

مدیر مسئول
ساموئل ك. وارڈا بدیان

ذی اورینٹ

صاحب امتیازی
چارلس ریچرڈ

The Orient.

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THE WORK OF THE ELY SISTERS

The Orient of July 21st brings us the sad news of the death of Miss Charlotte Ely in my native town. Two years ago her sister, Miss Mary Ely, died. Their departure from that neglected field is an irretrievable loss and a heart-rending sorrow to all their friends and to their many pupils,—their children, as they used to call them, as they in turn called their teachers "Mair Ely,"—Mother Ely.

The death of Miss Charlotte Ely turns our glance in retrospect at the life and work, the activity and influence of the Ely sisters. They seem like two shining stars in the gloom. By their Christlike service of forty-seven years they reflected and imprinted in the souls of hundreds of men and women the spirit of self-sacrificing love and holiness, and built Christian characters and founded many happy Christian homes.

Providence had destined these noble sisters, coming from a rich American family in Buffalo, N.Y., to live and work in a region where ignorance and superstition and a primitive life prevail even today. In such surroundings they lived an apostolic life, of blessings mixed with troubles, joy with dangers, preaching with hardships, teaching with uncertain expectations and disappointments, giving of their own wealth and impairing their own health.

To appreciate fully the life of the Ely sisters, one must have lived as they did, in a barren and unpromising educational field, where an uninterrupted stream of Mt. Holyoke girls for forty years have not succeeded in creating public opinion or convincing parents of the necessity of female education. It would take much time and space to adequately review what they achieved in these forty-seven years. I shall only try to picture some of the interesting and suggestive scenes in their life among the natives. A moving picture would bring it out well—the town in a deep valley, surrounded by barren and rocky mountains that limit the horizon above; the missionary buildings amidst the stone houses of the town, including the boys' and girls' schools and yards and the church, like a great monastery, but a centre of activity. Mount Holyoke School is the gathering place for girls from town and country, to enjoy the religious and moral training and care of the Ely sisters. In summer they live together in the tents and huts of their mountain house east of the town. Wild and lofty mountains, where nature is rich and beautiful with flowers and plants, rabbits and birds, send

streams of purest water from their summits into the deep valley. Villagers and nomad Kourds, towns people and strangers, shepherds, sometimes robbers and even wolves, visit their summer house; the villagers attend to their business and get medicine for their sick, the robber gets a cow or some clothes, and the wolf some hens or a calf!

In spite of their daily occupation in school work and in teaching, they never forgot the village women, whose daughters were in the school; the spiritual needs of these women were always on their consciences and before their eyes. In summer time they often visited the villages on horseback, passing many a Sunday there, in close contact with all the difficulties of village women, talking to them, teaching and helping them and praying for them, and winning their undying affection and love. It is surprising to learn how wisely they divided their time between the village women and those in the city, and how they became the embodiment of friendliness to each. It was a common thing for them to spend many days and nights together under the black and smoky ceilings of the country houses, where oxen, cows, hens, men, women and children all live together. Miss Mary and Miss Charlotte were often among them, eating from their tables, visiting their churches and shrines, sometimes sitting under the shade of the trees or beside the fountain or well while the women carried the water in pitchers on their shoulders and had long chats with them. Their talks and presence at such times were a spiritual and moral force that penetrated the village life. In winter too they often toured, riding on sledges drawn by men, visiting the villages and doing their preaching and teaching.

The words that express best the life and character of the Ely sisters are: benevolence, smiles, tears, correspondence, identification. Miss Charlotte Ely was generous, unconditional, almost careless in distributing money to the poor, clothing to the naked, toys to children, extra help to the distressed, and even winding sheets for the dead. Miss Mary Ely was more wise and careful in giving; but both of them were always generous to such of their pupils as started to found new homes. The "Mair" Elys supplied their new homes with necessary equipment. I may say that there is not a home among their many friends that has not a book, a picture, an organ, or something that commemorates their generosity. They also received gifts in turn, according to the Oriental custom.

