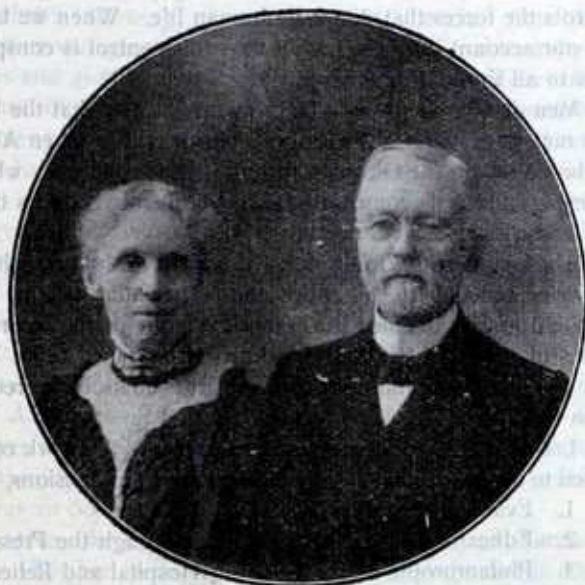


The Orient.

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THE RETIREMENT OF DR. AND MRS. HERRICK

It is with feelings of deep regret that the many friends of Dr. and Mrs. George F. Herrick contemplate the departure, tomorrow, of these honored veterans. Sailing from Boston Oct. 11, 1859, Dr. Herrick is but four months the junior in missionary service of the Rev. James F. Clarke, D.D., of Bulgaria, and is, since the departure of Dr. Greene, the oldest missionary in the Ottoman Empire. He came to Constantinople alone, but during the summer of 1861 he went to Marseilles to meet and wed Miss Helen M. Richards, who has shared his trials and doubled his joys ever since. They will celebrate their golden wedding next month.

Dr. and Mrs. Herrick have made their home in this country alternately at Constantinople and Marsovan, spending four different periods of three or four years each at the latter place, where Dr. Herrick taught in the Theological Seminary and later also in the College. His main work at the capital has been literary, and he has given to the Turkish-speaking peoples many books, prominent among these a Church History, an Astronomy, and, as his last contribution, a book on the unique person and work of Christ. Few Americans have acquired so scholarly a use of the Turkish language as has Dr. Herrick. He has had an important place in several revisions of the Turkish translation of the Scriptures, laboring in connection with Dr. Elias Riggs and Dr. Andrew T. Pratt in 1869, and again later on with Rev. R. H. Weakley and Rev. A.

Constantian. This work brought him into close personal relations with the American and British and Foreign Bible Societies which bore the expense of these revisions. The version published in 1878 was again revised in 1884 and 1888, and Dr. Herrick had practically the sole responsibility for the last revision, published in 1902.

His services as preacher have also proved most acceptable, both in Turkish and in English. A month ago he gave his farewell sermon in Bebek chapel, in the old konak where Dr. Hamlin had his seminary, the identical building where Dr. Herrick preached his first sermons in this country, both in English and in Turkish. Last Sunday evening the Boyadjikeuy community, for whose spiritual welfare he has done so much, presented Dr. and Mrs. Herrick with a silver plate, suitably engraved, as a token of their grateful remembrance. This was at the close of a service, the institution and weekly conduct of which has been largely due to Dr. Herrick's initiative.

The warmest good wishes of *The Orient* go with Dr. and Mrs. Herrick on their return to the home-land. They expect to spend several weeks at Champex, Switzerland, before proceeding to New York, where a son, formerly connected with Robert College, and a daughter, formerly connected with the American College for Girls, await them.

REMINISCENCES.

BY GEORGE F. HERRICK, D.D.

(TO HAVE BEEN PRESENTED AT MARSOVAN.)

In attempting to accede to the request of the Committee ad Interim to prepare for the Annual Meeting of our Mission this year reminiscences of fifty years, the difficulty of presenting any worthy review of so long a period within tolerable limits appears really appalling. It will require a strong and tightly held check rein to keep at all within bounds.

