

The Orient.

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THE NIGHT OF POWER.

The ninety-seventh Surah of the Koran is entitled *El Kadr*, which signifies "power." The night called "Leilet-el-Kadr" by the Arabs, or "Kadur Gedjesi" by the Turks, comes in the latter part of Ramazan and commemorates the reception by Mohammed of his first revelations.

The Mohammedans deny that the Koran was composed by their prophet himself, or any other for him, but believe that it is of divine origin, and that the first transcript has been from everlasting by God's throne, written on a table of vast size called the preserved table, in which are also recorded the divine decrees, past and future; that a copy from this table in one volume on paper was by the ministry of the angel Gabriel sent down to the lowest heaven in the month of Ramazan, on the Night of Power, from whence Gabriel revealed it to Mohammed by parcels, sometimes a few verses, sometimes a whole chapter, some at Mecca and some at Medina. Once a year Gabriel showed him the whole, which was bound in silk and adorned with gold and precious stones of Paradise. (See Sale, Prelim. Disc.)

The Night of Power is so named either from its excellence above all other nights in the year, or because the divine decrees for the ensuing year are annually on this night fixed and decreed, and taken from the above "preserved table" and given to the angels to be executed. According to Sale, the Mohammedan doctors are not agreed when this night should come, but the majority incline toward one of the ten last nights of Ramazan, and, as is commonly believed, the seventh of those nights reckoning backwards, by which means it will fall between the 23rd and 24th days of the month. The prevailing custom now, however, is to reckon the seventh of the last ten nights forwards and not backwards, and this brings it on the night of the 27th. And as Mohammedan reckoning (compare Genesis I. 5, 8, 13) places the night before the day, the Night of Power comes between the 26th and 27th of Ramazan. This brings it on this year next Tuesday night, Sept. 19th. The Koran says, "The night of el Kadr is better than a thousand months." Some Mohammedans spend the whole night in fasting and prayer.

According to the local dailies, His Majesty the Sultan will attend evening *namaz* or devotions on that night at St. Sophia.

H. R. H. Prince Yousof Izzeddin arrived yesterday by train from Vienna on his return from Germany. After his visit to Essen, the Heir-Apparent went to Frankfurt-am-Main, where he was present at the army manoeuvres.

DR. HAMLIN'S CHOLERA ADVICE.

In the *Independent* (N. Y.) of Aug. 11, 1892, there appeared an article by Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, written in view of the then impending cholera in New York city, and embodying the fruits of his experiences in Constantinople. The article is so applicable to the present situation in this country that we quote it in full, as from one whose heroic battles with the disease are still gratefully remembered by not a few in the empire. Dr. Hamlin writes:—

In the *Independent* of July 21st, there is an interesting article on the cholera from an Anglo-Indian chaplain who had passed through five cholera epidemics in India. I have passed through the same number in Turkey, and in closer hand-to-hand contact with it. On some points my experiences were so different from his that, considering it may become a practical question to us all, I will state them.

1. I never succeeded well with camphor alone, which he so strongly recommends. I tried it repeatedly in various ways. It was not sufficiently efficacious to meet a foe so powerful. The cholera in India may have been of a milder type.

2. The writer says the antecedent diarrhea is not the cholera. It is the cholera just as much as the first fall of rain is a part of the approaching torrential shower. It is not yet the rice-water discharge, so characteristic of the exhausting attack; but let it alone for a few hours, it may be a whole day, and you will find how suddenly it will change and your strength is gone. A few hours more, if nothing is done, a strange indifference to life and death ensues, and you will die as though it were a common every-day occurrence.

To consider this antecedent painless and slight looseness as anything less than the *avant-courier* of the cholera is to lose most precious time. Just then you may check it with almost infallible certainty and thus save yourself from a dangerous attack. If camphor is used at all with advantage, it is in this state; but the surest remedy is a mixture of equal parts of laudanum, tincture of rhubarb, and spirits of camphor—twenty-five or thirty drops on a lump of sugar. If diarrhea supervenes, repeat the dose, with five drops additional. That has been tried in many hundreds, I may say many thousands, of cases with perfect success.

Cholera makes its attacks in various forms. It sometimes strikes suddenly with cramps and vomiting. An experienced English physician from India, who had treated the cholera in every form, recommended the following for such cases. In the great cholera invasion of 1865 it was found marvelously

successful: Equal parts by measure of laudanum, tincture capsicum, tincture ginger, tincture cardamom seeds; thirty or forty drops in a little water, say two tablespoonfuls. It is intensely burning; but it will stop vomiting and cramps like magic. Prepare two doses. If the first is thrown off give the second as soon as the spasm ceases. It will never fail.