Their time was not their own; they had no appointments for retirement, and only sickness or seasons for prayer could keep any one from seeing them. The regulation of their time was left to local conditions; they had given up their American habits as to time and manners, and lived as Orientals among Orientals. The poor, the distressed, business men, peasants, pupils, servants, children, all could run directly to "Mair Ely" and talk things over with them, though they often took hours of their time; these friends never tired of talking and of hearing their requests.

One always thinks of them as smiling. Smiles with tears, and tears with smiles. Such smiles penetrated the soul and gave hope and joy. Such tears melted hardened hearts. In such smiles and tears they shared the joys and sorrows of the natives. Those smiles were as impressive as the fragrant flowers; those tender tears were like the dew of a summer's dawn; and both harmonised so naturally on their faces that the most skilful painter would have failed to distinguish them. Have you ever smiled for men's joys and wept for their sorrows at the same time?

Correspondence was one of the chief occupations of the Ely sisters. They kept up a regular correspondence with and expected answers from their many pupils, scattered in many different places, with many friends and chance acquaintances, and with many others whom some would neglect. Their letters were messages of love, sympathy and best wishes. The secret of their success and influence in doing good and winning the confidence, love and respect of the people was their identification with the people. I believe that the hard lessons and experiences of their mission life, their wise observations and devotion taught them to be like the people in their ways of feeling and thinking, in their manner of living, so that they forgot self in helping others. This is the essential of success for those who are to do missionary work among Orientals.

They have left us; but the souls of the "Mair Elys" will always rejoice that the souls of their people are attracted to the place where they have gone, and that the hearts they have left behind are altars of gratitude to God for their smiles and tears, for their sacrifice of love and gratitude.

B. B.

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 3rd says:—

"In the Caucasus our action in the region of Toutak is developing favorably. On August 1st the pass of Kilidj Gedighi, 16 kilometres north of Toutak, and the surrounding chain of mountains, 2300 metres high, were occupied by our troops, so that now the whole Mourad River valley is under our domination. The enemy who were holding on east of Kilidj Gedighi are retiring hastily northward.

"At the Dardanelles, aside from the customary exchange of firing, there was nothing of importance. The effective fire of our Asiatic batteries compelled the enemy's transports that were before Sed-el-Bahr to withdraw."

The despatch of the 4th says:—

"In the Caucasus the rear-guards of the enemy that were trying to cover the retreat of the main force in their positions east of Kilidj Gedighi, were on August 2nd dislodged from their positions by a violent attack of our troops. In this battle we made 150 prisoners; the enemy had more than 500 killed and more than 1000 wounded. Our pursuing detachments have occupied Kara Kilisé and its environs, north of Khamour.

"At the Dardanelles, at Aru Bournou yesterday there were trench fights of no importance. On the left wing the bomb-throwing appliances of the enemy were destroyed by our artillery fire. In the afternoon a hostile cruiser bombarded for a time Altchi Tepe and region, but with no effect. During this time a hostile torpedo-boat was struck square on the bridge by three shells fired by our gunners. The torpedo-boat immediately withdrew. A hostile aeroplane dropped a bomb on the Ezine hospital, killing one wounded man.

"On the shores of the Aegean sea yesterday morning a hostile cruiser and four torpedo-boats came before Sighadjik, southeast of Smyrna, and an aeroplane from these ships dropped three bombs on the town, killing one civilian. In the afternoon these ships fired more than 200 shells on this unprotected town; one house was destroyed."

The despatch of the 5th says:—

"In the Caucasus, the offensive of our right wing is making good progress. Our troops, having occupied the whole of the Mourad valley, also occupied on August 3rd with their pursuing columns the post of Alashgerd, northwest of Kara Kilisé.

"At the Dardanelles, the night before last the enemy after exploding a mine in front of the trenches of our left wing at Aru Bournou, attempted an assault, which was repulsed. The enemy suffered bloody and useless losses. Many dead bodies were found in front of these trenches. During the same night the artillery on our right wing fired on a hostile torpedo-boat, which under the effect of the shells that hit it, retired in flames out of range. In the Sed-el-Bahr section, there was at intervals a feeble exchange of artillery and infantry fire. Our troops, by a gradual advance of our left wing toward the enemy's trenches, took from the enemy 200 metres of rough ground. In the region of Kilid Bahr some hostile aviators dropped bombs on the hospital at Agha Dere, although this bore numerous Red Crescent flags. Four wounded men were killed; 14 others were wounded."

