black as your hat, Strians and Turker as yellow as the Jorge evaluation yellow as the Jorge evaluation of boys from southenstern Europe with faces as fair as our evan. There were long-gowned, turbained proj brawnskinged men from the Sudan and town about Kuka, Borna and Turkeitas. The students are of all ages from the to la, and some base agent fair lives in the

HOW THE EGYPTIANS STUDY THEIR BIBLE.

THEIR BIBLE.

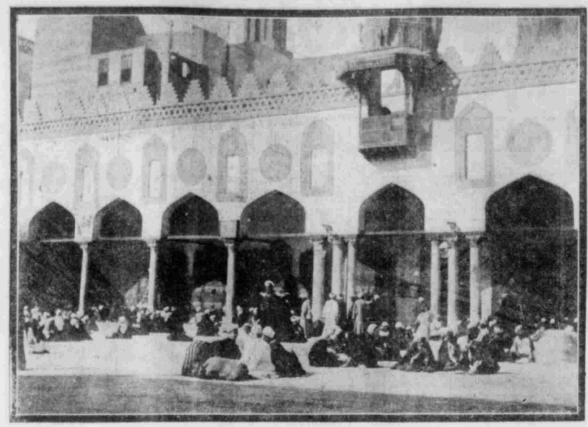
Indeed it is wooderful how much time these Egyptians spend on their bible. The Koran is their primer, their first and second reader and also their college text book. As soon as a baby is bout, their hook as soon as a baby is bout, their hook as soon as a baby is bout, their hook as soon as a baby is bout, the call to prayer is shouted in its ear, and when it begins to speak its father tracked it to say the creed, which runs somewhat as follows:

"There is no God but God; Mohammed Is the anosite of God, the King, the Truit! There is no God but God; Mohammed Is the anosite of God, the King, the Truit! There is no God but God; Mohammed Is the anosite of God, the king, the Truit! There is no God but God; Mohammed Is the anosite of the sounds aways to and fro as he yells aloud the texts of the Koran. He studies the alphabet by writing with a black brush texts on a shate of wood or tim, and he pounds away from year to year committing the Koran to memory. There are now more than 20,000 pupils in the Egyptian schools of whom a majority are under thirteen years of age. By a recent census it was found that over 50,000 of these boys of under the rains and he hounds away from year to year committing the Koran to memory. There are now more than 20,000 pupils in the Egyptian schools of whom a majority are under thirteen years of age, By a recent census it was found that over 50,000 of these boys of under brothe builders were changed. There were an ambee of the building of the building the hounds as were shaving them. The bar large of the subdends at the tops of the building the court. The large should a the anosite of the domesting a the tops of the sounds and the anosite of the subdends and the students at work are an of the court. The intraction of the Mohammed and the students at work and of the Mohammed and the students at work are soon and the students and the students at the builders were changed. There were a nambee of the students in the large of the should a the anostic form the function of the student

Copyright, 1907, by Frunk G. Carputter's

AIRO.—I have just returned from
a visit to the blugest universate
of the Mehammedan world. It
has more students than any of
our colleges, and twice as many as
either Harvard, Valc or Capsell, It has
all told, over 3,000, and its professors

Queet Studies in a College Where the Teachers Work Without Pay-How the Egyptians Memorize Their Bible-What the Government is Doing in the Village Schools-Female Education-Industrial Schools and Schools of Agriculture - Egypt's New National University Soon to Be Organized.



"I CAME INTO A GREAT COURT."

Protographed for the "News" by Frank G. Carpenter,

and in the immense rooms beyond were thousands upon thousands of students. They sat in groups on the floor listening to the professors, who were lacturing on various subjects, swaying back and forth as they sang out their words of wisdom. Some of the groups were studying aloud, and altogether the constuding at once, land some, it seemed to me, were shouting at the tops of their voices. I had many unfirmly looks as I made my say through the mass, and narrowly excaped being mobbed when I took snapshots of the professors and students at work under the professor and the university gives food, so but it to the sudents to buy the universit

THEY SLEEP IN THE SCHOOL ROOMS.

ROOMS.

There is no charge for tuition and the poor and the rich are on much the same level. Many of the undergraduates are partially supported by the university, and it is no disgrace to be without money. Some of the students and professors live in the university. They sleep in the school rooms, where they study or teach, lying down upon the mais and covering themselves with their blankets. They eat there, and there are pediers who bring in food and sell it to them. Their diet is plain, a bowl of bean soilp and a cake of pounded grain, together with a little garlie or dates, forming the most common meal. Such food costs

cipal and under professors. All students are under the direct control of the university, and if they misbehave outside its walls the police hand them over to the collegiste authorities for punishment. The students are exempt from military service, and it is said that many enter the institution for that reason alone. There seem to be no limitations as to age nor as to the time one may spend at the college. I saw boys between six and eight studying the Koran in one corner of the building, and gray-bearded men sitting around a professor in another. The most of the scholars, however, are from 16 to 22 or about the same age as our college students at home.

