

The Orient.

Vol. II., No. 28

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, October 25, 1911.

Price, One Piastre

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

3rd Session (Oct. 18). The Chamber met shortly before 3 p.m. to listen to the statement by Said Pasha, the Grand Vizier, of the policy of the Cabinet. At the same time the same statement was presented by the Minister of the Interior, Djelal Bey, in the Senate. Said Pasha began by outlining the internal policy proposed by the Government, as being the basis of any foreign policy. Necessary modifications to the Constitution, the definition of the duties of ministers, laws regarding the administration of the vilayets, the elections, military service, and the gendarmerie are contemplated. The land and sea defenses of the empire are to be strengthened. The financial policy includes the increase of the revenues by greater customs taxes, and the universal application of the patent tax, and new taxes on luxuries, also the strictest economy as to expenses, with a view to securing financial equilibrium. The cementing of all the elements in the empire by safeguarding the religious privileges of each is a special aim. Public instruction, both primary and secondary, is to be pushed; the *medresés*, or Moslem theological schools, are to be reorganized and the *Sheri* courts reformed, and *vakuf* properties to be more carefully administered. A progressive plan for public works is to be elaborated; and schools of forestry and agriculture and veterinary schools opened. The post and telegraph lines are to be still farther extended, and wireless stations installed in the Arabian provinces, and cables laid to connect the islands of the Archipelago. Rates are also to be lowered, with a view to wider use and greater receipts. Coming to foreign relations, the Grand Vizier said: "Our very first effort will be for the solution of the Tripoli question in the way we shall find most favorable to the interests of the country; we shall devote ourselves to strengthening our amicable relations with all the friendly Powers, especially with neighboring states. We shall strive to maintain and strengthen our normal and sincere relations with the Balkan States on the basis of mutual confidence and our common interests. We have no aggressive object, no ambitious design, against any State or country. On the contrary our liveliest desire is to respect the legal rights of all the States as well as to secure the respecting of our own legitimate rights. By showing on the one hand material proofs of these desires, and by bringing about on the other hand agreements of benefit to the rights and interests of the country, we believe we shall fulfil the peaceful duties incumbent on the Ottoman Government. Such is our program. We shall push for its entire application if you accord us your confidence."

The Chamber then went into secret session to discuss the Tripoli affair, and adjourned at sunset.

4th Session (Oct. 19). The Cabinet, and especially its head, must feel great relief at the vote of confidence passed at the close of this session. For the Opposition is strong, and the result is a tribute to the remarkable vigor of the old man who has for the eighth time undertaken the leadership in the Government. As a result of negotiations begun the day before, Thursday morning was occupied with a meeting of committees of the Union and Progress party and the Opposition, endeavoring to agree on a plan of action as to the Cabinet. The Opposition held out for the retirement of all who had held office in the Hakki Pasha Cabinet; and a deadlock resulted. When the sitting of the Chamber began, at 4:30 p.m., it was announced that it would be an open session. Deputies Cosmides, Dr. Riza Tewfik and Sidki Bey spoke for the Opposition, and Emroullah Effendi replied. The Grand Vizier then made an impassioned refutation of the charge of inaction, and pleaded for a chance to work for the country. The discussion was prolonged till after 8 p.m., but finally the Said Pasha Cabinet was given a vote of confidence by 125 to 60.

5th Session (Oct. 23). The demand of the Tripoli deputies for the trial of Hakki Pasha was finally referred to one of the standing committees, instead of to a special committee. The standing committees of the Chamber are five, and the entire body of deputies is divided up into these "bureaus", so that each one is rather unwieldy, being composed of about fifty members. As a result, the referring of a topic to a "bureau" is often equivalent to tabling it indefinitely; but the Hakki Pasha question is too live a coal to be smothered by this process. In fact, the sitting of the bureau during the afternoon was more likely to smother the work of the whole Chamber, which threatened to hold no further sessions till this affair was settled. Better counsel prevailed, however, and routine work finally went on. The bill for the encouragement of home industries, which was left on the table from the last year's session, was taken up and several sections passed. One, however, caused no little flutter, and was referred back to committee. It obliges ministers, senators, deputies and other functionaries to use only home-made goods for their clothing. Objection was made to thus restricting personal liberty. The Chamber also decided to hold for the present three sessions per week, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, leaving Tuesdays and Thursdays for committee meetings. Two written motions were accepted, referring to the murder of the Greek Bishop of Grebena.