The despatch of the 6th says:—

"In the Caucasus, on our right wing, the enemy after being chased out of the Mourad valley, are retiring, partly in the direction north of Kara Kilise and partly to the northwest from Alashgerd. They are everywhere being pursued. The rest of the troops that were retiring in the vicinity of Alashgerd took advantage of favorable ground between the villages of Rineghan and Zidighan and tried to offer resistance, the day before yesterday, to our pursuing troops, but were easily driven from this position. The enemy, so as to protect their left wing from defeat, are trying from time to

time offensive movements against the main front, in the Olti region near the frontier; but all these attempts have been repulsed with great losses to the enemy. In the action of August 3rd, the enemy left us as prisoners a captain and several soldiers.

"On the Dardanelles front, at Aru Bournou on the evening of the 4th, the attempted attack of a feeble force of the enemy against our left wing was repulsed by our violent fire. At Sed-el-Bahr the exchange of shots that began the evening of the 4th continued all day yesterday. Today the enemy fired nearly 400 shells from a cruiser, some torpedo-boats and land batteries at Altchi Tepe and Sighin Dere without accomplishing anything. The reply of our artillery caused a conflagration at the landing place at Tekkè Bournou, which lasted an hour. Yesterday at 10 a.m. a hostile gunboat, making observations along the coast, was struck by three shots fired by our artillery, and was towed away at full speed, leaning over to one side, by another gunboat towards Tenedos.

"In the Aegean Sea, a flotilla of the enemy on August 3rd bombarded the open town of Koush Adasu for an hour and a half. Several houses were burned and two civilians killed."

The despatch of the 7th says:—

"On the Caucasus front, the pursuit by our right wing continues successfully. The enemy who were driven from their position west of Alashgerd are retiring still farther west, in the direction of Keussé Dagh.

"At the Dardanelles, yesterday morning some hostile transports were seen before Aru Bournou and farther north, under the convoy of torpedo-boats. The fire of our artillery started a conflagration on one of the transports which had to retire. One shell struck and sank a small boat with all its cargo, upon which the transports retired northwards. At Aru Bournou by a surprise attack at 4:30 a.m. on our left wing we retook from the enemy a small trench before they had time to get together or secure reinforcements. The enemy fled, leaving on the field more than 300 dead. At 4 p.m. the enemy opened a violent artillery fire by land and sea against our trenches on the left, and attacked these trenches in several columns. Though they succeeded in entering these trenches in part, the same evening a large portion were retaken, and in the small part still left to them, the enemy were under fire from our artillery without being able to find shelter. The same day at Sed-el-Bahr, on our right wing, the enemy fired an enormous quantity of ammunition against our trenches south of Sighin Dere and then made an assault, but were repulsed with heavy losses. A second attack suffered the same way. Part of our advanced trenches were for some time taken and retaken by the two sides; but toward evening our troops by a violent attack retook all the trenches and the enemy who still tried to hold them were annihilated by the bayonet. In this fight we took sixty English prisoners, among them a commander and two lieutenants. The prisoners say that of the two regiments that took part in this attack, only 30 or 40 soldiers survived."

The despatch of the 8th says:—

"At the Dardanelles, the night before last the enemy under the protection of their fleet disembarked new troops, just arrived, partly near Kara Tchali, north of the Gulf of Saros, and partly north of Aru Bournou at two points; those landed near Kara Tchali were completely chased away after leaving on the spot more than twenty dead, and took refuge on their transports. Those disembarked north of Aru Bournou advanced yesterday a short distance, within the range of the guns of their fleet; but toward evening, by the attacks and reply of our troops their advance was stopped at the point it had reached. This morning at dawn the repeated attacks of the enemy were repulsed and the enemy suffered heavy losses. In this fight we took some officers and soldiers prisoners, some of them wounded.

