

The Orient.

Oct. 26, 1910

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

No. 28

THE OTTOMAN PRESS.

For some time past there has been a plan of publishing in the *Orient* a weekly list of some of the principal articles appearing in the Ottoman Press. At present the limited space of the *Orient* will prevent attempting even a brief summary of these articles, but it is hoped the list alone will have a value by showing the chief topics occupying the minds of the Ottoman people and by serving as a reference index for those who may have occasion to follow up special articles. In order to make the latter possible the date of publication is attached to each article as well as the name of the publication.

Thursday, Oct. 13.

Doghru Seoz : The Army and Reforms.

Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Sabah : The Situation of the Cabinet.

Tanin : The Disagreement in the Cabinet.

Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Tanin : Life in the Khans.

Ikdan : Guerilla Bands.

* : The Crimes of Macedonians in Sofia.

* : The New Association for the Union of the Races of the Ottoman Empire.

* : The Psychological Condition of the Country.

Yeni Gazetta : The Political Education of the Nation.

Servet-i Funun : Selim the Third.

* : The Portrait of a Philosopher.

Thursday, Oct. 20.

Yeni Gazetta : Our Navy as described by Ottoman Historians.

* : From America to Europe by Balloon.

* : Commerce in Constantinople.

* : The State of Persia.

* : Agitation by Bulgarians in Macedonia.

* : The New Association for the Union of the Races of the Ottoman Empire.

Tanin : Permit for Electric Lighting in Constantinople.

* : The Opening of a Training School for Nurses.

Tasvir-i Efklar : The Great Maneuvres.

* : The Churraghan Palace.

Ikdan : The Students that are being sent to Europe.

Doghru Seoz : The Frontiers of Montenegro.

Muahedé : The Ministry of Instruction and the Medical Faculty.

Friday, Oct. 21.

Tanin : The European Press and Turkey.

* : Unhappy Persia.

Ikdan : The Ultimatum of England to Persia and the Policy of Imperialism.

* : Kidnapping Children.

Tasvir-i Efklar : Crusader Dogs and French Dogs.

* : The Presidency of Venezelos.

Yeni Gazetta : Present Day Politics.

* : The Hejaz Railway.

Muahedé : Our Need.

Sabah : An Alliance in the Balkans.

Saturday, Oct. 22.

Yeni Gazetta : The Ottoman Government and Greece.

Shehbal : What is Life?

* : What is Good Fortune?

Beyan-ul-Hak : Our Country's Needs.

Kanad : The Woman of the Past.

Sunday, Oct. 23.

Muahedé : Persia and Ourselves.

Tarik : From the History of our Politics.

Avam : Intrigues in the East and Cautions.

The **Kanad**, **Avam**, **Beyan-ul-Hak**, **Shehbal**, and the **Tarik** are periodicals, the rest are dailies.

THE QUESTION OF THE FRENCH LOAN.

A semi-official despatch from Paris states that on the 22^d M. Pichot telegraphed to the French Ambassador, in Constantinople, that as Turkey has refused to accept the conditions of the French Government in the question of the proposed loan the negotiations for the same must be regarded as at an end. The French papers seem indifferent in the matter but insist that the Sublime Porte should accept the French demands with reference to Algerians and Tunisians living in Turkey. The French papers without reserve praise the course of the Government. In this connection it is interesting to read a much quoted interview between Khalil Bey the leader of the Union and Progress party, and an editor of the *Jeune Turc*, in the presence of a foreign correspondent. Khalil Bey said "The representatives of several Powers criticise us for using our revenues to increase our military strength, adding that there is no need of this, because at present no Power is threatening us. Does this mean then that we must not think about our armament until we are attacked? In spite of the fact that we have a good army there is the Cretan question, the Macedonian situation, and Balkan affairs generally, which we must face. If we did not have this fine army, which is the glory of the nation, how could we cope with the machinations of our neighbours? The truth is that these Powers wish to see a weak Turkey, like Persia, so that they may carry out their schemes. Up to the present time it has been said that a strong Turkey would remove the danger of war in the Orient and now that we have undertaken to reorganise and strengthen our army we are accused of being warlike and of being a menace to peace. If these Powers

had been sincere in their friendship to Young Turkey, they would not have raised difficulties about the increase of custom's duties and income taxes for foreigners. No, they wish to tie our hands. Be sure that the people who delivered themselves from the tyranny of Abdul Hamid will be able to free themselves from the yoke of economic oppression." At this point the correspondent suggested that, in the matter of customs increase, the objection made was that it was to be used for paying the kilometric guarantee of the Bagdad railway. Khalil Bey replied, "The reason is that the concession of the railway was granted to Germany. This is why they refuse us our economic independence. Give us the money and we will build the Bagdad Basra Railway ourselves." Khalil Bey closed the interview by reaffirming that they were resolved to escape from the tyranny of foreign capital.