Your correspondent says that cholera is never cured. That depends entirely upon what state of the disease he refers to. A patient in the state of collapse, pulse not apparent, tongue cold, features drawn in, indifference great, although intelligence is not touched, is in a most alarming state and will probably die; but he is not hopeless by any means. You have a battle to fight, and must strip yourself to it. If after an hour's use of all the known means you have gained nothing, you will have to give it up, or give yourself up. An hour's work over a cholera patient is the most exhausting labor a man can perform; but I have seen many such recover. Men are living now who were in such a state twenty-seven years ago. Never give up while there is life. Then retire, wash up, change your clothes, take a tonic, and take a nap. You will suffer no injury, and you may go at it again.

Don't handle the clothes from the sick and dying. Immerse them in boiling water; don't wring them with the hands; hang in the open air a day or two, and after that they never affect those who wash them.

May God preserve us from all necessity of such precaution!

Lexington, Mass.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

A writer in the *Yeni Gazetta* reflects thus on some characteristics of village life in the empire:—

"I have just visited a *kaza* (small governmental district) not far from the capital. The joy that I felt while traveling by carriage on a wide straight road, suddenly changed to disappointment as I reached the county-seat. There I was in deep darkness amid a heap of stones. A few villagers sat on the stones or on the grass, meditating. During my stay in the *kaza*, in the course of trips to the villages, I saw many things which the government ought to attend to. Why were we sick of the old régime? Why did we complain of the sway of absolutism? During the old régime one would have thought that the government and the population were two distinct things. The former was a great, enormous force, beyond all imagination. The latter was an inert mass under control of the former. The officials avoided all contact with the populace, which, in turn, fled from them. This lack of contact still exists today. I visited the various villages in the *kaza*. What did I not suffer before I could reach villages only two hours distant! There were no roads. Misery stared one in the face. Ragged, almost naked children rolled about in the mud. I asked one of them whether he went to school, but he said the teacher was not teaching!"

STRAWS WHICH SHOW, &c.

A large four-page Appeal, of double octavo size, has just been printed and scattered broadcast over the land. It is addressed, not to the hierarchy or ecclesiastics, but "to those constituting the Orthodox Church" in Bulgaria. It is signed — "From a group of humble Orthodox Christians, who, realizing that the truth has not been presented here as it should be, beg those who are informed on this most vital question to do what is necessary. If not, God's greatest wrath will be poured upon them. Awake, oh Orthodox Christian!"

What is this "most vital question"? The summary given by the writers themselves may be thus condensed:—(1) The Church is meant to be God's chief instrument for elevating mankind. Failing this, it is worse than harmful. (2) The Church consists only of constantly growing, twice born, true believers in Christ. (3) Its ministers ought to be first and chiefly skilled in bringing sinners to the Saviour by means of preaching and a holy example. Failing this, they are most hurtful. (4) To the ministry of the Orthodox Church are admitted men without this skill, not Christians, perverters of Christ's teaching. This is a tremendous crime. (5) Article 58 of the Church's Constitution says that any minister of such a type, be he bishop or presbyter, holds his position unlawfully. (6) Any Christian community that tolerates such a minister does not any longer constitute a portion of the Church of Christ, but is opposed to Christ. (7) The sufferings of our nation in the past were permitted by God because of its neglect of His law. See Jer. 48:10. (8) No improvement is possible without the apprehension and practical application of Christian teaching. See John 15:5. (9) All Orthodox Christians — both pastors and flocks — who desire to be Christ's true followers are bound to work for the purifying of the so-called Christian community, that it may become a worthy part of the Church of Christ, which tolerates nothing impure. See Rev. 21:27. If not let us throw Christ over!

"To the one all-wise God be glory through Jesus Christ, Amen."

This summary omits certain searching arraignments and heavy indictments brought against the Church in its present condition, in the fuller text; yet it gives a fair idea of the contentions and aim of the Appeal. The whole document is written with great earnestness and evidently with much pain of heart. It is full of Scripture quotations, introduced often with very telling effect. But its strength lies in the fact that it believes that there is a large body of people adhering to the Orthodox Church who grieve over present conditions, a body to whom to appeal, who only need quickening from a high and a capable leader to bring about a great reformation.

