

The Orient.

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COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Aside from the Baccalaureate sermon on June 11th, which was reported in the last number of the *Orient*, the following were the events of the week.

June 8th the Senior dinner was given at the College. Dr. Patrick presided and there were speeches by Professor Burns, Mr. Poynter, Miss Robinson, Prof. Watson of Robert College, Miss Prime, Miss Sossides of 1912 and Miss Haroutunian, President of the class of 1911.

June 9th the closing exercises of the Preparatory Department were held at Arnaoutkey. As there are so many Turkish girls in the school only ladies were invited to the closing exercises. The Mousouros Hall was crowded and fully half of the audience were Turkish ladies, many of them from the most prominent families in the city. The program included recitations in French and English, songs by the school chorus and the presentation of the diploma of the school by President Patrick.

The Class Day exercises were held on Saturday June 10th in the garden at Scutari, and included songs by the class, a Class history, the planting of the Class tree and some excellently rendered scenes from Chanticleer.

On June 13th, the 22nd Annual Commencement was held in the large hall of the Mousouros Mansion at Arnaoutkey. It was presided over by Hon. Hoffman Philip, American Chargé d'Affaires. At three o'clock the academic procession entered from the terrace and after reaching the platform remained standing, with the audience, while the Orchestra played the Imperial March. The Hon. Charles R. Crane, a trustee of the College, was to have given the address but was unavoidably prevented. In his absence Count Léon Ostrorog, formerly financial adviser to the Turkish government, kindly consented to give his lecture on *La Renaissance du Japon*. The address was interesting and scholarly and showed such a just estimate and appreciation of the Japanese character that it was a surprise to learn that Count Ostrorog had never visited Japan.

After the address, the Hon. Hoffman Philip spoke a few words to the graduates. His address was one of the delightful features of the day. He spoke most appreciatively of the College and the preparation for service which it gives to its graduates.

President Patrick then conferred the degree of B. A. on 16 graduates, the largest class in the history of the College. The exercises were closed with a prayer by Dr. Marcellus Bowen.

After the exercises, a reception was held on the College grounds giving the many guests a chance to see the extent and beauty of the Arnaoutkey property.

President Patrick, her brother Prof. Patrick of the University of Iowa, and her secretary Miss Young, left the city on Friday the 19th, by the Orient Express. Dr. Patrick sails June 29th from Hamburg for New York and will spend the summer on College business in America.

ROBERT COLLEGE GRADUATING EXERCISES.

The forty-eighth annual Commencement at Robert College was brought to a close on Wednesday afternoon, June 14, with the graduating exercises of the class of 1911. Of the nineteen members of the class, three of whom were unavoidably absent, ten are Greeks, four Bulgarians, three Armenians, one Turk, and one Hebrew. Above the platform was the class motto in silver letters, *LABOR OMNIA VINCIT*.

The Hon. Hoffman Philip, First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy, and the Hon. Charles M. Marling, Chargé d'Affaires of the British Embassy, with President Gates occupied seats on the platform, which was tastefully decorated with flowers and potted plants. The hall was comfortably filled with friends of the College, relatives of the graduating class, graduates and students. Five orations were delivered; George Ivanoff, of Sofia, Bulgaria, spoke in Bulgarian on *A Vain Theory*; Constantine Papadopoulos, of Constantinople, in English, on *The Legitimate Reconciliation of Pure Science and Fine Art*; Peter Petrides, of Nigde, in Greek, on *The Power of the Greek Mind*; Armenag Salmaslian, of Michalidj, in Armenian, on *Reflections on Björnstjerne Björnson*; Nicholas Tavropoulos, of Kerasoun, in French, on *Renaissance du Sentiment Impérialiste en Allemagne*.

After the orchestra had rendered an intermezzo, the presiding officer, the Hon. Hoffman Philip, read a short address, congratulating the College on the work it is doing, and announcing the granting of an imperial *iradé* for the construction of the School of Engineering of the College.

President Gates addressed the members of the graduating class, welcoming them in a most hopeful tone into the struggle of life. He then presented them the diplomas which conferred on fifteen of them the degree of A. B. and on the remaining four that of B. S. The exercises closed with a prayer by Dr. Gates. The faculty received the friends present on the terrace from 4 30 to 5 P. M., after which tea was served in the homes of Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Panaretoff.