Our observance, five years ago, of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the American Board mission in Turkey, with the prominence then given to memories of the fathers, will forbid my now indulging in reminiscences of our fellow-workers of past years. The starred names are many. The labors, the prayers, the shining example of those who have gone before us have become a vital and enduring part of results already reached in the extending of the kingdom of God in this land, and will remain a fruitful part of greater results which the historian of the future will by and by record.

The day of my arrival at Constantinople, on the mornign

of December 2nd, 1859, was the day of the removal of the mission and Bible Society offices from a room in Vezir Khan to a little three story building on a street below the present Bible House, which was then regarded as very ample. The Mission Treasurer and the Bible Society agent had their desks side by side in one room in front, and the Publication Department office, one small room, was in the rear. Dr. Thomson of the British and Foreign Bible Society had a room on the third floor and the rest of the building was occupied by book store and stock room.

I was welcomed into a group of veteran missionaries of what was then the North Armenian Mission, which held its annual meeting in 1860 at Harpout. The first annual meeting I attended, in 1861, was the first of the Western Turkey Mission.

In the Constantinople missionary circle at that time was a charming group of missionary children, all in their teens or younger. We need but to mention the names of Henry and Sarah Dwight, Margaret and Edward Riggs, Mary and Laura Bliss and we may add the names of Fred Schaufler and Abbie, Clara and Alfred Hamlin, in evidence of the vitality of the missionary spirit in those households. The children and grandchildren have certainly made good.

What brilliant lights we had then to pursue our evening studies by, a tallow candle or small olive oil lamp, with a hand lantern by which to thread the narrow streets. Kerosene came soon however, even into the far interior. Gas and electric lighting, indoors and out, are now fast becoming the order of the day.

On my first journey with my family from Samsoun to Marsovan in spring time, 1868, we were four full days, not on the road, for road there was none. "O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent," thro' slough and mire we came. Our lodging places, those stable corners, baffle all description. Dull or solitary they were not. What a welcome we received from the missionaries including the dark eyed little maiden, now herself a missionary for more than twenty years! Dr. and Mrs. Tracy had been here half a year. These mission premises were then grain fields. The evangelical church was in the basement of a house near the market. The Theological Seminary was in an old house near by. The Girls' School was in one end of an old konak the other side of the city.

We now turn to recollections of conditions more general. It is almost fifty years since the liberal reign of Sultan Abdul Medjid ended. His successor Abdul Aziz wasted the resources of his people on costly palaces and a useless navy, and went suddenly out of life, leaving his country crushed under an enormous weight of debt.

The brief reign of Murad V. was without significance. Then followed, for a third of a century, a reign which even foreigners resident in Turkey dared not characterize as it deserved till it was ended. But note this remarkable fact. During this whole period, right in the face of government opposition, jealousy and espionage, the work of our Board in Turkey was making steady and even rapid progress. The interpositions of divine providence during this period, as in the

previous years, were many. The issue, under a rigid censorship, of many editions of the Bible, and of some Christian literature, even in Osmanli Turkish, besides the vast issues in other languages, the establishment and recognition and expansion of schools and hospitals, how can we account for these and other marked steps of progress except by holding firmly to a great basal fact of human history, especially of the history of the church and kingdom of God, viz., that above all earthly and human forces God's sovereign will controls the forces that dominate human life. When we take into our account long reaches of time this control is conspicuous to all thoughtful observers.

Men do not own it as a fact, but it is a fact that the human race lives under a theocracy. This was true when Abdul Hamid sat on the Ottoman throne. It is true now when the experiment of constitutional government is on its trial in Turkey.

The kingdom of God follows a law of evolution, which the wisest but imperfectly apprehend. It would take us too far afield to give detailed illustrations of the divine interpositions in behalf of Christian work in Turkey since 1876. We raise our Ebenezer and pour our grateful libation reverently upon it.

