

LAYMEN'S OBJECT TO EVANGELIZE WORLD.

Hope to Preach the Gospel to Every Creature Within Next Twenty-Five Years.

Movement for Missions Explained by Dr. J. Campbell White to Representative Gathering.

Probably the most thoroughly representative gathering of the Protestant denominations of this city ever gathered together was held in First Methodist Church last evening for the purpose of conferring with Dr. J. Campbell White, of New York, general secretary of the Interdenominational and International Laymen's Missionary Movement.

At 6:15 the gathering sat down to a supper prepared by the ladies of First Methodist Women's Missionary Society. Mr. Hugh Murray, president, and several laymen were without formal attire.

Supper over a little before 7 o'clock, Rev. Canon Forester voiced the sentiments of all in proposing a vote of thanks to the ladies, and also to the young ladies who had provided music.

Mr. Murray, the chairman, made a few introductory remarks. Although he had presided at a great many meetings in that regard, he had never before been chairman of one for men only.

At the conclusion of his address, Dr. White showed a number of charts which brought out vividly the magnitude of the work and the proportion of it which should be done by the people of the United States and Canada. They showed the total givings of a year for foreign mission work to be \$21,800,000.

At the conclusion of the address the gathering, after such as found it necessary to leave to attend other meetings at 8 o'clock had withdrawn, settled down to a heart to heart talk on ways and means.

There are more kinds of advertising than the normal man can count on his fingers and toes, and it sometimes happens that the individual merchant cannot afford to experiment with all of them to ascertain by actual test which is best for the expansion of his business.



SUN DIAL PRESENTED TO PRINCETON. Ambassador Bryce, of Great Britain, recently unveiled this gift of Sir William Mather. The dial is a copy of the one at Oxford, and it has been placed on the Princeton campus.

NEWSPAPER OF THE JUNGLE

Big game shooting promises to take the place of bridge as the amusement of society in British East Africa is, in fact, the big game hunter's paradise. Since the building of the Uganda Railway tourists can reach the only large tract of country in the world where wild animals have been carefully preserved, and are about as plentiful as rabbits in Essex, says the London Daily Express.

The tourist can travel by comfortable steamships through the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Red Sea, and land at Mombasa, where he finds a modern railway with dining and sleeping cars and all the other accoutrements of civilization.

The Globe Trotter, which is Mr. Longworth's latest venture in journalism, is unlike anything else in the way of a newspaper that has ever been published in its society columns are occupied with the doings of lions, elephants, rhinoceros and other inhabitants of the jungle, and what little space is left after describing their doings is devoted to stories about parties and individuals "on safari."

Safari, by the way, promises to become a recognized addition to the English language before long. It is quite unfamiliar, but any one who has ever been on a hunting expedition in British East Africa knows all the terms that the word calls up. It is derived from the Arabic "safara," which means caravan but as used in British East Africa it means a big game hunting expedition with all the comforts of modern civilization.

The Globe Trotter is full of advertisements by enterprising gentlemen who wish to provide outfit for safari parties. Mr. Longworth is almost as familiar a beast of burden in the safari country as the horse or ass.

"Big game is our staple industry," said Mr. Longworth to an Express representative. "You can shoot it from the wains of the Pullman cars on the Uganda railway or from the steps of your hotel, which, by the way, is equipped with electric light, lift and everything else that you would expect in the centre of civilization. Occasionally, it is the attentions of the lions and leopards are a little annoying; but, after all, that only adds a spice of excitement to life in Nairobi."

"We don't try to hush up such little matters out there. In fact, our town authorities make the most of it when a lion makes a little raid in the main street and carries off a coolie. They want to advertise the fact and to let all the world know that there is still a big game can be had for the shooting."

"Come," they say to the shooter. "Pay us \$20 for a game license and we will allow you to kill or capture the following animals: Two elephants. Two rhinoceroses. Two hippopotamuses. Two zebras. Two gems. One roan hippopotamus. Two kudus. Two taptis. Two hartbeests. One lion. One sable. Two cheetahs. Two aard-wolves. Two marabouts. Two egrets. Ten antelopes of certain species. Ten chevatins."

"We have all these in stock," they say. "Where can you find a better collection outside Regent's Park, and all ours are remaining wild and in inexhaustible numbers."

Mr. Longworth is looking forward to the time when the news of the lions and hippos will be crowded out by the news of new arrivals to hunt them. At present the editor of the Globe Trotter finds his news a little monotonous sometimes, although it must have been rather exciting to those engaged in making way, one must get out here and be careful when coming in office.

