sites. Within the last few years the class of landowners, whose income is not derived from manual labor, have adopted the custom of having houses in the town as well as in the country. The necessary result has been a sudden demand for town properties, and a rapid rise in the values of such properties. The firs self richer than he was thought to be thing which strikes any traveller who like myself, knew Egypt well before the British occupation, is the transformation which has taken place in in what we should call the roadsidtowns, but which—as there are still no roads in Egypt-must, I suppose, b described as the railway and river side towns. Everywhere one sees nev and handsome stone houses replacing the old lath and plaster tenements and even the mud-built huts of m earlier recollections. If you enter thes town you will find fa rows of flourishing shops, which hav

> due to the constant immigration well-to-do natives from the country side into the towns. I am told on all sides that the main cause of this immigration is usual i domestic matters all over the worldhe influence of women. The ladies of the harem are determined to have re sidences in the towns, and, as usua their lords and masters have succum bed to their predominant partners. T me, as an outsider, it is not very telligible why ladies who, in town of country, reside, or are supposed to re side, within the harem, should attack much importance as to whether th harem is situated in the former rathe than in the latter. In the East, how ever, as in the West, it is useless for mere man to investigate the working of the female intellect. If it is diff cult enough to argue with one wife, it is still more difficult to argue with four legal wives, supposing they all way for the sake of peace to the wish-

displaced the old windowless mud hov-

els, where the merchant sold his ware in the open-air; and comfortable car

riages plying for hire in the street To some extent this is accounted for

by development of the railway sys

tem, and the great increase in the number of tourists, but it is mainly

es of the harem, whether monogamous The inmates of the harem naturally prefer the capital to any provincial tivate their own lands by their own la-bor is increasing rapidly. In itself this movement is matter for congratulation, especially as Egypt, of all countries where they could look after their lands, SALISBURY, Eng., July 18.—No improvement is reported today in the condition of Robert S. Critchell of Chicago, one of the injured passengers of the Plymouth steamer express.

Edward W. Sentell of Brooklyn passed a fairly comfortable day.

The others in the infirmary are doing as well as could be expected.

When the American boat train passed through Salisbury this morning it travelled at the rate of only ten miles an hour. The two sections of the train carried 149 passengers. The engines were doubly manned.

SALISBURY, Eng., July 18.—No improvement is reported today in the system of petitic culture can be tried with much chance of success. I am assured by all the landowners I andowners I am assured by all the landowners I am assured by all t with which I am acquainted, is the one are less reluctant to take up their Extra choice, P R..... 0 34 " 0 37 where the system of petite culture can abodes in the metropolis. For them, Barbados 0 28 " 0 29 lage moneylender, at exorbitant rates ers, Levantines as well as Mussulmans, of interest. Even the Agricultural Bank of ing first satisfied themselves as to the Egypt, which was specially established requisite funds being duly forthcoming. inder the patronage of the Khedivial In so far as I can learn, what I may dovernment in order to free the fella- call speculative building only commenced two or three years ago. New quarters of the tewn sprung up in the direction of the Abassieh and of Gecent. as its minimum rate of interest, yet, though this rate is infinitely lower than those charged by the local banks and by the land mortgage companies, the fellaheen, as a body, still prefer the village usurer, who, in consideration of the large interest he charges, will give the borrower time to pay, will give the borrower time to pay, progress of housebuilding continued progress of housebuilding continued with such unchecked rapidity that the happens to get into default. I cannot day seemed near at hand when no see myself how the fellaheen can pos-building ground could be found within sibly make a sufficient profit, even out the existing confines of the city. It

Cairo proper is practically confined between the Nile on the west and the Mohatten range of hills on the east. The site lying between these two boun-daries is already covered by dwellings. The principal spaces left untouched for hydrogen were roughly the The principal spaces left untouched for building purposes were roughly the desert land lying along the plain, across which the old railway ran from Caira to Suez, in the day of the overland mail, and the partially cultivated land about Gireh, on the western banks of the Nile. When I returned to Cairo last. November, after two years' absence, I found Cairo in the course of reconstruction. The Ismailieh and Kasrel Doubara quarters were built over up to the hilt. Everywhere built over up to the hilt. Everywhere whole streets of houses, which were quite new in 1903, were being pulled down in order to make room for new houses with additional storeys. To an old visitor like myself, who remembers the time when the desert commen at the back of the then New Hotel, very improbable, and that even if it should occur, and if the banks should the Continental Hotel, were a sort of no man's land, haunted by pariah dogs, the city has lost much of its Oriental character. I could say a great deal more about the disfiguration of building huge flats of many-storeyed buildings, shutting out the light and air from the streets in which they stand; but I am writing about Cairo, not from an artistic, but from a but point of view; and I must admit that if I had owned landed property in the city the certainty of being able to sell it at a fabulous profit would have consoled me to a large extent for the desecration of a city which is to me almost a second home.