"This witness is true" — emphatically. One evidence of it is the extraordinary demand for Scriptures all over the country. Many others might be adduced. The Appeal will not be without results. If it accomplishes nothing visible immediately, it will do its share in "preparing the way of the Lord" for His coming in power to Bulgaria.

People are speaking about the authors of the Appeal as "practically Protestants." Yes, they are such in religious sentiment; but they love and cling to their own Church. And that is the line along which Bulgaria's reformation must come. It must preserve the Church, but renew it inwardly, — renew it so vitally that all dead form, foolish superstition, and unscriptural doctrine and practice will be sloughed off. I believe the day will come.

One of the authors of the Appeal is known to me through correspondence and by reputation. He has a son in our gymnasium. The aspirations breathed in his latest letter for himself and for his children would put many of our Protestants to shame, — aye, and not Bulgarian Protestants alone.

A recent brief visit to a neighboring summer resort brought me the good fortune of making the acquaintance, and spending two days in the company, of one of the Bulgarian bishops, a cultivated man of forty years of age. If that man could be reduplicated in all the sees of the country, the reformation spoken of above would be realized within one lifetime. I must not say too much. But when that bishop spoke with rapture of "that prince of preachers, Spurgeon, the unmatched expounder of Scripture, my favourite teacher," — when he gave me, in response to a question of mine, an outline of some of his own sermons and addresses, speaking with wonderful fervor, the tears gathering meanwhile in his eyes, and his teaching as evangelical as my own, — when he showed almost complete acquaintance with our missionary literature, and had nothing but words of appreciation for it, — when he spoke with intense longing of his desire to see the Church and the nation renewed with spiritual life, — and when at parting he clasped my hand in both his and exchanged assurances of cordial good will, I cannot wonder that my heart was knit to him as I never expected it could be to a bishop, least of all a Bulgarian one. He taught me much, quite unconsciously. The average Bulgarian Christian will be of quite a different stamp in many ways from his western brother; but he will be genuine to the core. The Bulgarian Orthodox Church, even when reformed and quickened, will never be Protestant; but it will be true to Christ, and I think it will not refuse to march and work in full harmony with the Reformed Churches of Germany and Britain and America.

I had a glimpse into the family life of a pious Orthodox household. While the bishop was there, he was the life of that life. I could not join in everything; I could not approve of everything. Yet I have to admit that I, a Protestant of Protestants, a convinced Presbyterian, I trust an earnest evangelical, was more spiritually warmed there than I have some times been in — more likely places.

Last Sunday, our pastor here, when giving out the notices in the course of the forenoon service, intimated that he would ask for a specially liberal collection at the evening service. He said it would be in aid of the poor; and as the Church's funds under that heading were exhausted, and there

were some urgent cases on hand, he expressed the hope that a generous response would be made, and mentioned a sum that he would like to be contributed.

As I came out at the close of the service, I noticed standing near the door an Orthodox friend of mine, a tradesman in the town. I went to shake hands with him; and he said he was waiting to see me. He asked me, very modestly, to do a little favour for him. "I heard", he said, "what your pastor intimated, and I should like to contribute to the collection. You people do that work [the care of the poor] much more and much better than we do. But I shall not be able to be present in the evening. Would you be willing to put this on the plate for me?" He put something in my hand; and I took it and told him I should be glad to serve him. As we walked down to the street gate, he said — "That is my tenth." "Oh! do you consecrate a tenth?" "Yes." "Then that is another bond of friendship between us."

When I had parted with him, I looked at what he had put into my hand. It was the entire sum that our pastor had asked for!

Samokov.

R. T.

AMERICAN AND TURKISH METHODS.

A writer in the last number of the *Rahnüma* claims to have found at last the panacea for all the ills that Turkey is heir to, and incidentally all American ills as well, in the proposition that the inhabitants of the two countries exchange places for fifty years, and then go back each to their native land once more. In the course of a humorous article, he depicts so well some of the characteristics of Ottomans as well as Americans, that we reproduce part of it for the benefit of English readers.