The *Temps* quotes from an article in the *Reh-ul-Amm* (public opinion), a daily paper edited in the Arabic language by a member of the Union and Progress Committee. The title of the article quoted is "In place of the French and English let us make a loan to our Government." The character of the article may be judged by the following summary. "And you, O! France, harlot of the West. Have you at last ended your hypocritical relations with us? Have you completed your revenge? You, who owe your existence to Turkey, to Sultan Suleyman, who delivered you from the hand of Charles V, have you forgotten the forty Ottomans sent to your schools and all those privileges which have been given to Frenchmen alone? Have you forgotten that you hold the first place in the trade with Turkey? What more do you want? Why do you oppose our plans and try to humiliate us? Do whatever you like, O! Tyrant of the West, but the days succeed one another and the times will change." Then an impassioned appeal is made to all Ottomans to rise to the emergency and deliver their country from the financial oppression of France.

ARMENIAN PATRIARCH OF JERUSALEM.

A UNIQUE PERSONALITY.

Telegrams from Jerusalem announce the death on October 18th of [the Very Reverend Harutiun Vehabedian, Archbishop in the Armenian Church and for many years the Patriarch at Jerusalem. The year of his birth is supposed to be 1819, but the probability is that he was nearly 95 years of age at the time of his death. Owing to his great age his occupancy of the patriarchal chair in the famous Monastery of St. James has been for some time past purely nominal, and in fact of late years the affairs of the Monastery have fallen into a sad state of neglect, resulting finally in a serious financial scandal which is still under investigation. The generally accepted view is that the Patriarch was victimized by those who knew how to take advantage of his increasing infirmities. One of the most interesting facts about the deceased Patriarch is that he was a Copt of very humble origin. He was born in Egypt and as a boy earned his living by driving donkeys until

he was hired as a servant by the Armenian *Arachnort* of Egypt, Bishop Giragos Mnatsaganian. When the Bishop returned to Jerusalem he took Yussuf, for that was the lad's name, with him to Jerusalem. He was employed at first in the stable and later in the printing rooms of the Monastery of St. James. Soon he became a catechumen and was baptised according to the rites of the Armenian Church. The news of his baptism stirred up animosity in certain quarters and necessitated sending him quietly to Smyrna. He remained there for a time and in 1836 came to Constantinople. After studying there for several years he entered Dr. Cyrus Hamlin's School in Bebek, which had been opened in 1840, on Nov. 4th. While there a strong religious bent was given to his life and his intense longing for a good education was increased. So strong was this desire that he left Dr. Hamlin's school and set out for America in a sailing vessel. After his arrival in New York City he managed to support himself by giving lessons in Arabic and finished a course of study in theology at some institution, the name of which is not given. Sometime before 1846 he returned to Constantinople. The story is told that the Captain of the ship veered off from his course and aroused the suspicion in the young student's mind that he was in league with Mediterranean pirates. Joseph communicated his suspicion to his fellow passengers and they agreed to act. The Captain was seized and bound to the mast, while Joseph took charge of the vessel and brought it safely to Constantinople. When he heard that his benefactor Bishop Giragos had been elected Patriarch of Jerusalem he went to him and was there ordained a deacon of the Armenian Church in 1847. After service there for three years he was obliged to leave on account of persecutions instigated by the Copts. He went to the Monastery of Armash, near Nicomedia, and was there ordained an Archimandrite receiving the name Harutiun Vehabedian.