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

Daniel Bliss Dorman arrived in Beirût on May 23d, five days after the arrival of his great grand parents, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Bliss, and his grandmother, Mrs. Dale. He is a fine boy. Mrs. Daniel Bliss's health is better than when she was in America. She stood the voyage well and enjoyed it. She is able to receive visits from her friends. Dr. Bliss is in excellent health. He made a very happy speech in response to the ovation the students gave him at chapel. He is regularly at chapel and faculty meetings, and spends much time watching the building of the new dormitory for the Preparatory Department.

Mrs. Graham sails for America on the 19th to attend the golden wedding of her parents.

Mrs. Bowman of Omaha is visiting her son, Mr. Harold Bowman, instructor in the S. P. C.

Dr. Daniel Bliss performed the ceremony of opening the new laboratories of the Dental Department on June 5th. The faculty and their families, members of the American mission, the American and British Consuls-General, and some other guests were present. The portrait of Dr. Post, the first American dentist to come to Syria, was draped with the Stars and Stripes and the Star and Crescent. After inspecting the rooms and apparatus, refreshments were served and Dr. Dray demonstrated the fusion and casting of gold by melting some gold leaf that Dr. Post brought to Syria in 1863 and casting it into a brooch, which will be sent to America as a gift to Mrs. Post. The idea of starting the school of dentistry was Dr. Post's idea. His personal outfit has been given to the department.

The new catalogue is out. It is an improvement over its predecessors. It contains 136 pages, and much of it has been recast and simplified. 12 illustrations are shown, presenting good pictures of some of the 19 buildings. The teaching and administrative list has 80 names. The new dental school makes the eighth department, and this is not counting as a department the teachers' training course, which is included in the school of arts and sciences. The school of commerce has developed two parallel courses, the accounting and the economic groups, each having wide ranges of electives.

The medical school has been a man short, but Dr. Dorman very ably carries on the surgical work till Dr. Ward arrives. There have been some notable improvements during the year in clinical instruction.

In the school of pharmacy two new post-graduate courses have been offered, one leading to the certificate of Public Analyst, — one man has taken it this year, — and the other leading to Doctor of Pharmacy.

The dentistry course began in October, and regular clinical work will begin at the opening of the new term. Dr. Dray is here and at work.

The total of 874 students in the university is distributed as follows: College, 243; Medicine, 138; Pharmacy, 31; Commerce, 59; Nurses' Training School, 22; Dental, 3; Preparatory, 378.

VALIS, AND HOW THEY ARE APPOINTED.

Numerous recent changes among the provincial governors have called forth editorials during the past week from several local dailies, among them the *Sabah*, *Senin* and *Turquie*. The latter says:—

The transfers of valis announced some time since as about to take place are now definitely decided upon. Only, to judge by the names given in our Turkish contemporaries, this change of persons in the provincial administration is made in a somewhat hap-hazard fashion. For instance, the valis of Beirût and Aleppo, against each of whom there were complaints on the part of one class of the population, are merely transferred. If these complaints had a real basis, is a simple transfer sufficient? Then, too, to fill the vacancies caused by these transfers, other valis are taken from places where the population was satisfied. So the vali of Bitlis, Ismail Bey, was to have been transferred to another vilayet. But the inhabitants of Bitlis were well contented with Ismail Hakki Bey. The Sublime Porte knew this, and yet, just at a time when this vilayet needed a vali who possessed the confidence of the people, they wished to transfer him. This intention of the government brought about a representation on the part of the Armenian deputies from Anatolia at the Ministry of the Interior, in consequence of which Ismail Hakki Bey is to be kept at his present post. But why then did anyone wish to transfer him? How long will the nomination of valis be subject to the whim of personal convenience? Our contemporary, the *Sabah*, had a long editorial yesterday on this question of provincial administration. It asked whether His Highness the Grand Vizier, on his return from Roumelia, and in the interval until he leaves for Marienbad, would not busy himself with this important question. Our esteemed contemporary thinks it is not enough to confide the administration of a vilayet to the "evident capacity" of a high official. It is important that instructions be elaborated which shall vary with the local needs of each vilayet or each group of vilayets. The carrying out of these instructions would then depend on the capacity of a functionary. Otherwise the sending of a functionary into a province to administer it as he likes, is a risky thing whose consequences have already been felt on more than one occasion. Thus, because one vali wished to enforce the toll-dues (*octroi*) in the villages of Prishtina, last year the Podaiva incident took place, which necessitated the despatch of forty-five battalions of troops. This same vali, after being removed to another point, wished to enforce the same toll-dues in the same way. And could not this insurrection of the Malissores have been forestalled, had the vali been given instructions concerning the administration of the Scutari Vilayet? Our contemporary is certainly right. Advantage must be taken of the parliamentary recess to fill up this hiatus in the provincial administration.

