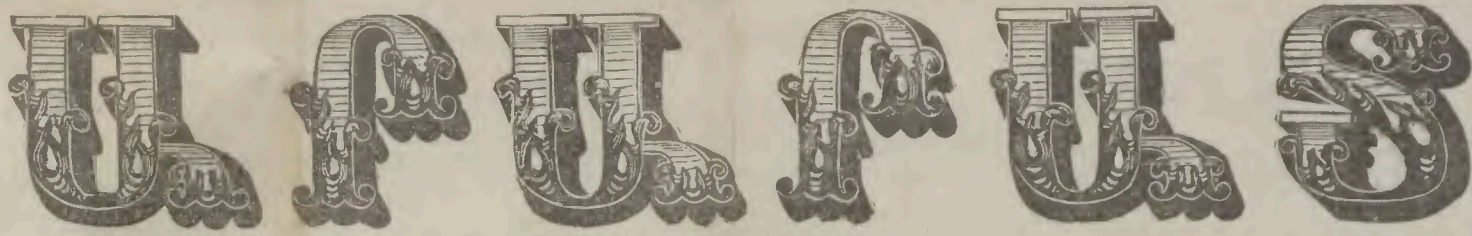


AN ARMENO-AMERICAN
Weekly Journal
of
Politics and Literature,
Published
by
P. M. AYVAD,
Editor and Proprietor,
72 University Place, New York.



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TO ADVERTISERS.

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— ՄԵՐ ՍԿՂՈՒՆԷՐ ԱԶԳԻՆ ՍԿՂՈՒՆԷՐ Է, ՄԵՐ ՔԱՂՎՔԱՅԱՆՈՒԹԻՒՆԸ՝ ԱՇԽԱՐՀԻ ՔԱՂՎՔԱՅԱՆՈՒԹԻՒՆԸ — ԱՐԱՐԱՏ, Սեպտեմբեր 30, 1876.

ՀԱՍՏԱՏԵՒԼ Ի ԿՈՍՏԱՆԴՆՈՒՊՈԼԻՍ՝ 1869.
ESTABLISHED AT CONSTANTINOPLE

ՆՈՒ ԵՐՐԻ, ՀԻՆԳՇԱՐԹԻ, ՀՈԿՏԵՄԲԵՐ 29, 1891.
NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29,

ՆՈՐ ՀԱՏՈՐ Ա. ԹԻԻ 17.
NEW VOLUME I. NO. 17.

Entered at the Post Office at New York
as Second Class Mail Matter.

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ceived at
Brentanno's, No. 5 Union Square, New
York City, and at
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Worcester, Mass.
Single copies for sale, Five Cents.

Article 61 of the Berlin Treaty.

"The Sublime Porte undertakes to
carry out, without further delay, the
improvements and reforms demanded
by local requirements in the pro-
vinces inhabited by the Armenians,
and to guarantee their security a-
gainst the Circassians and Kurds.
It will periodically make known the
steps taken to this effect to the
Powers, who superintend their ap-
plication.

The Banishment of Armenian Bishops.

One of the most shameful acts of
which the Sultan and his Ministers can
boast at the present day, is the banish-
ment of Armenian Bishops and Arch-
bishops to distant parts of the Empire,
far away from their flocks, to perish as
they may, abandoned and disconsolate.

The last one added to the list of ex-
iles is Bishop Yesnig Abahouni of Arap-
guir, who is sent to Diarbekir as patri-
archal vicar, at the demand of the Porte,
in order to be kept away from his post.

Amongst these victims of Turkish in-
triguery, the condition of one is drawing
the serious attention of all the Armeni-
ans; that of Mgr. M. Khirmian, Arch-
bishop of Daron and ex-patriarch of
Constantinople; a man of talent and
dignity, a true Armenian of enlightened
principles, and a real shepherd of his
flock, who is rightly named "The Little
Father."

As much a shame as it is for the
Turkish authorities to cause the ban-
ishment of a Church dignitary like him,
it will not be a less disgrace to the Ar-
menian patriots of Constantinople and
the Armenian colonies of Europe and
America, not to try to relieve him of his
present sufferings. Inviting him to
spend next winter in France, and the
following summer in America is a mat-
ter well worth considering.

Armenian patriots! Let us hear from
you.