One result of the Crimean War was that the various Patriarchates entered into relations with the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations. At that time comparatively few Armenians knew foreign languages, and as Vehabedian knew English well he was called to serve as Patriarchal Vicar in Constantinople in 1855. At the same time Mgrditch Khrimian, late Catholikos, was publishing in Van an Armenian paper *Ardziv Vasburagani* and Vehabedian assisted him by making translations from English books and periodicals. In 1857 he went to Harput as *Arachnort* of the united four dioceses, which were in a disorganized state and required the strong hand of a man like Vehabedian. He finished his work there and returned to Constantinople in 1859, and the same year was appointed *Arachnort* of the important See of Erzurum. In 1860 he went to Etchmiadzin where he was anointed bishop. He returned to Erzurum where he remained till after the Russo-Turkish War. During that trying crisis he proved himself to be a man of courage and ability. When in 1844 Nerses, Patriarch of Constantinople, the best beloved and one of the ablest in the long line of Armenian Patriarchs, died suddenly, Archbishop Vehabedian was chosen as his successor. Four years later he was elected to the Patriarchal

Chair in Jerusalem where he remained till the day of his death. This remarkable man, who was within a few years of being a centenarian, retained his faculties to the end. He kept up his habit of study and reading and was never obliged to use glasses. He was said to be a man of few words, imperious, a ruler rather than a leader, and yet sympathetic and always thoughtful of the interests of his people. When the writer called on him nearly four years ago he insisted on escorting him to the hall where the portraits of distinguished foreigners were hung. He pointed with special pride to the large portrait of Queen Victoria which she herself had presented to the Monastery of St. James.

The choice of a successor to the important place of Patriarch of Jerusalem will be watched with interest.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN VAN.

A YOUNG MAN'S STORY.

In an address made before the Missionary Cruise party at Bardizag last summer attention was called to the fact that the indirect influence of the missionary work in Van is one of its most encouraging features. A fresh proof of this fact is contained in the following story which, as a sign of the times, will prove of interest to all those who are eagerly watching for the breaking of the day in Turkey, when spiritual movements shall originate with the people themselves and so give promise of permanent growth.

A few days ago a young man came to the Bible House to call on a missionary who was formerly located in his own native city of Van. The conversation turned on themes of mutual interest until it became evident that this unassuming, quiet mannered young man had a story to tell—an inner light to reveal, which began to illumine his honest face as he was encouraged to tell how he and a few of his companions were brought to know Christ as the friend and leader of young men and banded themselves together under a sacred pledge to work for their fellows within the Gregorian Church. We will give the story so far as possible in his own words.

Nine of us came together ten years ago and organized the *Van Armenian Association for Good Works* (political conditions and to a certain extent popular prejudices, no doubt, prevented the use of a more specific name). We made a vow that we would give our whole lives to maintaining our Association and to carrying out its purposes. We chose the Bible as our sole guide and resolved to work for the development of the whole man because we had come to feel that the physical, the intellectual, and spiritual features in a man's life form a unity and that, as history has often proved, the development of one part and the neglect of the others invariably leads to disaster. We have taken Christ's words, "Be ye perfect" as meaning that there is a goal of perfection which invites the whole man. By basing our Association on the principles of the Gospel we have tried to use our limited strength to extend the pure, bright light of Christ without entering at all into questions of creed. In everything we have

endeavored to keep before us the plan of extending Christ's Kingdom and have avoided matters ecclesiastical, ritualistic, and sectarian as being often inimical to the work of the Gospel.

Besides our regular meetings for prayer we have two principal meetings during the month. The first is the Consecration meeting and the second the Experience meeting. In Armenian social life I am sure there is no circle where friendship is so intimate and fellowship so genuine as among our members. The inner life of each, his experiences, his temptations and his victories are all known to his fellows. In our religious meetings the presence of God's spirit is present as is often evidenced by the way in which hardened hearts are softened and confessions are made, followed by the deepest joy.

Several times a year it is our custom to make special preparation and go in a body to partake of communion in our National Church. On the same day the girls, who have joined our movement but hold separate meetings, go to the Church also and partake of communion (a friend from Van testifies that the sight of these young people standing together in front of the altar and sharing in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is most impressive and has a marked effect on the congregation). Besides attending the services in our National Church we go regularly to the Protestant Chapel for the services there. On Sundays we have always held one open meeting to which all who wish to attend are welcome. These are led by the members in turn. We also have public meetings which are addressed by invited guests and are attended by a great many people. We have debates too now and then. Our Bible Study Class on Sundays is conducted by the members.

We have two pledges, those of the Blue Cross and the White Cross, the first for temperance and the second for purity. Some of our members are young men who have been sived from the evil lives they were leading. Only the other day a new member, who joined us recently, wrote to me as follows, "I feel as if I were in Heaven. Never before in my life have I been so happy, and I owe it all to this Association which led me to Christ." Several young men who belonged to the "New Generation" movement (an infidel and free love cult imported from Russia) have been saved from evil lives and certain destruction by the efforts of our Association and they thank God for the day when they joined our band. One said "Had it not been for this Association I would today be one of the lowest of the low." The best of all is that wherever a member may be he keeps up his relations with the Association.

