

100,000 SURPLUS ON THE I.C.R. FOR THE PAST YEAR

Mr. Emmerson Has Accomplished More Than He Promised—Change Not a Spurt, But a Permanent Thing—Receipts Increased by \$836,981—Personal Attacks on Minister Renewed.

(Special to the Sun.) OTTAWA, July 9.—The house went into supply this afternoon, taking up the railway and canal estimates.

Lodge was one of his friends, Mr. Emmerson admitted, but was he to shut out all transactions with I. C. R. men who chanced to be his friends?

Mr. Emmerson announced that the Intercolonial would show a surplus of about \$100,000 on last year's operations. The total receipts in the financial year up to June 30 were \$7,610,504, an increase of \$836,981.

On the item for increasing the water supply at the Intercolonial Railway stations, Mr. Clements, of Kent, complimented the minister.

Mr. Emmerson replied that the I. C. R. now employed more colored people than ever before in its history and spoke of the efficiency of the services they rendered.

Mr. Lawrence urged the minister of railways to have an investigation and notify people who had claimed damages in connection with the accident at Belmont on the I. C. R. in 1902.

Mr. Emmerson said there was some fiction and some fact in Mr. Barker's statement. The Intercolonial had previously purchased some oil from the N. B. Petroleum Company.

Deputy Von Ruetzen, from the province of Kursk, who has just returned from a visit to that section, told the Associated Press today that he had found more peasants harboring a distinct feeling of distrust.

Mr. Emmerson said there was some fiction and some fact in Mr. Barker's statement. The Intercolonial had previously purchased some oil from the N. B. Petroleum Company.

Deputy Von Ruetzen, from the province of Kursk, who has just returned from a visit to that section, told the Associated Press today that he had found more peasants harboring a distinct feeling of distrust.

GARDEN HOSE.

In Fifty Foot Lengths, Complete With Couplings. 1-2 and 3-4 inch, 7c, 9c, 11c, 12c. Per Foot

Five Ply Rubber Canvas Covered Wire Bound

The Wire Bound Hose, although Heavier than Other Kinds, Will Wear for a Much Longer Time and Does Not Kink.

HOSE NOZZLES.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

PREMIER OF NEW ZEALAND ON HIS COUNTRY'S FINE GOVERNMENT



NEW YORK, July 9.—Publicity, followed, if necessary, by the government entering into the particular trade in which undue prices prevail, is the way to kill trusts, according to Sir Joseph G. Ward, K. C. M. G., newly appointed premier of New Zealand.

As the largest firm. The rates are publicly gazetted and when we find that our railroads are earning sufficient to take care of their expenses and leave a balance, we reduce both the passenger and the freight tariff.

There are no special privileges granted—rebates, I believe, is the favorite word here. "In no way does the government in New Zealand interfere with fair prices obtained by producer or manufacturer, but where the people believe that there is a semblance of an attempt to corner or force up prices the demand that the government intervene."

LORDS DAY BILL WILL PASS SENATE AND BECOME LAW

Some Slight Amendments Will Be Adopted in Upper House, But Bill Will Remain Essentially the Same—Clause Relating to Provincial Legislation Will Be Strengthened.

(Special to the Sun.) OTTAWA, Ont., July 9.—The Lord's day bill will go through the senate and become law. There will be a few amendments made to it in the upper house, but none of them will affect any essential principle in the measure.

Senator Choquette said the bill contained regulations on which the federal parliament had the right to legislate. There were other provisions upon which only the provinces had the right to legislate.

Senator Bostock was in favor of a law for the strict observance of the Sabbath. However, the bill touched different provinces in various ways. He doubted whether, on the whole, it would meet with general approval.

The proposed reforms are of a most drastic character, and may be said to begin and end in the divorce court. Women are to be placed on an equal footing with men, and divorce, which is to be made easy for both sexes, will be granted under to separate headings.

PEASANTS ARE SUSPICIOUS

Have Feeling of Distrust Towards Parliament. The Agrarian Question is Still Far From Solved—Debate on the Blaystok Troubles.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—The initial steps toward the adoption of a direct address to the country to counteract the impression the government's communications with regard to the settlement of the agrarian question is making among the peasantry, were taken in the lower house of parliament today.

SWEET MARIE IDOL OF HARNESS TURF

Her Clean-Suit Victory Over Wentworth Delighted Her Admirers. BOSTON, July 9.—Sweet Marie's victory over Wentworth at Readville Saturday was so clean cut and emphatic that nine out of ten of the spectators went away from the track at the conclusion of the races with the belief that she is the greatest trotter now on the turf.

ANNUAL SESSION OF C. OF E. SYNOD

Opening in Fredericton This Morning. Genon Richardson of This City Rector of Trinity Church May Be Appointed Coadjutor Bishop.

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 9.—The annual session of the Church of England synod opens here tomorrow morning, with Archbishop Neales, lately appointed commissary by the bishop, presiding. The various steamboat and railway lines will be represented by the clergy and laity to the city.

SAD DROWING OF ALBERT CO. BOY

(Special to the Sun.) HOPEWELL HILLS, A. Co., July 9.—Clyde Taylor, the 12-year-old son of the late David Taylor, was drowned in the Hamilton creek, at Lower Cape, this afternoon. The unfortunate lad was in bathing with some companions when the stream in very deep and his frightened companions were unable to render him any assistance.

MEASURE CRITICISED

The reformers go so far as to propose that after his probationary period of two years a divorce may be granted without any specific reason on the application of either party. The French of Quebec were the most conscientious observers of the Sabbath in Canada. Yet this act declared there shall be no charge made at the church door necessary to have and light the church.

GONE TO MONTREAL

BOSTON, July 9.—Lord Northcliffe left for Montreal direct at 8:30 o'clock tonight via the Montreal Express. He proceeds from Montreal to Newfoundland to inspect his timber interests.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer.

MEASURE CRITICISED

The reformers go so far as to propose that after his probationary period of two years a divorce may be granted without any specific reason on the application of either party. The French of Quebec were the most conscientious observers of the Sabbath in Canada.

MEASURE CRITICISED

The reformers go so far as to propose that after his probationary period of two years a divorce may be granted without any specific reason on the application of either party. The French of Quebec were the most conscientious observers of the Sabbath in Canada.

