

The Orient.

Nov. 9, 1910

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

No. 30

EDUCATION OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

The Turkish weekly known as *Tearif-i-Muslimin* indicates by its name the serious purpose it has in view. It means the Education of Moslems. Recently the paper contained an article on the education of the common people, which may be summarized as follows.

The peaceful development and influence of a nation depend largely on the progress it makes in ideas, and these ideas are possible only through a general diffusion of knowledge. The fact is that a great majority of the people are ignorant. To them the arts and science are closed books, and ignorance hides from their eyes the fact and the meaning of civilization.

At the present time there are millions of people on Ottoman soil who are in this condition. On every side they are beset by the danger of falling into error. Their helplessness is like that of dumb animals; they may fall at any time into the chasms that wait for their unwary feet. What man with a conscience would leave these wretched beings in this dangerous state of semi-darkness? These simple people wish to read, to learn, to understand the world and life. They are anxious to grasp the method by which one can minister to the peace and prosperity of his fatherland. They are ready to work and to try, but it is all in vain, because the common people alone are without protectors. They pay the taxes for education and implore that they be delivered from the curse of ignorance and from the yoke of servility, but their voices are not heard.

In the University and higher schools the teachers receive large salaries. For instance a graduate of the *Mulkieh* receives 2000 piasters (\$ 88.00) per month while the teacher in the primary or village school receives 300 piastres (\$ 13.20) and yet the latter is regarded as a large sum.

It is necessary to realize first of all that the progress of a nation in education begins not with the universities but with the common schools. The foundation of our educational system is so unstable that it is futile to use it as a base for high schools and colleges. The result will amount to nothing. Alas for the pains taken and the great expenses incurred, because after all the money comes from the people. It represents the sweat of their brows, the labor of their hands and the tears of their eyes; it consists of the savings of the sons of "Uncle Hassan" and "Cousin Husseyn." It ought not to be wasted nor scattered in lavish gifts.

In our present financial straits how can the Ministry of Education consistently borrow money in order to pay 2000 piasters to the teachers of history? Were these teachers lowered from heaven by baskets? Let them be content with 1000 piasters salary. Is that not sufficient?

Moreover we have our *Hojas* (Moslem teachers) who, as compared with these teachers, have more ability and experience. Certainly they are better trained in their profession having applied their minds and intelligence to their subjects for many years. They are withal devout men.

Then what is the purpose of settling these foreign teachers in our schools at high salaries? Are there no Ottoman teachers who can give instruction to our children at cheaper rates than these foreigners do? Why should we not give a chance to our own teachers in the provinces, who for years have taught history, literature, and science and have mastered them? Are they not the sons of our Fatherland?

In saying what we have we do not wish to incur the displeasure of the Minister of Education but rather to secure his good will and sympathy. We have spoken words of caution. It is possible that the Minister has a good end in view, but he has missed the mark. Recently the Ministry occupied itself in selecting teachers. Some able applicants were refused work because, being upright and experienced men, they had the courage to express their minds on certain points. They were turned away as useless and dubbed with uncomplimentary names. After investigating the matter dispassionately we are of the opinion that these men were sacrificed to the jealousy of two or three men.

The business of teaching is no easy matter. To learn is one thing, to instruct is quite another. Neither a doctor nor a civil officer can be a teacher, moreover a foreign teacher, who has come from Europe, is not adapted to give instruction in our schools. Not at all. Let us put aside our pride. At this time polish and appearances count for little. We must apply ourselves to vital and essential matters.

Let us try to satisfy those of our fellow country men who are worthy and industrious. Let us treat them with justice and respect them. This course will bring us success and help on the cause of progress. The only way of ensuring the happiness of 30 million Ottomans, composed of Turks, Arabs, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Bulgars is to agree on the first essential principle as righteousness combined with justice.