Let us briefly review the movement of the work committed to us, under three heads, each with two subdivisions, viz.

1. Evangelistic and ecclesiastical work.
2. Education through schools and through the Press.
3. Philanthropic work, including Hospital and Relief.

Then we may perhaps estimate the value of the *pou sto* already secured for the future of our work, (a) For Christian races, (b) For Mohammedan peoples.

The change that has taken place in the method of conducting both evangelistic and ecclesiastical work is radical. Fifty years ago all evangelistic work was considered work for which the missionaries were responsible, work in which they were leaders, and native laborers were our employees and helpers. Fifty years ago almost all the evangelical churches were directly under missionary influence and control. Agitation for native ecclesiastical independence began the year of my arrival at Constantinople, an agitation which lasted more than a score of years.

The present writer is the only missionary still on the field who had a share in that controversy in its early stages before the final discussion which resulted in 1883-4 in the recognition and promulgation of the principle that all ecclesiastical affairs are under the control of the churches, acting as independent units or organized into ecclesiastical Unions. Missionary counsel and advice is still welcome, but beyond that missionary responsibility ends, even where some pecuniary aid is still given by the Board. The development within the churches of responsibility for evangelistic work in their vicinity has been slow, but the churches at the principal evangelical centres in the country have shown a commendable zeal and activity in assuming this responsibility in recent years.

(To be continued.)

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT TALAS.

With most of her missionaries either in America or en route, Talas had reason to expect an unusually quiet commencement season, but quite unexpectedly we had one of the busiest and gayest in years. The usual commencement exercises of the kindergarten, Primary and Girls' and Boys' Schools, the Girls' Cantata and the Boys' Prize-Speaking Contest were all attended by large crowds of friends and made a most creditable showing of our educational work. One of the most encouraging things was the loyal spirit shown by the boys and girls themselves in assuming a large share of responsibility and in carrying it out with most commendable efficiency. The girls gave a delightful little farewell reception to a beloved teacher, with remarkable taste and social tact. The boys gave a five-act patriotic drama, coached and staged entirely by themselves, which created a most wholesome and favorable impression, not only by the lofty ideals and aspirations and the sacrificial cost of the "New Turkey" which it portrayed, but also by the splendid dramatic talent and training exhibited. We felt we had reason to be very proud of our boys and girls that week.

At sunset on Baccalaureate Sunday we held a quiet little vesper service in English in a vineyard high up on the hillside overlooking the plain and the beautiful Western mountains. It was an occasion many will not soon forget.

After the final commencement exercises of Thursday, June 15th, the audience was invited to adjourn to the site of the new building of the Girls' School to witness the laying of the corner-stone. After a speech setting forth the history, significance and hopes of this enlargement of our work for the women of Turkey, the stone was laid by Miss Loughridge, the principal. It was a great joy to us to be able to testify in so concrete a manner to the strong advance of the Kingdom here, and to know that the hopes and prayers of that great throng were helping mightily to uphold our work. But perhaps an even greater cause for gratitude, and evidence of the sound fruitfulness of the years of labor, was the fact that every one of the ten graduates — seven boys and three girls — planned to teach in our village schools — the real frontier of the Kingdom's growth.

But the unexpected, and in many respects most significant event of commencement week was the visit of the Catholicos of Sis. Suddenly informed of his approach toward Caesarea we crowded into our station-wagon and joined the long line of arabas, which went far out on the road to greet him and escort him into the city in honor and dignity. It was truly a most picturesque and bright Oriental scene to see those forty or fifty gayly decorated arabas, the more than a hundred horsemen, the multitude of flags, and banners, and the seven superb Arab steeds, gayly caparisoned but riderless, which walked with such majesty and grace before His Holiness. Then followed days of receptions, fêtes, addresses, etc., and most important of all, the day on which, at his own request, and before we could extend an invitation, the Catholicos made the pilgrimage out to Talas and visited our schools,

The gay escort of the first day was repeated, and as he rode into Talas under our triumphal arches of flowers, he was greeted by original songs and poems by our girls and boys, and hailed by rejoicing crowds on the house-tops.

