

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 to expropriate church lands, which, in distinction to the great estates owned by the monasteries is 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 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 crops. 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 Tolst 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. Mouroumoff, president of the lower house, reported 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. 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.

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 UNDESIRABLE 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 1883. 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 conclusive 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 government, although 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, their rule 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. From the small and large landowners down to the humble fellah, who toils from dawn to night in raising water by hand-drawn buckets to irrigate his little patch of land, every native is directly or indirectly under the authority of Great Britain and for the most part he need entertain no fear of showing himself richer than he was thought to be by his neighbors. All over the country boards of money, which had been concealed for years, if not for generations, were suddenly brought to light, while the ruling passion of every Egyptian, from the highest to the lowest, was to add to the number of his holdings. So the price 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 acre, or acre, to £40; and, though this rise was naturally greater in the localities where the supply of water had hitherto been most deficient, a gradual, though less rapid, increase took place in every province, from Assouan to the Delta.

The general extent of his rise may be best estimated by the fact, that while as late as 1888 it was calculated by official experts on the value of the lands of the Delta, the value of which had been surrendered by Ismail Pasha and his children in order to raise the Delta Sanieh loan of £8,000,000, would barely suffice to pay off the debt, it is now estimated that the value of the same lands, in 1908, would not only repaid the bondholders in full, but left a net surplus of from £8,000,000 to £7,000,000.

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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 bounding points is already covered by dwellings. The principal spaces left untouched for building purposes were roughly the desert land lying along the plain, across which the old railway ran from Cairo to Suez, the day gardens on the land mail, and the partially cultivated land about Gizeh, 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 Ismailic and Kasr-el Doubara quarters were built over up to the hill. Everywhere whole streets of houses, which were quite new in 1893, 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 commenced at the back of the then New Hotel, and when the Esbokeh gardens, now 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 disappearance of buildings, huge flats of many-storied 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 business 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. I have seen a city which is to me almost a second home.

COUNTRY MARKET. Wholesale. Turkeys, per bbl. 0.00 1.50 Beef, butchers' carcass 0.84 0.09 Beef, country, per lb. 0.07 0.08 Lamb 0.00 0.12 Mutton, per lb. 0.07 0.10 Pork, per lb. 0.07 0.09 Eggs, per doz. 0.15 0.17 Ham, per lb. 0.00 0.20 Roll butter, per lb. 0.17 0.18 Tub butter, per lb. 0.13 0.20 Eggs, case, per doz. 0.15 0.17 Turkey, per lb. 0.15 0.18 Fowl, per pair 0.80 1.00 Potatoes, per bbl. 1.40 1.50 Hides, per bbl. 0.09 0.10 Calf hides, per lb. 0.00 0.14 Lambskins, each 0.20 0.30 Sheepskins, each 0.00 1.50 Cabbage, per crt, native 0.00 0.60 Rhubarb 0.00 0.01 Carrots, per bbl. 1.00 1.50 Beets, per bbl. 1.25 1.50 Chickens, per pair 0.85 1.00

FISH. Mackerel 0.00 0.15 Codfish, large dry 4.10 4.15 Medium 0.00 4.00 Cod, small 3.25 3.35 Salmon, fresh 0.00 0.85 Gd. Man, herring, None on market Bay herring, hf. bbls 2.00 2.50 Cod, fresh 0.00 0.24 Pollock 2.00 2.10 Spoked herring 0.00 0.10 Turkeys, per lb. 0.15 0.18 Halibut, fresh, per lb. 0.11 0.12 Salmon, per lb. 0.13 0.14

Retail. Beef, corned, per lb. 0.09 0.10 Pork, fresh, per lb. 0.00 0.15 Bacon, per lb. 0.10 0.20 Butter, dairy, rolls 0.22 0.25 Butter, tubs 0.20 0.25 Lard, per lb. 0.18 0.25 Gd. Man, herring, None on market Onions, per lb. 0.00 0.06 Cabbage, each 0.06 0.10 Tomatoes 0.00 0.15 Strawberries 0.00 0.15 Apples, per doz. 0.00 0.20 Chickens, per pair 1.00 1.25 Potatoes, per peck 0.20 0.25 Fowl, per pair 1.00 1.25 Spinach, per peck 0.00 0.30 Asparagus, a bunch 0.15 0.25 Cream of tartar, pure 0.00 0.10 Celery 0.00 0.10 Lettuce 0.00 0.05 Parsley 0.00 0.06 Rhubarb 0.00 0.02 New beets 0.00 0.10 New carrots 0.00 0.06 Cauliflower 0.00 0.10

FISH. Smelt, per pound 0.00 0.12 Fresh cod 0.00 0.15 Fresh haddock 0.00 0.05 Firman haddies 0.07 0.00 Sun's d' bladders, per doz 4.00 4.00 Bonicsa cod, per lb. 0.12 0.00 Sm'k'd herring, per bx. 0.15 0.00