EDUCATION IN EGYPT.

This university has but little to do with the great movement of modern education which is now going on in Egypt. It is rather religious than educational, and the live, active educational forces outside it are two. One of these is the United Presbyterian church and its mission school, of which I will write later, when I visit their college at Assiout, about 360 miles farther up the Nile valley, and the other is the government, directed by the British, who are collecting the taxes and administering all matters of importance in Egypt today. In addition to these there are about 1,000 schools supported by the Copts, who, by the way, are the most intelligent of the native population.

most Intelligent of the native population.

Egypt was very illiterate when the British took hold of the administration, and even now not more than six or seven per cent of the natives can read and write. The desire for learning is increasing, however, and the system of common schools which has been inaugurated is being rapidly developed. There are now over 10,000 schools in the country, with something like 20,000 teachers and perhaps a quarter of a million pupils. There are a number of private schools, several normal schools and also schools devoted to special training. In the last few years a system of technical education has been inaugurated, and the government now has model workshops at Boulac and Asslout. It has a school of agricultura here at Cario, a school of engineering and schools of law and medicine.

THE VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

THE VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

An important movement has been the introduction of modern studies into the village schools belonging to the busy the university gives food, 90 leaves of bread being supplied without charke to needy students every day.

As I passed through the balls, I saw some of the boys mending their closed with the mosques and ware to some extent now under the ash not the busy mending their wash out in the sun to dry. They did not seem ashamed of their poverty and I saw much to admire.

The professors serve for nothing and support themselves by teaching in private houses or by reading the prayer at the mosques. It is considered a great boner to be a professor and the most learned men of the Mohammedan world are glad to becure in the EL-Azhar without reward. In fact, the only man about the institution who inso look planters a year. This seems much until one knows that the plagter is only 5 cents, and the to section of the sechols under the ministry of public instruction and introduce our modern studies. He tried to force the ites chers to come under thin, but they much until one knows that the plagter is only 5 cents, and that it takes this many of them to make \$300.

I asked as to the government of the university, and was teid if had a prin-

The village schools are rapidly adopt-

The village schools are rapidly adopting modern methods.

Already 8,000 of them are subject to the government, and within a short time they will all be under the immediate direction of its educational department. At present it is necessary to bandle them carefully and to make the religious studies among the most important. Now the half of each school day is set apart for the study of the Koran and the precepts of Islam, and I am told that such of the Mchammedan scholars as do well are Mchammedan scholars as do well are more than liftely to get appointments under the government than if they were Christians or Copts.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The girls of Egypt are beginning go to school. For a long time it whard to persuade their parents to so hard to persuade their parents to send them either to the government schools or private schools, but of late some of the native educated women have been given places as teachers and many girls are now primaring themselves for school work. Other parents are sending their daughters to school to give them a good general education, as the educated boys wanteducated women for wives. There are at present something like 2006 girls' schools. A movement is now going on to establish village schools for girls, and the time will come when there will be girls' schools all over Egypt and the Mohammedan womens may become educated. may become educated.

BENEVOLENT EGYPTIANS

BENEVOLENT EGYPTIANS

We are apt to think that the only charity is Christian charity. I find that there is Mohammedan charity as well, and that many of the Figher Moslems give money toward education and other such things. I have spoken of the endowment of the El-Ashar university, which is almost entirely of this nature. Some of the viliage schools are aided by the native charity, as are aided by the native charity, as are aide so yellow a substitute of the viliage school in 1903 Mahmoud Suleiman constructed at his own cost, and endowed liberaily at Abou-Tig an individual school in which are taught weaving, carponary, blacksmithing and turning. That school has now 92 pupils, all of whom are receiving their training free of charge. The khedive has an industrial school with 290 pupils on his private estates, and there is a Mohammedan benevolent society at Alexandria which has raised \$30.000 for an industrial school there. That school will accommodate over \$00 pupils, and it has now an endowment of about \$4.000 per day. One of the princes of the khedive's family is starting a similar school in the Behera provinces and the towns of Fayoum and