MEASURE CRITICISED

The reformers go so far as to propose that after his probationary period of two years a divorce may be granted without any specific reason on the application of either party. The French of Quebec were the most conscientious observers of the Sabbath in Canada.

MEASURE CRITICISED

The reformers go so far as to propose that after his probationary period of two years a divorce may be granted without any specific reason on the application of either party. The French of Quebec were the most conscientious observers of the Sabbath in Canada.

MEASURE CRITICISED

The reformers go so far as to propose that after his probationary period of two years a divorce may be granted without any specific reason on the application of either party. The French of Quebec were the most conscientious observers of the Sabbath in Canada.

MEASURE CRITICISED

The reformers go so far as to propose that after his probationary period of two years a divorce may be granted without any specific reason on the application of either party. The French of Quebec were the most conscientious observers of the Sabbath in Canada.

MEASURE CRITICISED

The reformers go so far as to propose that after his probationary period of two years a divorce may be granted without any specific reason on the application of either party. The French of Quebec were the most conscientious observers of the Sabbath in Canada.

MEASURE CRITICISED

The reformers go so far as to propose that after his probationary period of two years a divorce may be granted without any specific reason on the application of either party. The French of Quebec were the most conscientious observers of the Sabbath in Canada.

MEASURE CRITICISED

The reformers go so far as to propose that after his probationary period of two years a divorce may be granted without any specific reason on the application of either party. The French of Quebec were the most conscientious observers of the Sabbath in Canada.

MEASURE CRITICISED

The reformers go so far as to propose that after his probationary period of two years a divorce may be granted without any specific reason on the application of either party. The French of Quebec were the most conscientious observers of the Sabbath in Canada.

MEASURE CRITICISED

The reformers go so far as to propose that after his probationary period of two years a divorce may be granted without any specific reason on the application of either party. The French of Quebec were the most conscientious observers of the Sabbath in Canada.

MEASURE CRITICISED

The reformers go so far as to propose that after his probationary period of two years a divorce may be granted without any specific reason on the application of either party. The French of Quebec were the most conscientious observers of the Sabbath in Canada.

MEASURE CRITICISED

The reformers go so far as to propose that after his probationary period of two years a divorce may be granted without any specific reason on the application of either party. The French of Quebec were the most conscientious observers of the Sabbath in Canada.

ports included horse racing, polo vaulting and various other kinds.

FRAWLEY.

John Frawley, a well respected citizen of St. John, died Wednesday afternoon, July 8, at his home, after a long illness. He was returning home by boat, and as the steamer L'Etete harbor, Mr. Frawley apparently seized with apoplexy and fell over the rail. He was immediately taken to the hospital, but his life was extinct. It is his death was due to apoplexy. The body was taken to the hospital and there about 10 o'clock Frawley died.

who was sixty-one years of age, and one of the best known men in many years in the general business in that city. He was married to Mrs. Frawley, and had three children, Mr. Frawley, Thomas H. Frawley, and Michael Frawley. A married sister resided in St. John.

MR. G. SHAW.

A death occurred at St. John, N. B., on Monday morning, July 9, of a beloved wife of Moses Shaw. It was exceptional in that the deceased was a bride of 65, and was ill only a few days. She had a heart failure, and Mrs. Shaw was a devoted wife and mother. She was buried at St. John on Wednesday afternoon, July 11, at 10 o'clock.

who for about five years had been in the home of his mother, Mrs. Shaw, at St. John. The deceased was 65 years of age.

OVER THE WATER EXHIBITION

July 4.—Justice Russell in his decision rendered made application for an injunction to restrain the Dominion Exhibition from taking further steps, and proceedings, to expropriate property, and to the purpose of the exhibition.

weakness in the post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased. The judge's decision is largely in favor of the plan of the property, and the time of the expropriation act, cannot be appealed to court before November.

ABSOLUTELY CURED.

remedy in my opinion promptly than Dr. F. L. Linsed and Turpen's cure of my case.

BIRTHS.

Harrison street, July 7, Mr. and Mrs. David...

Norton, Kings county, N. B., Matthew Thomp...

Westfield, Chas. A. of A. Y. Peterson, Jr.,...

Friday afternoon, from residence, 126 Douglas...

ATRIK—On the 4th of July, the residence of the late Rev. Dr. R. B. St. Mary's church, and Lauretta M. Kirk...

HEW.—On Wednesday, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Ontario, by Rev. Matthew, assisted by Miss Annie Eliza...

DEATHS.

This city, July 3, 1906, Mrs. Bowles,...

In this city, July 2nd, Mrs. Bowles,...

On Highland, July 1st, Mrs. Bowles,...

On Highland, July 1st, Mrs. Bowles,...

On Highland, July 1st, Mrs. Bowles,...

On Highland, July 1st, Mrs. Bowles,...

On Highland, July 1st, Mrs. Bowles,...

On Highland, July 1st, Mrs. Bowles,...