COUNTRY MAR	KEI.			
Wholesale,				
Turnips, per bbl	0 00	**	1	5
Beef, western	0 08	"	0	0
Beef, butchers, carcass	0 081/2	"	0	0
Beef, country, per lb	0 07	**	0	0
Lamb	0 00	44	0	1
Mutton, per lb	0 07	**	0	1
Veal, per lb 0	071/2	"	0	0
Pork, per lb	0 081/2	"	0	1
Ham, per lb	0 00	"	0	2
Roll butter, per lb	0 17	*	0	1
Tub butter, per lb	0 18	**	0	2
Eggs, case, per doz	0 16	*	0	1
Turkey, per lb	0 16	**	0	1
Fowl, per pair	0.80	"	1	0
Potatoes, per bbl	1 40	**	1	5
Hides, per blb	0 09	"	0	1
Calf hides, per lb	0 00	**	0	1
Lambskins, each	0 10	**	0	2
Sheepskins, each	0 00	.44	1	5
Cabbage, per crt, native	0 00	"	6	0
Rhubarb	0 00	"	0	0
Carrots, per bbl	1 00	**	1	5
Beets, per bbl	1 25	"	1	5
Chickens, per pair	0 65	"	1	0
FISH.				
FISH.				
Mackerel	0 15	"	0	2
Codfish, large dry	4 10	"	4	1
Medium	0 00	**	4	0
Cod, small		**	3	
Finnan haddies		**	0	0
Gd Man herring N		1 n		

Medium	U	UU			VV
Cod, small	3	25	**	3	35
Finnan haddies	0	05	40	0	05
Gd. Man. herring No	on	e on	m	aı	ke
Bay herring, hf. bbls	2	00	**	2	50
			44	0	02
Pollock	2	00	**	2	10
			**	0	10
			**	5	50
			44	0	12
Salmon, per lb	0	13	**	0	14
Retail.					
Beef corned per lb	0	09		0	10
Pork fresh per lh	0	00	**	23520	15
			**		20
			44	100:48	20
			**	80000	SECOND .
	1.020	ASSESSED BY	Men (C)	0000	25
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Fowl, per pair	1	OU OO			
	Cod, small	Cod, small	Cod, small	Cod, small	Cod, small 3 25 " 3 Finnan haddles 0 05 " 0 Gd. Man, herring None on mar Bay herring, hf. bbis 2 00 " 2 Cod, fresh 0 02¼ " 0 Pollock 0 002¼ " 0 Follock 0 00 " 0 Smoked herring, pr bl 5 25 " 5 Halibut, fresh, per lb 0 13 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 13 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 00 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 00 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 00 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 00 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 00 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 00 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 00 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 00 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 18 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 18 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 18 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 18 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 18 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 18 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 18 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 18 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 18 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 18 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 18 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 10 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 10 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 00 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 00 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 00 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 00 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 00 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 00 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 00 " 0 Fetall. Beef, corned, per lb 0 00 " 0 Fetall.

	Strawberries	0	00	**	0	15
2	Turkeys, per lb	0	20	**	0	00
803	Chickens	1	00	**	1	25
	Potatoes, per peck	0	20	**	0	25
髓	Fowl, per pair			**	1	25
1	Spinach, per peck					0 30
1	Asparagus, a bunch					25
	Beet greens,			**	0	10
£	Celery					15
3	Lettuce					06
3	Parsley					06
3	Rhubarb		00	**		02
0	Cucumbers		00	44		08
	New beets	0	00			10
r	New carrots	0	00			06
	Cauliflower		10			20
1						
е	FISH.					
r				263		
	Smelt, per pound					12
a	Halibut		15	**	0	17
S	Fresh cod and had-		100		4	All Care
	dock, per lb	0	05	100	0	00

ã	dock, per 10 0	05	2003	0	00
9	Firnan haddies 0	07		0	00
	Sin k'd bloaters, per doz 0	24	**	0	00
	Boneless cod, per lb 0	12	**	0	00
3000	Sm'k'd herring, per bx. 0				00
	GROCERIES.				
	Cheese, per !b 0	12	**	0	12
88	Rice, per 1b 0	23%		0	03
	Cream of tartar, pure			1869 1851	
	bxs 0		**	0	23
ğ	Cream of tartar, pure,				
	bbls 0	171/2	44	0	18
	Bicarb sods, per keg. 2				
	Sal soda, per lb 0				
	Molasses-				

New Orleans (tierces) .. 0 00 " 0 00 Sugar— Standard granulated, yellow bright, Java, per 1b, green 0 24 Liverpool, ex vessel 0 58 * 0 59 store 0 61 " 9 63 Liverpool butter salt, per bag, factory filled. 0 95 " 1 00