CRISIS IN ARMENIAN NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

After an intermission of three months the Armenian National Assembly met on Friday, Nov. 4th, in the Assembly Hall in Galata. One reason for the long recess was to allow the excitement to die down which had been caused by the debates over the question whether the Churches should be used for secular meetings, or not, and more especially by the efforts of the Tashnagists to intimidate the deputies so that they would vote to open the Churches for all purposes. The Patriarch hoped that by his personal influence he might allay the bitter and factional feelings aroused, and persuade both sides to take a less uncompromising attitude. He was not only unsuccessful but, in his well meaning effort, he gave the impression, right or wrong, that he was ready for the sake of winning the radical parties to compromise with them on the question of opening the Churches. A quasi popularity with the radicals was one of the results of his short sighted policy but a still greater one was the withdrawal of the confidence and support of the overwhelming majority of the people; and when Dr. Sekhposian, President of the National Assembly suffered the brutal attack recorded last week and the Patriarch refused to take any action on the ground that an appeal to the Government would weaken his authority, the demand for his resignation became loud and insistent. It should be said that Archbishop Turian's character as an upright and worthy churchman has never been questioned, but his weakness as an administrator has been too obvious to be ignored. He was the first to declare his unfitness for the position, so that he seemed more than ready to send his resignation to the National Assembly last Friday, and did so in a manly letter in which he stated that he came to the Patriarchal chair in obedience to the wish of the people but that he had failed to meet the requirements of his office and to fulfil his own ideal of service, therefore he begged the Assembly to accept his resignation and release him from further responsibility.

The Executive Council (Varchutiun) also resigned in a body giving as a reason its inability to direct affairs so long as the authority of the Assembly was not respected and the deputies themselves were subjected to personal violence and abuse.

The entire session was taken up by the reading of a paper prepared by Dr. Sekhposian on the causes for the present condition of affairs and a long rambling debate on the resignation of the Executive Council. The Assembly then adjourned to next Friday.

The Tashnagists gathered in considerable force in front of the Assembly Hall, but were not allowed to enter the court yard. The mob finally attracted the attention of the police, who received orders to disperse the crowd. When exhortation failed the gendarmes used force. Several resisted and were arrested.

EVENTS IN SYRIA.

The prospect of all the American Mission schools is very bright in spite of the financial depression in certain parts of the Empire by reason of the military operations of the Government combined with ordinary difficulties. As far as one can judge, the payments also are above the average, but even this increase cannot possibly equal the greater increase in the running expenses of all forms of our work. The death of Miss Hardin is an exceedingly great loss to the school in Souk-ul-Gharb. Mr. Hardin has succeeded in securing temporary assistance from Mr. Freidinger, one of the young men at the College.

The warlike operations of the Turkish Government have increased the demand for troops which in turn has revived the policy of the Government to put the Christians into the army, hence, during the last three months there has been a greater exodus than ever before of those who are fleeing to other lands to escape military service. On the 1st of July, the whole law concerning teskeres (local passports) was rescinded, and this opened the door wide for emigration. Several thousands of young men have left the port of Tripoli within the past five months. Dr. Harris places the figures as high as 9,000. We have had a corresponding increase from the port of Beirut and the attempt of the Government to control this movement by unofficial measures has resulted in friction and collision between the different parties interested in it.

The war with the Druses in the Hauran, or the "rebellion of the Druses", is in progress. Samy Pasha has gathered together a large number of soldiers, better equipped than has ever been seen in that section of the Ottoman Empire. The Druses are wholly unable to meet such a body of troops in the open field but it is not at all uncertain that bloody resistance may be offered to them when they attempt to penetrate the fastnesses in which so many of the Druses dwell. It is almost impossible to give any accurate figures as to the casualties on both sides.

I am sorry to say there is a very ominous recrudescence of crime throughout Northern Syria, murder and robbery are rife about the Baalbec country and to an unusual extent throughout the whole length of the Lebanon. At the recent feast of Bairam a party of Moslem roughs from Beirut took the train along the seashore towards Masmaltain and terrorised the towns and villages along the line. After beating the conductor and threatening the engineer they practically ran away with the train. At one station they halted long enough to alight and stab an inoffensive Maronite priest, killing him instantly, and disgracefully treat a bride and groom who were at the station waiting to take the train. At the next station, which was Dog River, a soldier from the Lebanon attempted to quell the disorder, and he was instantly shot dead. Then the train was driven at a furious rate towards Beirut without stopping at any of the ordinary stations and all along the line these roughs continued to empty their pistols in the darkness. It has caused great excitement, and deputations of Christians

have visited and telegraphed to the various Consulates in Beirut begging for, and demanding that punishment be swiftly meted out to these murderers. It was only about six months ago that a lot of the same stripe shot at the Christian section of the town from the platform of one of the electric trams, killing one of the Christians and wounding a number of others. The Lebanon Government is demanding of the Beirut Government a number of these desperadoes. Up to the present, we hear that six men have been handed over to them but have little assurance that these are the criminals, or that they will receive anything like adequate punishment. Outlaws of all descriptions are taking advantage of the fact that the Government is busy with the larger problems in the Hauran, and are overrunning the country in every direction.

