

# The Orient.

Vol. II., No. 6

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, May 24, 1911.

Price, One Piastre

## THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**99th Session (May 16).** Some excitement was furnished by an effort to secure an additional appropriation on the budget of public works for the eastern Anatolian provinces, which failed as the whole budget had been voted. The bill for the construction of the Samsoun-Sivas railroad, calling for the payment of Lt. 3,105,000, to be divided into four unequal annual instalments, the line to be constructed by the government, was passed. The budget of the ministry of the interior was taken up, amounting to Lt. 1,265,984. Mr. Vamvakas insisted on the necessity of urging all provincial authorities to take into consideration the sentiments of the Christian peoples of the Empire, as the sole means of securing the lasting unification of the Empire. Two Moslem deputies from Jerusalem inveighed against the perils of Zionism, and urged that, since the number of Jews in Palestine had in 30 years grown from 10,000 to 100,000, measures be taken to instal future Hebrew immigrants in other parts of the Empire. Nissim Mazliah Effendi replied that the Ottoman Jews were no less loyal than any other Ottoman element, and that the subject of Zionism ought to be studied by an impartial commission before any action was taken. Vartkes Effendi complained of recent cases of injustice to Armenians, especially in Kourdistan.

**100th Session (May 17).** Considerable time was spent in discussing the continuation of pensions to victims of Hamidian injustice. It was decided that great care be exercised in the granting of such pensions. The budget of the department of the interior was then taken up, and after remarks by Fazil Effendi (Mosoul) on the menace of certain Arab tribes in Mesopotamia, and by Essad Pasha (Durazzo) on the Albanian difficulties, the Minister of the Interior was given the floor. He insisted that the policy of the government toward the various elements was not that of fusion, nor of suppression of language or religion; that there was no intention of making all Turks, that such a tendency was eminently prejudicial. The settling of foreign Jews in large groups was to be prevented. The Armenian real estate question was a thorny one and must be treated patiently. In the holding of offices, the government did not wish to favor Turks more than others, but to appoint those familiar with methods of procedure. Halil Bey spoke of the administrative reforms for the Yemen, and of the troubles in Albania, expressing confidence in the assurances of neutrality on the part of Montenegro and Italy. He also spoke of the troubles of the vali of Baghdad. The Chamber then began the discussion of the separate articles of the budget.

**101st Session (May 18).** The budget of the department of the interior was again taken up. The secret or confidential fund, instead of being decreased from Lt. 25,000 to Lt. 5,000, or entirely done away, as proposed by some, was increased to Lt. 30,000, in spite of objections to such a fund as tending to promote abuses and misunderstandings. The Lt. 5,000 asked for the expenses of Courts-Martial at the capital and other points, were voted, as were Lt. 10,000 for taking a census of the empire. Dr. Riza Nour Bey depicted in very dark colors the state of Turkish prisons as compared with those in other lands, and asked for improvements, and also that political prisoners be separated from common offenders. The Minister of the Interior recognized the justice of this complaint and asked for a sum of Lt. 60 per month to start a prison reform bureau. This was granted. Talaat Bey proposed the transfer of the credit for prisons from the Finance budget to that of the Interior, and this was voted. A sum of Lt. 200,000 was proposed for the use of Mohammedan immigrants from other lands. Talaat Bey said this amount was too small; but the discussion was stopped by the adjournment.

**102nd Session (May 20).** The latter part of the budget of the ministry of the interior, that relating to the sanitary service of the Empire, was taken up. Essad Pasha, president of the civil medical council, explained the insufficiency of the amount appropriated for sanitation, this being less than one-fifth of what is spent in Bulgaria; he also said that there was dire lack of hospitals, municipal doctors, vaccine plants, and bacteriological institutions. After some discussion, an increase of Lt. 20,000 was voted for these purposes. The sanitary budget for the Hedjaz was also passed, also the rest of the budget of the interior. The budget for the department of public instruction came next, but after some general discussion the session was closed.