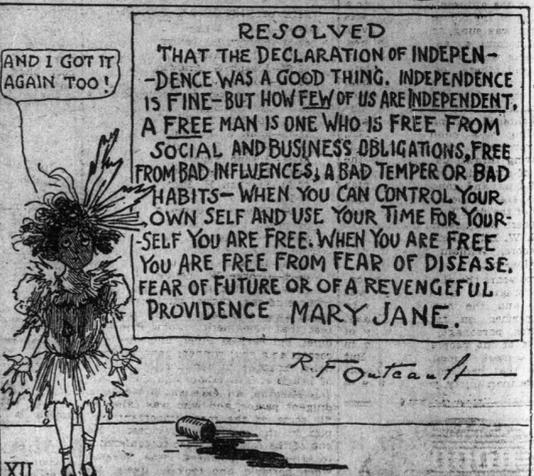
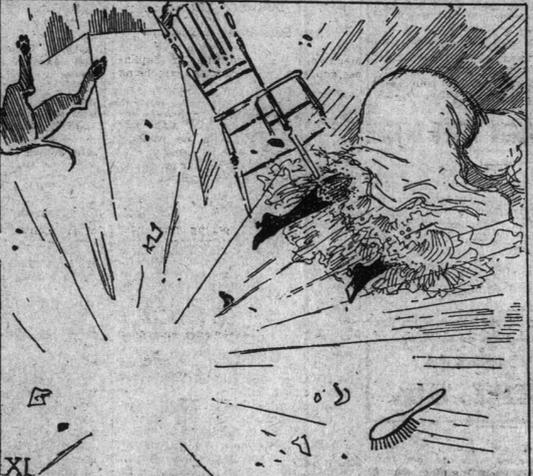
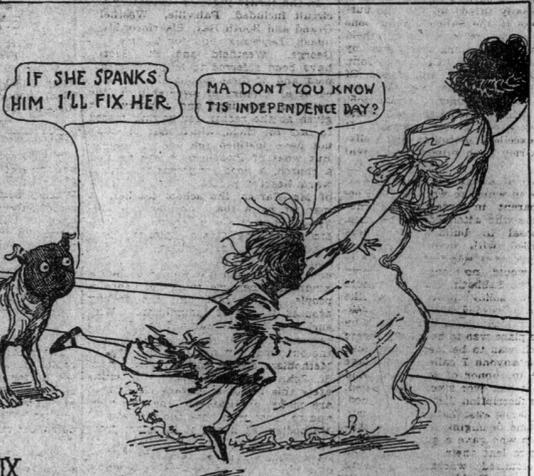
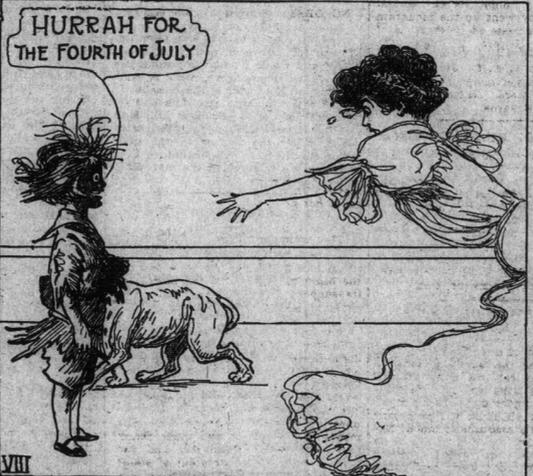
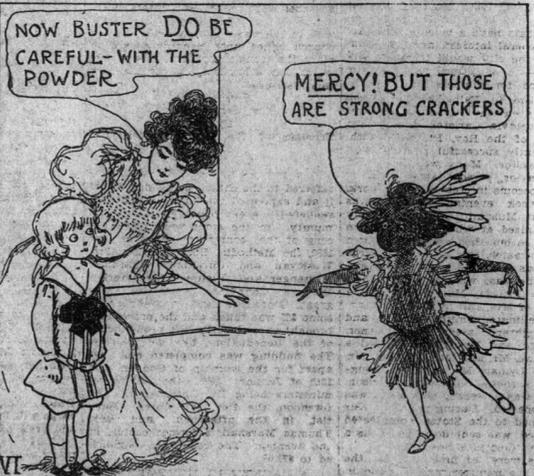
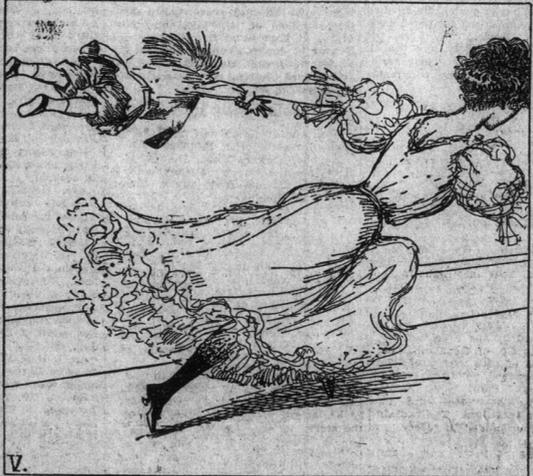
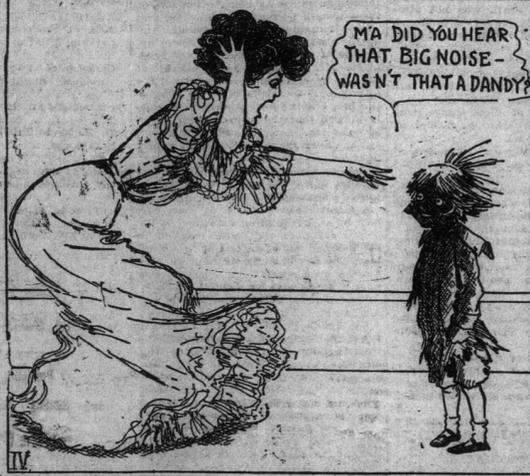
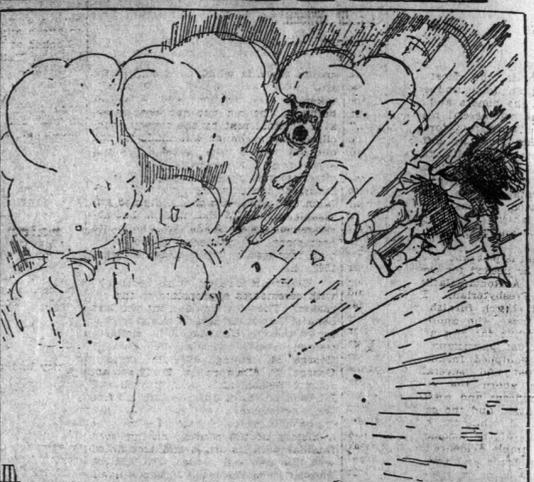
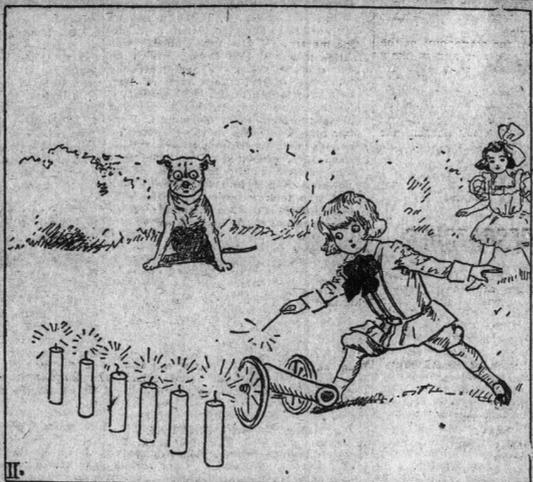
On Highland, July 1st, Mrs. Bowles,...

