

The Orient.

Nov. 16, 1910

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

No. 31

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

On Monday, November 14, the opening of Parliament took place shortly after noon. As the hour approached for the opening, the dignified Senators, dressed in their gold laced uniforms and wearing their decorations, filed into the Chamber of Deputies and took their places in front of the rostrum; the Deputies, wearing long black coats or the flowing togas and snowy turbans of the Moslem clergy, came behind them, and the special seats for the Heads of the Religious Communities, the foreign Ambassadors and other members of the diplomatic body, as well as for the representatives of the Press, were soon filled. When His Majesty the Sultan arrived with his suite he was met by His Ministers and escorted to special box set aside for his use. He stood there above the Assembly acknowledging the applause and greetings of those present. Then he called Hakki Pasha and handed to him the text of the Speech from the Throne, commanding him to read it in his name. The Grand Vizier stepped down to rostrum and read the speech, after which the Sultan took his leave. Then the Senators withdrew to the Senate Chamber and the Deputies proceeded at once to the election of officers. Ahmed Riza Bey was re-elected President by 124 votes out of 161. Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey received the 12 votes of the Greek Deputies. Two Vice-Presidents and four Secretaries were also chosen.

The Speech from the Throne expressed the Sovereign's satisfaction at the reassembling of Parliament and for the gradual spread of constitutional ideas among all Ottomans, also for the increasing sense of brotherhood among "all his children," whom he loved equally, regardless of race or creed. The recent visit to Adrianople was mentioned as affording him an opportunity to see these facts demonstrated. The Army was given high praise for the progress made toward greater efficiency and as a new bond of union and fraternal relations between the races of the Empire. Sorrow was expressed for the outbreaks which have occurred at various points in the Empire and gratitude that the difficulties had been so quickly adjusted. The material progress made in the country had been fair, considering the circumstances, and would be greatly increased by the legislative work of the Assembly. While the income of the Government had shown steady increase certain pressing needs made it urgent to secure a loan. But the hope was expressed that every effort would be made to secure the highest degree of economy. Relations with foreign Powers were declared to be friendly and the policy of the Government was to exercise the utmost care not to encroach on the rights of others while at the same protecting its own. "By means of this peace, safeguarded by the Government's policy, we are confident that our sacred Fatherland will always walk in the way of Progress. Therefore I pray that God may make fruitful your patriotic efforts toward this end, invoking in your behalf the help of the Prophet."

CONGRESS OF THE UNION AND PROGRESS COMMITTEE.

KHALIL BEY'S SPEECH.

At the recent congress of the Union and Progress Committee in Salonica, Khalil Bey, the leader of the Committee, made an address of considerable importance. The principal points upon which he touched were in substance as follows. The general situation is not as favorable as last year at this time. So long as the Slavs of Macedonia find help from Bulgaria and the Greeks of Roumelia receive help from Greece, the agitation among the Christian Nationalities of Macedonia will not cease. Only a prepared and active Army, can serve to dispel ideas of independence. The Ottoman Army, by virtue of its rapid improvement, was able in a short time to strangle the insurrection in Albania and very soon will establish law and order in the Hauran. When these two important domestic affairs have been settled the time will come to turn serious attention toward the Balkan Governments who are fanning the flames in Macedonia. While the Government is applying itself to developing the country and improving conditions it is also preparing to adopt strong measures. When the disarming of the population is complete, insurrectionary bands are destroyed, Bulgarian and Greek agitators are expelled, the Boycott is strictly carried out, and Moslem colonists have been settled in Christian districts, then, as by a miracle, all the dreams of forming a Greater Bulgaria, a Greater Serbia, and a Grecian Macedonia will disappear. Under the present circumstances we should not regard the demands of the Army as extravagant. Turkey needs a strong army in order not to become a prey to her enemies. Relations between the Committee and Moslems in other countries have been put on a satisfactory basis, and inspire hopes for the future. The Moslems of Egypt and India have taken an active part in contributing to the fund of the Ottoman Navy. It is true that France and England were not pleased, but we must not forget the advantages of cultivating relations between the followers of Islam. Turkey has decided to do every thing in order not to be obliged to submit to foreign interference. The Government is trying to free itself from the Capitulations, which it regards as an ever present hindrance to the development and the progress of the country. Turkey will never allow the honor of the Nation to be compromised by such insulting conditions as these.