**103rd Session (May 21).** The budget of the ministry of public instruction was before the Chamber. Dr. Riza Nour Bey recommended the forming of special quarters for students here similar to the Latin quarter in Paris. He also favored sending students to England rather than to France. Vahan Eff. Papazian (Van) said each community should administer its own schools, and that primary schools were sadly needed. Mansour Pasha insisted on the necessity of instruction in Arabic for all Moslem students. The general discussion was then closed; and in the afternoon the question of the sale of *vakuf* (dedicated) lands was discussed. In spite of some opposition, most of the *hodjas* were of opinion that the sale of such lands dedicated to mosques, religious schools, etc., was not contrary to the *Sheriat*, and the bill legalizing their sale for the benefit of charitable institutions was passed by a vote of 67 to 22, in spite of protests of lack of quorum.

## POST-CONFERENCE VISITS OF DR. FRIES.

### BARDIZAG.

We had the privilege of a number of very pleasant visits here from delegates to the Constantinople Conference. Miss Dr. Benson of Toronto, Canada, came on Saturday, April 29th, and on Sunday noon addressed a large crowd, mostly women, in the assembly hall of the Armenian National School, on the work of the Y. W. C. A. in Canada. The next day Mrs. Fries came over with Dr. Chambers who had gone to meet her and Dr. Fries in Ismid, as Dr. Fries, accompanied by Der Vosgi (the official agent of the Ardash monastery) and by L. P. Chambers, had gone to Ardash directly from Ismid. On Tues. noon Mrs. Fries and Dr. Benson spoke in the National School to a large crowd, and in the evening Dr. Chiba, of Japan, who had come from Adabazar, and Dr. Fries, just returned from Ardash, addressed a crowded hall again in the same place. Dr. Fries's account of the growth of the Federation and Dr. Chiba's challenge to the Christians of Turkey to unite with the Christians of Japan in the enlightenment of the Asiatic continent, seized the imagination of the people.

On Wednesday all the guests, including Mr. Droeder of Germany who was a guest in the Favre Boys' Home, visited the Bithynia High School; the German orphanage for Girls; the Boys', Girls', and preparatory departments of the Protestant community; the large and interesting classes of the National School; and the small headquarters of the Y. M. C. A. At each of these places one or more of the guests spoke through a translator. As Dr. and Mrs. Fries had to leave for Ismid the same afternoon they were obliged to forego the visit to the Catholic Armenian school, where Dr. Benson and Dr. Chiba made a call. In the evening Dr. Chiba spoke again to a most interested and delighted audience in the Protestant church giving the people a cordial invitation to take the forty-five days' sea journey to Japan. Dr. Chiba left on Thursday morning and Dr. Benson on Friday.

The visit of these guests to Bardizag left a most favourable impression because of their charming personality as well as because of the interesting movement which they represented.

The visit of these delegates was partly paralleled by a visit from one of the most interesting graduates of our High School, Der Hmayag of Ineboli. This young man graduated fourteen years ago as Djivan Bakhtiaran. He then taught for a few years. His ability and services were appreciated by the bishop of Kastemouni who ordained him priest and sent him to Ineboli where there was an Armenian community of fifteen families without church or school. The new priest gathered together the children of the community who were speaking Greek, and opened a school of which he took charge. The community has now grown to forty families and in the school there are two assistant teachers under his personal direction. He also preaches regularly every Sunday. This is a kind of work to be highly commended.

While in Bardizag Der Hmayag was the guest of the missionary. He was present at Dr. Chiba's address on Wed-

nesday evening, to which he added some very commendatory and timely remarks. He also spoke to the students of the High School on Sunday morning, conducting the whole of extempore service himself.

The third number of the "Paros" for 1911 will contain an account (in Armenian) of the Constantinople Conference, a verbal report of a few of the speeches and a number of photographs, including one of the whole conference.

### ISMID.

On the first of May Dr. and Mrs. Fries found on their arrival at Ismid a banquet prepared in their honour by the cooperation of the Gregorian and Protestant (Armenian) communities of the town. They were met at the station by Dr. Chambers, Archbishop Stepanos, the Protestant pastor, and a member of leading men of both communities who joined in giving Dr. and Mrs. Fries a most hearty welcome which they appreciated greatly. Dr. and Mrs. Fries and a number of the party drove to a hotel overlooking the beautiful waters of the bay where the sumptuous repast was spread.