On Highland, July 1st, Mrs. Bowles,...

On Highland, July 1st, Mrs. Bowles,...

On Highland, July 1st, Mrs. Bowles,...

On Highland, July 1st, Mrs. Bowles,...



METHOD The Place - Ear

Fairville is the suburb of St. John, and shares in the honors of the commercial and industrial progress of the city. It is indeed a beautiful commanding from its fine view of the city, the river, and wide surrounding country. Laid out in a beautiful neighborhood, various concerns which give the people, and a number of stores in which about 2000 people are employed. It is a place where food, or needed for medicine. A Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist church furnish for those who a worship, while the stock by competent physician and well equipped Inn here located, and several residences adorn the two magnificent and of the suspension and the also at hand, while the less footing of the loco furnishes ample evidence amount of trade and tries through it or is de should be included with its both for its own sake of the city, in which castatives would have a voters of general interest, lation of the city would increased - a something importance - for numbers

Methodism in Fairville 1888 and grew out of a services held in Carleton pastorate of the Rev. R. an eminently successful faithful pastor. Many to the Savior, persons a services become interested and a week evening started at Musquito Cove was organized at what as Fairville but then gen as a Lancaster and of A. Dill was made the lead of the class were M daughter Georgia, Martha daughter of Mrs. Dill by a rize, Wellington Smith their daughter Flavilla, Maine, Mr. and Mrs. F sister, Jane, Mr. and Mrs. and Mrs. Lyman, Mr. and lass, and a colored man n Mr. Dill was a worthy m much respected. During t he returned to the States for service, was a hospital nurse, and died in a hos Services were at first house of the minister, an a room over a barn, own Fair, specially fitted up pose. Here in the Sabba the local preachers from service, and good work v Dennis and James Su Fraser, Walter Wilson, an one sermon by Dennis have a very distinct the text being, "Our fest within thy gates O Jer was an excellent discour ared in a rich Irish brog treat.

The need of a larger ar able place in which to wor came apparent in order date those who attended "The proposal to build a not regarded with favor leton people, as it was fea ville folk would no long there on the Sabbath. Bu progressive policy preva ter was too indefinite a de which the place was to be the church was to be loc consulting anyone I call Fairville in honor of M Fairville it has ever since. On the subscription list the first name was that of at that time belonging to ary church who gave a tion. Others lent their amount promised warran upon the work. Building 1861, and in the autumn of tea meeting of the old tim held. Grace was sung, tea after which came songs a The speakers were Mr. Na Hartley, and others of There was neither lotter guessing, nor auction sale, for raising funds were rees more enlightened and prog The building was comple but the reputation of th wheel having thrown us el pleasure of attending, the was denied us, and conce no particulars can here be members of the first Board were: Robert Fair, John C Lewin, G. W. Dill, Alexand John Moore, William B George Kingston.

For some years the chur sible progress, a par provided, and the outlo promising when on the 1882, church, parsonage, a the homes of the people ashes by a most disastr the spirit that had led a souls more than thirty ye

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

GRAND KIDNEY PILLS

BRIGANTIA RHEUMATISM BRIGANTIA DIABETES BRIGANTIA GOUT BRIGANTIA GRAVEL BRIGANTIA NEURALGIA BRIGANTIA SCIATICA BRIGANTIA MIGRAINE BRIGANTIA HEADACHE BRIGANTIA INDIGESTION BRIGANTIA COLIC BRIGANTIA SPASMS BRIGANTIA CONVULSIONS BRIGANTIA PARALYSIS BRIGANTIA STROKES BRIGANTIA EPILEPSY BRIGANTIA Hysteria BRIGANTIA NERVOUSNESS BRIGANTIA DEPRESSION BRIGANTIA ANXIETY BRIGANTIA SLEEPLESSNESS BRIGANTIA LOSS OF APPETITE BRIGANTIA GENERAL WEAKNESS BRIGANTIA PALPITATIONS BRIGANTIA BRUISES BRIGANTIA SWELLINGS BRIGANTIA PAINS BRIGANTIA RHEUMATISM BRIGANTIA GOUT BRIGANTIA GRAVEL BRIGANTIA NEURALGIA BRIGANTIA SCIATICA BRIGANTIA MIGRAINE BRIGANTIA HEADACHE BRIGANTIA INDIGESTION BRIGANTIA COLIC BRIGANTIA SPASMS BRIGANTIA CONVULSIONS BRIGANTIA PARALYSIS BRIGANTIA STROKES BRIGANTIA EPILEPSY BRIGANTIA Hysteria BRIGANTIA NERVOUSNESS BRIGANTIA DEPRESSION BRIGANTIA ANXIETY BRIGANTIA SLEEPLESSNESS BRIGANTIA LOSS OF APPETITE BRIGANTIA GENERAL WEAKNESS BRIGANTIA PALPITATIONS BRIGANTIA BRUISES BRIGANTIA SWELLINGS BRIGANTIA PAINS

PEASANTS IN BAD CONDITION

The Rains Have Come Too Late to Save Crops

In Pliable Condition The Starving People are Compelled to Forage

—The Agrarian Law

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—The first paragraph of the proposed Agrarian law, viz: the augmentation of the lands of the peasants by the expropriation of all state and crown domains, and church and monastery lands, has been accepted by the commission of the lower house with practical unanimity. The commissioners have now looked horns over the mode of expropriation and the method of disposal of private estates and the end is not yet in sight. The determination of the commission is to divide the lands, in distinction to the great estates owned by the monasteries scattered in small tracts throughout the country and support the local clergy, will cause complications. Such action would deprive the parish priests of the principal part of their scanty emoluments, and necessitate an equivalent from some other source.

A correspondent of the Associated Press has just completed a tour of the provinces of Samara and Saratov. He 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 pitiable condition. Their cattle have either been sold or are starving in the fields. The government relief granaries were completely emptied during last year's famine. The present agrarian disorders, which can be expected steadily to grow worse are due largely to the necessity of the peasants selling food and forage to preserve their lives and save from starvation the remainder of their cattle. 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 on the military patrols and the rural guards.