At Sed-el-Bahr, on the right wing, a part of our trenches was advanced some 40 metres towards the enemy; the enemy who were repulsed in the two attacks of the 6th against this wing, left before these trenches alone more than 2000 dead. They renewed their violent attacks yesterday three or four times against these trenches, and especially in very close order against our left and centre; but in spite of the enormous losses they sustained, they were completely driven back to their former positions without gaining anything. Our brave troops, not content with merely stopping the successive attacks of the enemy, made a brave counter-attack and penetrated and occupied a part of the enemy's trenches and used them against the latter. We took 110 prisoners in this section.

"The battleship 'Barbaros Haireddin' was sunk this morning at the Dardanelles by a hostile submarine. Most of the crew were saved."

(NOTE:—The "Barbaros Haireddin" was constructed in Germany in 1891, and was acquired for the Ottoman navy about five years ago. It was of 10,000 tons displacement and carried six 28 centimetre guns and eight 10 1/2 centimetre guns and had an indicated speed of 16 knots.)

The despatch of the 9th says:—

"This morning at 5:50 one of our hydroaeroplanes destroyed by bombs a hostile submarine near the coast at Boulair. Yesterday the enemy tried several attacks to the north of Aru Bournou, all of which were repulsed and they had to withdraw with loss. At Sed-el-Bahr a bomb position of the enemy was destroyed. On the other fronts the situation is unchanged."

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, August 15, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Arthur S. Ryan.

UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a.m., Rev. Robert Frew, D. D.

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Marcellus Bowen, D.D.

THE TRAINING OF MISSIONARIES.

During this past year several young missionaries who had expected to come to Turkey have been studying at the Hartford School of Missions, and we have heard good reports of their progress and of the working of the school. It is reasonable to expect that these persons when they arrive here will be better prepared than have been the average new missionaries who have come recently to begin their studies in this country. We also feel sure that when they come, it will be with the conviction that their course of preparatory study has but just begun. For the more one studies in preparation for a life-work, the greater in general becomes his conviction that he knows all too little to begin with, and needs to keep on so as to fit himself to be of real use. Our attention has recently been called again to a section in the report of Commission V. at the World Missionary Conference of 1910, on The Preparation of Missionaries (Chapter XV.) where the need is emphasized of continuation study in the mission field. We quote the part referred to:—

When the young missionary sails for his field of labor, one test of the success of the special missionary preparation given him by the home church will lie in the zeal and humility with which he uses every opportunity to continue his studies, realizing that he has only learned enough to have begun to understand how to learn. Here we touch one of the most vital questions in the whole preparation of the missionary. Complaint is practically universal, not only that the preparatory work left to be done on the missionary field is inadequately provided for, but that the period of study is constantly cut short in the name of the urgent deeds of the field. The most urgent need of the field is not merely missionaries, but fully prepared missionaries. That is the trumpet call of this Report. Therefore the preparatory work of the young missionary on reaching his destination should not be curtailed either in quantity or in quality. It would be a most healthy rule that no young missionary should be finally and fully accepted without a probationary period on the mission field, at the close of which he should give evidence of satisfactory progress in language and in special study of his field, as well as in Christian character and spiritual purpose. This may sound severe, but it would at least break through the present habit of allowing work to absorb unduly the energies of the beginner, and it would infinitely raise the standard of missionary equipment. It is better to let a mission station suffer, however heavily, for a year, than to limit the usefulness of any missionary for perhaps forty years of service. The missionary, like the home minister or doctor or teacher, needs to continue study during his whole career in the mission field. His growth, both mental and spiritual, must never be treated as if it could come to an end. Evidence before the Commission leads us to think that the ignorance of the missionaries regarding the folk-lore, and religious thought and customs, and superstitions of the people is often most surprising, yet these would afford the missionary a valuable avenue of approach to the people. It is further stated that too often mental stagnation overtakes the

missionary, and that an examination of the libraries of missionaries reveals a surprising lack of means for mental stimulus and growth. Some missionaries allow the routine of work entirely to absorb them, and a few even think that it is unnecessary for them to improve their intellectual gifts. There is no need to point out how disastrous such mental stagnation must be, not only to the people among whom they work, but to the missionaries themselves, to their spiritual as well as to their intellectual life. We do not mean to imply that it is universal or even common, and we recognise that it is painfully difficult for men and women, often intellectually isolated and overwhelmed with pressing work, to keep alive any habits of study, research, or even serious reading. But we do desire to indicate the serious results of degeneration upon the worker and the work. Such help as is possible in this direction should be given to the younger missionaries by the older missionaries on the field, and to both from the Societies at home.