What is Coming ?

Notwithstanding the present armed
condition of the various nations of Eu-
rope, we receive news of a plan that the
Czar has, it is said, which has for its
object the maintenance of continued
peace. To secure this His Majesty is
seeking to form a vast league, the basis
of which is the coalition of these
seven nations:—Russia, France, Den-
mark, Sweden, Greece and Montene-
gro. Spain is also said to have de-
clared thus far her sympathy with the
object.

"The formation of this league, the
true league of peace," says the Euro-
pean edition of the *Herald*, "will be
announced officially in January next.
In announcing it to Europe the Czar,
who will, in measure, have preced-
ence, will propose a convocation of an
international congress, in which all the
powers should take part, and whose ob-
ject should be to pass upon all the dif-
ferences which divide European nations,
and which might give rise to conflict.
It would bring about the creation of in-
ternational arbitration. The congress
will be held in a neutral city, and will
be a purely national disarming."

O, what happy days are those days
going to be! Just think of it. No
more bayonets, heavy guns, torpedoes,
bomb-shells, dynamite, smokeless pow-
der, and the like will be used to
settle differences between nations,
for, by that time, all these differences
will have been settled in an inter-
national congress. The incorrigible
followers of Mahomet will no more
have to cry in the streets of Constanti-
nople in a voice of terror, "*Mosgov
guetiyor!*" (Russians are coming!)

Nor will the hot-headed Frenchmen
exclaim, "*Allons a Berlin!*"

And probably, all persecuted nations
will have their rights restored, and
Turkish subjects will no more be made
to groan under an unbearable yoke.
Men will live like human beings, and
governments will be on more cordial
relations with each other as well as with
their own subjects.

May all this turn out to be
true! Let us hope so, any way.

But then, do not the successors of
Peter the Great, always give out assur-
ances of peace of the most sincere sort
just before suprising the world with a
startling revelation?

Imprisoned in Jerusalem.

The Jaffa correspondent of the *Lon-
don Armenia*, reports:—"I wrote to
you, three months ago, that Mgr. Khri-
mian was languishing in a damp cell of
the Armenian monastery at Jerusalem,
and that his health was suffering from
the unhealthy climate of the town. I
regret to inform you that his Beatitude
is now ill. The venerable old man is
undermined by fever, and his illness is
complicated with inflammation of the
lungs. One of the physicians who were
summoned to attend on him, writes to
me that the ex-Patriarch's life will be in
danger as long as he remains in his
damp prison, and that the state of his
lungs makes it indispensable for him to
spend next winter at Nice."

Another Armenian to Take Care of the Sultan's Millions.

The *London Armenia's* Philarmenian
of the Embassy, writes the following:—
"The dead do not always go quickly.
On the 21st of September took place at
Pera the funeral solemnity in memory
of Agop Pasha, minister of the Civil
List and ex-minister of finance, but we
still keep talking in our circles of this
reformer of Turkish finances, or rather
of this dreamer who made heroic efforts
to fill the cask of the Danaids. Born in
1832, Agop Pasha had prepared for him-
self a brilliant career by his in-
nate intelligence and by his Armenian
shrewdness as well as by his good sense,
perseverance, and uprightness. I have
just learnt from a private, but thor-
oughly safe source, that he only left a
fortune of £15,000, which reflects the
greatest credit on his memory, for he
might have become a millionaire several
times over, if he had followed the ex-
ample of the Turkish pashas. His death
has been more regretted by the Sultan
than by the patriarch, who, according
to an eye-witness, gave it to be under-
stood in his funeral oration that Agop
Pasha had not done his nation all the
good he might and should have done.
Abd-ul-Hamid wanted again to appoint
an Armenian, not only because he con-
sidered the Armenians more honest than
the Turks, but because he does not wish
the Turks to know the unbounded ex-
tent of his resources, as he deposits his
surplus in the Bank of England. His
choice, therefore, fell on the Director of
the Agricultural Bank of Constanti-
nople, Mikayel Effendi Portoukalian
whom he appointed minister of the Civil
List."

The Turkish Army.