REV. ELIAS RIGGS, D.D., L.L.D.
(1810—1901)

A REVERED MEMORY.

In this centennial year of the American Board the missionaries and the Christian peoples of Turkey and Bulgaria may well observe another centennial, viz, the one hundredth anniversary which falls on this 19th of November, of the birth-day of

REV. ELIAS RIGGS, D.D., L.L.D.

It is less than ten years since Dr. Riggs' translation from earthly to heavenly service, and green and fragrant still is his memory to those who enjoyed the privilege and benediction of his personal friendship. But there are thousands and tens of thousands who have ample reason to thank God for the life and work of Elias Riggs. Both as Bible translator and as Hymn writer, had he any peer in any land? He gave to the Armenian and the Bulgarian peoples the entire Bible in their modern languages. He was chief authority, in view of his unmatched mastery of Hebrew and Greek, in the work of a large Committee in the final revision of the Bible in Turkish. He gave to two peoples their companion to the Bible, their book of Christian Praise for their "service of song" in public and private worship. He was also the author of Bible Dictionaries and New Testament Commentaries.

The quality of all Dr. Riggs' work was even more marked than its amazing quantity. His biblical and linguistic scholarship was of the highest order. His considerateness towards junior colleagues was one of his most beautiful characteristics. He never shrank from ever so thorough a re-examination of questions touching the meaning of the sacred text, however clear their solution had already become to his own mind, when such re-examination was necessary for his less experienced associates. He had that rare scholarly patience which never recoiled from any amount of pains necessary to attain, if possible, absolute exactness in the rendering of even terms for Oriental birds and precious stores, or the utensils of the Temple. Nothing which could contribute *at all* to perfect accuracy was unimportant in his eyes.

He was ever ready, conservative in biblical scholarship and in theology as he was, to consider and give due weight to all recent archeological discoveries, and to all *proven* positions of biblical scholars. If modern scholars do sometimes criticise his work of New Testament translation as here and there unconformed to the latest and best original texts, the reason for the form he did give it is found in the rules of the Bible Societies in whose service he worked, regarding the standard text to be used by all their translators.

Such was the man whose birthday anniversary we reverently recall to day. A man of vital faith: like his Master a man of prayer. A public and platform leader he was not: an organiser and founder of new institutions he was not: the applause of great assemblies he did not gain. But his is the imperishable record of various and most important work exceedingly well done during a period of missionary service of sixty eight years, work continued on other lines of missionary effort by eleven of his children and grand children*.

The Sacred Scriptures were pre-eminently the study, the staff and the solace of Dr. Riggs during the ninety years of his earthly pilgrimage. What he did to make them the same to others was the joy and the glory of his life on earth, a joy and a glory made perfect when he was welcomed into the Father's house and saw his Redeemer face to face. His last utterance, partially written, not spoken, was "I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness."

Let those who cherish his memory follow in his footsteps in loyalty to the supreme revelation of the will and love of God as found in the Holy Bible.

GEORGE F. HERRICK

* Add the years of missionary service already rendered by the eleven to those of Dr. and Mrs. Riggs, and the total is more than three hundred years.

IN ARMENIAN ESTIMATE OF DR. ELIAS RIGGS.

REPRINT FROM THE MISSIONARY HERALD, MAY, 1901.

RECENTLY there appeared in an Armenian periodical published in London an article in regard to Dr. Elias Riggs, which will be of peculiar interest to all friends of missions. The writer, Mr. L. Zartoumian, is a member of the Gregorian Church and a man of considerable literary repute among his own countrymen. Aside from the distinct charm of this sketch of Dr. Riggs as he appeared to a keen observer of the people to whom he devoted his life, this fervid yet scholarly tribute to the genius and services of our sainted missionary has an intrinsic value from the fact that the writer's church affiliations would not naturally predispose him to a sympathetic regard for a pioneer of evangelical work in Turkey. The translation of the article is as follows:—

"Dr. Riggs has died at Constantinople. I do not know whether this news will cause a pang of regret to the majority of Armenians when they read it, but I do know that Armenia is indebted to this foreigner as she is to very few of her own sons. Dr. Riggs had passed his ninetieth year. I used often to see him in Constantinople, where he lived for years on the heights of Scutari. He was a spare, angular man, with a massive head resting on a slight body, and with snow-white hair and beard which glistened with the sheen of pure silver. He carried with him the mark of the missionary—the unvarying white tie, which always gave them the appearance of sharing in some continuous festivity. In his sympathetic eyes there was that candid look, peculiar to scholars, which is seen in the eyes of a pure woman, and which gives a childlike and extraordinary sweetness to their faces.