Yet it is imperative that any courses of study or investigation that may be suggested should not be made a burden; above all that they should not, except in the case of language, be accompanied by anything in the nature of an examination. The study to be undertaken must be an interest and a stimulus, not a toil and a weariness.

The greater part of this study will be directly related to actual missionary work. But the contributions of missionaries to the knowledge of language, folk-lore, anthropology and ethnology have been repeatedly recognized by other students. Some such study, under due limits and without encroaching on the time reserved for missionary labor, should be undertaken for mental development and relaxation. In the early days of the American Presbyterian mission to Syria, each new missionary was assigned some part to investigate, and was required to present each year a paper of value. As a result of this we have Thomson's *The Land and The Book*, Post's *The Botany of the Holy Land*, and Van Dyck's work on *Astronomy*. This plan made these men students with world-wide reputations. But though some men are able to sketch out lines of study for themselves, and to pursue them in spite of difficulty and hindrance, the majority of men and women need help and guidance. It would be a great advantage if those among the older missionaries who are students themselves would lay down lines of study for the younger ones, and if the home authorities would assist such study by the provision of the necessary books, and perhaps encourage them by the occasional offer of prizes for the best paper on some subject of research or criticism. Change of thought and breadth of interest would often serve to avert a physical or mental breakdown. To encourage the critical study of the religious books of the East would help the missionaries to a continued effort to understand the thought of those among whom they are working.

Miss Mary L. Matthews of Monastir, who has been in America for her health, is now fully restored and expects to return to her station the latter part of the summer.

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

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EDITORIAL.

It is a long time since Constantinople has seen so dry a July as this year. Not a drop of rain fell during the entire month,—a record unequalled for many years. In consequence the hills are brown and the soil is parched. But the city's supplies of water, from Derkos Lake and other sources, show no signs of failing, and these early days of August have brought some relief in showers. Cisterns, which have always been one of the chief dependencies of the capital for water, have some of them run pretty low; but people have learned the value of large cisterns, and there appears no danger of a water famine. There certainly should not be, with the city surrounded on three sides by water; but the problem of securing from the sea a supply of drinking water is one that still remains to be satisfactorily solved. Processes of distillation are as yet too expensive for general adoption. Why does not some one apply himself to this necessary invention, and secure some inexpensive way of utilising sea water? Then would every seashore desert rejoice and blossom as the rose.

There is a tendency among some Christians, as the summer advances, to neglect the stated public services of the House of God, on the plea that a vacation is good for the spiritual side of man just as for the physical. The falseness of the logic is evident as soon as we imagine the absurdity of a person taking a vacation from his meals on the plea that the digestive system needs a vacation. In case of disease, the digestive system does sometimes need a rest; but the neglect of the privileges of God's house is usually by those that are really suffering from lack of spiritual nourishment, not from overeating. Social worship has an invigorating and strengthening power all its own; and in addition is the benefit to all that comes from the sense of unity and a common purpose. And this is as true in August as it is in November or Feb-

ruary,—perhaps more so. We need to get together more now in prayer and intercession.

In his paper printed in the previous issue of this weekly, Dr. Wilfred M. Post dealt with one phase of the work of a medical missionary,—that of research and investigation. It not infrequently happens that a missionary, especially in a district where there are few or no other practitioners, has a chance to study at close range medical and pathological phenomena that no one else has been privileged to observe. To neglect these, or to refuse to let the medical world have the benefit of the experience thus gained, would be contrary to the spirit of the mission worker. No one doubts the fact that the medical missionary keeps foremost in his entire occupation the spiritual aim for which he is where he is, and uses his medical or surgical practice as a God-given opportunity to show, by word and deed, the spirit of the Master. But the duty and opportunity of the missionary physician by no means ends there. As in all other fields, the privilege of research, of adding to the world's stock of knowledge on his particular line, is one of which the worker on the foreign field gladly takes advantage. And there have been most valuable contributions to medical science by men thus placed. The experience gained by one is thus made the common possession of all. In the present case, few missionaries have had the chance that Dr. Post has had of studying the treatment of wounds of this nature; and we are fortunate in having been permitted to publish this brief treatise.