After the meal Mrs. Fries left with Dr. Chambers for Bardizag, and Dr. Fries accompanied by an Armenian priest and by L. P. Chambers left for Ardash.

On Wednesday evening, after his visits to Ardash and Bardizag, Dr. Fries returned to Ismid accompanied by Mrs. Fries, and also by Mr. and Mrs. Der Hagopian of Bardizag. They were again the guests of the Armenian Bishop and of the two communities at dinner, after which Dr. Fries addressed a large crowd in a theatre, Mr. Der Hagopian translating. The address was highly appreciated and much reciprocal gratification was expressed. Armenag Eff. Der Hagopian, brother of Prof. Apraham Der Hagopian of Robert College, has been a teacher in the High School at Bardizag ever since its foundation over thirty years ago, and is himself a persona grata in the Armenian communities of this region.

### ARMASH.

Dr. Fries's visit to Ardash was a great success both because of the interesting nature of the place and also because of the spontaneous cordiality of the "vartabed's" of the Armenian monastery there.

Ardash is situated about five hours' distance by carriage from Ismid, but owing to the very bad condition of the way (one could hardly call it a road) the journey proved somewhat longer and more tiresome than usual, so that a large number of people who wished to accompany Dr. Fries there were thus prevented. The large monastery and church are situated on the outskirts of the small town of Ardash on a steep hillside.

On Monday evening, two hours after his arrival, Dr. Fries addressed a crowd of about three hundred people on the purpose and growth of the Federation. Next morning, after early service by the "vartabed's", in which the students of the monastery training school served as choir, Dr. Fries addressed the instructors and the thirty or more students, urging them to appreciate their responsibility, as being trained for the holy office, to be "the salt of the earth," to prevent social and moral decay, and also to be "light of the world" in an age of political and intellectual turmoil. Dr. Fries's visit to Ardash will be remembered there for a long time.

### FIELD DAY AT ROBERT COLLEGE.

The annual Field Day at Robert College came on Saturday last. The athletic events were successfully carried out, and several of them were very closely contested, though no records were equalled or surpassed. One of the most interesting field events was the pole vault, where two men tied at 10 feet, coming very near the record of 10 ft. 3 1/2 in., made six years ago. Of the track events, the quarter-mile proved the closest and most exciting. The track was very heavy, and good time was impossible. Had the runners had a hard cinder track, there is little doubt that some of the records would have gone. Only two classes went in for the relay race, which nevertheless was well run. The new terraces north-west of the athletic field, leading up to the Intermediate Building now in process of construction, were for the first time used as a grand stand, and proved most acceptable. After four o'clock the building shaded the seats from the hot sun, while up to that time the heat was tempered by a brisk south wind. The American Consul-General, Mr. G. Bie Ravndal, occupied with Mrs. Ravndal the place of honor, and distributed the prizes to the winning contestants with a hearty handshake for each. Much credit is due to Mr. Weiffenbach, the athletic director, and his associates for the smoothness with which all the events were run off. Refreshments were served in the gymnasium during the intermission; a committee of ladies had decorated the tables very tastefully with flowers, etc. The record of events and winners follows:— 50 yards dash, G. Sfaelos, '16, Pascalides, '16, Assim '17; time, 5 3/8 sec. Pole vault, Tsipis, '15, and Kouyoumjian, '12, tied, the former winning the toss; third, Nicolaides, '16; height, 10 ft. Discus, Demas, '16, Stangos, '16. Loutfi Ali, '15, distance, 93 ft., 1 in. 100 yards dash, Sfaelos, '16, Pascalides, '16, Anagnostaras, '17; time, 11 sec. High jump, Kouyoumjian, '12, and Malakis, '16, tied at 5 ft. 3/4 in., the former winning the toss, Adamantides, '16, third. Half-mile, Papazian, '13, Kokinotis, '15, Mitakides, '17; time, 2 min. 16 3/8 sec. Shot-put (16 lbs), Sinodinos, '14, Stangos, '16, Papazoglou '14; distance, 33 ft. 7 in. 110 yards hurdle race, Dendrinis, '14, Kouyoumjian, '12; time, 18 1/8 sec. Broad jump, Adamantides, '16, Marietis, '15, Theophanis, '14; distance, 18 ft. 3 in. Quarter-mile, Papazian, '13, Pascalides, '16, Mitakides, '17; time, 1 min. Stone-throw, Stangos, '16, Dendrinis, '14, Nicolaides, '15; distance, 50 ft. Hop, step and jump, Theophanis, '14, Adamantides, '16, Marietis, '15; distance 40 ft. 6 1/2 in. Mile-run, Papazian, '13, Altounian, '14, Kokinotis, '15; time, 5 min. 33 sec. Interclass relay race, won by 1915, with 1914 second; time 2 min. 33 sec.; distance, 3/8 mile. The summary of points won by classes is as follows:— Preparatory, 52; Freshmen, 26; Sub-freshmen, 20; Sophomores, 15; Juniors, 11.