FISH-HARAHAN CONTROVERSY

When Stuyvesont Fish, former provident of the Hilmois Central rails way, smote James T. Haroban, present head of that corporation, and then called him vigorous names while the fallen for lay on the flour of the directors' room on Brondway, New York, the round of the encounter was merely numbered on. Haraban took a fast train for Chicago and it is now generally craceded that he will open round two with a body blow in the shape of a suit for damages. In addition to this, it is asserted that at the annual meeting of the stackhalders of the Lilinais Central, to be held in Chicago on Oct. 16. Mr. Pinh will be trested to a macre doubling at the hands of his late antagonist, who represents the Harriman forces which ousted Fish from the presidency.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL EXHIBITION AT MUKDEN.

possible for the American manufacturers terprise is commuted under the convictor of the six from Bolton to Craighter and from the chambers of commerce of the six principal cities in Angua, who, assisted by the government, have subscribed in sum recentary to meet the superaliture

REDUCTION I NRATES ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

ground to obtain floor space to the sour-ground and have shown to control to control to marked against the which was broked to floor about Nov. 15. The sa-fe around there about the control to the con

GENERAL ROBERT E. LIE.

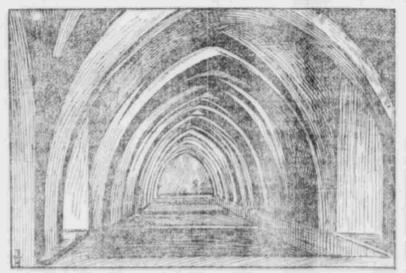
Garden will be bet at the rate of a first equation of the control of the

SCENE IN A RUSSIAN MUD BATH.



The mud baths at Saki, in the Crimea, have a wide reputation in Europe, and many wonderful cures of rheumatism, sciatica and even appendicitis are accredited to them. The mud used is obtained from the salt lakes in the vicinity. This is heated to a demperature a few degrees short of the boiling point by the sun, and patients are enveloped in it for twenty minutes and then put to bed to undergo free perspiration.

MOORISH BATHS IN THE ALCAZAR AT SEVILLE. SPAIN.



The picture shows the baths used by the ladies of the harem when Seville These subterranean chambers are more like dungeons than resorts



The kind of work that gives satisfaction and cests no more than your dentiat charges for the ordinary kind.

RE-UNAMELING, the art way of fixing teeful Let us show you have it is done. You will forget your dentist after you have been

HALF-PRICE FOR FIFTEEN DAYS. We want you to show your friends the kind of work we do. TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR OPENING, THURSDAY, ANG. 21.

Twelve Years' Protective Guarantes. Hours daily till 8 p. m., Sundays, 8 to 12. Lady attendant. CORNER THIRD SOUTH AND MAIN, OVER "VAN DYRE'S."



THE BEST COLLECTION OF DRESS FABRICS IS HERE.



Judged from every Standard of Excellence, Assortnients, variety, authoritative Styles, quality of Merchandise and Lowness of Price it is Undeniably the Best Stock of Dress Goods to be Seen in the City. Since Our Stock Was First Placed on Sale Many Additional Invoices of Smart Looking Novelty. All Wool Suitings Have Come to Hand Many of Which Will be Seen for the First Time Tomorrow, including Many New and Handsome Plaids, Checked and Striped Effects in Color Combinations Most in Vogue for Autumn Wenr.

Soft Toned Blues, Browns, Greens, Grays and Purple Mixtures, Done in Indistinct Plaids, Striped and Checked Effects Expressly Gotten Up for the Long Coated Tailored Gowns Now in Such Great Demand. Hundreds of Patterns and Fabrics to Pick from and All Priced so as to Make Each and Every Yard Shown Here a Special Bargain Value.

PLAIN PANAMAS in all the desirable fast colorings 38 inches wide, an extra value at, per yard

ings, excellent tabric for waists and children's dresses, per yard 60c as INCH FINE PRENCH SERGES and all wool Rencicities, full color assortments in both and 75c exceptionally low priced at, per yard.......75c brown and garnet 42 inches wide and extra fine quality, specially priced at, per yard. , 90CHIGH CLASS DARK PLAID PANAMA suitings

ALL WOOL STORM SERGES in black, blue,

FINE BROADCLOTH 52 inches wide, black and a complete line of colors, including all new \$1.25 autumn shades, per yard

DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE THESE REMARKABLE FALL DRESS GOODS VALUES. AT \$1.50 PER YARD

At This Price We Show All the Newest Weaves That Fashion Has Placed its Approval Upon. Pine Austrian and German Mannish Sullings in Myrlads of New Effects, London Tailor Worsteds with a Touch of Style and Originality That Puts Them in a Distinct Class by Themselves, Domestic Suitings in Chevron Stripes, Invisible and Pronounced Stripes and Plaids, in Fact All the Most Desirable Plain and Fancy Smart abries for Fall Wear. Fabrics for Fall Wear