Beirut, Syria.

F. E. HOSKINS.

RECONSTRUCTION AND REBUILDING IN THE HARPOOT FIELD.

The last meeting of our Evangelical Union was the largest, most earnest and united for years.

Among the more practical measures carefully discussed and adopted may be named the following:—

1. Choosing a larger committee to have charge of our Koordistan—Home Missionary—work, both to replenish its treasury and to visit and hearten its discouraged churches and workers.

2. Selecting two of our most spiritual pastors to visit, hold evangelistic services, and arouse the benevolences of our scattered churches and communities.

3. Appealing to our Armenian brethren in America to send us or support a permanent evangelist to be regarded as their missionary worker to report to them.

4. Urging again that at the earliest day another Bible Training School be opened here to prepare workers for the smaller places throughout the Mission, since the college graduates in the Theological Seminary are required for our larger towns and cities.

5. Requesting the College Trustees in America to appoint a professor of Biblical Literature to have charge of the Bible instruction, the religious training and missionary work of the students.

6. Presenting the necessity of bringing the College into closer relations with our outside schools in the matter of their courses of study and methods of teaching.

7. Showing the necessity of a new understanding with our German co-workers whereby a greater uniformity of salaries and reapportionment of field may be secured.

8. Appointing an enlarged committee to revise and submit to the churches and to the Union a revised form of its constitution and also of a Confession for the churches.

9. Suggesting a special committee to consider the need of a new hymn book, not only for Koordistan, but also, if practicable, for our College, schools and churches.

10. Also to take measures to examine and, if desirable, to ordain two more of our preachers and speedily to install them over two of our largest churches.

Among other items of interest let me mention the approaching completion of church buildings in Haboosi, Hooilou, Hulakegh and Bizmashen. The largest of all at Mezereh anticipated the others, and that here at Harpoot will not be completed and dedicated until next year. The history of each of these buildings is that of a long, desperate battle, ranging from hope deferred and heart sickness down to the verge of despair, up to renewed hope,—heroic, desperate struggling, repeated subscriptions, pitiful appeals to sister churches, and even to their children in America,—clear up to the rapture of seeing at last the fruition of years of hopes, prayers and effort.

To appreciate at all the joy in these places try to imagine what it means to accomplish all this, besides carrying their usual burdens, without any help for building or repairs from the treasury of the Board since the ruinous massacres of 1895.

Some of these churches, in spite of their prodigious sacrifices, must be content to worship for awhile in windowless, floorless, fireless buildings, but to see them there is an inspiration and a blessing. I saw such a congregation last Sabbath at the ordination of their preacher,—1200 at least, packed, standing and sitting in every place and corner, in window seats, on piles of lumber, on ladders, and peering through windows and doors, with shining faces and eyes, exulting in the fruit of their sacrifices. It was something long to be remembered and to thank God for.

These long-suffering Christians have not had any church building since theirs were burned in 1895, yet instead of sitting down to weep over their irreparable condition, or the remnant scattering and finally disappearing, see what they have done—by the grace of God and more or less help from others—though it has taken them fifteen weary years to do it. How many weak churches in America, impoverished by massacre, taxation, poor crops, emigration, and after repeated refusals of aid from the Board—the only source of inspiration and aid they have known—could or would have built such monuments to their bed-rock faith and works?

No matter awakened such intense interest among the keen discussions of the Union as the ordination of preachers. Though the need of new pastors was never so great, and the same appeal comes to us from outside the Mission even, yet after careful examination of four candidates only two were deemed fit, and only one of these from our Seminary. These two ordinations, one in Mezereh whose fine church is newly finished and dedicated without debt, costing at least L.T.1500 and seating easily over 1000, the other in Hooiloo whose church, nearly as large, is almost complete, and this too with no debt,—these two ordinations were great events in the history of these growing communities. They were participated in by all the near pastors and churches, with priests of the Gregorian church present and in the case of Hooiloo taking a prominent part. I have seen many such occasions here but I think none equalling these in that festive joy once seen at the feasts in Jerusalem. The happy groups from near villages

gradually converging to these great centers of interest; the examinations of the candidates and the proud satisfaction at their happy issue; the royal, albeit primitive, hospitality of the numerous hosts, with lambs and kids roasted whole, butter, cream and milk of kine, and luscious fruits; then the dawn of the great day of the feast with its crowded sunrise consecration meeting; then at last the midday ordination services, cramming the big church's floor and galleries, and the heart-searching, solemn, impressive service lasting fully two and a half hours, large numbers standing throughout; then the people lingering long to greet their fellow-members and neighbors with tender feeling,—all to be followed, in the late afternoon, with the Communion. Surely such days cannot fail to leave blessed memories and prove the beginnings of fruitful service alike of pastor and people.