According to a telegram received from Tambov, peasants on the estates of Princess Barantinsky attacked a 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 others. At Kediaby, southeast of Tiflis, a hand-to-hand fight has occurred between Cossacks and an armed band of peasants, with the result that several men were killed on both sides. There has been a fatal encounter at Krasnopolok in the province of Podolia, between rich peasants and poor peasants. The poor men were incensed because the rich men sent a telegram to 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 poorer men.

At St. Petersburg a thousand workmen met and passed a resolution opposing the Agrarian programme of the Group of Tol in the lower house. They declared that fearful consequences would ensue if this programme became effective and urge the members of the group to recognize their error and co-operate with the social democrats and laborites. M. Mourontzeff, president of the lower house, received today a couple of telegraphic oddities. One is a despatch from the conservative peasantry in the province of Yaroslavl, asking him to use his influence to have the emperor declare a military dictatorship, and the other is from a group of Moscowites, complaining that the number of words of foreign origin used in the debates in the lower house render them unintelligible to the common people.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITION OF WOUNDED

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, 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.

DALHOUSIE PROFESSOR WILL RECEIVE PENSION

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

THE WINDY DEVELOPMENT OF EGYPT UNDER BRITISH RULE

(Correspondent of London Telegraph.)

It is my belief that whenever the history of Egypt during the British occupation is written by an impartial historian, the commencement of an era of material prosperity, hitherto unknown in the Valley of the Nile, will be dated from the year 1882. In that year an agreement was come to between the Egyptian government and a British syndicate, by which the latter engaged to construct the Assouan Dam. Even if this great work had proved a signal failure instead, as the result has shown, of a brilliant success, the bare fact that British capitalists had made up their minds to risk an immense sum of money on an enterprise calculated to render the water supply of the Nile regular instead of intermittent was regarded throughout Egypt as conclusively evidence that the British intended to make her occupation permanent instead of temporary. No doubt shrewd observers had long before this date arrived at a like conclusion. But the Egyptian public, though shrewd enough about their own affairs and interests, are utterly incapable of understanding the complex considerations which govern the action and the policy of any British government, no matter what may be the party in office.

It was not therefore till the construction of the Assouan Dam was undertaken by British capitalists, with the avowed approval of Great Britain, and with the warm support of the British authorities in Egypt, that the Egyptian public realised that, whatever may have been her profession or her promises, England had "come to stay." How far this discovery was welcome in itself may be open to discussion, but there can be no question that it gave the agricultural population of Egypt a sense of security which they had never possessed so long as they imagined the British occupation might prove as evanescent as it had been unexpected. Whatever the like or dislike of the natives may have been to the system of administration we had introduced, they were not without a certain respect for the rule they need have no fear about disclosing any means they might possess. The enormous majority of the Egyptian population are either landowners or live in one form or another upon the lands of the rich. The smallholders and large landowners down to the humble fellah, who tills from dawn to night in raising water by hand-drawn buckets to irrigate his little patch of land, every nation is strictly "that if the authority of Great Britain was to be permanent he need entertain no fear of showing himself richer than he was thought to be by his neighbors. All over the country the sense of security which had been concealed for years, if not for generations, was suddenly brought to light, while the ruling passion of every Egyptian, from the highest to the lowest, was to possess more land than he had.

At Kediaby, southeast of Tiflis, a hand-to-hand fight has occurred between Cossacks and an armed band of peasants, with the result that several men were killed on both sides. There has been a fatal encounter at Krasnopolok in the province of Podolia, between rich peasants and poor peasants. The poor men were incensed because the rich men sent a telegram to 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 poorer men.

At St. Petersburg a thousand workmen met and passed a resolution opposing the Agrarian programme of the Group of Tol in the lower house. They declared that fearful consequences would ensue if this programme became effective and urge the members of the group to recognize their error and co-operate with the social democrats and laborites. M. Mourontzeff, president of the lower house, received today a couple of telegraphic oddities. One is a despatch from the conservative peasantry in the province of Yaroslavl, asking him to use his influence to have the emperor declare a military dictatorship, and the other is from a group of Moscowites, complaining that the number of words of foreign origin used in the debates in the lower house render them unintelligible to the common people.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITION OF WOUNDED

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, 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.

DALHOUSIE PROFESSOR WILL RECEIVE PENSION

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

This has only been due to the very high price of the cotton crop; and if there should be any serious fall in this price the fellahen, I am convinced, will, as a body, make demands for payment, the banks and financial institutions will forthwith call in their overdrafts, and there will be a "very bad quarter of an hour" for the borrowers, I am assured, however, by persons who speak with authority on these subjects, that any serious fall in the price of cotton is very improbable, and that even if it should occur, and if the banks should call in their overdrafts, the Government would be compelled to take steps to hinder any wholesale eviction of the small landowners. I am not myself fully satisfied with these assurances; but I am bound to say that the local authorities do not anticipate any sudden fall in the present prices of land in Egypt. Moreover, there is this to be borne in mind. Even if a sudden "slump" should arise in the value of agricultural land in Egypt, the fact would be to ruin a very large number of small holders who have borrowed money they could not afford to repay, and would thus become dispossessed of their lands; but the bulk of the value of these lands would remain the same, and pay the same land-tax as at present, so that the country as a whole would not be affected by any changes in the proprietorship.

My view is correct, with regard to the second clause of the present inflated prosperity—the sudden and extraordinary rise in the value of town building land 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 fellahen, are changing their modes of life. Instead of concealing their command of money they indulge in hitherto unaccustomed luxuries and become large purchasers of foreign wares, a fact which accounts for the extraordinary increase in the value of goods during the last few years. The imports have gradually risen in value, till they almost surpass the exports. This change may possibly prove detrimental to the general prosperity of Egypt, but its immediate effect has been to cause an extraordinary rise in the value of building sites. Within the last few years the class of landowners whose income is 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 first thing which strikes any traveller who, like myself, knew Egypt well before the British occupation, is the transformation which has taken place in the towns, and which—as there are still no roads in Egypt—must, I suppose, be described as the railway and river-side towns. Everywhere one sees new houses, new shops, new hotels, and even the mud-built huts of my earlier recollections. If you enter these towns you will find fairly good hotels, rows of flourishing shops, which were in what we should call the "rubbish holes, where the merchant sold his wares in the open-air; and comfortable carriages plying for hire in the streets. To some extent this is accounted for by the influx of tourists, but it is mainly due to the constant immigration of well-to-do natives from the countryside into the towns.