"This old man, bent under the weight of years and sleepless vigils, had a vigor denied to young men. Summer and winter he climbed the Scutari hill with invincible strength. It was an amazing thing to see this old man of ninety on the most blustering days of winter, stubbornly making his trip from the suburbs to the city and back again. Retreating into a corner of the steamer cabin, and barely restraining for a moment the deep cough which shook his slender frame, he never lifted his eyes from the printed proofs which from time to time he marked with a swift stroke of his pencil.

"Dr. Riggs was a rare scholar in the ancient oriental languages, especially in the Chaldaic tongue, and he was considered an unquestionable authority among philologists. The dictionaries and grammars he compiled in these languages remain today as standard works. But for us the most important point to note is that his translation of the Bible, which saw light in Smyrna between 1840–50, *laid the foundations of our modern Armenian*. It still remains to me a matter for wonder how a foreigner could penetrate so deeply into the spirit and construction of our language as to bring it under rules, and give it almost the final form of structure which we are using today.

"I have often thought that Dr. Riggs had in the background, as his associate, an Armenian whose first attempts he

systematized, being himself a scholar familiar with the general laws of change and construction in language; and I should like to have some philologist investigate this interesting point in the history of our modern tongue. But the generally accepted view is that Dr. Riggs himself made the translation, although a slight variation between the language of the Old and the New Testaments, perceptible only to the closest observer, seems to strengthen my supposition. But whether with or without an associate, the work of this American scholar is so important and fundamental that it gives him an unquestionable claim on our gratitude."

At this point the writer gives a brief historical review of the attempts which were made by others later to give the Armenian vernacular a new turn by producing a conglomerate of the ancient and modern tongue. The result, he says, was so "grotesque," and the mistake of trying to force into circulation this unnatural translation of the Bible was so palpable, that no time was lost by the American Mission in returning to Dr. Riggs' original translation. The writer then continues:—

"This, of course, is a final decision, and if my voice has the slightest influence with the administration of the American Board, I would submit a plea that they allow no hand to touch Dr. Riggs' text. I do not say that there are no forms in it which are not obsolete today, and expressions which seem strange in our present language; but that is a characteristic which is common to the Bibles of every Christian people, and which no one would wish to see subjected to the necessary almost daily changes of the vernacular. No matter how many year pass, Dr. Riggs' Bible will remain as the most important text of our modern Armenian, the root from which springs the language which we write today."

HERBERT M. ALLEN.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK IN NORTH AMERICA.

The eleventh annual report of the "International Sunday School Association" is before me and it furnishes most interesting reading to all engaged in Sunday School work.

The report is written by that prince of Sunday School secretaries, Marion Lawrance.

I will quote directly from that report and let the readers of the Orient share in the feast of good things.

"The past year has been the most prosperous in our history. We have great occasion for gratitude and courage as we look forward into our next year's work, facing, as we do, our Thirteenth International Convention, to be held in San Francisco, June 20–27, 1911.

Our prosperity has been the chief cause of our embarrassment. As our organization in the States and Provinces becomes more thorough and complete, the work becomes more intensive. Most of the States and Provinces have added one or more workers to their force since our last meeting,

and the demand for workers is greater than the supply. More than a score of Associations are today looking for secretaries or Departmental Superintendents.

In our International work doors are opening before us on every hand, which we must pass by unentered for lack of money and men. We are so pressed with our work we cannot seek new opportunities, but the opportunities are insistently seeking us. The opportunity of one moment becomes the responsibility of the next. We are doing the best we can with what we have, and have much to rejoice over. Never has the interest in Sunday School work been so great as it is now; never have we, as an association, had greater cause for thankfulness.

This committee will do well to pour out of full hearts its gratitude to God for the wonderful way He has blessed us and is leading us. There is no way to account for the achievement of the past year and years except that His smile has been upon us.

Under the heading, — "Indications that Indicate in the World Field," there are brief sentences of the greatest interest. I will quote a few of them.

"It is day break everywhere." "The shout of victory is being heard around the earth."