J. K. B.

ROBERT COLLEGE.

The registration this year is over 450. The Greeks rank highest in numbers registered, followed by the Turks, the Bulgarians and the Armenians. There has been a notable increase in the matriculation of Turks this year. The Sophomore, Freshman and Sub-Freshman classes are divided into sections small enough to make possible frequent recitation and individual attention.

On Wednesday afternoon the Faculty invited a committee of the Alumni to confer with them on the question of enlarging and improving the commercial course. It is desired to make this course practical and thorough, adapting it to the needs of the students, and yet without losing its collegiate character.

Inter-class football matches are beginning.

BROUSA NOTES.

The past week has been a most interesting one for the American School. On Wednesday evening, October 26, Rev. Charles Riggs, of Constantinople, gave the first lecture of the course planned for the winter. In spite of the rain, a good number of friends and graduates of the school, enjoyed with the pupils, the lecture on "Antarctic Explorations."

Mr. Riggs spoke also at the opening exercises on Wednesday morning and gave a most helpful talk. It will be a great privilege for us to have friends with us each month for these lectures and addresses. Plans are being made also for an afternoon musicale to be given soon.

The school has as many pupils now as it can accommodate. The dormitories are all full and every seat in the main school room is filled, as well as every seat in the primary. The pupils number about 125, of whom 50 are boarders.

The school is most fortunate in having secured the services of Miss Helen Currie of Glasgow. Her experience in Miss James's "Nursing Home," in Cairo, Egypt, as well as her work in the North Western Hospital, London, and the Royal Infirmary, Paisley, Scotland, make her a very valuable addition to the staff. She acts as matron and nurse for the school.

Brousa seems to be progressing in many ways. The fine new Ottoman Bank will be ready soon for occupancy. It is said that an automobile is now running between Brousa and the Baths at Tchékirjé.

A telephone system has been completed and is now in operation between the Régie and other official buildings. These signs of improvement are encouraging to the residents of the city.

J. L. J.

THE OTTOMAN PRESS.

Wednesday, Nov. 2nd.

- Yeni Gazetta** : Conditions in Roumelia.
İkdam : The Activity of Venizelos.
Tanin : The Law and the Sovereign.
Sabah : Union and Progress Conference in Salonica.

Thursday, Nov. 3rd.

- Sabah** : Our Consulships.
Tanin : The Education of the Mind.
Kanad : A Literary Conversation.
 In Solitude.

Friday, Nov. 4th.

- Turkia** : Silk Factories in Harpoot.
Yeni Gazetta : The Official Opening of the School of Surveying.
 Our Beloved Sovereign's Return.
Tanin : The Present Condition of Education.
Sabah : The Persian Question and Ottoman Politics.
Cholpan : The Union of the Ottoman Races.
 The Union of Moslems.

Saturday, Nov. 6th.

- Tarif-i-Muslmin** : The Union of Moslems.
 A Leaf from Free Nature.
 A Letter from Holy Mecca.

Sunday, Nov. 7th.

- Beyan-ul-Hak** : Azim Zade Refik Bey's great Oration in Damascus.

EMPIRE NEWS.

The Capital.

According to a telegram to the *Osmanischer Lloyd*, the Russian Ministry has decided not only not to withdraw the Russian troops from Persia but to request the Turkish Government to call back its troops. The Persians complain that the revolutionists display the Russian flag and receive protection from British Consuls.

The Turkish Government agrees to recognize the Algerians in Turkey, who are not recorded as Turkish subjects, as French subjects, but refuses to recognize the Tunisians as anything but Ottoman subjects, for the reason that the Sublime Porte has never accepted the treaty of Basra.

The Bulgarian paper *Deyn* publishes a report as coming from Constantinople to the effect that negotiations are in progress between the Greek Patriarchate and the Church of England with reference to a union of the two churches. It is said that the Archbishop of Cambridge for sometime past has been trying to bring about an understanding. The Greek Synod has officially invited the Orthodox churches of Greece, Roumania, and Servia to take part in this union.

A bill is being prepared for presentation to Parliament which calls for 50,000 liras for the construction of eight armed revenue cutters, which with the fourteen already in service, will be used to put a stop to smuggling.