The paper we print this week, taken from the report of the Commission on the Education of Missionaries, suggests similar work on the part of other classes of missionaries. A hobby, well followed up, will often do immense service to mankind, while contributing to the mental and spiritual vigor of the one who thus occupies his or her leisure time. There are doubtless many of our missionaries in this land who are thus collecting valuable scientific information on a variety of subjects. We trust they are taking steps to have the results of their investigation put into form where it will be accessible to all. The botany, geography, ethnology, folk-lore, proverbs, customs and other characteristics of this country afford fields of investigation that are inexhaustible. And all such lines of research in reality only increase the missionary efficiency of the person who spends on them a moderate amount of leisure time.

THE GENERAL WAR.

The great event of the week was the occupation of Warsaw by the German army under Prince Leopold of Bavaria, on August 5th. This had been preceded by the occupation of Ivangorod, sixty miles to the south, the previous day by the Austrians. The Russian army evacuated Warsaw and retired to the left bank of the Vistula, into the suburb of Praga, whence they were finally driven on the 9th. The Polish capital thus comes into the hands of the Germans, who have also established their besieging lines around the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, fifteen miles northwest of Warsaw. Far-

ther north, the Germans have pushed the Russians back some fifty or sixty kilometres east of Ponievicz, and are drawing nearer to Kowno on the Niemen; they are also approaching the fortresses of Lomzha and Ostrow, northeast of Warsaw. South of that city, the allied forces have forced the Russians back from Ivangorod and Nova Alexandria and Lublin, and have taken Leczna and Lubertow. The Austrians have crossed the Bug north of Sokal, and are trying to push toward Vladimir Volynsk. South of Sokal, there seems to be no change to the Romanian frontier.

On the western front, the French and British have been attacking near Ypres and Souchez, but with no announced results. Some French attacks in Argonne are reported repulsed. In the struggle for the possession of Lingenkopf, in Alsace north of Münster, the Germans have given up a few positions, but the fight still goes on, apparently. A fleet of French aeroplanes made an attack on Sarrebruck, east of Metz; and on their return four of them were brought down by German guns.

The Italians have again been making violent attacks on the Doberdo plateau, east of Polazzo and Radipuglia and south of Straussina, but are reported as repulsed. In the Tyrol there have been several minor battles at various points, but nothing of importance. The Italians entered Austrian territory at a new point, near Pejo, south of the Swiss frontier, on the 6th; but on the 7th their attack was repulsed. On the 5th the Italian submarine "Nereid" was sunk by an Austrian submarine. An Italian aeroplane that flew over Pola was brought down the same day, and its crew of six made prisoners.

VISIT OF THE DUKE OF MECKLEMBURG.

Duke Adolph Frederick of Mecklenburg, after a visit of ten days or so in this city, left on Saturday last on his return to Germany. The Duke is the uncle of the Grand Duke Friedrich Franz IV. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and was charged with the mission of transmitting to the Sultan the Grand Cross of the order of the Crown of the Wends, the highest decoration of the house of Mecklenburg. This House claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world, dating from the middle of the twelfth century, and comprising 25 generations. His Majesty the Sultan conferred on the Duke Adolph Frederick the war medals of the Intiaz in gold and silver. The Duke was present at the ceremony of the Selamlik last Friday.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Dr. Richard P. Strong, who has been directing the huge sanitary work of the American Red Cross and Rockefeller Foundation in Servia, reached Constantinople last week on a brief visit. Dr. Strong is Professor of Tropical Diseases in the Harvard Medical School, and is one of the foremost plague experts in the world. He left again Monday.