"The greatest Sunday School Convention in the world's history was held last May in Washington, D.C. Nearly 3,000 registered delegates, and forty five countries were represented. The Convention drew to the Capital fully 10,000 people, representing nearly every state and province in North America, and nearly every country of the globe where Sunday School work is at all prominent."

"The World's Association is planning to put another Sunday School Secretary into China, also a SUNDAY SCHOOL SECRETARY INTO TURKEY, make a tour of investigation to South America and an official visit to Korea and the Philippines during the next year."

"The Sunday School hosts of the world are growing at the rate of 200 schools every Sunday, with 20,000 members. This has been the net weekly gain for the past three years."

"One million three hundred and sixty thousand pieces of literature have been issued from our office during the year."

"Every State, Province, and Territory in North America is organized except Alaska and Labrador."

"Probably more than seventeen thousand Sunday School Conventions have been held during the last year."

"Teacher training is receiving more attention than ever among the various States and Provinces. We report 62,469 students in the training classes now registered at our office."

In reading over this report one is struck with the emphasis laid on organization. The ideal for effective work is the bringing into organic cooperation all the forces that can be drafted into the Sunday School enterprise.

Disintegration means dissipation of power. Individual schools may be in fine working order but how little they can do compared with what they could if united under one aggressive organization. The weakest point in our Sunday School enterprise in Turkey is lack of organization. I believe the coldness that is characteristic of many of our schools is due to this very thing. Nothing will take the life out of a man as loneliness will. Power and confidence are the results of cooperation. The stimulus of numbers, engaged in a single enterprise, is well known. The leading men in all the great interests of the world are pushing the idea of organization into every detail. Would not our Sunday School work take on itself new vigor if a thorough up to date association were organized?

Smyrna

J. P. McNAUGHTON.

THE OTTOMAN PRESS.

Thursday, Nov. 8.

Turkia : If the Ex-Sultan Dies.

Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Sabah : The Emigration to America.

Tanin : The Revelations of Malinoff, Bulgarian Prime Minister.

Thursday, Nov. 10.

Tanin : The Reconstruction of Constantinople.

Tearif-i-Mustimin : The Condition of Moslems in Bulgaria.

Kanad : Young Women

Ferdané (a story).

Sarat-i-Mustakim : The Condition of Primary Education and Reform in the World of the Caliphs.
Education of the Common People in Constantinople.
The Policy of England in Egypt, and the Islam World.

Friday, Nov. 11.

Tanin : The Government and the Press.

Turkia : Real Freedom.

Saturday, Nov. 12.

Sabah : Freedom of Discussion and Freedom of the Press.

Sunday, Nov. 13.

Turkia : The Principles of Democracy.

Monday, Nov. 14.

Sabah : The Third Year of Our Constitution.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

On Saturday, November 5th, Rev. Dr. Barnum and Mrs. Barnum and Miss Kellogg, of Gedik Pasha, came to spend Sunday at the College.

Dr. Bowen had charge of the service on Sunday, the 6th. We were agreeably pleased that Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Wilson and the other members of the American Special Embassy, with Mr. Phillips and Mr. Gregory of the Embassy-Staff, came over for the service.

Dr. Patrick was welcomed back from Florence, early Sunday morning.

The regular monthly holiday occurred from Friday afternoon the 11th to Monday the 14th. Many of the students from the city went to their homes and several members of the Faculty paid visits to friends.

EMPIRE NEWS.

The Capital.

The Sultan has been pleased to grant the decoration of the first order of Sheffakat to Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Hon. Huntington Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State.

The Committee appointed to prepare a plan for the uniting of the vilayet of Constantinople and the Municipality has finished its work. Their report, consisting of 183 articles, has been printed and distributed among the members of Parliament.

Galib Pasha Master of Ceremonies at the Palace has resigned and will be succeeded by Memdough Bey.

It is said that a sum of 30,000 liras will be asked for in the next budget for the relief of the sufferers in Cilicia.

An agreement has been reached between the authorities and the Tramway Company by which the latter will pay 80,000 liras (\$ 352,000) for the widening of the streets, and will pay an annual sum of \$ 6,000 as bridgetolls.

The War Department has decided to purchase in Turkey hereafter its horses for the army. During the manoeuvres it was evident that the Hungarian and Russian horses were not equal to those from Turkey. Two results of this decision by the War Department will be immediate steps toward a more careful breeding of horses and the passing of very stringent laws against the stealing of animals.