Those of our subscribers who wish to have their paper sent to their summer address, will confer a favor on us by notifying us of the new address, and signifying how long the paper should be sent thither.

A CONFERENCE NOT WANTED.

The *Jeune Turc* has an interesting article *à propos* of the recent suggestion by Russia that an international conference be called to discuss the Albanian difficulties.

"The latest despatches inform us that Russia no longer wishes the conference which, according to the dailies, she had proposed, to discuss the Albanian question. Frankly we are disappointed. We should really have enjoyed seeing this conference meet and discuss our internal affairs, — the internal affairs of a constitutional State, — give us advice, and impose on us measures and reforms calculated to pacify the insurgent population of one of our provinces. We should so like to see this conference. It would constitute a precedent so useful, so important in international relations. And then, the most elementary justice, the sentiment of equity that animates the diplomats on the banks of the Neva, as well as of other rivers, would surely not let the matter rest there. A general rule would have to be made regarding this, the proceeding would have to be raised to the rank of a principle of action. One would doubtless very soon see introduced in the great and sober manuals of international law, of the rights of nations, a new article. It would be quite short, but oh how eloquent! It would read:—

"Whenever a revolt breaks out in the domains of any state, the government of that State shall notify the powers of the fact, and they shall immediately convene a conference to deliberate on the measures to be taken in view of pacifying the revolting population. The latter shall send to the conference representatives to support and defend their contentions."

"You see hereby all the benefits that the entire human race would derive from such a new law. A few illustrations, a few little historic reminiscences will perhaps serve to still further elucidate our theme.

"Some fifteen years ago a labor movement appeared in Sicily, a complete labor organization was successfully initiated. The omnipotent minister at that time, Signor Crispi, wished to repress this movement. Against the poor peasants and workmen who came in a procession — with images of the Virgin and of the patron saints of their villages — before the authorities to beg of them a reduction of various taxes, Sig. Crispi mobilized a whole army of gendarmes and *carabinieri*. One cannot read unmoved or without a feeling of indignation the book by Prof. Colajanni which gives the details of the cruel and bloody repression organized by Sig. Crispi. Oh! if that salutary article had only been there! Quick, — a conference, and who knows how many lives saved, how much suffering avoided!

"The Boer war! Instead of spending millions of pounds sterling and sending tens of thousands of soldiers with the great Gen. Roberts, Great Britain would have had but to despatch a dozen telegrams. In a few days the conference would have met, and in a few more days the affair would have been settled.

"And then, the troubles in Russia! We know that in face of the revolt the poor Russian authorities were obliged

to turn a deaf ear to the tender voices of their own hearts, voices that cry out now at the mere thought of the calamities of a possible war between Montenegro and Turkey. To arrest the revolution, they were forced to bathe in blood the whole of the Caucasus, all the Baltic provinces, all Poland, yes, all Russia.

"Do you see what a benefit it might have been for the millions who were hanged, shot, deported, etc., and for the governments who were forced to order these thousands of hangings, military executions, etc., — if only this article had existed?

"Ah, once more, we regret that Russia no longer wishes the Conference!"

THE BATTLEFIELD OF KOSSOVO.

Last Friday His Majesty the Sultan celebrated the Selamlik, or noon prayer, at the mausoleum of Sultan Murad I., on the historic plain of Kossovo, five short miles northwest of the town of Prishtina. Fully 150,000 Albanians gathered there for this ceremony, and Ismail Hakki Effendi, a senator from Monastir, preached a great patriotic sermon to them before the prayer hour. The *imam* Reshid Ibrahim Effendi also reminded them of the last command of Sultan Murad I., who told the Moslems to love Christians and Jews as their brothers. The Grand Vizier made an eloquent plea for loyalty, especially addressing his words to the Albanians, and announced that two hundred Albanians and over a hundred Bulgarians, condemned for political offences, were now pardoned by His Majesty; and that those now in rebellion who would submit would likewise enjoy the amnesty of the government.

This appearance of His Majesty Mehmed V. in his double capacity of Commander of the Faithful and of Padishah of the Ottomans, was full of meaning, especially to his Moslem subjects and especially, at this crisis, in his European domains and at the tomb of the "Khüdavendigiar," or Lord, by which title Murad I., the third of the Ottoman dynasty, was known.