PLENTY OF BABIES IN EGYPT

There is no race suicide in Egypt. From Alexandria to Assouan this country is filled with babies, round faced, solemly little tykes, who look out upon the world with great eyes that are painted with kohl.

As in all Oriental countries, children in Egypt are welcomed. The more the mother says Leslie's Weekly. The wife is not even considered a true wife until she becomes a mother.

So highly are babies esteemed in that strange country of the Nile that in the days before slavery was abolished a slave who contributed to her master's family circle a child which he acknowledged as his own thereby earned her freedom, according to the law; and in the majority of instances she was further honored by being taken as her master's wife, or one of them, and becoming entitled to the luxuries of the harem.

So frequently do babies come and so numerous are their deaths that the Egyptian Government has never been able to procure a census that was at all satisfactory, and even that recent attempt made this year cannot be accepted as an official statement of the country's population. In Egypt births and deaths are not recorded, except in the memories of those immediately concerned.

Three characteristics of Egyptian babies impress themselves upon the tourist. The first is their beauty; for, although many of them are blind or nearly so from uncleanness and ophthalmia, they are all round faced and exquisitely modeled, their features are classically beautiful and their color is exactly like bronze.

Secondly is the next most impressive feature about these little folk, for it is a most unusual thing to hear an Egyptian baby cry. Noticeable, also, is these little ones' usefulness. It would take a very indifferent person indeed to fail to notice the infant toddlers in Egypt. Not so much in Cairo or in the other large settlements, but in the stretches of country between.

From the boat on the Nile or the railroad one will see babies of two and a half and three years tending flocks of goats and herds of oxen. Too small to make known their wants in intelligible language seem to be pattering about, assisting in their small way in whatever task their elder relatives are engaged in.

In Cairo little boys of 10 and 12 years are seen in the weaving mills working the old-fashioned looms. They require considerable strength as well as skill. Also, in the furniture or turners' shops are small boys, agile like their fathers, both hands and feet in the chiseling and turning of table and chair legs, all of which is done in the most primitive manner, and by hand. The articles look like the result of skilled workmanship.

With all their earnestness and solemnity the young toddlers are happy to a degree and they apparently enjoy themselves as much as do the children who do nothing but play. In Cairo children ranging in age from 7 to 12 years are employed in carrying baskets of rubbish from the temples in Karnak, which are being cleared of the accumulation of sand and broken rock burying some of the pillars, and these children sing at the top of their voices as they struggle to and fro with their burdens tilted upon their heads.

One would be inclined to feel sorry for them were it not for the fact that the honor of being so employed is greatly coveted by the children. These children in Cairo are from 2 to 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. a day, and out of this trifling amount some of them have saved up quite a sum, which they bury in sand where no one but themselves knows where to find it.

Another thing which attracts the eye of the stranger in Egypt is the manner in which Egyptian babies are held, as a Southerner expressed it. They are not cradled in their mothers' arms as are the babies of this country, but they are hoisted upon the shoulders of those carrying them, and they are held in their arms, and only a small cloth is used to wrap them in.

Although Egyptian parents of the poorer and middle classes believe in their children being useful, they are still extravagantly indulgent to them in every way. But however indulgent they are, they are not indulgent to their children's laziness, and they are not indulgent to their children's idleness.

Disobedience to parents is considered by the Moslem one of the gravest of sins and is classed among the seven great sins. While ignorance is more in evidence than learning there are many schools in all of the large cities and the majority of the small ones. The most important branch of education is that of religion.

The first lesson that the "waddoo," or the white and upon which the lessons are written. When the lessons are learned they are washed out and replaced by other lessons.

During study hours the Arab schools remind one of the Chinese, for the children study aloud, and as they chant they rock back and forth like trees in a storm, and this movement is continued for an hour or more at a time. The schoolmaster rocks back and forth also, and altogether the school presents a most novel appearance as well as a noisy one. Worshippers in the mosque always move about while reciting the Koran, as this movement is believed to assist the memory.

The desks of the Arab schools are odd contrivances of palm sticks, upon which is placed the Koran, or one of the thirty sections of it. After learning the alphabet the boys take up the study of the Koran, memorizing entire chapters of it until the sacred book is entirely familiar.

A peculiar method is followed in learning the Koran. The study begins with the opening chapter, and from this it slips to the last. The last but one is then learned, then the last but two, and so on in inverted order, ending finally with the second chapter.

During the student's progress it is customary for the schoolmaster to send on the wooden tablet a lesson to be painted in black and red and given to the father, who returns it after inspection with a

LONGUE POINT CHURCH

One of the Oldest in Canada, Destroyed by Fire.