The Ottoman Mint during the last seven months has turned out three and a half million liras in gold and 330,000 liras in silver coins. This seven months output is larger than the largest total of any previous year, in the history of the Mint, since its establishment in 1874. The profit during the past seven months to the Government has been 50,000 liras, and it is estimated that during the next half-year the profit will be eighty thousand liras. In addition to this the profit on silver coins will be 60,000 liras.

The balance sheet of the Municipality for the past seven months, shows that the income taxes on stationary property amount to 10,780,500 piasters (\$ 468,000).

The Iradeh for the lighting of Constantinople by electricity has been handed to the Ganz Company, the work will begin at once on the power house, which is to be located at Kiathané.

An association formed for the spread of the Turkish language announces that evening lessons will be given in Galata, Yuksek Kalderem, Luledji Hendek Street, San Benois Keushk, in the Hilos Verein School, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

The Minister of Education Emroullah Bey, after a careful study of the educational systems of France, England, the United States, and Roumania, has prepared a bill consisting of 300 articles. When the provisions of this bill are put into practice great changes will take place in the courses of the intermediate and high schools. The Ministry has decided to build large schools in the provinces, the cost of which will be defrayed out of a loan of one million liras. The French Blanchard Company has proposed to build the necessary school buildings on a modern system at very reasonable rates.

On Thursday Nov. 3rd. H. M. the Sultan returned from Adrianople and was received with Imperial honors at the Sirkedji Station. All the Ministry, Deputies and Senators, high officials of the Government, military officers, the heads of various religious communities as well as many thousands of the people were at the station to give the returning Sovereign a warm welcome.

The *Tachydromos* of Nov. 5th contained a long and appreciative front-page article about the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on the occasion of the approaching ter-centenary celebration of the King James Version of the English Bible.

On Saturday night the negotiations for a loan from a group of Austrian and German Capitalists to the Ottoman Government were brought to a successful issue. The amount of the loan is to be eleven million liras (\$484,000,000) at 4%. As the bonds will not be ready for issue for several months it has been agreed to advance money on treasury bonds at 5%, the time limit being six months. Of the total sum, six millions will be advanced during the current year and the balance next year.

On Saturday the American Special Embassy was received by the Sultan. The Hon. Huntington Wilson presented to His Majesty an autograph letter from President Taft, and in a brief speech thanked him for the great courtesy of sending a special Mission to America to announce his accession, a courtesy which was deeply appreciated by all Americans. The Sultan replied in very cordial terms of appreciation and asked that his thanks be conveyed to President Taft for his friendly wishes. The Sultan also thanked Mr. Wilson for his sincere wishes for friendship between America and Turkey.

The Special Embassy and the members of the American Embassy were entertained at dinner at the Palace on Monday night.

A Committee of the Council of State has refused the Tramways Company's request for permission to use electric power. The reason for this action is the unreasonable demands of the Company in the way of special privileges.

Cholera in Constantinople. From Nov. 2nd to Nov. 9th. there were 88 cases of which 30 proved fatal. On Friday and Saturday (Nov. 4th. and 5th.) there were 55 cases. Since Nov. 4th. cholera has been spreading to an alarming degree. The disease is making ravages also in the Army. Hakki Pasha, the Prime Minister, and Mahmud Shevket Pasha, the Minister of War, had a meeting to take steps against the spread of cholera in the Army.

THE PROVINCES.

At a meeting of the local Union and Progress Committee in Drama, it was voted to collect 100,000 liras toward the purchase price of the warship which is to be bought from Italy, the condition of this contribution being that the battleship shall be called the *Drama*.

From the beginning of the year till now 15,000 Syrians have emigrated to America, chiefly south America. From 1905 to 1908 22,046 emigrated. It is said that there are 300,000 Syrians in America.

The activity of Bulgarian revolutionary bands in Macedonia is increasing to an alarming degree. Reports of the outrages committed by them are being received from many places.

Several shops in Adalia belonging to Greek subjects, and for a long time closed on account of the boycott, were entered by a mob and looted on the pretext that they had not paid taxes.

In Scodra two Austrians were arrested charged with trying to bring about a fresh revolutionary movement among the Albanians.

Hamdi Bey Babanzade, of Bagdad, has come to the Capital to request the concession of an automobile service between Damascus and Bagdad. He himself made the trip in an automobile from Bagdad to Damascus last April in nine days, carrying two persons and 530 kilos of baggage. The distance may be covered in five or six days.