A baseball game between nines representing the College and the American Embassy was to have followed these sports; but the Embassy nine failed to appear, much to the regret of the spectators.

### THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN CORFU.

Nothing in recent years has so stirred the archaeological world as regards Greece as the recent discoveries at Palaeopolis, in the island of Corfu. Less than a mile from King George's villa have been brought to light the remains of a temple, now supposed to be that of Apollo. The excavations were begun early in April under the charge of Prof. Versakis, of the Greek Archaeological Society, and later the eminent archaeologist Dr. Wilhelm Dörpfeld, who has done such excellent work at Troy and elsewhere, was called in to superintend. The Emperor William, who was on the spot when some of the most interesting finds were made, has undertaken enthusiastically to defray the cost of the excavations.

The fragments thus far discovered evidently belonged to the pediment of a very large temple, but so far no traces of the foundations have been uncovered. Several pieces of fluted columns, a triglyph, some portions of the cornice, and a pavement have come to light; but the pieces of the pediment are the most important and interesting discoveries. These reveal a pediment twelve feet high and 73 feet long. The central group represents Perseus slaying the Gorgon Medusa, while the winged horse Pegasus springs from her blood. Medusa is represented as kneeling on one knee, with two serpents entwined about her waist. Perseus is a relatively small figure. On either side of this group is a couchant lion or leopard; the body of one of them has not yet been found; but both heads are intact. Smaller groups are beyond these beasts.

From the fragments so far unearthed, the temple is judged to have been perhaps 70 feet broad by 160 feet long. The sculptures apparently date from the end of the seventh century B. C. They and the cornice were evidently colored; traces of red coloring are found on the Gorgon. Dr. Dörpfeld is now trying to trace the foundations of the temple itself.

### DEAN BOSWORTH AT MARSOVAN.

Dr. Bosworth's recent visit to Marsovan was highly appreciated both by mission circle and school bodies. His time was well taken up with speaking. The addresses given in the College assembly hall on the last four nights of his visit left a deep impression on the thought of the students. The subjects were, successively, "Finding God," "What is Jesus Christ?" "Jesus's message for sinful (selfish) men," and "Prayer." He also spoke every day in the Girls' School, and on Sunday talked to the College Y. M. C. A., and preached in the city church through the interpretation of Prof. Xenides.

His words and the influence of his personality will not soon be forgotten.

L. V. L. CADY.

Marsovan, May 16, 1911

### THE RETURN OF DR. AND MRS. BLISS.

Dr. Daniel Bliss, president-emeritus of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, now 88 years old, with his wife, who is of almost equal age, sailed last week, says *The Continent* of May 4, on their return to Syria. The two venerable missionaries are so desirous to be buried in the land to which they had devoted their lives that both were manifestly anxious to get back to Beirut while still in comfortable traveling health. Although the vitality of both—and of Dr. Bliss particularly—is astonishingly good, it is naturally improbable that they will ever again be able to visit the land of their nativity.