Daily prayer and reading of the Bible are kept up by all the members, not simply as a duty but as a privilege to be used. I am rejoiced to say that some of our members have sacrificed brilliant prospects out of loyalty to the Association. One of our number sacrificed his life for the cause we all love. He went in the winter to Shadagh (a high mountain town on the sources of the Tigris) to preach and establish there a branch of our Association. He took a severe cold

and died there far away from home. At the memorial service held for him Dr. Usher said, "In many Churches I have never found a truer Christian than he was." While Dr. Usher and the Protestant pastor were speaking of our beloved comrade the people were in tears.

The money we have raised among ourselves has been devoted to various benevolent objects such as the relief of individual cases of poverty, orphans, famine sufferers, school books for poor children, and missionary work in foreign countries.

Our library with 200 books and our reading room are open to all young men. We hold social gatherings every week in the homes for the purpose of touching family life with the elevating influences of the Gospel. We indulge also in picnics, sports, and tramps over the mountains.

During the ten years of our history we have suffered persecution now and then from the more bigoted in the National Church, but especially from the Tashnagists, who have used every means in their power to destroy our Association.

We are just now entering on a new enterprise for the purpose of helping on the educational work in Van. We have purchased with our own money a finely located vineyard which cost about \$160. We are erecting on it a kindergarten building, which will be finished soon and leave us with something of a debt; but we began this work in faith and we do not intend to weaken.

The organization among the Girls, which is in all respects similar to ours, is the source of the greatest encouragement.

All of our members belong either to the middle class or are poor, but the eagerness of every one to do his full share in contributing to the funds of the Association is really wonderful. Many work at night to earn the money and some cut down on their daily bread so that their annual contribution may not fall below the amount they have resolved to give.

The number of active members is over sixty among the young men, and over fifteen among the young women. There are also many associate members and a multitude of sympathizers. No one is received into active membership until, as an associate member for from one to three years or even more, he has won the absolute confidence of all.

We believe that our association has an apostolic and evangelistic mission to the young men of the Armenian nation, and it is our intention to extend its work to other places.

In this brief story I have been unable to describe the real Christian work being done by our Association, but I for one can testify that this Association has been instrumental in bringing me near to God and in saving me for a life of truth."

ROBERT COLLEGE

Dr. Lyman, who preached in chapel last Sunday, was asked by the students, on their own initiative to speak again to them, so he delivered an informal address on Friday afternoon.

The annual fall reception of the Y. M. C. A. to new students was held on Wednesday afternoon. The Faculty and a number of alumni from Constantinople attended as invited guests.

Professor Watson has made an innovation in public speaking. The declamations this winter will be held in the chapel before the entire college on the Friday afternoon preceding monthly vacation. Speakers are chosen from all college classes except the Subfreshman. Every member of the teaching staff is asked to mark the participants, and those gaining the highest average in these monthly contests will take part in final prize declamation contest.

EMPIRE NEWS.

The Capital.

The Ministers of Public Works and Finance have been informed that on account of abundant harvests not only the revenue will be increased by two million liras but the Government will receive 200,000 liras from the kilometric guarantees of the railways. On the Anatolian lines it has been necessary to build new freight cars for the transportation of the agricultural products of the country. Along the Smyrna Kasaba section the harvests have been so abundant that it is impossible to find a sufficient number of laborers to take care of them.

The Military Tribunal has exiled to Brousa a woman Rakié by name, who has committed some offence against the code of Moslem morals. An Imperial edict has sanctioned the decision of the Tribunal.

The Ottoman consul of Salmast (Persia) informs the Sublime Porte that the insurrectionary movement in Tabriz makes it necessary to take steps for the protection of Ottoman subjects.

The *Jeune Turc* learns on good authority that the Ministry of Finance has prepared a new law with regard to the taxing of the property of the rich, which, it is said, will produce a revenue of one and a half million liras. The law will be presented to Parliament as soon as it convenes.

A Circassian woman, who for 33 years was an inmate of Abdul Hamid's harem in Yildiz and as treasurer of the harem for 20 years enjoyed his marked confidence, has promised a European woman that she will write out all that she heard and saw during this long period of intimacy. The woman, to whom the promise was made, for 20 years gave piano lessons to the inmates of the harem.