Montreal, Nov. 7.—The old and historic church at Longue Point, a suburb of Montreal, was destroyed by fire to-night. When the caretaker passed through the sacred edifice at 7 p.m. he saw nothing unusual, but an hour later the whole structure was discovered to be on fire by the villagers, and their feeble efforts could do little to stop the flames. The church was burned to the walls, and its bell fell with a resounding crash. Several attempts were made to save the sacred vessels on the altar, but every attempt had to be given up. The fire spread into the presbytery and partly destroyed it. The loss will be \$75,000, which there is an insurance of \$10,000. Some fifteen years ago the same church was partly burned. It was one of the oldest churches in Canada, having been built in 1720, and contained several valuable vestments and a silver altar service that was brought out from France.

Illustrations in the Learned Professions.

Maston Doty lived in Cedar township forty years ago. Preachers were scarce and the demand for preaching was great. Brother Doty was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church and often filled the several pulpits on Saturdays and Sundays. He was a fluent speaker and often gave eloquent in some special cases. A lawyer who could not read was Captain William Callaway. It has not been more than a quarter of a century since he practiced in the Justice of the Peace Court in Cedar township. He was a politician as well as a lawyer. His title was acquired during the civil war, where he was an officer in the Confederate army. Mr. Callaway could not write or draw up any papers, but he was wonderfully strong before a jury of his neighbors. He had a remarkable memory. His daughter would read him the law until he could repeat it by heart. When in court afterward he has often been seen with his law book upside down reading the statute to the jury verbatim. His argument was such as to be most convincing to the jurors, especially if the jury was packed.—Columbia Herald.

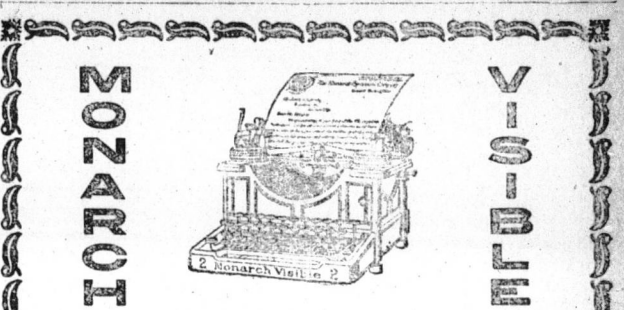
Colchester Liberal has nominated Mr. Charles Hill for the vacant seat in the Commons, and the Conservatives Mr. John Stanfield.

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G. B. MIDDLEY, Printer, 282 James Street North.
A. F. HURST, Tobacconist, 294 James Street North.
A. A. THORBALD, Tobacconist, 358 James Street North.
JAS. MCKENZIE, Newsdealer, 324 James Street North.
D. MONROE, Grocer, James and Simco.
JOHN HILL, Tobacconist, 177 King Street East.
W. R. FLEMING, Barber and Tobacconist, 243 King Street East.
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A. W. SWAZIE, 647 Barton Street East.
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CANADA RAILWAY NEWS CO., G. T. R. Station.
H. BLACKBURN, News Agent, T. H. & B. Station.
It will pay you to use the Want Column of the Times. BUSINESS TELEPHONE 388.
A battery of field artillery will be organized at Lethbridge, under command of Dr. Stewart. The officers will go to the Militia Camp.

DOWN AT THE WATERFRONT.

Contest of Two Willing Fighters Who Were Not Hard Hitters.

The policeman having gone away, the fight was resumed. The scene was the outer end of a vacant street. Of the two fighters one was considerably taller than the other and had a deeper voice, but he was handicapped by having something the matter with one of his fingers of his left hand, which was tied up with a white bandage. Both men were plus in physique, and when the policeman was far enough out of the way, "Climo" said "I say one or two minutes they were at it again, staring for an opening."

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As he stood with his hands up, ready, there was seen a strip of white cloth, one of eight inches long, unwound and hanging down from that wounded finger, with every prospect of being around again, and at each other, the blows sometimes landing, though they were not, but both men keeping their eyes on the other, and the shorter man's face, the shorter man shook his head as if to shake the blow, smiling, his grim smile at the same time, and everybody smiled with him.

Lady Cook's Dog Story. Lady Cook, at a dinner during her recent visit to Washington, argued the question of woman suffrage with a senator.

"Ah, senator," said Lady Cook, at the argument's end, "you don't consider this question as a whole. You only consider a part of it. You are like the man who weighed the dog."

"A lady owned a large St. Bernard dog that she was very proud of. She told the gardener one day to take the dog and weigh him. The man departed with the animal, and half an hour later he returned.