Just before their departure a very remarkable tribute was paid to the doctor by the alumni of the Syrian Protestant College resident in New York. A considerable number of young Syrians educated in Dr. Bliss's school are now doing business in New York with fine success. They united to give him a complimentary dinner and invited a number of distinguished American guests to meet him on that occasion. There was a series of capitally good speeches by Dr. D. Stuart Dodge, treasurer of the trustees of the College, Dr. Arthur J. Brown of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; Dr. Francis Brown, president of Union Seminary; Dr. George Washburn, former president of Robert College; Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of *The Outlook*; Dr. John B. Devins, editor of *The New York Observer*, and Dr. Fred Bliss, the archaeologist, son of the guest of honor. None of these fluent American speakers, however, excelled in grace or in the purity of their English the Syrian speakers, who employed the occasion to express their devoted admiration of their great preceptor and to offer him as a token of their regard a sumptuous loving cup.

### UNIVERSAL PEACE.

The following explains itself. Mr. Bonner is the General Secretary of the Sunday School Union of London and my colleague in the General Secretary's office of the World's Sunday School Association. His suggestion is a good one and is approved by Mr. Hartshorn and Mr. Warren, representing the International and World's Committees.

The Lesson for May 28th is denominated by our Lesson Committee as an international Peace Lesson. In view of the tremendous interest in this subject on both sides of the Atlantic, because of the recent addresses of our President Taft, in Washington, and Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, it is appropriate that special attention should be given to the subject of Universal Peace on this day. We are preparing no service for special use, but the following suggestions are made, which we trust you will pass along as far and as rapidly as possible:

1. That appropriate sermons be preached on that day.
2. That special attention be given to this subject in the Sunday Schools, by the introduction of short addresses, etc.

3. That special prayer be offered in both church and Sunday School.

4. That appropriate music be selected.

5. That some souvenir or token, like a picture card, emphasizing Universal Peace, be prepared by the local schools and presented to the scholars.

MARION LAWRENCE

805 Hartford Building, Chicago, Ill. General Secretary.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

56 Old Bailey, London, E. C.

31st Mar., 1911.

My dear Lawrence:—

You will have seen with what enthusiasm the International Peace proposals have been taken up this side, and we are all rejoiced to find what a magnificent response you have given from your President downwards.

Now looking through the International Lessons, Mr. Johnson has pointed out that May 28th has assigned to it a lesson on Universal Peace. We both think it would be a splendid thing if, on both your side and our side, the Sunday School organisations could take this matter up and send out broadcast invitations to the Sunday Schools to observe May 28th as Peace Sunday. What do you think of this plan? Could you consult your officers and ascertain soon after receiving this letter whether there is likelihood of the thing laying hold your side? If so, seeing that the time is limited would you cable the word **Peace** and I shall understand that you have arranged to celebrate May 28th as Peace Sunday. We will then at once take up the matter this side.

(As a rule we are averse, as I expect you are, to taking up for any special reason the Sundays, but it seems such a natural thing in the present instance, and then the occasion is quite exceptional where we find men of all political creeds uniting in an earnest endeavour to promote universal peace and brotherhood.)

With all the old affection.

Cordially yours,

CAREY BONNER

Marion Lawrence, Esq.

### THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Weather Report for the week May 13-20.

(Observations taken at 8 A. M. daily)

Maximum temperature (May 19)	85.0	F.
Minimum (May 15)	46.0	

On Monday morning the 15th, the Oriental May-day, (which actually occurred on Sunday), was celebrated by the Student Literary Societies, the O. A. Society crowning Miss Obreshkova, the President of the P. B. T. U., Queen of the May. This ceremony which occurred at 7.30 in the garden was very prettily carried out and was followed by a specially dainty breakfast at flower-trimmed tables.

The services on Sunday-morning, the 21st, were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Huntington of Robert College.

### THE ORIENT

A weekly, English paper published at the American Bible House, Constantinople. Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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Single Copies 40 paras, or 2 pence, Special Numbers 60 paras, or three pence.