GROCERIES. Cheese, per lb. 0.12 0.12 Cream of tartar, pure 0.00 0.25 Cream of tartar, pure 0.00 0.25 Bicarb soda, per keg. 2.10 2.20 Sal soda, per lb. 0.00 0.17 Molasses 0.00 0.37 Barbados 0.00 0.23 New Orleans (terrace) 0.00 0.00 Sugar—Standard granulated, yellow bright, yellow equalized rates Barbados 0.05 0.05 Pulverized sugar 0.06 0.07 Coffee—Java, per lb, green 0.24 0.26 Jamaica, per lb 0.24 0.26

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FRUITS, ETC. Currants, per lb. 0.06 0.08 Apples, dried 0.06 0.08 Walnuts, Grenoble 0.14 0.15 Almonds 0.12 0.15 Filberts 0.10 0.11 Prunes, California 0.07 0.10

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

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 light. Stewart was engaged in loading the steamer at Limehouse wharf, when he was taken to Dundee, 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 short rest Stewart started to assist in the discharging operations of the vessel.

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CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. F. Hutchinson In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

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 1 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 hands. Should one belligerent be compelled to abandon sick and wounded on the field, and leave members of the hospital corps and material for their care, such sick and 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 to the other side. 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 provide for the protection of hospital material and the immunity of convoys conducting evacuations and require that the various governments adopt repressive laws against the commercial use of the Red Cross emblem. The provision relative to arbitration by the permanent tribunal of The Hague is limited to an interpretation of the terms of the new convention in times of peace. In addition to the leading nations of

FLLOUR, ETC. Manitoba 5.48 5.50 Cornmeal, patents 2.75 2.80 Canadian high grade 4.85 4.90 Oatmeal, 0.00 5.20 5.30 Middlings, small lots—barged 24.00 24.50 Medium patents 4.45 4.66 Bran, cat lots 22.00 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. 0.47 0.48 Beans (Canadian h.p.). 1.55 1.90

BEANS, YELLOW EYE 1.95 2.10 Split peas 0.85 2.25 Pot barley 0.40 4.50

OLDS. Pratt's Astral 0.00 0.20 "White Rose" and other "ter A" 0.00 0.19 "High Grade Saratoga" and "Archlight" 0.00 0.19 "Silver Star" 0.00 0.18 Lined oil, new 0.00 0.60 Turpentine 0.00 0.63 Seal oil (steam refined) 0.00 0.43 Olive oil 0.00 0.95 Gasoline, per gal 0.00 0.17

MAN OVER FORTY IS GROWING YET

Strange Disease of Long Standing Causes Enormous Development 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 growing. He is suffering from a disease known as acromegaly, which means an enlargement of the bones of the skull, hands and feet. It is an exceedingly rare disease, and the case is particularly interesting to the medical men, and the patient has been the subject of a clinical lecture at the hospital. The man is 42 years of age, and the disease was diagnosed about seven years ago, during which time he had developed enormously. In appearance he is not a pleasant sight. His figure is becoming somewhat curved and misshapen as the disease affects the long bones. His jaws are becoming in character. The lower jaw has assumed vast proportions, the lower teeth spreading out and projecting far in front of those of the upper jaw. His nose is shaped somewhat like an egg with the large end downward. The nose has broadened considerably and the ears are nearly as big as an ordinary person's head, 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 hemianopia. He has enormous hands in comparison 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 thickened, as are the upper parts of his legs. So thick have his feet become that walking is a difficulty. The secretary of state for the Colonies and the Home Secretary are among the participants in the conference. The Russian and Japanese delegates took a most active part in the proceedings, mingling together in a most friendly spirit. At the afternoon sitting

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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 1 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 hands. Should one belligerent be compelled to abandon sick and wounded on the field, and leave members of the hospital corps and material for their care, such sick and 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 to the other side. 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 provide for the protection of hospital material and the immunity of convoys conducting evacuations and require that the various governments adopt repressive laws against the commercial use of the Red Cross emblem. The provision relative to arbitration by the permanent tribunal of The Hague is limited to an interpretation of the terms of the new convention in times of peace. In addition to the leading nations of

FLLOUR, ETC. Manitoba 5.48 5.50 Cornmeal, patents 2.75 2.80 Canadian high grade 4.85 4.90 Oatmeal, 0.00 5.20 5.30 Middlings, small lots—barged 24.00 24.50 Medium patents 4.45 4.66 Bran, cat lots 22.00 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. 0.47 0.48 Beans (Canadian h.p.). 1.55 1.90

BEANS, YELLOW EYE 1.95 2.10 Split peas 0.85 2.25 Pot barley 0.40 4.50

OLDS. Pratt's Astral 0.