On this same field at least two great battles have been fought. In 1389 the Servian Empire was here destroyed by Sultan Murad I. (the Amurath I. of European historians), in a memorable struggle. The Servians, Bosnians, Hungarians, Wallachians and Albanians were united against the Ottoman forces, and greatly outnumbered them. The Sultan nevertheless gave the order to join battle, he himself being in command in the centre of the line, with Bayazid, his successor, surnamed *Yildirim*, or the Thunderbolt, commanding the right wing. The allied army was driven from the field, and the Servian Kral, or King, Lazar, was killed. But in the moment of victory a wounded Servian soldier rose and stabbed the Sultan to the heart. Bayazid took the oath as Sultan before leaving the battlefield. The remains of Sultan Murad were conveyed back to his capital, Brousa, and buried there, so that the mausoleum on the battlefield is a cenotaph. Bayazid married the sister of the successor of Lazar the Servian.

In 1831, the Bosnians, revolting against Mahmoud II., took Kossovo, but were not able to maintain the revolt.

GROWTH OF SMYRNA SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A gathering of the alumnae of the Smyrna Collegiate Institute held recently brought to light many items of interest with regard to the growth of the school. Those who know something of its history will remember that it had its beginnings in house to house visitations made by Miss Maria West who arrived in Smyrna in 1876. She had at first no thought of establishing a school but gathered the children to learn gospel hymns and stories. The head-quarters of the Station were then at Manisa. Miss West's work prospered so well that the school established at Manisa was removed, in time, to be merged with that at Smyrna and after various vicissitudes and removes came to occupy the present site, though held in a dilapidated Turkish building which became thoroughly unsafe and much over-crowded before other provision could be made. At least one member present at the gathering could remember how tin pans and umbrellas were resorted to in times of heavy rains, such was the condition of the roof.

In 1887 the "new building" was erected by the W. B. M. By 1892 there were 92 pupils. There are now in all departments 302, and the "new building" supplemented by three others in the vicinity are all inadequate to the size and real welfare of the present school.

The institute has graduated 94 pupils from the collegiate department (somewhat above High School grade) and 56 from its normal department, 20 of the latter being graduates of the school. Of these 130, 70% are, or have been, teachers, 32 are married, 18 are in America and 4 in England.

The enthusiasm of the the alumnae and seniors present, for the progress of the school, was evidenced by their response to a suggestion that all might have a part in making possible the purchase of the new Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica for the school. A number of volumes were subscribed by various classes and groups.

There was also the proposal that the alumnae should have a part in the new school building which it is fervently hoped will be built within a few years and upon a much-coveted site in the suburbs. £14 were subscribed in a few minutes by the alumnae present toward the cost of an alumnae hall therein.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOME.

A most interesting philanthropic institution has just sent out its triennial report. It is under the management of the "Union Internationale des Amies de la Jeune-Fille," and is commonly known as the Governesses' Home. The local Union is under the presidency of Her Excellency Baronne Marshall von Bieberstein, wife of the German Ambassador; the vice-president is Mme Ponafidine, the American wife of the Russian Consul-General; the secretary is Mlle R. Belart; the treasurer, Mme Tony Berghaus; and the executive committee consists of Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Eyres, Mrs. Gatheral, Mrs. Cafor, Mrs. Panfili and Mrs. de Witt. The Home was until a year

ago under the direction of Fräulein Koehler, who, after nine years of indefatigable labors, resigned in May 1910, her place being taken since December by Miss Arnold. The Society in May of last year rented a building on Rue Koumbaraji, not far from Hayden's store in Pera, and moved the Home there from its former location on Rue Iskender. This Home is a place where young ladies coming here as governesses, teachers, or nurses, may find inexpensive lodgings while out of employ, and where ladies passing through the city may also be received at small expense. The motherly care of Miss Arnold and the solicitous interest of the members of the managing committee make this a truly homelike and pleasant place for many.

During the year past, Dr. Schuster, Dr. Petrides and Dr. Miss Frisch have given free treatment to any cases of illness in the Home. Sunday services are held, in German, French and English in turn, for the benefit of members of the Home, these being conducted by various clergymen and others resident in the city. A Christmas celebration last December was an occasion of unusual interest and pleasure.