In the French periodical *Les Annales* two distinguished writers, M. Claud Farrer and M. Henri Lavadan, have published a very bitter article against the Turks for their cruel treatment of the dogs of Constantinople. M. Farrer, after using the strongest possible language, suggests to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that this act of atrocious cruelty is sufficient reason for the severing of diplomatic relations between France and Turkey, and even affirms that a war would be justifiable. M. Lavadan writes in the same strain.

The *Tasviri Efkiar* retorts, "instead of pitying the dogs let the Frenchmen show their mercy to the wretched poor who die from hunger in the streets of Paris. The French, who show themselves as so magnanimous, refused to receive the Hungarians fighting for their liberty, who took refuge in Turkey. Again when Midhat Pasha, fleeing from the treachery of Abdul Hamid, sought refuge in the French Embassy, he was refused protection and betrayed into the hands of his murderer."

The Ministry of Police has decided to prevent the presentation in the theatres of any play which might be injurious to morals and public safety.

The new military school for training the officers of the Reserves has been opened at Beylerbey. Graduates of the high schools and colleges to the number of 200 have been received, among whom there are nineteen Armenians.

Rifat Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has announced to all the Ottoman Embassies the severing of diplomatic relations with Greece because of the summoning of M. Venizelos to organise the Cabinet. It would be impossible for the Sublime Porte to enter into relations with M. Venizelos until he has officially declared his policy with reference to the Ottoman Empire. This decision was made in view of the fact that M. Venizelos assumed a rebellious attitude toward his Sovereign while in Crete.

The deputy from Sinob, Dr. Riza Nour Bey, who had been charged with being a member of the Secret Committee and has been imprisoned for several months, has been released. On the other hand his accuser, Dr. Munir Bey, has been declared guilty of libel and will be punished.

According to a local paper the Municipality of Constantinople is preparing a plan for an International Exposition, which is to take place at Serai Bournou (Seraglio Point). The walls and the garden of the old palace will not be touched. The buildings for the exhibit of provincial products will be constructed on both sides of the park. The agricultural building will be erected near the hospital. Three buildings will be put up near the sea for the German and British exhibits. Facing the harbor a triumphal arch is to be erected, this will remain permanently to commemorate the Exposition. On the road from the sea toward the little mosque there will be buildings for the Dutch, Belgian, Norwegian, Swedish, Italian and other exhibits. There will be also buildings for exhibiting the products of British, French, and German Colonies. Arrangements are to be made for lighting the grounds and the buildings with electricity and for providing places for amusement.

At its meeting on Sunday the Ministry decided to send a new law with reference to lawyers to Parliament, to prepare a plan controlling the movements of steamers and to forbid the circulation in Turkey of a Greek paper, the *Atlantic*, published in America. The question of the loan and the Persian situation were also discussed.

On November 1st a special American Embassy is to arrive in the Capital to express the thanks of the American Government to His Majesty the Sultan for sending a Mission to

Washington announcing his accession. The American Embassy will be received by the Sultan on his return from Adrianople and will remain four days in Constantinople.

The Ministry of Public Works announces that it will receive bids for the construction of electric tramways in Constantinople and environs. The bidders are given the privilege of suggesting changes in the requirements already announced.

A local paper announces that a large American Concern has requested of the Ottoman Government the monopoly of selling petroleum within the Empire. The promise is made that only the best American oil will be furnished at prices lower than those prevailing at present. The offer of a loan also is made, for which no guarantee will be required.

On Sunday last a great mass meeting was held in the Odeon theatre in Pera with the object of making a protest against England's ultimatum to the Persian Government. The theatre was crowded to overflowing and many fiery speeches were made, one of them lasting an hour. The only moderate speech was made by Husein Danish Bey who made a brief resumé of Persia's great past and her gradual deterioration, and praised the energy of the Persians who, in spite of the vicissitudes of several thousand years, have maintained their existence. He closed by saying that the patriotism and the endurance of the Persians would overcome the present difficulties and that they would be able to make progress toward European civilization. Another speaker was a Servian Moslem Ulema, who claims to have been circulating for twenty years in Moslem countries and to have witnessed their deterioration. In bitter language he criticised Europe, asserting that the Europeans were the cause of their condition, because, on the pretext of civilizing, they made Moslem countries a prey of their avarice. This Ulema made a most violent attack on England as the devourer of Moslem countries, and said that "Malicious England" was using the same means against Persia which she had applied to Egypt for the last 27 years. Then the speaker proceeded to detail England's crimes in India, and said that the large number of blind and deformed people in India was the result of relations with the English! Finally he said that the Persians would rise as one man and expel the English, spilling if necessary the last drop of their blood. The speech was loudly applauded. When the speech making was over a vote was passed to send a telegram to Emperor William begging him to intervene and prevent the partition of Persia.