An editorial in last Thursday's *Turkia* violently attacks those Turks who send their children to English and French schools.

The *Sabah* calls attention to the fact that emigration to America is reaching alarming proportions. "Today there are in America 300,000 Ottomans who have gone there from Syria, besides 80,000 have emigrated from Anatolia, the majority of them Armenians. There are also several thousands of Albanians, Greeks, Bulgarians and others. What can be done to stop this great tide of emigration? It is necessary to remove the causes, which our authorities have never taken under serious consideration."

Many of Turkish papers especially the *Tanin* are criticising Emrullah Effendi, the Minister of Education, most severely because he has not opened new schools nor done any thing to improve those in existence.

Last Friday the Armenian National Assembly was unable to have a meeting owing to the lack of a quorum. A number of the Deputies evidently felt that the questions at issue, namely the resignations of the Executive Council and of the Patriarch, were too important to be considered in an atmosphere charged with the threats of the Tashnagists and their unruly followers. It is said that a meeting will be held on Friday next.

Dr. Nuzhet, living on the Divan Yol in Stamboul, is giving boiled water free to all those who will come for it.

The War Department has decided to use European time.

The Armenian Miatsyal Educational Association has just published its annual report. This association maintains 32 schools in the province of Erzeroom, 6 in the province of Bitlis, and 4 in the province of Sughert. The expense for these schools was 2841 liras (\$12,500). Besides these, schools have been established in Cilicia, 28 in number. The total expenses of the association were 4228 liras \$18,600. The estimate for the coming year is 5974 liras (\$26,285).

The *Sabah* says that the Sheikh-ul-Islam, Musa Niazim Effendi, being impressed by the good work done through associations among the Armenians and Greeks and other non-Moslem Communities, has decided to organize similar associations at the centres of provinces, in cities, towns and village groups. The work of these associations will be to watch over the interests of the Mosques, the Schools, the Hospitals and other benevolent institutions. The plan which he has drawn up will be submitted to Parliament.

The Special Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of Public works, appointed to bring about an agreement between the Minister of War and the Minister of Finance, has failed to accomplish the object desired.

The Department of Public Safety announces that during the year sixty seven children have kidnapped in the city; all but three have been found and restored to their parents.

The Special American Embassy left Constantinople by the Orient Express on Monday evening, Nov. 14th.

On Monday afternoon while Mahmoud Shevket Pasha was on his way from the Parliament Building toward Top-Hané his motor car knocked down Vasuf Effendi, a retired Colonel of Artillery. The man was badly injured about the head. Shevket Pasha took him as quickly as possible to an apothecary's store, but all efforts to save his life were unavailing. He died in a few minutes.

Cholera in Constantinople. The number of new cases from Nov. 9th to 15th inclusive is 116, and the number of deaths 62. Besides these there have been a considerable number of cases and deaths in the Army especially in the division stationed at Rodosto.

THE PROVINCES.

For many years past the Kurdish Beys of Charshandjak have been trying to gain complete possession of that fertile district comprising 60 villages, in which there are 25,000 Armenians. They have maintained that the Christians are simply their vassals. Within the last few months this question again became acute and the prospects of the Armenians seemed almost hopeless, but recently an important document, drawn up by a special Commission sent to this district thirty eight years ago and bearing the imperial endorsement, has been found, by which the Armenians are declared to be the rightful owners of the houses and lands they occupy.

Reports from the Hauran indicate that the Druses are rapidly submitting to government control and under Sami Pasha's direction the work of reform is being vigorously pushed, including the enrolment of soldiers.

The Department of Public Works is negotiating with the Anatolian railway for the construction of a new line from Angora to Ereyli, via Yozgat and Cesaria, the length of which will be 650 kilometers.

The Albanian paper *Bashkim*, in protesting against the obstacles placed in the way of establishing Albanian schools, asks why it is that Greek, Servian, Bulgarian, Austrian and Italian propagandists are granted a freedom denied to the Albanians themselves.

The Vali of Van telegraphs to the Minister of Interior that another collision has taken place between the troops and tribes from the Persian frontier. He adds that the marauders were driven back with loss.