The numbers living at the Home for a longer or shorter period during these past three years have been as follows: 1908-1909, 129; 1909-1910, 130; 1910-1911, 153. Of these, 293 have been governesses or teachers; 105 travelers, and 14 nurses. Most of these are German, French or English, but a dozen or more other nationalities have been represented. Positions are found for over a hundred young ladies per year.

CESAREA NOTES.

Wednesday, May 31, Mr. and Mrs. Wingate and family started for America. For some time previous their oldest son John, had been suffering with what seemed to be pneumonia, but which, instead of taking an acute form, hung on with a slow fever. The fever was gone, however, before they left, and we feel sure the wagon journey, in the beautiful weather we are having, will set him up. The Boys' School grounds swarmed with people Wednesday morning, teachers and pupils of both schools, and many townspeople, all expressing their sorrow at losing the Wingates for a year. Mrs. Wingate has been especially popular with the Gregorian community, and they were well represented. The teachers of the Boys' school with the pastor of the upper Congregation, the steward and Mr. Holbrook, rode out to Ambar, three hours beyond Cesarea, to set them on their way.

Word has come from the Fowle family of their safe arrival at Naples, after a most pleasant journey.

Mr. Holbrook, who arrived at Talas May 20, is already kept busy enough helping out in many ways in the work of the station.

We are looking forward to a visit from Miss North, who sailed May 20 with Miss Phelps our new nurse.

Ground is being broken for the new building of the Girl's School, for which official permission came two weeks ago.

ADELAIDE S. DWIGHT.



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THE CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

Tomorrow is the gala day in London. After a reign of a year, a month and sixteen days, His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fifth assumes the royal crown, together with his wife, Queen Mary. The royal procession will wind through the Mall, Whitehall, Parliament Street and St. Margaret's Street to Westminster Abbey, then back by the same route to Charing Cross, Cockspur Street, Pall-mall, St. James Street, Piccadilly and Hyde Park Corner, to Constitution Hill. Seats along the line of the procession are selling at fabulous prices; and London is jammed with visitors. Luncheons, dinners and banquets have been daily occurrences at Buckingham Palace, and at many other official points. Monday the King and Queen gave a dinner to the Royal representatives; Tuesday there was a State Banquet at Buckingham; to day the King and the Duke of Connaught give dinners, and also Lord Derby; and tomorrow after the Coronation there will be a dinner party at Buckingham. On Thursday there will be another Royal procession through London, and Friday their Majesties review the fleet at Spithead. The use of flying-machines above London during the Coronation festivities has been strictly prohibited, this action having been taken in consequence of the recent terrible French disaster.

King George the Fifth whose full name is George Frederick Ernest Albert, was born June 3, 1865, and Queen Mary (whose full name is Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes) was born May 26, 1867. They were married July 6, 1893. H. R. H. Edward, Prince of Wales, was born June 23, 1894. There are four other sons and one daughter. Queen Alexandra, the Queen-Mother, was born Dec. 1, 1844, and is the daughter of the late King Christian IX, of Denmark. The youngest sister of George V. is the Queen of Norway. The Czarina of Russia is first cousin to King George V., as are also the Emperor William of Germany, Queen Victoria of Spain, the crown Princess of Sweden and the crown Princess of Roumania. King George of Greece is the uncle of King George V., being the brother of the Queen-Mother. It is thus seen that nearly every royal family of Europe is related by blood with the present King of Great Britain and Ireland.

June 22nd, the day of the Coronation, was the day also of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, in 1897.

EMPIRE NEWS. THE CAPITAL.

On Sunday last the Vlanga Church held in the Bible House Chapel a service of thanksgiving for the granting of the imperial *firman* for their church building. A large audience gathered, and addresses were made by the civil representative of the Protestant Community, Hagop Eff. Boyadjian, by Rev. Dr. Barnum, and by the pastors of the four Protestant churches of the city.

Of the 205 deaths registered in the capital last week, 48 were from tuberculosis and one from cholera.

The Council of Ministers decided on Monday to accept the invitation sent to the Ottoman Government to participate in the Red Cross Congress at Washington in 1912.

All government offices are to be closed on Sundays through the summer, as well as Fridays.

His Majesty the Sultan is expected to arrive at his capital on Monday next, on his return from Salonica.

The ministry of public instruction has decided to send this year to Europe four young ladies, one Armenian, one Greek, one Bulgarian and one Jewess, to study there in preparation for teaching in this country on their return.