THE SACRED CARAVAN AT KONIA.

The Konia correspondent of the *Stamboul* gives the following account of the excitement caused by the unwonted arrival of the sacred caravan on its way from Constantinople to Mecca.

"The *vali*, accompanied by the grand *chelebi* (head of the *Mevlevi* or whirling dervishes) and the functionaries, went to the station to receive the personnel of the caravan. The crowd, which the police had been unable, in spite of the urgent request of the railroad officials, to prevent from breaking in to the station platform, — not a difficult task, — prevented the disembarking of caravan and travelers. The sanitary authorities could not attend to the disinfection, and the baffled doctor had to withdraw. It is a matter of regret that the police made such a failure of keeping order. True, we should have been much more surprised had they succeeded. Yet, aside from the question of the right of each traveler to get off the train unhindered, there might have been a case of cholera on board, but health officers found it impossible to do their duty as they wished to. The police have proved unequal to their task. The arrival of a Turkish theatrical troupe recently gave occasion to the same kind of disorders. The actors had the greatest trouble to get off their train and leave the station. On the present occasion blows were exchanged between the doctor in charge of disinfection and the son of Riza Pasha, who refused to obey his order to leave the platform, where no one is allowed when a train is due."

THE TRIPOLI CAMPAIGN.

Italy has disembarked her troops in considerable numbers at Tripoli, Tobrouk, Benghazi, Derna, and Homs. At Benghazi there was more resistance offered than at any other point, and the Italians acknowledge the loss of one non-commissioned officer and 15 soldiers killed and 7 officers and 54 soldiers wounded. The Italian despatch places the number of Turkish killed at 200, while the Turkish papers here clip off the two zeros. Some 400 prisoners have been embarked for Naples. The Italian outposts do not venture far from the shore line as yet, and there are brushes almost every night with the Turkish and Arab horsemen from the interior. Apparently the Ottoman forces have not yet been able to concentrate at any point, in sufficient force to offer successful opposition to the Italians. The latter are meanwhile active in setting up telephone lines to connect their centers in Tripoli, and wireless apparatus for communicating with their fleet. An aeroplane ascension by an Italian officer at Tripoli terrified the Arabs beyond measure, being a proof of supernatural power. The natives in the coast cities are submitting quietly to Italian domination.

Seven or eight of the civil officers from Tripoli have arrived in Constantinople from Malta, whither they were deported by the Italians. They express gratitude for their courteous treatment by the British authorities of the island. The rumor current in the Greek local dailies a few days since, that

a squadron of forty American warships had sailed out of the Suez Canal into the Mediterranean under sealed orders, caused quite a flutter of expectancy in this city; but the phantom fleet has refused to materialize, and Ottoman hopes of American intervention have been blasted. There has been considerable discussion in the foreign press as to conditions of peace, the minimum demand of the Sublime Porte being stated as the maintenance of Ottoman sovereignty. But the Turkish press is for war to the death, and no compromise. In Salonica a boycott of all Italians and Italian goods has been declared, and the *Tanin* is urging the same at the Capital. The address of Said Pasha has quieted down those who were demanding the immediate expulsion of all Italians from the whole empire, for they began to realize the economic disaster this would entail. The probable consequences of a possible Italian seizure of Mitylene and other Aegean islands furnish matter for all sorts of speculation regarding Balkan unrest; but the governments of the Balkan states are apparently maintaining a correct attitude.

CONVENTION OF CHINESE Y. M. C. A.'s.

The sixth general convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of China and Korea is called for November 2nd to 5th, 1911 (namely, 12th to 15th days, 9th Moon, third year of Hsian T'ung), and will be held in the building of the Shanghai Association. A picture of this fine edifice adorns the cover of the circular regarding this Convention sent out by the General Secretary at Shanghai, our genial friend Mr. C. T. Wang. In China and Korea the Y. M. C. A. has been established in ninety-three colleges, while ten city associations have been formed. This convention meets for the purpose of transacting the business of the Associations, discussing the most important problems connected with work for young men, deepening the spiritual life, and planning and praying for the evangelization of China. Two delegates are invited from each association, with an additional delegate for every ten active members above the number twenty. The national language, that is, Mandarin, will be used in the discussions. Among the subjects to be presented are, Scope, Purpose and Significance of Work among Chinese Students Abroad; The Claims of the Christian Ministry on Students; Need of Association Work in Provincial Capitals; Christian Work the Highest Expression of Patriotism; Christianity the Only sure Basis of National Strength; The Student and the Nation; What Can Prayer Perform? and Who is Jesus Christ? Prominent Association men from China and Korea, distinguished men of affairs, Chinese Christian leaders, and missionaries will be among the speakers. All friends of China in this Empire, and especially all who had the opportunity last April of meeting and hearing Mr. Wang and his fellow-countrymen at the World's Student Christian Federation Conference here, will, we feel sure, join in prayer for a great blessing on the above Convention and on the Y. M. C. A. Work in the Chinese Empire. Mr. Wang's address is 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