I can find on all sides that the main cause of this immigration is usual in domestic matters all over the world—the influence of women. The ladies of the harem are determined to have residences in the towns, and, as usual, their lords and masters have succumbed to their predominant partners. To me, as an outsider, it is not very intelligible why ladies who, in town or country, reside, or are supposed to reside, within the harem, should attach much importance as to whether the harem is situated in the former rather than in the latter. In the East, however, as in the West, it is useless for a mere man to investigate the workings of the female intellect. If it is difficult enough to argue with one wife, it is still more difficult to argue with four legal wives, supposing they all happen to be of one mind, and a wise man will be content to take the easy way for the sake of peace to the wishes of the harem, whether monogamous or polygamous.

The inmates of the harem naturally prefer the capital to any provincial town, and I have no doubt the wealthy landowners, if they have any choice in the matter, however much they may dislike quitting their country homes, where they could look after their lands, are less reluctant to take up their abode in the metropolis. For them, at any rate, Cairo has many attractions of a personal, political, or social character, far greater than those offered by the large provincial cities, such as Tanhat, Zagazig, Mansourah, or Damenuhour, not to mention a score of others. Be thus as it may, the exodus from the country has been mainly, though not by any means exclusively, directed to the capital. This exodus commenced at least a dozen years ago, and has gone on increasing year by year, and up to date has shown no signs of diminution. At the outset the exodus was required by the new recruits, Levantines as well as Mussulmans, were built to order, the builders having first satisfied themselves as to the requisite funds being duly forthcoming. In so far as I can learn, what I may call speculative building, only commenced two or three years ago. New quarters of the town sprung up in the direction of the Abassieh and of Gishieh. The prices of land rose by leaps and bounds, and landowners, builders, contractors, upholsters, and architects amassed large fortunes without incurring any serious risk of loss. The progress of this housebuilding continued with such unchecked rapidity that the day seemed near at hand when no building ground could be found within the existing confines of the city. It was then that the era of speculative building commenced in earnest.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITION OF WOUNDED

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, 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.

DALHOUSIE PROFESSOR WILL RECEIVE PENSION

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

BURIED 60 HOURS IN SHIP'S CARGO

Dock Laborer of London Had Terrible Experience

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

Death Was Inevitable

EDINBURGH, July 8.—An astounding discovery was made on the steamer Perth when she arrived at Dundee yesterday from London. A dock laborer named James Stewart, 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 water. 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-drowned up among the bales. He was in a very exhausted condition and was at once given some food and drink. 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. "Knowing the vessel would reach the Tay in thirty hours, I prepared to wait, 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. "I reckoned we were about due by the time we had taken, and by the engines slowing down; but when I heard the foghorn going for all they were worth I began to fear, and as the time lengthened, I thought all would be over with me. "I must have lain back exhausted, for I remember so more till I heard the vessel had reached port. "After a short rest Stewart started to assist in the discharging operations of the vessel.

My view is correct, with regard to the second clause of the present inflated prosperity—the sudden and extraordinary rise in the value of town building land 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 fellahen, are changing their modes of life. Instead of concealing their command of money they indulge in hitherto unaccustomed luxuries and become large purchasers of foreign wares, a fact which accounts for the extraordinary increase in the value of goods during the last few years. The imports have gradually risen in value, till they almost surpass the exports. This change may possibly prove detrimental to the general prosperity of Egypt, but its immediate effect has been to cause an extraordinary rise in the value of building sites. Within the last few years the class of landowners whose income is 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 first thing which strikes any traveller who, like myself, knew Egypt well before the British occupation, is the transformation which has taken place in the towns, and which—as there are still no roads in Egypt—must, I suppose, be described as the railway and river-side towns. Everywhere one sees new houses, new shops, new hotels, and even the mud-built huts of my earlier recollections. If you enter these towns you will find fairly good hotels, rows of flourishing shops, which were in what we should call the "rubbish holes, where the merchant sold his wares in the open-air; and comfortable carriages plying for hire in the streets. To some extent this is accounted for by the influx of tourists, but it is mainly due to the constant immigration of well-to-do natives from the countryside into the towns.

I can find on all sides that the main cause of this immigration is usual in domestic matters all over the world—the influence of women. The ladies of the harem are determined to have residences in the towns, and, as usual, their lords and masters have succumbed to their predominant partners. To me, as an outsider, it is not very intelligible why ladies who, in town or country, reside, or are supposed to reside, within the harem, should attach much importance as to whether the harem is situated in the former rather than in the latter. In the East, however, as in the West, it is useless for a mere man to investigate the workings of the female intellect. If it is difficult enough to argue with one wife, it is still more difficult to argue with four legal wives, supposing they all happen to be of one mind, and a wise man will be content to take the easy way for the sake of peace to the wishes of the harem, whether monogamous or polygamous.

The inmates of the harem naturally prefer the capital to any provincial town, and I have no doubt the wealthy landowners, if they have any choice in the matter, however much they may dislike quitting their country homes, where they could look after their lands, are less reluctant to take up their abode in the metropolis. For them, at any rate, Cairo has many attractions of a personal, political, or social character, far greater than those offered by the large provincial cities, such as Tanhat, Zagazig, Mansourah, or Damenuhour, not to mention a score of others. Be thus as it may, the exodus from the country has been mainly, though not by any means exclusively, directed to the capital. This exodus commenced at least a dozen years ago, and has gone on increasing year by year, and up to date has shown no signs of diminution. At the outset the exodus was required by the new recruits, Levantines as well as Mussulmans, were built to order, the builders having first satisfied themselves as to the requisite funds being duly forthcoming. In so far as I can learn, what I may call speculative building, only commenced two or three years ago. New quarters of the town sprung up in the direction of the Abassieh and of Gishieh. The prices of land rose by leaps and bounds, and landowners, builders, contractors, upholsters, and architects amassed large fortunes without incurring any serious risk of loss. The progress of this housebuilding continued with such unchecked rapidity that the day seemed near at hand when no building ground could be found within the existing confines of the city. It was then that the era of speculative building commenced in earnest.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITION OF WOUNDED

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, 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.