Nutmegs, per ib 0 40 Cassia, per lb. ground, 0 18 Cloves 0 00 " 0 25 Cloves, ground 0 30 " 0 33 Ginger, ground 0 15 " 0 20 Pepper, ground 9 18 " 0 21 Tea— Congou, per lb, finest .. 0 22 Congou, per lb.common 0 15 Oolong, per lb 0 39 Black chewing 0 45 " 0 46 Pright, chewing 0 47 " 0 68

Smoking 0 39 " 0 80

Dock Laborer of London Had Terrible Experience

Without Any Food — Suffered Acutely From Want of Water and Thought Death Was Inevitable

EDINBURGH, July 8 .- An astoundng discovery was made on the steamer Perth when she arrived at Dundee yesterday from London. A dock laborer named James Stew-

art, of Limehouse, was found to have been buried in the hold of the vessel, among the cargo. He had been imprisoned for sixty hours, and during that time had neither food nor light. Stewart was engaged in loading the steamer at Limehouse wharf, when he

was buried among the cargo, which consisted mainly of jute, and was taken to Dundee, which, owing to fog, was not reached until sixty hours later, or double the normal time. As the vessel was being unloaded at the dock at Dundee, Stewart was found half-doubled up among the bales. He was in a very exhausted condition and was at once given some food and

He gave an account of his extraordinary experiences. "I am a seagoing fireman," he said, "and when I found I was imprisoned in the hold I realized it was no use exhausting myself shouting or even knocking, even if I had been able.

but in my cramped position I suffered considerable torture.
"I spent the time trying to sleep, and when feeling pangs of hunger, nibbled at ends of jute.

"Knowing the vessel would reach the Tay in thirty hours, I prepared to wait,

the time we had taken, and by the engines slowing down; but when I heard "I reckoned we were about due by the foghorns going for all they were worth I began to fear, and as the time lengthened out I thought all would be over with me. "I must have lain back exhausted,

for I remember so more till I heard the cranes working, showing that the After a short rest Stewart started to

ssist in the discharging he vessel.		tic	ons of
Brazils	0 15	**	0 15%
ecans	0 14		0 15
Dates, 1b. pkg	0 06%	**	0 07
Dates, new	0 031/2	*1	0 06
Beef tongue, per lb	0 10	**	0 00
Peanuts, roasted	0 09	**	0 11
rigs, new, per lb		**	0 12
rigs, bag, per lb	0 04	**	0 05
dalaga, London layers.	1 90	**	2 00
Malaga, clusters	2 75	**	4 00
Malaga, black, baskets	2 60	**	0 00
Malaga, Connoisseur, clus-			
ters	3 10	**	3 25
famaica organes, pr bbl	0 00	**	7 00
Valencia oranges	0 00	**	8 00
Raisins, Sultana, new	0 00		0 00
Bananas	1 50	**	2 25
Cocoanuts	0 00	**	4 00
Lemons, Messina, pr bx	4 00	**	4 50
Apples, evaporated	. Non	е	
Peaches, evap'd new	0 12	**	0 13
Apples, per bbl	2 00	44	5 00
Onions, Egyptian, bags		**	0 021/2
PROVISION	5.		

PROVISIONS.
American clear pork 21 50 " 22 50
American mess pork 22 75 " 23 00
Pork, domestic 00 00 " 00 00
Canadian plate beef 12 50 " 13 50
. FLOUR, ETC
Manitoba 5 45 " 5 50
Cornmeal 2 75 " 2 80
Canadian high grade 4 85 " 4 90
Oatmeal 5 20 " 5 30
Middlings, small lots
bagged 24 00 " 24 50
Medium patents 4 55 " 4 65
Bran, car lots22 00 "23 00
Bran, small lots, bag'd. 23 50 "24 50
GRAIN, ETC.
Hay, pressed, car lots. 10 50 " 11 00
Oats (Ont.), car lots 0 471/2 " 0 481/2

Beans (Canadian h. p.). 185 " 190" Boans, yellow eye 1 95 " 2 10 Split peas 5 25 Pot barley 4 40 " 4 50 OILS. Pratt's Astral 6 00
"White Rose" and Chester "A" 0 00
"High Grade Sarnia"
and "Archlight" ... 0 00 'Silver Star' 0 00 Linseed oil, raw 0 00 Linseed oil, boiled 0 00 Turpentine 0 00 Seal oil (steam refined) 0 00 Olive oil..... 0 00 Gasolene, per gal 0 00

NEW ARRANGEMENT

MONTREAL, July 8 .- As a result o a conference between the Canadian Pacific and Allan line steamship lines. and the post office authorities, it has been arranged that the steamships carrying the Canadian mails will sail from Montreal on Friday mornings and from Liverpool on Friday afternoons, the call at Moville for mails being cut out. It is expected that this will result in a considerable saving of time.