CENTRAL TURKEY COLLEGE, AINTAB.

The fall work at Aintab has opened very hopefully. The college has 235 students — more than ever before in its history. The hospital is holding large clinics, and there has been an unusual number of emergency operations. The Girls' Seminary has about the same number of students as last year. The new preacher at the First Church continues to address audiences of 800—1,000 or much each Sunday. The Second Church has recently adopted for the current year its missionary budget, amounting to about Lt.70. A travelling evangelist has been engaged, a considerable portion of this budget being the item of his salary. About thirty liras goes to foreign missionary work in China.

At College, classrooms and boarding department are overcrowded. It has become necessary to divide several of the classes, and to vacate the library for dormitory purposes. The new home for the library is a room 30 x 30, the largest class room that we have. It must furnish space for cases containing 7,000 books, and for reading room facilities for 250 people. We need a library building, and it could be erected for a relatively very small amount of money.

Shefik Bey of Aintab has been engaged to assist in Turkish instruction this year, and Hagop Effendi Eyvezian of Marash takes charge of the work in music.

SITUATION IN CILICIA.

Adana Oct. 5, 1911.

Dear "ORIENT"

At the present time no little anxiety will be felt throughout the country. It will be a satisfaction to know the situation in different provinces. I am glad to be able to report that Adana city remains very calm. In Tarsus there was not a little anxiety and those who were still in the mountains began to prepare to return to the city at once. The new governor here called the leading citizens and cautioned them all, —Moslem and Christian alike, — to remain calm and maintain tranquillity. One passage in his address was quite to the point. He told the people that the Ottomans were once a conquering people, they ruled large territory, they were strong and virile. They had lost much and were losing, because they had lost in moral fiber. Progress was based on morality. His address was good. The city remains tranquil and there has been no indication of hostility towards foreigners. In fact the governor cautioned the people to treat all foreigners with due respect. There seems to be more anxiety felt in some of the out districts —for instance in Hadjin. But this seems to be more anxiety because of past experiences rather than any real indication of present or future trouble. Business is at a standstill. Nothing is being done. Cotton has dropped from 39 to 28.

I was sorry on my return to find His Excellency Djemal Bey gone from Adana. He had much to do still in the reconstruction of the province. The man that succeeds him

has a difficult place to fill. We hope the present governor will make good. His action in the present crisis seems to be correct and he gave excellent advice to the people.

Prices, wages, rents etc. have gone up above last year. If this crisis and present stagnation continue long there will be much suffering in the province. The cotton picking puts not a little money in circulation amongst the people. If this fails, it will be bad for the poorer people, especially the widows.

Yours Very Truly,

W. NESBITT CHAMBERS.

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

BIBLE STUDY SUBJECTS AND LEADERS, 1911—12
Y. M. C. A. COURSES.

Department	Subject	Leader
Medical, 4th yr.	Social Teachings of Jesus,	Dr. Adams
3d	> Gospel of Mark,	Dr. Webster
2d	> Ethics of the Gospel,	Dr. Ward
1st	> Epistles of Paul,	Dr. Dray
Pharmacy,	Gospel of John,	Prof. Patch
Commerce, Sen. and Jun.,	Essential Teachings of Christianity,	Prof. Reed
	Soph. and Fresh., Acts of the Apostles,	" "
Collegiate, Sen.,	Essential Teachings of Christianity,	Prof. Nickoley
	Jun., Minor Prophets,	Prof. Porter
	Soph., The Parables,	Rev. Mr. Carhart
	Special Soph., The Parables,	Prof. Brown
	Normal, The Parables,	Prof. Khauli
	Fresh., Gospel of John,	Rev. Mr. Cifford
	> Gospel of John,	Mr. Smith
	> Gospel of John,	Rev. Mr. Hannaford
	> Acts of the Apostles,	Mr. Miller
Prep., 5th form,	Life of Paul,	Mr. Lair
"	" " " "	Mr. Khuri
"	" " " "	Mr. Smurthmait
"	" " " "	Mr. Parkhill
4th	> Life of Christ,	Mr. N. Khuri
"	" " " "	Mr. Bowman
3d	> Old Testament Characters,	Mr. Fagerstrom
"	" " " "	Mr. Eddy
2d	> Bible Stories	Mr. Yotis
"	" " " "	Mr. Shemmas