In his address to the people in the large Gregorian Church of Talas the Catholicos made the chief point of his discourse a most hearty commendation of the work done by our American Schools, and the highest praise of our Christian character and motives. In most emphatic language he urged his people to take pattern by our Christianity, and by all means to avail themselves of the educational advantages we offer. This from one of the two highest spiritual heads of the Armenian church, and in Talas where opposition to our work from Gregorians has often been bitter, was most significant and encouraging. Later at the reception at our schools, in reply to our address of welcome, he added many warm and kindly words of appreciation and brotherly feeling. All of us were delighted and cheered by the frank cordiality and spirit of broad toleration he exhibited, and we rejoiced to see that his words and Christian brotherliness had everywhere made a profound impression.

C. H. HOLBROOK.

CLOSING DAYS AT HARPOUT.

Commencement week at Euphrates College passed off very successfully, in perfect weather. On Monday, June 26th, following out a suggestion of the Mearif Müdiri, or Commissioner of Education, the graduating class of Euphrates College and the Sultanieh School, the Turkish school near by, held a joint dinner at the latter institution, which was also attended by the Vali and the faculties of the two institutions. Speeches were made by members of the two classes; the Euphrates boys furnished the music, and their hosts the fine dinner. President Riggs writes, "I was really much impressed that the Vali should lend his hearty approval to a plan suggested at first, I think, by the Mearif Müdiri, and arranged entirely without a suggestion on our part, for something which was such a distinct honor to our College. It is really a remarkable contrast to the attitude which the Vali showed at the first of the year, when he openly told us that he didn't see why we should have any College, that their school was good enough for all the boys. They were most courteous to us in every way, and I felt that it was the most prominent indication of the new attitude towards education and the Armenians that I have seen."

On Wednesday, the 28th, twenty-two girls and twenty-eight boys received their diplomas. One other boy had received his a week before, as he had to leave then. Besides the president and Miss Daniels, there were on the platform the Vali, the Armenian Bishop, the Mearif Müdiri, the Ferik (Lieutenant-General), the Kaimakam, the President of the Sultanieh School, and others. Five of the graduating boys and four of the girls read essays, and the Vali spoke very acceptably to the audience.

Mr. Arthur E. Harper, after completing his three-years' term of service as teacher in the College, is now returning to America.

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Commencement week began with the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday June 18th. President Bliss preached from the text found in Hebrews 6:14. The week was full of events, the Royal Life Saving class examinations, departmental prize speaking contests, class day, receptions and dinners are some of the various functions that in after years carry the graduates back to the good old days.

The newly formed alumni association enjoyed their luncheon on Commencement day, which was served in the large hall of Ada Dodge Hall, which the School of Commerce has used for offices in their business practice. Dr. Shukrallah, '71 presided. The speeches flowed on until it was time to form the procession to the Assembly Hall. It was longer than usual, there were more students graduating, more guests, and more gowns in the faculty than ever before.

President Francis Brown of Union Theological Seminary read the Scriptures and offered prayer. Mr. Levonian in Turkish made a graceful address of welcome to the Imperial Commissioners and the other governmental guests. There were 4 student orations. The medical representative spoke on The nation's need of educated men; the pharmacist, on The responsibility of the pharmacist, the commerce man took for his subject Our country, and the Arts and Science man spoke on Our road to perfection. The college orchestra under Mr. Hannaford's direction played several selections during the exercises.