Owing to the lack of ready money, the Admiralty has signed a contract with the Armstrong firm for only one battleship in place of two. An article in the *Ikdam* by a deputy from Rodosto contends that this is sufficient and that the second should not be ordered at all.

A fair, organized under the auspices of prominent Turkish women, the proceeds of which are for the Ottoman navy, has been opened at Scutari and is to continue for three months. It is located near the steamer landing. European gentlemen may come on any day; Turkish gentlemen are admitted only on Fridays and Sundays. The fair is closed on Saturdays.

The force under the command of Shevket Torghoud Pasha in northern Albania is now stated to be 45,000 men and 80 cannon.

The brigands who hold Prof. Richter for ransom are believed to be Greeks. They demand Lt. 50,000, in default of which they threaten to kill him.

His Highness the Khedive left Constantinople Friday for Italy, stopping at Kavalla on the way.

The series of five addresses delivered by Dr. John R. Mott to the students of Robert College, have been published in booklet form, from stenographic reports. The titles of the five addresses are:— Impurity and its Consequences; What is the Secret of a Winning Life? How other Students Won the Victory over Temptation and Sin; Realization of Jesus Christ, and Will-Power and Religion. The book contains an excellent likeness of Dr. Mott, and is sold in paper covers for two piastres, for the benefit of the Robert College Y. M. C. A. Copies may be ordered from Mr. Antranig Bedikian, Robert College.

THE PROVINCES.

The graduation exercises of Marash Theological Seminary took place on Friday, June 9th. Of the six students who graduate, one goes as pastor to the Second Church, Hadjin; one to the First Church, Aintab; one to the Third Church, Marash; one to work in Zinjirdere, near Cesarea; the others have not yet accepted invitations. One member of the class is a young lady.

The annual Meeting of the Central Turkey Mission convenes at Marash, June 21st.

The Annual Meeting of the Western Turkey Mission, which was to have convened at Marsovan early in July, has been given up, owing to the prevalence of cholera in the region between Samsoun and Sivas, and the consequent quarantines.

The Annual Meeting of the Bithynia Union of Evangelical Churches will begin at Bardizag on June 30th.

A service in memory of the late Miss Corinna Shattuck was held at the Boys' Orphanage in Ourfa on May 22nd, the anniversary of her death.

The graduating exercises at the Brousa Girls' School occur tomorrow and the day after. The cantata "The Flower Queen" will be presented by the senior class.

An encounter is reported on the Russo-Turkish frontier near Bayazid in which Russian Cossacks are said to have killed two Turkish gendarmes.

President MacLachlan of the International College, Smyrna, reports another gift from Mrs. John S. Kennedy of \$65,000 for that College.

The graduating exercises of Anatolia College, Marsovan, were held on June 8, earlier than the appointed time, so as to enable the students to reach their homes before quarantines should block the roads.

A British explorer, Mr. Wavell, went recently to Yemen with the purpose of exploring the interior, but was arrested by the Turkish authorities and sent from Sanaa to Hodeidah, where, at last accounts, he was still a prisoner.

NOTES.

Dr. Christie of Tarsus went up to Namroun, 4,000 feet above the sea in the Taurus Mts., about three weeks ago for the summer, and is steadily improving in health. Incidentally, he has been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa.

Letters from Harpout tell of the arrival at the Annie Tracy Riggs Memorial Hospital of little Harriet Elizabeth Atkinson, June 8th.

Dr. B. V. D. Post, of Robert College, left on Saturday for a few weeks' stay in the Carpathians, to recuperate after a prolonged illness.

Dr. W. M. Post and family arrived on Friday from Konia on their way to America on a visit.

Miss Grace Kellogg, who will shortly return to her work at the Gedik Pasha school after a siege of scarlatina, will teach next year in the Preparatory School at Arnaoutkeyu.

Rev. W. S. Dodd, M.D., of Konia, is in Constantinople on a short visit.

Consul Masterson of Harpout passed through the capital last week, on his way to America.

OTHER LANDS.

The death is announced of Mrs. Carrie Nation, the famous and strenuous temperance advocate, at Leavenworth, Kansas.

A tremendous storm at Trieste the latter part of last week resulted in the death of at least 100 persons and the wrecking of many ships and steamers.

Prof. Pickering, the Harvard Astronomer, has been decorated with the Prussian Order of Merit by the Emperor William.

The proposed conference of the East and West Persia Missions, in Hamadan next July, has been postponed. There is hope that it may be held next year instead.

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