The Bible School as distinct from the Y. M. C. A. classes will take up the international lessons.

College opened Oct. 11th. The opening registration is heavy, ahead of last year, but complete figures will not be ready for some time. Quarantines are hindering some students from attending.

The Boys' Boarding School in Tripoli has not opened on account of the cholera in that city.

Y. M. C. A. NEWS.

Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy has been at work among the men in some of the Chinese ports with gratifying results. In Hong kong there were audiences of 700 every night, and 150 men signed inquiry cards, over sixty definitely deciding to follow Christ. The Association there has 1,400 members. In Canton, in spite of bad weather, large numbers gathered to hear, over a hundred promised to study Christianity, and nearly fifty decided to become Christians. The Canton Association has 600 members. In Foochow, 157 young men decided to become Christians. The meetings in Shang-hai were of special impressiveness. For a week the large Martyr's Memorial Hall was crowded every night with 1,000 men. Business men, students and others were greatly moved, and over 500 signed cards as inquirers. Mr. Eddy has returned to America for the winter.

—The North American Y. M. C. A.'s have entered upon a definite campaign to enroll a million members within the next three years.

—Some 33 prospective Association Secretaries have been in training this past year in fellowship each with a great secretary in a great Association, to give them the practical experience and the inspiration needed.

—An offer by the Atlantic City (N. J.) Association to give \$15,000 for a building for colored men if these men would raise \$10,000 between Sept. 9th and 16th, was met by actual subscriptions of \$16,651 within that week.

—Col. Roosevelt was the chief speaker at the Windsor County Y. M. C. A. "Get-Together Dinner", at White River Junction, Vermont, when four hundred men, including the Governor and several ex-governors, sat down to the banquet.

—The \$60,000 needed for purchasing a site for the Canton, China, Y. M. C. A. building has all been secured.

—The aggregate membership of the North American Associations has reached 536,000. There are now 3,351 secretaries and other officers employed.

—A canvass for new members at Osaka, Japan, the past summer, raised the membership from 376 to 1000.

BITS FROM BITLIS.

Dr. Dagavarian, secretary of the General Armenian Benevolent Society of Cairo, and member of parliament for Sivas, on a recent visit organized a branch of the society here. So far some thirty members have been enrolled and fifty-five liras have been subscribed. Most of the income of this society is now applied to aid poor village communities to maintain schools. At present it has a capital of Lt. 25,000 to which it is constantly adding. Interest from this fund and membership dues make up the regular income.

The Armenian Aratchnort is making a strong effort to pool the interests of the monasteries under his jurisdiction, keep

a strict account of their income and expenditures, and apply any surplus to the schools. The produce tax (budghi) which used to be collected from the villages for the benefit of the monasteries he now directs shall be retained by the villages for the support of their own schools.

The government has appropriated Lt. 5,000 for the erection of a Normal School, Lt. 4,000 for a Government Building and Lt. 3,000 for a Posts and Telegraph Building.

News of the Italian declaration of war was posted here on Sat., the 30th of Sept. On Monday the town crier called the people to meet in a public place to pray for the success of their arms against the enemy. This was later modified by another call on the members of the Committee of Union and Progress to meet at their club rooms. It is understood that the Committee took steps to organize a militia for local protection, and decided to do all that is possible to conciliate refractory elements.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Wm. T. Stead, Editor of the *Review of Reviews*, gave a very good address on Sunday morning last in the Dutch Chapel, Pera, on Christ's method of settling international disputes.

Another disastrous fire has afflicted Stamboul, destroying more than a hundred houses, a mosque, two *Medresés*, and a Persian school, between Sultan Bayazid (the "pigeon mosque") and the Marmora. Many fine old konaks were destroyed, all of wood, among them those of Ali Haidar Bey, Vice-president of the Senate, Halil Pasha, former minister of marine, Gen. Riza Pasha, of the artillery, etc.