President Bliss presented the diplomas to the students as the representatives of the several departments summoned them to come forward and receive their degrees. There were 16 who took the B.A., 8 took B.C., 13, Phar. M. and 31, M.D. It is by far the largest class to graduate in medicine. Dr. Yusuf Ramy Bey, President of the Imperial Examining Commission, administered the Hippocratic oath with much impressiveness to the newly made doctors and pharmacists. The college glee club rendered the Turkish national anthem very well. The college people would like to suggest that it might be an acceptable feature of the commencements in all the American schools and colleges to include this anthem in the program. The usual hearty cheers for the Sultan were given, then for the commission and other guests, and then a rousing three times three for the S. P. C. All arose and sang Alma Mater, which is set to the tune of Annie Lisle. The vast audience was then seated while the President pronounced the benediction.

Mention should be made, however, of an unscheduled address, which the representative of the Vali made, leaping to the platform and first in Turkish and then in Arabic praising Beirut as a center of learning and the Americans for doing so much to foster education here and throughout the empire.

Directly after the exercises, while the evening tints were glorifying Lebanon and the sea, in the open air in front of the beautiful structure that bears his name took place the unveiling of the bust of the late Dr. Post. It was erected by the trustees, alumni and friends of the college. The bust and pedes-

tal were draped with the Stars and Stripes. Especially touching was the sentiment connected with that flag when it was learned that under the same piece of bunting Dr. Post had taken part in several of the battles of the civil war as chaplain and surgeon, ministering to soul and body of those who fought to save the Union. Dr. Daniel Bliss performed the act of unveiling the statue. Professor Porter, his friend for 40 years, pronounced an eloquent oration on the character, achievements and devotion to duty Dr. Post had exemplified all his life. As he closed Dr. Faris Sahyun, '75, stepped forward and read a beautiful and touching poem in Arabic. Altho the bust was made from photographs, it is a remarkable likeness, giving one of his best, most alert and characteristic expressions.

After the unveiling ceremonies the seniors dedicated and adopted a little cedar of Lebanon that is growing in front of Post Hall. The exercises were simple and impressive.

The same evening President and Mrs. Bliss gave a large reception to the graduates, the Imperial Commission, the faculty and families and all the teaching and administrative staff.

The graduation exercises of the Nurses Training School were held the day before the general commencement. Miss Van Zandt, principal of the school, presented 4 young ladies for their diplomas. Addresses in Arabic and in English were made by Mr. Khairallah, '71, and Dr. Adams.

EXCAVATIONS AT CARCHEMISH.

The British Museum has been conducting excavations during the past four months at Jerablous, on the right bank of the Euphrates south of Biredjik and northeast of Aleppo, under the able direction of Mr. D. G. Hogarth. The first report, issued July 1st, indicates interesting and important discoveries. For forty years this has been recognized as the site of the ancient Carchemish, the capital of the Syrian Hittites, under whose walls Pharaoh Necho met the mighty Nebuchadnezzar and fell before him (Jer. 46:2). Fragments of the Hittite remains from here have found their way to the Imperial Museum in this city as also to the British Museum; and spasmodic and irregular excavation has long been carried on. The recent discoveries of Dr. Winckler at Boghaz-keuy, however, incited the British Museum authorities to start serious work at Jerablous. Early in March digging commenced, and an imposing stairway, already known, was more fully explored. This is composed of steps some twelve feet broad, ascending between small chambers, or janitors' lodges, and flanked by great sculptured slabs, more than a dozen of which have been uncovered. These represent pairs of bearded warriors fighting from chariots, while a foe lies prostrate beneath each horse; standing warriors in crested helmets with kneeling captives before them; and on one great slab 10 ft. long by 5 ft. broad, a relief inscription was found in Hittite pictographs. This is the longest as well as about the most perfect Hittite text yet discovered. Another relief shows a king with the close-fitting Cappadocian cap, and a goddess before whom

THE ORIENT

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he sits. A four line Hittite inscription above his head probably designates him as the hero of these battle-reliefs.