Cheques, money orders, cash, or stamps in payment for subscriptions or advertising should be sent to W. W. Peet, Esq., Treasurer, American Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey. (Open Mail, via London.)

### YELLOW JOURNALISM IN SALONICA.

Under the title "A Voice from the Kaaba," the *Silah* of Salonica writes:—

Fellow-Countrymen, rouse yourselves! We are at a critical time. Wake up, oh followers of the faith! We are on the verge of destruction. Three hundred millions of Mohammedans have entrusted to us their sacred things and their fortunes. We are betraying that which God has committed to us. In our country we see darkness instead of dawn. Our people hears sinister news in place of good news. Instead of victory our government shows weakness, dismemberment and defeat. The interior of our country burns, and almost all our borders are on fire. And yet we still do not desist from mutual strife. "Such and such an official is all right; this newspaper is so and so; that program is a bad one." We spend our time in such criticisms.

Let us consider for a moment our past, our present and our future. What do we see? A stained and unworthy record of failure. When in 1256 we began an era of regeneration, what position did Europe, unable to forget the mailed fist of Selaheddin Eyoub, take toward us? "The Moslems are fooling the Christians. It is all a sham," said they; and with such a propaganda they brought upon us a Greece, a Servia, a Bulgaria, a Montenegro. Then by the war of 1293, having caused the dissolution of our Parliament, they buried under the boots of the Cossacks our Constitution in the grave of defeat at San Stefano. Did they not place over us a government of robbers and an accursed tyrant?

And now as we read the history of three years of constitutionalism, what do we see? Hardly has the change of government been made when Bosnia and Herzegovina are snatched away; the revolution of March 31st is barely suppressed when Eastern Roumelia is snatched away, the principality on the Danube proclaims its independence, the Bulgarian bagpipers put on crowns; Greece claims Crete, Servia claims Novi Bazar, Montenegro claims Malissia. In our territory revolution breaks out and we see the tracks of foreigners; a fire breaks out and, scraping around among the ashes, we find the finger-mark of an ambassador; a robbery takes place, and connected with it is found a foreign interpreter. Arrest a servant and you will find in his purse foreign money. Examine a bomb and you will see the mark of some neighbor of ours.

Look at a hat, and you will see the ribbon or the name of some nearby enemy. What more signs do we want?

"For God's sake let us not molest the Franks! The foreigners are strong. They bite and devour us." The money is being stolen from our hands, blood from our sides, religion from our conscience, honor from our brows, and we do not notice it. Section by section our fatherland is passing into the hands of foreigners, while many of us do not own a span of earth, nor ground enough for a grave; and then we cry "Long live the Fatherland!" From the turban on our heads to the sandals on our feet, all are of foreign manufacture; and then we cry, "Long live Ottomanism!" How have the foreigners succeeded in doing this? By egging us on to internal strife. We imitate only the bad qualities of the foreigners. Is it a sin to try to learn their virtues too? Will the deluge come if we even resist them by imitating their wiles as well, in time of need?

Within three years they have wrenched from our hands the non-Moslem elements and have thrust them into a position detrimental to our political system. Now they have undertaken to bring discord even between the Moslem elements, indeed in some places they have stirred up a blazing rebellion. They have come into the Parliament, they have forced a way into the palace, they are walking about our barracks. One place only remains undefiled, — our heart and conscience. If there too we show foreign cap and garb, shall we not draw upon ourselves the wrath of God?

Our neighbors are preparing and arming themselves. The same happened in 1293. O fellow citizens! O co-religionists! If we wish to guard our faith and our honor, let us close ranks under the banner of unity. For our religion prevents our separation, and in union is strength and victory.

### SYRIAN HAPPENINGS.

The Jebail Settlement at ancient Byblos on the coast 25 miles north of Beirut is conducted by Miss Holmes. It has got beyond two stages, the experiment and the hostility of the people. Two schools are conducted, a boarding school for boys and another for girls. The work is flourishing and she is gaining the deep affection of the people, strongly Maronite though the whole region is.

Miss Holmes has an option on a fine property adjoining the school for girls. On it is a substantially built silk mill that can be converted into a two storied school for boys at a relatively small expense. The school has the option but has not the money! It ought to have both the money and the property.