Marshal Ghazi Moukhtar Pasha has been elected President of the Senate, and Ali Haidar Bey Vice-president.

The editor of the Turkish daily *Hikmet*, having gone beyond the limit of patience of the court-martial, which suppressed his paper under three successive aliases, has been exiled to Kastemoni as an incorrigible.

Cholera in the city seems to be dying of neglect since Parliament and the war opened. Only fifteen cases and six deaths in a week, and no new cases for two days.

The Turkish daily *Saadet* has been suspended by order of court-martial.

Two deputies from Assir and Yemen, who were held prisoners by Seid Idris and were thus unable to attend last year's session of Parliament, have arrived in the city.

THE PROVINCES.

The Jenanyan College at Konia is full to overflowing, with 300 students, and can accept no more this year.

The conflict between the Greek Metropolitan of Smyrna and the Governor of that province has been happily solved in a mutually satisfactory manner.

The Greek Metropolitan of Grebena, near the Greek frontier, with a deacon and an attendant were murdered in a forest near that town, their bodies being discovered last week.

Anatolia College opens with about 270 students, the largest number in its history. Of these, about 150 are Greeks.

According to the "Pontus", published by the Greek students of Anatolia College, the cholera epidemic in Marsovan, which has now ceased, attacked 276 persons, of whom 176 died, 82 of the latter being Moslems and 94 Christians.

NOTES.

Dr. Arthur K. Bennett, of Basra, and Dr. Christine Iversen of Bahrein were married at Simla, India, on Sept. 25th. They will resume their medical work at Basra.

Prof. Panaretoff of Robert College has an illuminating article on the University of Sofia in the October *Student World*.

The funeral of the late Dr. Hepburn, whose death was mentioned last week, was conducted by Rev. Dr. James F. Riggs, brother of Dr. Edward Riggs. Dr. Hepburn was an elder in the Brick Presbyterian Church of East Orange, of which Dr. Riggs is pastor.

William Eleroy Curtis, the well-known traveler and author, died suddenly in Philadelphia Oct. 4th. Mr. Curtis was in Constantinople last year and had recently published a book entitled "Turkestan, The Heart of Asia." He was the author of more than two dozen other books, among them "The Turk and His Lost Provinces."

Rev. Morris H. Turk, D.D., of Natick, Mass., one of the American Board delegation that expects to visit this country next spring, has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church of that town.

Mr. H. G. Dwight returned to Constantinople last week after an extended visit with his family in America.

Rev. A. H. Lybyer, formerly professor at Robert College, has been made full professor in Oberlin College, his department being mediaeval and modern history of Europe.

OTHER LANDS.

Prince Troubetskoi has been assassinated by a relative at Novo Tcherkask, Russia.

Justice John M. Harlan of the U. S. Supreme Court died in Washington Saturday, Oct. 14th, aged 78. Appointed to the Supreme Court in 1877, he had been there 21 years longer than his oldest colleague, and had a longer term of service than any other Justice in the history of the Court except three.

The ex-Shah has left Persia for Russian territory. Gen. Yeprem Khan has relieved Tabriz, which was besieged by revolutionists.

The Chinese rebels at Wuchang and Hankow have apparently been checked by the government troops under Yuan-shih-kai. The missionaries at Hankow have sent their women and children under escort to Shanghai.

The Canadian census of 1911 shows an increase of population from 5,371,315 to 7,081,869 during the decade.

Miss Ross, an English medical missionary in Persia, has been beaten and robbed on the road to Shiraz and reached her home on foot minus her equipment.

The Continuation Committee of the World Missionary Conference of 1910 has issued a prospectus of a quarterly Review of Missions, to be published by them beginning with January 1912. The subscription price is put at 8 shillings a year, and the announcement looks very attractive.

Rev. L. Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff, of the European Turkey Mission, arrived in Samokov on the 18th Oct. They will spend the winter there; and their permanent location will be settled by the Annual Meeting in spring.

The Collegiate and Theological Institute, Samokov, has now 91 scholars in attendance, of whom 80 are boarders. This is by a good deal the largest number in the history of the Institute. Twenty others were declined for lack of room.

A young man who has a good knowledge of Armenian, Turkish and English wishes to give lessons in these languages. Apply to *The Orient*.

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