"They over there have not left an arshun of land bare, it is all covered with trees and forests, of which they will not cut one chip. We here have become weary of seeing bare plains, treeless villages and hundreds of hours of bare fields. There are no forests left, and we can find neither timber, firewood nor charcoal. We will go over there and cut down and open up the country, while they come over and give this country verdure and life, and both lands will be glad. Over there they have made not railroads only but electric roads, carriage roads, canals and passages through mountains, and they fly either over or under their rivers. Here we not only become weary toiling through rocks, dust and mud, but cannot cross a brook or a little mountain. We will go over and destroy some of these superfluous works of theirs, while they come and at least discover some way of getting around our obstacles. Over there they can no longer find room to live in their cities. Houses, apartments, ten to thirty-story buildings everywhere, and no limits to their cities; mountain and valley full of buildings. We here cannot find decent houses to live in. We will go over and see what happens. Thanks be, accidental fires are plentiful, and in various ways we can burn off a lot of their buildings; while they come over and build habitable, comfortable, livable

homes in these matchless locations of ours; and so we will average up things. Over there the streets are so long and wide and straight as to be monotonous; there are streets 3½ hours long and 40 to 50 arshuns wide, and sidewalks for people to walk on besides; not only space for vehicles of all sorts in the middle, but a railroad overhead; besides that they dig holes like moles under the city and send their trains through them. While we not only rarely have roads ten metres wide, but frequently the roads are so narrow that when two of us want to pass each other, one has to crowd up to the wall while the other wades through the mud; we are content to walk along the middle of the road with donkeys, buffaloes, camels and dogs, and use the extra width of the road for other purposes; and we avoid the trouble of going under ground or through the air. We will go over there and, with the aid of our efficient city councils, will twist their wide roads into all sorts of pleasing shapes, while they come over and at least open up streets wide enough to get through; and both countries will be put in good shape. Over there even the rivers are getting sick of it; for they do not let them run in their natural channels but wall them in and dam them up and make them do the work of thousands of horses; let alone their putting steamers on their surface and railroads under their beds, those benighted people have invented great iron pontoons to carry the cars themselves across the rivers. The lighting of cities, the turning of mill-wheels and thousands of other jobs have been put on the poor rivers. While we let the rivers run peacefully on their natural courses and give them no work, yet they sometimes rise and destroy our houses, cities and farms and carry away the bridges we make over them with so much trouble. Let them come over here and teach our rivers and lakes to mind, while we go over there and give their tired rivers a chance to rest up. Over there the population too has increased very much; their cities are teeming with their millions; those wide streets, houses and buildings are jammed full, people jostle as they pass; thousands of trains, carriages, electric cars and steamers are insufficient to transport them, and the task of keeping them in clothes, food, drink and various supplies taxes the ability of their factories and machines. What a calamity! We here have not a million people in a vilayet 300 hours long. Let them come over here, and a lot of their extra population will go off with malaria, while by the time they have regulated the water, the dust and the climate, a lot more will die of other diseases. Thanks be, massacre and war are not wanting here, and these will help reduce the numbers, so that the remainder can live comfortably here. We on the other hand will be in no danger of multiplying and being crowded like them; and if we find one portion increasing a bit, we will gather that they have some motive in doing so, and by some misunderstanding we will reduce their number by slaughter and let their widows and orphans perish of sorrow, hunger and nakedness. Until our women can learn the thing called education, and cleanliness and the art of raising children, contagious diseases will do a good deal; most of all, suspicion and mutual lack of confidence will give us a good supply

of quarrels and blows. Another beneficial result will be this; over there they are extremely careful of human beings while they mercilessly destroy animals; while we don't mind burning or slaughtering ten to twenty thousand human beings but will risk body and soul to save a dog that is in danger of burning. So when we go over there the innocent animals can multiply on those wide streets, while this country will be rid of the din and filth of the mangy, mannerless and disease-spreading dogs."

THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TURKEY.