Monday, the 24th was the Sultan's birthday. At His Majesty's request there were no illuminations.

Cholera in Constantinople. From Oct. 19th to Oct. 26th there were 8 deaths from cholera in the city, all of them old cases. According to the local papers there have been no new cases during this time.

THE PROVINCES.

According to news received from Salonica fresh revolutionary outbreaks have occurred in the region of Skodra. A large number of arms have been imported. The *Progrès de Salonique* says that after the withdrawal of the Ottoman troops the Albanians became restless under the influence of foreign agitators and large numbers of them have been moving toward Montenegro.

The former Vali of Basra, Suleyman Nazif Bey, has come to Constantinople and has been appointed Vali of Trebizond.

A number of Armenian Catholics in Mardin have recently decided to return to the National Church and have addressed a most affectionate letter to the Patriarch, and ask that an ecclesiastic be appointed to serve as pastor for their new congregation.

From the region of Smyrna it is reported that bitterly cold weather prevails and that snow has fallen at some points along the railway line.

In Debreh an Albanian, Aziz by name, who took a prominent part in the recent insurrection, was hung. The infliction of this punishment has left a deep impression on the population.

A correspondent of the *Temps* calls attention to an incident in Aleppo which shows the attitude of Turkey toward foreign Consuls and their subordinates. The kavass of the British Consulate, who had a small shop in the city, was ordered by one of the police to close it. He protested on the ground that he was doing nothing illegal, and the dragoman of the same Consulate took the part of the kavass, declaring that his arrest would be contrary to law unless it was carried out after Consul had been informed. When the police threatened to arrest the dragoman also, he declared that he was protected by the Capitulations. The result was that both the kavass and dragoman were marched off the prison, where they remained for two hours until the British Consul secured their release.

The Armenian church Council in Smyrna held a meeting to consider the question of church reforms. After a long discussion it was unanimously decided that in view of the present chaotic condition of national affairs and the pending of certain important matters, it would be unwise to become engaged in the discussion of religious questions, and that the realization of the plan of reforms might be wisely postponed for a time.

In Monastir the Government has thus far collected from the people 5024 rifles, 7693 small arms, and 98,527 cartridges. In the city and environs 324 people, mostly Bulgarians, have been arrested.

NOTES.

Dr. L. S. Crawford writes that among the 60,000 inhabitants of Trebizond, from Sept. 16th to Oct. 12th inclusive, there were 421 cases of cholera, of which 212 proved fatal. The physicians have the city well in hand and, as a result of the precautionary measures taken, the disease seems to be decreasing.

On Sunday Oct. 23^d the Armenian Evangelical Church of Pera celebrated the second anniversary of the dedication of its church building. Prof. Hagopos Djedjizian preached an inspiring sermon on the House of Prayer. The pastor, Rev. A. B. Schravonian, made a very impressive address on the Spirit of the Evangelical Church. He showed that the first Evangelical Church in Turkey, which was organized in Pera in 1846, was not due to persecution, or the zeal of extremists, or the predominance of foreign influences. It was due, he said, to the earnest desire of a few to keep alive the spirit of the Gospel in the Armenian Nation. After this address the Sacrament of the Lord's supper was observed, the pastor and Mr. Allen officiating. The Church was well filled with an audience made up of Protestants and Gregorians.

The Hon. I. R. Carter, American Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bucarest, has arrived in Constantinople to act as Minister in Charge at the American Embassy. On Tuesday the 25th, accompanied by Mr. Garjiulo, First Dragoman, and Mr. Schravonian Legal Adviser of the Embassy, H. E. the Minister was received by H. M. the Sultan.

The Protestant members of the Itihat-i-Anasiri-Osmanieh (Union of Ottoman Races) are Prof. Hagopos Djedjizian, and Garabed Eff. Senekerimian.

Mr. Garabed Pushmanian, the well known Armenian merchant of Chicago, has established a fund of \$25,000, the income of which is to be used for the education of needy Armenian students in America. The income will be about \$1,600.

THE ORIENT

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