A correspondent of a local paper writes from Bagdad that wonderful changes have taken place in the city and province since the arrival of the new Governor, Nazim Pasha. The Governor has visited the schools personally again and again and is working tirelessly to secure permanent and practical results. He has turned out the bribe-eating officials of the old regime and put men of ability in their places. He seems to be absolutely impartial toward all creeds and races. The narrow streets are being widened, the dogs have been removed and the construction of an electric tramway has been begun. In a short time the whole city of Bagdad will hardly be recognized by those who have not seen it for one or two years. The correspondent adds that, with the exception of Friday, the government building is a veritable beehive for seven hours in the day in spite of the terrible heat. The Governor's successful efforts to regulate the price of bread has brought to him the blessings of women and children as he has passed through the streets. On Constitution Day the writer happened on a young well dressed Arab who was in tears. When asked what the trouble was, he replied that his tears were tears of joy at seeing the progress made by the Army during the last few months. Another fact worth recording is that, since the coming of Nazim Pasha, robbery and petty thieving have entirely ceased. In some future number of the *Orient* the story of Nazim Pasha's sufferings in behalf of his country will be given.

A telegram from Usgub says that a search was made in the village of Aivadli with the result that six packages of dynamite, six thousand cartridges, eleven revolvers and one bomb were found. The inhabitants of this village had previously complained to the Consuls that they suffered for lack of arms and signed a paper that they had no arms.

A telegram from Moush announces that a fatal form of cattle disease has swept away two thirds of the cattle of the region, and that unless the government takes immediate steps the farmers will be absolutely helpless.

The perpetrators of the dynamite outrage on the railway have been arrested. They are from the village of Koumanova, and did their work at the suggestion of one of the Bulgarian bands. Three of them have been condemned to death by the Military Tribunal.

The Government has closed the Greek school in Khrona, Akova, and Yeni Vars, because the certificates of the teachers were not endorsed by the Méarif.

The *Progrès de Salonique* gives the following information in regard to the general meeting of Union and Progress Committee in Salonica. Forty members are present, 30 of whom are from the provinces, 3 from the Ottoman Parliament committee and seven delegates from the local committee of Salonica. The questions to be considered are, 1. The work of the Committee during the year, 2. Revision of the general plan and the Constitution of the Committee, 3. The Committee's relation to foreign policies, 4. Political agreements and Alliances, 5. The educational question, 6.

The means for promoting the material and moral progress of the country, 7. The Committee's program in the next Parliament, 8. The Committee's relations to domestic politics, 9. The Finance Problem, 10. The methods to be used for extending industrial and commercial enterprises in the country, on a co-operative system. As the Committee has a majority in the Parliament, its final decisions will have an important effect on the foreign and domestic policies of the government.

During a search for arms in Yenije in Macedonia the Rev. Treico, the vicar of the Bulgarian Archdiocese, was brutally treated and then shot dead in the gendarmery room of the Government building. This clergyman had twice been sent before the Military Tribunal and has been released as innocent. It is said that the Kaimakam of the district and his friends nursed their hatred for him till the opportunity for revenge came. The *Jeune Turc* demands that the affair be thoroughly investigated.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* claims to have seen several secret orders of the Bulgarian revolutionary Committee in Macedonia, one of which contained decrees of death for Ahmed Riza Bey, President of the Chamber, and Hakki Pasha, Grand Vizier.

NOTES.

On Thursday last Mrs. Ozmun gave an At Home to meet His Excellency the American Minister in Charge and Mrs. Carter. In the evening an impromptu entertainment was given by the crew of the *Scorpion* at the American Sailors Club. A large number of English and American friends were present and thoroughly enjoyed the occasion.

Rev. George E. White, D.D., Mrs. White, their two youngest daughters, and Miss McCoy arrived in Constantinople yesterday, returning from America to Marsovan.

Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, who has been spending a few weeks in Florence, has returned to the American College.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Recently it has been decided to build in Bulgaria a railroad to be known as the Philippopolis-Chirpan-Esgi Zaghara. This new line will help to develop Burgaz, the second important seaport of Bulgaria, and it will also shorten the distance between Philippopolis and Sofia by 96 kilometers.

The Montenegrin Government has presented a Note to the Powers to the effect that the presence of 3000 Albanian refugees is causing them great embarrassment. These refugees, both Christian and Moslem, heretofore have been enemies of Montenegro and among them is the celebrated leader Isa Bolatini.

A dispatch from Teheran announces that a Jewish quarter in Shiraz was attacked with the result that eleven Jews were killed and fifteen were wounded. The houses were looted.

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