The *Levant Trade Review*, the organ of the American Chamber of Commerce for Turkey, has just made its initial bow to the public. It is a neat volume of 128 pages besides a list of the members of the chamber, occupying a score more of pages. It is quite fully illustrated, views being given of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, of Dr. House and the Institute's first graduates, of the stone-crusher and the rising walls of the new Girls' College buildings at Arnaoutkeuy, of the American Embassy in Pera, of Robert College, also several portraits including that of Halil Bey, Minister of the Interior. A map of the Konia Vilayet appears, showing the irrigation project from the Bey Shehir Lake. The special articles of this first number are on Parcels Post Facilities, Direct Steamship Communications, Turkish Exports to America, Trade in the Near East, Concrete on the Bosphorus (a description of the construction of the new buildings for the American College for Girls, at Arnaoutkeuy by Mr. R.R. Kendall), Irrigation in Anatolia, and Scientific Farming in Macedonia (by J. H. House, D. D.). Several short articles also appear in French. Regarding Turkey's exports to the United States, the interesting fact is brought out that these have grown from \$4,444,415 in 1898 to \$14,086,593 in 1910, while the returns of the early months of 1911 indicate a still further advance. The exports for 1898 to 1900 inclusive were valued at \$17,842,732, while those for 1908 to 1910 inclusive mounted to \$39,220,098, an advance in ten years of nearly 120%. Much valuable information is given regarding trade conditions in various parts of Turkey as well as Egypt, Greece and Persia, and hints too as to openings for American trade and industries. The *Review* is a quarterly magazine and the second number is expected to appear about November 1st, and subsequent numbers about January 15th, 1912, and March 31st, 1912. The present number is limited to 2500 copies. Each member of the American Chamber of Commerce for Turkey receives a copy. No copies are for sale.

The ceremony of the Khurka-i-Sherif, or veneration of the mantle and other relics of the Prophet, took place as usual on the 15th of Ramazan, last Friday. The only unusual feature was that the Kadun Effendi, or chief wife of the Sultan, and the imperial princesses also went through the ceremony of venerating the relics, a half hour later.

THE ORIENT

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THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF CHOLERA.

The Bulgarian health authorities have declared the whole of the Ottoman Empire contaminated with cholera. Greece has reinforced her military on the Turkish frontier in order to enforce a strict quarantine against all entries from this country. Reports from various directions indicate that the epidemic has extended to many new districts and is making alarming ravages. The town and neighborhood of Oushak, between Afion Kara Hissar and Smyrna, reports about 150 deaths per day, a very large number for so small a population. The despatches from the regions of Kossovo, Monastir, Smyrna, Karasi, Brousa, Sivas, Konia, Harpout and elsewhere do not indicate any great diminution of the disease. Servia has forbidden the importation of fruits from Turkey, especially of grapes. An unconfirmed rumor has it that America either has forbidden or will forbid the importing of raisins and figs from the Smyrna region. Austria has prohibited the import of some Turkish products. These and similar facts are disquieting with reference to their economic effect on the country. Quarantines alone are bad enough as a block to commerce; but the unchecked spread of the cholera diminishes the effective working forces in the country's trade, and paralyzes the activity even of those who themselves are untouched. It is perfectly natural that in such circumstances other countries, and especially border countries, should take extreme precautionary measures against this empire. But one wonders whether the Ottoman Government realizes the possible economic disasters attending the continuance of the epidemic. Every day of delay in combating this enemy makes it all the harder to conquer. The sum of Lt. 100,000 has been voted for fighting the disease in Constantinople. This is good, and the sum is none too large. But similar funds ought to be appropriated to carry the war into every province and village where the foe has appeared, and also to institute preventive measures where it has not broken out. The government is ready to appropriate nine hundred millions for the army, and a hundred and sixty-five millions more for the navy. These are largely preventive measures; but here is a deadly enemy within our borders, who has already killed his thousands and wounded his ten thousands. Is there not far greater necessity for expending money to stamp out this active and destructive foe than for purchasing new Dreadnoughts

and torpedo craft? The best navy in the world cannot protect a commerce from this insidious danger, nor revive trade killed by neglect. If the government can send out thousands of preachers during Ramazan to all parts of the country to preach religion, can it not also send another small army to preach cleanliness and the elementary laws of hygiene? If it does not, the preachers of religion will soon have no auditors, nor will the government have the resources with which to send out any body. The Turkish papers are right in saying the country needs a campaign of education. *La Turquie* also is doing a service in pointing out the financial and economic dangers of the cholera. Throughout the country as a whole, the crops have been very good this year. The yield of tobacco, silk, grain, grapes and figs is above the average. But trade is being paralyzed by the ravages of this epidemic. Let all who can, unite in the titanic struggle against a mighty foe, and both by sanitary and quarantine measures and by preventive treatment aid in destroying what Mr. Dooley calls "thim wist iv Oirland Faynians th' Mickrobes."

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Djavid Bey, former minister of finance, returned to Constantinople last Thursday with Eumer Nadji Bey, delegate of the Committee of Union and Progress. Their intended visit to Sivas by way of Samsoun was adjourned on account of the cholera in that region.