DALHOUSIE PROFESSOR WILL RECEIVE PENSION

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

BURIED 60 HOURS IN SHIP'S CARGO

Dock Laborer of London Had Terrible Experience

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

Death Was Inevitable

EDINBURGH, July 8.—An astounding discovery was made on the steamer Perth when she arrived at Dundee yesterday from London. A dock laborer named James Stewart, 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 water. 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-drowned up among the bales. He was in a very exhausted condition and was at once given some food and drink. 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. "Knowing the vessel would reach the Tay in thirty hours, I prepared to wait, 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. "I reckoned we were about due by the time we had taken, and by the engines slowing down; but when I heard the foghorn going for all they were worth I began to fear, and as the time lengthened, I thought all would be over with me. "I must have lain back exhausted, for I remember so more till I heard the vessel had reached port. "After a short rest Stewart started to assist in the discharging operations of the vessel.

My view is correct, with regard to the second clause of the present inflated prosperity—the sudden and extraordinary rise in the value of town building land 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 fellahen, are changing their modes of life. Instead of concealing their command of money they indulge in hitherto unaccustomed luxuries and become large purchasers of foreign wares, a fact which accounts for the extraordinary increase in the value of goods during the last few years. The imports have gradually risen in value, till they almost surpass the exports. This change may possibly prove detrimental to the general prosperity of Egypt, but its immediate effect has been to cause an extraordinary rise in the value of building sites. Within the last few years the class of landowners whose income is 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 first thing which strikes any traveller who, like myself, knew Egypt well before the British occupation, is the transformation which has taken place in the towns, and which—as there are still no roads in Egypt—must, I suppose, be described as the railway and river-side towns. Everywhere one sees new houses, new shops, new hotels, and even the mud-built huts of my earlier recollections. If you enter these towns you will find fairly good hotels, rows of flourishing shops, which were in what we should call the "rubbish holes, where the merchant sold his wares in the open-air; and comfortable carriages plying for hire in the streets. To some extent this is accounted for by the influx of tourists, but it is mainly due to the constant immigration of well-to-do natives from the countryside into the towns.

I can find on all sides that the main cause of this immigration is usual in domestic matters all over the world—the influence of women. The ladies of the harem are determined to have residences in the towns, and, as usual, their lords and masters have succumbed to their predominant partners. To me, as an outsider, it is not very intelligible why ladies who, in town or country, reside, or are supposed to reside, within the harem, should attach much importance as to whether the harem is situated in the former rather than in the latter. In the East, however, as in the West, it is useless for a mere man to investigate the workings of the female intellect. If it is difficult enough to argue with one wife, it is still more difficult to argue with four legal wives, supposing they all happen to be of one mind, and a wise man will be content to take the easy way for the sake of peace to the wishes of the harem, whether monogamous or polygamous.

The inmates of the harem naturally prefer the capital to any provincial town, and I have no doubt the wealthy landowners, if they have any choice in the matter, however much they may dislike quitting their country homes, where they could look after their lands, are less reluctant to take up their abode in the metropolis. For them, at any rate, Cairo has many attractions of a personal, political, or social character, far greater than those offered by the large provincial cities, such as Tanhat, Zagazig, Mansourah, or Damenuhour, not to mention a score of others. Be thus as it may, the exodus from the country has been mainly, though not by any means exclusively, directed to the capital. This exodus commenced at least a dozen years ago, and has gone on increasing year by year, and up to date has shown no signs of diminution. At the outset the exodus was required by the new recruits, Levantines as well as Mussulmans, were built to order, the builders having first satisfied themselves as to the requisite funds being duly forthcoming. In so far as I can learn, what I may call speculative building, only commenced two or three years ago. New quarters of the town sprung up in the direction of the Abassieh and of Gishieh. The prices of land rose by leaps and bounds, and landowners, builders, contractors, upholsters, and architects amassed large fortunes without incurring any serious risk of loss. The progress of this housebuilding continued with such unchecked rapidity that the day seemed near at hand when no building ground could be found within the existing confines of the city. It was then that the era of speculative building commenced in earnest.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITION OF WOUNDED

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, 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.

DALHOUSIE PROFESSOR WILL RECEIVE PENSION

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

BURIED 60 HOURS IN SHIP'S CARGO

Dock Laborer of London Had Terrible Experience

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

Death Was Inevitable

EDINBURGH, July 8.—An astounding discovery was made on the steamer Perth when she arrived at Dundee yesterday from London. A dock laborer named James Stewart, 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 water. 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-drowned up among the bales. He was in a very exhausted condition and was at once given some food and drink. 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. "Knowing the vessel would reach the Tay in thirty hours, I prepared to wait, 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. "I reckoned we were about due by the time we had taken, and by the engines slowing down; but when I heard the foghorn going for all they were worth I began to fear, and as the time lengthened, I thought all would be over with me. "I must have lain back exhausted, for I remember so more till I heard the vessel had reached port. "After a short rest Stewart started to assist in the discharging operations of the vessel.

My view is correct, with regard to the second clause of the present inflated prosperity—the sudden and extraordinary rise in the value of town building land 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 fellahen, are changing their modes of life. Instead of concealing their command of money they indulge in hitherto unaccustomed luxuries and become large purchasers of foreign wares, a fact which accounts for the extraordinary increase in the value of goods during the last few years. The imports have gradually risen in value, till they almost surpass the exports. This change may possibly prove detrimental to the general prosperity of Egypt, but its immediate effect has been to cause an extraordinary rise in the value of building sites. Within the last few years the class of landowners whose income is 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 first thing which strikes any traveller who, like myself, knew Egypt well before the British occupation, is the transformation which has taken place in the towns, and which—as there are still no roads in Egypt—must, I suppose, be described as the railway and river-side towns. Everywhere one sees new houses, new shops, new hotels, and even the mud-built huts of my earlier recollections. If you enter these towns you will find fairly good hotels, rows of flourishing shops, which were in what we should call the "rubbish holes, where the merchant sold his wares in the open-air; and comfortable carriages plying for hire in the streets. To some extent this is accounted for by the influx of tourists, but it is mainly due to the constant immigration of well-to-do natives from the countryside into the towns.