There are indications that this knoll was occupied about 1400 B.C. by a Hittite fortress, which was destroyed by Sargon III. of Nineveh in 717 B.C. The site has evidently been ransacked and rifled many times since; and while some cuneiform inscriptions were found by the present excavators, and a little pottery and some fine pieces of sculpture, up to the date of the first report not even a fragment of a clay tablet had been unearthed. The site of a large necropolis, containing both Hittite and later tombs, has also been determined; and there is hope that these may yield rich results. If the library, or remains of the city's archives, should be discovered, this city would seem a most favorable one for the finding of bilingual tablets that might yield a key to the hitherto unsolved Hittite pictographs.

ARMENIAN GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, ADABAZAR.

Commencement week dawned fair and bright thus gladdening the hearts of twenty-seven young ladies who had been looking forward to that time with great anticipation.

On Sunday June 19 the Baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. Hovsep Djedjizian and proved to be a masterly discourse which went to the heart of each graduate and made her feel a desire to make the most of herself as she left this school for the larger school of life.

On Monday evening the Seniors gave an entertainment in the study hall at the close of which a contribution amounting to about five Turkish liras was taken up. The entertainment consisted of a play picturing Armenian life in the interior of the country and the fairy story of Beauty and the Beast acted in pantomime. Instrumental music was interspersed between the various scenes. The entertainment was well gotten up and successfully carried on to the end, the audience frequently expressing their approval by warm applause.

On Tuesday afternoon "The Busy Bee Society", a benevolent organization of girls in the school, had its annual bazaar which netted the society about fourteen liras. As the weather was propitious this was held in the school garden and proved a great improvement over the indoor fairs of previous years.

Wednesday afternoon promptly at 2:30 the pupils of the High School and upper Preparatory classes marched into the church and took their places on the platform. They were followed by the graduating class who marched in single file amid the applause of the audience.

A special feature of the exercises this year was an essay on "A Woman's Place" delivered by one of the graduating class representing the whole class.

The principal address was given by Prof. Krikorian who spoke in Turkish on "Why are there no Men?"

Following the exercises in the church a reception was tendered the new graduates and that was followed by a dinner in the garden served by the new Senior class.

MARY E. KINNEY.

Adabazar, June 29, 1911.

LEILET-ÜL-MIRAJ.

This Mohammedan festival, which comes on the night of 25 Redjeb (July 22), is the "Night of Ascent," which commemorates the ascension of Mohammed to heaven, called also *Isra*, or the nocturnal journey. During the twelfth year of the prophet's mission, on this night, a vision came to him, or else an actual occurrence took place; the Moslem commentators are not agreed as to which it was, though the majority say the journey was a real one, basing their assertion on the Koran (Surah XVII. 1). According to the tradition, the archangel Gabriel came to Mohammed as he slept, cut him open, took out his heart, washed the cavity with water from the Zemzem well, and filling his heart with faith and science, restored it to its place. He then assisted Mohammed to mount Al Borak, a beautiful white animal like a horse, which in an incredibly short space of time bore him from Mecca to Jerusalem. Thence Gabriel took him up to the lowest heaven, where he saw and was saluted by Adam. Then he passed successively up through the second heaven, where he saw the two youths John and Jesus; the third, where he saw Joseph; the fourth, where he found Enoch; the fifth, where he saw Aaron; sixth, where he had a conversation with Moses; and finally the seventh, where he saw Abraham. Here he was conducted to a sacred tree called Sidrat-ul Muntaha. He was also taken before the throne of God, and there received the command to pray fifty times a day. On his return, Moses advised him to return and solicit an alleviation of this requirement for his people. He went back again and again, and had each time ten taken off, till the fifth time five were taken off, so that five remained. Mohammed was ashamed to ask for further reduction, so that number remains obligatory for his followers. Regarding this journey, it is reported that Omar said, "The time in which that prince went and returned was three hours of a night." One of the commentators adds, "but others say that it took four hours. God knows best."