His Majesty the Sultan has conferred on Mr. Oscar Gunkel, Director of the Standard Oil Company in this city, and Mr. Lucien I. Thomas, assistant director, the third class of the order of the Osmanié, and upon Mr. Bemis, Vice President of the company, the second class of the same order.

Dr. Hairi Pasha, physician in chief to His Majesty the Sultan, and Dr. Suleiman Nouman Pasha, head of the sanitary department in the ministry of war, have received the first class decoration of the Medjidié; Drs. Akil Moukhtar Bey and Orkhan Abdi Bey of the medical faculty of the University, and Hadji Ahmed Bey, second physician to the Sultan, and Dr. Papa Effendi, adjunct professor in the medical school, the second class of the same decoration; Dr. Taptas Efendi the second class of the Osmanié; Refik Bey, head of the sanitary corps of the first army corps, the third class of the Osmanié; Schwester Ala Tonscher, sister superior at the School of Medicine, the second class of the Shefakat; and Schwester Johanna Schneipel of the German Hospital, the third class of the Shefakat. The two ladies were in attendance on His Majesty during his late illness.

The ceremony of Leilei Kadir, or Night of Power, was observed Sunday evening last; and unless the moon is seen this evening, Ramazan will end tomorrow evening, and Bairam will begin Friday.

The Sultan was able last Friday for the first time since his operation to attend Selamlik, which ceremony took place at the Hamidié Mosque, at Yildiz.

The Armeno-Turkish weekly *Rahnüma* has resumed publication.

Hakki Pasha, the new Ottoman Ambassador to Berlin, left the city on Wednesday last for his new post.

The military authorities of the recruiting station of Selimié (Scutari) have published the following notice:—

"It is nearly a month since the men of the class of 1310 (1894) were called out. We note with regret that especially the non-Moslems have not shown great alacrity in responding to this call. The young men of the class of 1310, Moslems and non-Moslems, who do not present themselves the day after this notice, will deserve still more than the men of other classes the penalty of death provided for by law. They will immediately be handed over to the courts martial."

THE PROVINCES

From Aintab comes word that the locusts have practically all disappeared, thanks to large flocks of birds which they say have been following them up. Ninety-one flocks of birds were counted in flight in a single night, some of them

probably numbering several thousands. Pity they could not have come a little sooner, but as it is the farmers are preparing to replant their gardens and will get a late crop of vegetables probably, but the grapes are annihilated.

NOTES.

Dr. and Mrs. Mark Hopkins Ward were married the latter part of July, and were booked to sail from New York for Piraeus on August 5th by the steamer "Ioannina" on their way to Aintab.

Rev. and Mrs. J. Riggs Brewster of Smyrna have been authorized by the American Board to proceed to Salonica for temporary service, and hope to sail soon.

Miss Frances C. Gage of the Y.W.C.A., Mr. Dana K. Getchell and Mr. Carl Compton left Constantinople on Thursday morning last on their return to Marsovan via Angora.

We are sorry to record the death last week of little Fred Elmer, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer of Marsovan, aged one year.

Miss Sophie S. Holt of Adabazar came to Constantinople last week Friday and remains for a while at Gedik Pasha.

Miss Ethel W. Putney, under appointment for Constantinople, took her Master's degree at Columbia this summer and acted as secretary at the Young People's Missionary Conference at Silver Bay last month.

Rev. Fred Field Goodsell, of Marash, who has been spending half a year on the Pacific coast in the interests of Central Turkey College, will help in the fall in the Laymen's Missionary Campaign which Secretary Patton of the American Board is pushing.

OTHER LANDS.

Rev. William Dwight Porter Bliss, son of the late Dr. Edwin Bliss, formerly of Constantinople, was given the honorary degree of D.D. by Amherst College at the last Commencement.

Mr. Lawrence G. Binns, formerly of Bebek, had a severe stroke of paralysis on the evening of June 22nd; but at last accounts he was making, according to the doctors, an unprecedentedly rapid recovery.

At Samokov on July 8th was born to Mr. and Mrs. (née Wilhelmina F. W. Thomson) N. G. Katsounoff a daughter, Catharine Rose.

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