The Christian inhabitants of Khoutatakl Vank and Lorduntzar have fled from their homes because of the threats of Kurdish Aghas, who wish to take possession of their lands. They were obliged to abandon even their winter provisions and have taken refuge in Bitlis. In the district of Khizan also a large number of lands have been taken away from their Christian owners. The arrival of the new Governor Hakki Bey, who is said to be a just man, gives hope that he will be able to put an end to this wholesale robbery of the Christians.

The Salonica correspondent of the *Temps* reports the situation in Albania as exceedingly grave. The chiefs who fled at Torgood Pasha's approach are now returning and forming insurrectionary bands. They seem to have no difficulty in securing arms.

Karnig Eff. Shishmanian an Armenian merchant, has been elected chairman of the Executive Council of the vilayet of Brousa.

Timur Pasha, an Albanian notable of Elbassan, has been condemned by the Military Tribunal to exile in Anatolia. He was brought under guard to the city on Thursday.

The correspondent of the *Temps*, reports that that number of Bulgarian bands around Kosova and Seres is increasing and Greek bands are appearing on the Southern frontier.

It is reported from Mitroviza that 300 Servian Schools are closed because the teachers are unwilling to place their certificates in the hands of the Turkish authorities.

Although the wheat crop in Adana has been poor the cotton crop has proved unusually good. Last year the crop amounted to between 50 and 55,000 bales; this year there will be 15,000 bales more than last year. The amount would be even larger had it not been for the excessive heat in August. The sesame crop was also injured, the yield is between four and five million okes.

It is reported from Erzeroum that the French Engineers have arrived, who are to plan for the construction of the roads in that Vilayet. The roads to be built will extend from Erzeroum to Rizeh, Pappert, Erzinghian, Kughy, Harpoot, Van, and Bitlis. They are to have a uniform width of eight meters and will be suitable for the use of automobiles. The entire length will be 835 kilometers.

The *Temps* declares that, contrary to official reports, Abdul Hamid is seriously ill with acute inflammation of the bladder and grave results may be expected.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Among the members of the Bulgarian Sobranieh there is a rumor that, when the Government grants an amnesty to political offenders, Sandanski, the noted insurgent leader, will be included. The *Ikdam* remarks that in view of the situation in Macedonia the Bulgarian Government is anxious to win over Sandanski, who has been condemned *in absentia* by the Courts for complicity in the murder of Sarafoff and others.

On Nov. 5th a brilliant speech was made by the Moslem Deputy Maksoudoff in the Russian Duma. In substance he said that we live in a time when the Government of the Tzar is trying to Russianize 108 Nationalities living within the Empire. While the Russian press exhorts other Governments to be liberal in their policies it demands that one hundred million people be forced to become Russian. To this end stringent measures have been adopted, especially against Moslems, thirty million of them, who are the most faithful of the Tzar's subjects, and have been so through seven hundred years. For two and a half centuries Mohammedans were the rulers of Russians and they respected the customs and the language of non-Moslems. You call that period the Period of the Barbarian Yoke, but that yoke was lighter than the chains by which the Russian Government wishes to bind its ancient conquerors. We have no dreams of political supremacy but we believe that we can serve our Sovereign best by preserving our religion, our language, and our code of morals. The Government is working out a policy which means the destruction of our people, but let the Government know that as the attacks increase the resistance offered by our people will be greater. Let the Government and all the enemies of our people know that in this struggle our only watchword is this, we became Moslems, we are Moslems, and we will remain Moslems to our last breath."

NOTES.

The Rev. Cornelius H. Patton D. D., Home Field Secretary of the American Board, will arrive on Sunday for a brief visit in the Capital.

Rev. W. A. Shedd of Urmia and family arrived in Constantinople yesterday. They are on their way to America but plan to spend three months in Switzerland.

Mrs. Herman N. Barnum, Rev. H. H. Riggs, Mrs. Riggs and their daughter, Annie, left Harpoot on Oct. 17 and arrived in Beirut on Nov. 4. From that port that sailed for America.

Rev. James P. McNaughton, Acting President of the International College at Smyrna writes, "The College is now pretty thoroughly organized for the year. Never in all its history has it enrolled so many boarders. The applicants are so numerous we are compelled to put beds into corners never intended for beds. Every seat in Assembly Hall is full and we have been compelled to put about a dozen boys on the organ platform. Classes are becoming unwieldy and we may have to call a halt."

The condition of Mr. Fowle of Cesarea has slightly improved but there seems to be little hope of a complete recovery.

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