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The cruiser *Hamidié* is detained in England, having a wireless telegraph apparatus installed on board.

Zeki Bey, an editor of the *Shehrah*, which is now the *Emrah*, was shot dead at Makrikeuy on Monday evening of last week. The assassins escaped, but the police in all directions were notified by telephone, and in a short time two suspects were arrested, in all probability the guilty parties. One is the brother of a deputy from Serres; and the crime is believed to be a political one.

H. R. H. Prince Yousouf Izzeddin arrived last week Tuesday afternoon by the Orient Express from his journey to London. He was met at the station by the imperial princes, the Sultan's special representatives, the Grand Vizier and his cabinet, the Sheikh-ül-Islam, many senators, deputies, etc., and several foreign ambassadors.

The Greek daily *Isopolitia* has been suspended by the court-martial for an injudicious article on Albania.

THE PROVINCES.

Gen. Edhem Pasha, in command of the troops at Diakovo, and his aide were shot at from ambush, presumably by Albanians, last week and wounded, the one in the arm and the other in the leg.

Several revolutionary bands of Albanians have made their appearance in the region between Janina and Arghyrokastro.

The investigations of the Council of State have established the fact that no robbery was committed in the Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Friday last, at 12:47 a. m., to blow up the train from Üsküb for Salonica. Providentially the train was not even derailed, and no one was injured. There is no trace of the miscreants.

Complaints of alleged cruelties connected with the campaign of Torghoud Shevket Pasha in northern Albania have been frequent in the European dailies; he is said to be preventing large groups of people from leaving fever-stricken districts. Rumors are current in Constantinople that he is to be recalled, on grounds of health, and Abdullah Pasha appointed in his place.

NOTES.

We are glad to announce that Major Taylor, Military Attaché of the American Embassy, who had an ugly fall from his horse on Sunday, escaped without serious injury and is now lying quite comfortably at the British Hospital.

Notice is hereby given that on and after January 1st, 1912, the subscription price of *The Orient* will be raised to a quarter-lira for subscriptions within the Empire, and \$1.50, or 6 s. or fr. 7:50, in other countries.

Miss Isabelle Darrow has been appointed to be connected for three years with Anatolia Girls' School, Marsovan, as teacher of science.

Mr. William H. Peet, having taken his degree of E. E. from the University of Vermont, sails July 26th on his return to Constantinople, where he will undertake the treasury work of the American College for Girls for a year in the absence of Miss Prime on furlough in America. Mr. Peet received his early training in this institution.

OTHER LANDS.

Severe earthquake shocks occurred at Kecskemet, Hungary, ten days ago, resulting in considerable loss of life.

The Harvard-Yale track team was defeated last week by the Oxford-Cambridge combination in England, by five events to four.

The action of Germany in sending a warship to Agadir, in Morocco, excites much unfavorable comment in other countries, and is regarded as a breach of the Algeciras agreement.

A British officer, Major Stokes, has been requested by the Persian government to organize a force to collect the revenue under the supervision of the American Treasurer-General.

Lord Kitchener has been appointed British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, to succeed the late Sir Eldon Gorst, who passed away July 12, in England.

An express train from New York for Boston on the New Haven road jumped the track at Bridgeport last week Tuesday, and twelve persons were killed and 44 injured.

The King of Italy has conferred on the former Grand Vizier, Senator Hüsein Hilmi Pasha, the grand cordon of the order of Saints Lazarus and Maurice.

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SAXONIA	August	2nd.
PANNONIA	"	16th.
CARPATHIA	"	30th.
ULTONIA	September	13th.
SAXONIA	"	20th.
PANNONIA	October	4th.
CARPATHIA	"	18th.

Rates, First Class from Liverpool, from £16:10:0

Second Cabin from £ 9:10:0

in accordance with Steamer and Cabin.

Rates from Naples:

First Class, from £14:10:0

Second " " £12: 0:0

For tickets please apply either to the Agents:

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