Hüsein Kiazim Bey, the Prefect of the city, who has been so energetic in fighting the cholera, thereby incurring the enmity of ease-loving municipal officers, has resigned in consequence of lack of support by the Cabinet.

The Turkish dailies announce that the budget for the department of public instruction for next year will be decreased by Lt. 15,000, and that no additions will be made to the 170 students pursuing their studies abroad at government expense.

A correspondent in the *Tanin* complains of the herding of passengers on the big newly-acquired ships of the Ottoman Navigation Company, with poor service and unsanitary conditions.

The Minister of Justice and Religions has sent to the police an order that any Mohammedan caught eating in public during the month of Ramazan shall be punished by a fine of from one to twenty-five liras and an imprisonment of from twenty-four hours to a month.

The American Chamber of Commerce for Turkey has already a membership of 376.

The cholera record for the city for the week ending Monday noon, Sept. 11, was 258 cases and 145 deaths, bringing the totals up to 1800 cases and 982 deaths.

The subscriptions in favor of the sufferers from the Stamboul fires amount now to over Lt. 67,000. It is announced that the distribution of financial relief will begin next week. An investigation of needy cases is now being made.

THE PROVINCES.

The local papers announce that two weeks after Bairam His Majesty will make a visit of a few days to Nicomedia.

Babanade Ismail Hakki Bey, former minister of public instruction, who has been making a tour of the central European capitals, has arrived at Salonica on his return journey.

The opening of the Gedik Pasha school has been postponed till after the Mohammedan feast of Bairam. The large number of Turkish pupils in attendance makes this desirable.

The situation in the Van and Bitlis provinces is increasingly disquieting; several Kourdish chiefs are committing outrages on Armenians and the local authorities seem unable to preserve order.

It is probable, though not officially announced, that the protecting Powers have decided to continue the present form of government in Crete, eliminating the office of High Commissioner.

NOTES.

Miss C. R. Willard of Marsovan, as a result of caring for a patient sick with cholera, contracted the dread disease herself, but was providentially spared and is making a good recovery.

President Gates and family of Robert College returned Saturday from Scotland, and Messrs. Miner and Hall from Russia. On Sunday morning Prof. and Mrs. Manning and Miss Hart arrived from a summer in Europe. Monday morning Prof. and Mrs. Charles Anderson, the Misses Anderson, Prof. and Mrs. Ormiston and Prof. Reymond arrived from Switzerland, also Prof. Estes, Mr. Weiffenbach and his bride and Miss Foote, a friend of Mrs. Dewing, arrived from America. Messrs. Johnson, Scott, Brown, Schwarz and Black have also joined the teaching staff, coming from America. Prof. Huntington returned from America on Wednesday last. Mr. Savvides has also returned after a period of study in America.

Rev. L. F. Ostrander, of the Collegiate Institute at Samokov, has returned with his family after a year in America.

Mr. H. A. Aivazian, the Levant representative of the International Harvester Company of America, with headquarters at Constantinople, is a graduate of Anatolia College, Marsovan.

Mrs. O. A. Thomson has returned to the American College for Girls, and President Patrick, Miss Dodd, Miss Hathway, Miss Thomson and Mrs. Calloway are expected tomorrow.

OTHER LANDS.

Mt. Etna is again in eruption. Two new craters have appeared, and Catania is being considerably shaken.

Six customs officers have been chosen by the Ottoman government to go to France, England and Italy to study the custom house systems of those countries.

T. W. Burgess, an Englishman, swam across the British Channel last week. This feat was last accomplished by Capt. Matthew Webb, in 1875.

El Ahval, a Beirut paper, claims that there are more than 20,000 Ottoman subjects in Mexico, and not even an Ottoman consul to look after their interests.

Germany has made to France some propositions with regard to commercial concessions in Morocco, which appear not acceptable to France.

Rev. F. W. Macallum writes from Canada, "Every sign goes to show that reciprocity will be approved by the people at the approaching election." This prognosis should warm the heart of President Taft.

The Statehood Bill with the Arizona judiciary recall clause eliminated and with certain modifications in the constitution for New Mexico was finally passed by Congress and signed by President Taft.

Sirdar Arshad, commander of part of the forces of the ex-Shah, having been captured in a recent encounter by the Persian troops, was summarily executed. The rebel forces are said to be completely demoralized.

A congress of reactionaries will soon meet at Paris to discuss means of overthrowing the constitutional government in Turkey and of freeing Abd-ul-Hamid. At least, the newspapers say so.

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