Currants, per lb....... 0 06 " 0 08% express for Sydney ran off the track Currants, per lb., cl'n'd. 0 06% " 0 08% at Lourdes this afternon. The train Apples, dried 0 06 " 0 08% was running at full speed when the engine and four cars left the track.



NUMBER OF CHANGES IN FINAL TEXT

by Red Cross Convention

GENEVA, July 7.—The final text of the revised Red Cross convention, whereby practically all the nations of the civilized world agree upon rules in the matter of the treatment of the sick. ounded and dead, members of the nospital corps and nurses in time of ar shows a number of changes from The main features of the new treaty

are as follows: Chapter 1 is devoted to the wounded d sick Each belligerent is required o respect and care for sick and woundofficers, soldiers and others attachd officially to the enemy's army who alls into its hands. Should one belgerent be compelled to abandon sick the case is particularly interesting to and wounded on the field and leave the medical men, and the patient has men, bers of the hospital corps and material for their care, such sick and at the hospital. wounded become prisoners of the enemy subject to the stipulations made by the belligerents for the exchange of prisoners after each engagement. The final occupant of the field shall adopt measures to find all wounded or dead and to protect them against pillage before the final disposal of the bodies by burial or incineration. The occupant of the field is charged with a scrupulous examination of the bodies of the enemy. There shall be a reciprocal exchange of information relative to the dead and all letters, personal objects and valuables found on the field of battle shall be gathered and transmitted tle shall be gathered and transmitted

to the other side. Chapter 2 provides for the immunity members of the field hospital corps. This immunity shall cease should those in question commit acts prejudicial to the enemy, but the carrying of arms by members of the hospital corps, the presence of pickets or sentinels around a hospital or the presence of the arms of the wounded within a hospital do ot constitute grounds for the waiver

of such immunity

Chapter 3 details the protection to be accorded the various branches of the hospital corps, the members of which are exempted from the treatment given prisoners of war. Other chapters provided the statement of the control of the statement of the control of the statement of the state vide for the protection of hospital ma terial and the immunity of convoys conducting evacuations and requir that the various governments adopt repressive laws against the commercia

The provision relative to arbitration by the permanent tribunal of The Hague is limited to an interpretation siann and Japanese delegates took a of the terms of the new convention in times of peace.

In addition to the leading nations of spirit.

MAN OVER FORTY

Strange Desease of Long Standing Causes Enormous Develop of the Bones

MANCHESTER, July 8 .- Among the out-patients of the Manchester Royal Infirmary is a man who after attaining normal development cannot stop grow-ing. He is suffering from a disease known as acromegaly, which means an enlargement of the bones and most obviously of the bones of the skull, hands and feet.

and the ears are nearly as big as an ordinary person's hand, and apparently the cartilages of the larynx have thickened, as at times it is difficult to distinguish his speech. The eyes, too, are growing bigger. He has also developed a peculiar species of blindness known as hemianopsia.

He has enormous hands in compari son with an ordinary man. The fingers are not growing in length, but thickening, and the palm is getting wider. He cannot well spread out his fingers, and the tendency is to cause the hand to resemble a rounded spade. The upper parts of the arms are shrunken, as are the upper parts of So thick have his feet become that walking is a difficulty.

the world, China, Korea, Siam and the Congo Free State were among the par-

Five Picture WILL SAVE TIME POST Cards

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VOL 29

But Pension and Parlia Modified

(Special to OTTAWA, July ready for prorogation fter a struggle. W houses wrestled wit bill and at one t though their difficult overnor General.

g been straighter was discovered today, tried to kill the bill ministerial pension, ment insisted the m through, Senator L should not. The res on on Friday inste At the morning cott said he had inte he had last night mo repealing the pension cillors should be read today. He moved the rule requiring notice bill might be read the Speaker said he coul motion, as unanimous quired to suspend a Senator Scott app Landry to repress his ator Landry said if state would agree t amended in commi what the amendment Senator Boucherville

said the pensions shou first of July and that The bill should be an the repeal bill come i passed. Senator Scott agree to this.

Sir MacKenzie Bowell dry not to stand upon sist upon the rule no

quired a slight amen

Senator Landry said tary of state had agre ville, but would not f he proposed to insist or would not agree to the Senator Watson'said a government measure to go through. If Sen

sisted on the rule not prorogation would be Senator Landry said better telephone the not to come down. The it right away, as he is Senator Choquette si should come into force a
Mr. Scott said he wou
Senator Landrythen
Benate had no power to

The secretary of stat ator Landry did enate should do anyt

ronto and a number o asked Senator Landry Senator Landry asked if he would accept an a viding the bill should orce except by proch Hon. Mr. Scott said

use amending the bil House would not acce Landry persisted in ion. Mr. Scott then would move to susper nd reading could be p senator Landry said what could be done in Hon. Mr. Scott annour gation was postponed.

At the afternoon sitti

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