I can find on all sides that the main cause of this immigration is usual in domestic matters all over the world—the influence of women. The ladies of the harem are determined to have residences in the towns, and, as usual, their lords and masters have succumbed to their predominant partners. To me, as an outsider, it is not very intelligible why ladies who, in town or country, reside, or are supposed to reside, within the harem, should attach much importance as to whether the harem is situated in the former rather than in the latter. In the East, however, as in the West, it is useless for a mere man to investigate the workings of the female intellect. If it is difficult enough to argue with one wife, it is still more difficult to argue with four legal wives, supposing they all happen to be of one mind, and a wise man will be content to take the easy way for the sake of peace to the wishes of the harem, whether monogamous or polygamous.

The inmates of the harem naturally prefer the capital to any provincial town, and I have no doubt the wealthy landowners, if they have any choice in the matter, however much they may dislike quitting their country homes, where they could look after their lands, are less reluctant to take up their abode in the metropolis. For them, at any rate, Cairo has many attractions of a personal, political, or social character, far greater than those offered by the large provincial cities, such as Tanhat, Zagazig, Mansourah, or Damenuhour, not to mention a score of others. Be thus as it may, the exodus from the country has been mainly, though not by any means exclusively, directed to the capital. This exodus commenced at least a dozen years ago, and has gone on increasing year by year, and up to date has shown no signs of diminution. At the outset the exodus was required by the new recruits, Levantines as well as Mussulmans, were built to order, the builders having first satisfied themselves as to the requisite funds being duly forthcoming. In so far as I can learn, what I may call speculative building, only commenced two or three years ago. New quarters of the town sprung up in the direction of the Abassieh and of Gishieh. The prices of land rose by leaps and bounds, and landowners, builders, contractors, upholsters, and architects amassed large fortunes without incurring any serious risk of loss. The progress of this housebuilding continued with such unchecked rapidity that the day seemed near at hand when no building ground could be found within the existing confines of the city. It was then that the era of speculative building commenced in earnest.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITION OF WOUNDED

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, 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.

DALHOUSIE PROFESSOR WILL RECEIVE PENSION

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

BURIED 60 HOURS IN SHIP'S CARGO

Dock Laborer of London Had Terrible Experience

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

Death Was Inevitable

EDINBURGH, July 8.—An astounding discovery was made on the steamer Perth when she arrived at Dundee yesterday from London. A dock laborer named James Stewart, 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 water. 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-drowned up among the bales. He was in a very exhausted condition and was at once given some food and drink. 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. "Knowing the vessel would reach the Tay in thirty hours, I prepared to wait, 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. "I reckoned we were about due by the time we had taken, and by the engines slowing down; but when I heard the foghorn going for all they were worth I began to fear, and as the time lengthened, I thought all would be over with me. "I must have lain back exhausted, for I remember so more till I heard the vessel had reached port. "After a short rest Stewart started to assist in the discharging operations of the vessel.

My view is correct, with regard to the second clause of the present inflated prosperity—the sudden and extraordinary rise in the value of town building land 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 fellahen, are changing their modes of life. Instead of concealing their command of money they indulge in hitherto unaccustomed luxuries and become large purchasers of foreign wares, a fact which accounts for the extraordinary increase in the value of goods during the last few years. The imports have gradually risen in value, till they almost surpass the exports. This change may possibly prove detrimental to the general prosperity of Egypt, but its immediate effect has been to cause an extraordinary rise in the value of building sites. Within the last few years the class of landowners whose income is 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 first thing which strikes any traveller who, like myself, knew Egypt well before the British occupation, is the transformation which has taken place in the towns, and which—as there are still no roads in Egypt—must, I suppose, be described as the railway and river-side towns. Everywhere one sees new houses, new shops, new hotels, and even the mud-built huts of my earlier recollections. If you enter these towns you will find fairly good hotels, rows of flourishing shops, which were in what we should call the "rubbish holes, where the merchant sold his wares in the open-air; and comfortable carriages plying for hire in the streets. To some extent this is accounted for by the influx of tourists, but it is mainly due to the constant immigration of well-to-do natives from the countryside into the towns.

I can find on all sides that the main cause of this immigration is usual in domestic matters all over the world—the influence of women. The ladies of the harem are determined to have residences in the towns, and, as usual, their lords and masters have succumbed to their predominant partners. To me, as an outsider, it is not very intelligible why ladies who, in town or country, reside, or are supposed to reside, within the harem, should attach much importance as to whether the harem is situated in the former rather than in the latter. In the East, however, as in the West, it is useless for a mere man to investigate the workings of the female intellect. If it is difficult enough to argue with one wife, it is still more difficult to argue with four legal wives, supposing they all happen to be of one mind, and a wise man will be content to take the easy way for the sake of peace to the wishes of the harem, whether monogamous or polygamous.

The inmates of the harem naturally prefer the capital to any provincial town, and I have no doubt the wealthy landowners, if they have any choice in the matter, however much they may dislike quitting their country homes, where they could look after their lands, are less reluctant to take up their abode in the metropolis. For them, at any rate, Cairo has many attractions of a personal, political, or social character, far greater than those offered by the large provincial cities, such as Tanhat, Zagazig, Mansourah, or Damenuhour, not to mention a score of others. Be thus as it may, the exodus from the country has been mainly, though not by any means exclusively, directed to the capital. This exodus commenced at least a dozen years ago, and has gone on increasing year by year, and up to date has shown no signs of diminution. At the outset the exodus was required by the new recruits, Levantines as well as Mussulmans, were built to order, the builders having first satisfied themselves as to the requisite funds being duly forthcoming. In so far as I can learn, what I may call speculative building, only commenced two or three years ago. New quarters of the town sprung up in the direction of the Abassieh and of Gishieh. The prices of land rose by leaps and bounds, and landowners, builders, contractors, upholsters, and architects amassed large fortunes without incurring any serious risk of loss. The progress of this housebuilding continued with such unchecked rapidity that the day seemed near at hand when no building ground could be found within the existing confines of the city. It was then that the era of speculative building commenced in earnest.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITION OF WOUNDED

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, 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.

DALHOUSIE PROFESSOR WILL RECEIVE PENSION

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

NUMBER OF CHARGES IN FINAL TEXT

Main Feature of New Treaty Revised 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, wounded and dead, members of the hospital corps and nurses in time of war, shows a number of changes from the antiquated convention of 1864. The main features of the new treaty are as follows: Chapter I is devoted to the wounded and sick. Each belligerent is required to respect and care for sick and wounded officers, soldiers and others attached officially to the enemy's army who falls into its