Miss Beryl Gates, daughter of American missionaries in India, has been appointed to take Miss Wilson's place next year in the Faculty School at S. P. C., Beirut.

The school has just held its most successful exhibition. There are 36 pupils this year attending. Miss Thornton is the Principal.

EMPIRE NEWS.

NOTES.

Miss Cornelia Huntington leaves Constantinople on Saturday next for America.

Mrs. Panaretoff of Robert College left on Monday last for Bulgaria, to be gone three weeks.

Dr. Mary P. Eddy, of Syria, passed through Constantinople last week on her way to Wiesbaden for the summer.

Rev. H. K. Wingate and family expect to leave Talas on Monday next, May 29th, for a year's rest in America.

THE CAPITAL.

In its effort to complete its work soon, the Chamber of Deputies has decided to sit on Sundays as well, leaving Fridays only as holidays.

The Union and Progress party has voted to request that the next session of parliament open a month earlier than the prescribed date.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Greek Literary Syllagos was celebrated on Sunday with much pomp and ceremony.

Rev. C. H. Thomson of the Scotch Mission, Galata, delivered on Monday the last of a series of four lectures on the Wisdom literature of the Bible, before the students of Robert College.

President M. M. Patrick, Ph. D., gave last evening at Robert College an interesting and illuminating lecture on the Turkish public libraries of this city.

The North German Lloyd steamer *Schleswig*, with 125 German tourists on board, arrived from the Crimea and Caucasus on Monday.

The dailies *Tanin*, *Siral-i-Müstakim*, *Tanzimat* and *Neologhos* have been suspended indefinitely by order of the court-martial. The same fate has befallen the *Jenin* and *Zeuhra*, which appeared in place of two of these.

One of the new city ambulances was called into service last Thursday, to convey to the German Hospital the German consul from Brousa who arrived by boat from Moudania ill.

The Greek and Armenian Patriarchates and the Bulgarian Exarchate have presented to the ministry of justice and religions an identical note concerning the interference of the government in matters of community schools, and also concerning the military service of non-Moslems. The note adds in case the demands therein contained are rejected, the ecclesiastical heads will not be responsible for the consequences.

Dr. Aladar de Kovach, a physician from Buda-Pest, is distributing gratis in this city a leaflet in French and Turkish on First Aid to the Injured.

THE PROVINCES.

A Bulgarian officer Capt. Georgieff, was shot in the back and killed, on Bulgarian territory, at the Turkish frontier, on the 14th inst., by Turkish soldiers who claim that the shooting was done in self-defense. Large indignation meetings have been held in Sofia and elsewhere on this incident.

The total enrollment at the Brousa Girls' School this year is 140 as against 118 last year.

There have been registered this year at the Bithynia High School, Bardizag, 233 pupils, with 120 more in the Favre Boys' Home.

OTHER LANDS.

The Rev. Henry Joseph Corbett Knight, D.D., Principal of the Clergy Training School at Cambridge, has been nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to succeed the late Bishop Collins as Bishop of Gibraltar. Dr. Knight is about fifty years old, and is Fellow and lecturer of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

By the sudden fall of an aeroplane on a group of spectators on Sunday at Paris, M. Berteaux, Minister of War, was killed, and M. Monis, Prime Minister, and several other persons, were wounded.

According to a New York telegram a treaty of peace was signed on Sunday between the Mexican government and the insurgents.

By a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered last week, the Standard Oil Co. has been declared an illegal monopoly in restraint of trade, and has been given six months in which to go out of existence.

Dr. A. C. Dixon, of Chicago, has accepted the call of Spurgeon's old church, the Metropolitan Tabernacle of London, to be its pastor.

A terrible fire is reported at Kirin, Manchuria, that destroyed over 8,000 houses and 4,000 shops, involving a loss of \$20,000,000.

## LIFE INSURANCE.

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Our advertisement in this column has resulted in a satisfactory response for fire business, but we have had no enquiries for life business. We solicit the same and feel certain these would result to mutual advantage.

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