It is reported from Berlin, that the
Sultan has telegraphed to Major Stef-
fen, of the German Army, the newly ap-
pointed Commander of the Turkish Ar-
tillery, asking him to enter upon his
duties as soon as possible. The urgent
request on the part of the Sultan is
caused by his desire to see important
questions relating to the reorganization
of the Turkish artillery solved as speed-
ily as possible. Especially the fortifica-
tion of the Bosphorus and the Darda-
nelles is to be hastened. Major Stef-
fen will enter upon his duties in the be-
ginning of November.

PETITION TO THE CZAR.

Boston, Oct. 24th.—A circular has
been issued from the office of the
Lend a Hand Magazine, Rev. Dr. Ed-
ward Everett Hale, editor, in which it
is stated that the petition to the Czar
of Russia with regard to his treatment
of Siberian exiles, has been signed by
more than one million citizens of this
country.

Wm. O. McDowell, president of the
League of Human Freedom, who repre-
sents that league at the International
Peace Conference at Rome, has agreed
to present the petition to the Czar.

Mr. McDowell now asks the signers
of the petition to join in a contribution
for sending food at the same time to
the starving millions suffering from
famine in Russia.

Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby sailed for
Europe yesterday on the City of New-
York. She goes as the head of the
American delegation to the Interna-
tional Peace Congress, which convenes
in Rome Nov. 16. She will advocate
the idea that the abolition of war can
only come with the abolition of private
property in land.

CABLE INTELLIGENCE.

RUSSIAN WHEAT PROHIBITION.

LONDON, Oct. 28th.—The *Standard's*
St. Petersburg correspondent says:—
"There is no longer doubt of the effort
to have the exportation of wheat pro-
hibited, and a decree to that effect is
expected daily."

THE PAMIR DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, Oct. 23d.—The St. Peters-
burg correspondent of the *Standard*
writes:—"The press asserts that a con-
ference will be called here on the Pa-
mir question, but that is unlikely before
a commission has visited the spot—an
undertaking impossible till spring."

HE SHAVED OFF HIS NEW BEARD.

BERLIN, Oct. 23d.—The thirty-second
anniversary of the birth of Augusta
Victoria was celebrated yesterday.
When he came to offer his congratu-
lations the Kaiser, to the surprise and de-
light of the Kaiserin, presented himself
to her clean shaven, except for his must-
ache.

The occasion was observed with the
customary birthday fetes and the Kais-
erin was the recipient of many felicitous
addresses. This city and Potsdam were
in holiday attire, most of the buildings
being decorated with flags and bunt-
ing.

TROOPS TO WATCH STARVING RUSSIANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—Two regi-
ments of infantry and one of calvary
have been ordered to the famine dis-
tricts to assist the authorities in pre-
serving order.

HOPE TO WEARY BRITONS IN EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.—The Porte
will again try to reopen the question of
the occupation of Egypt. While the
Turks hardly expect a favorable deci-
sion of negotiation with Lord Salisbury,
they hope the British will become weary
of Egypt.

BAD CLIMATE FOR RUSSIANS.

VIENNA, Oct. 26.—A severe epidemic
of typhus is raging among Russian
troops on the Austrian and German
frontiers, and the Russians may have to
withdraw.

KING CHARLES VISITS EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—King Charles, of
Roumania, the husband of "Carmen Syl-
va" (Queen Elizabeth of Roumania), ar-
rived here to-day. At the railway depot
he was met by Emperor William.

RUSSIAN UNIVERSITY TROUBLES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.—The com-
mittee appointed to inquire into the
troubles in the University of Kharkoff
reports that the students imbibe a per-
nicious political spirit from the people
of the town, many of whom are avowed
opponents of the present regime and
advise that the university be removed
to Poltava.

Let Europe consent to give Russia
free access to the Mediterranean, and
we shall very soon hear no more of the
theory that Russia is bent upon the con-
quest of England's Indian Empire.—
European Edition of the Herald.

Mohometanism in England.

[From the Evening Sun.]

A paragraph printed in *The Evening
Sun* recently, to the effect that Mahome-
tanism was gaining ground in England,
has brought out the author of a dic-
tionary of Islam, who said this morning
to a reporter:

"In May last, a fashionable lady, the
daughter of an English Justice of the
Peace, was publicly married in a Liver-
pool mosque to a Mahometan gentle-
man, when all the Islamic rites were
strictly observed, and the faithful couple
were blessed in the name of Mahomet,
Ayesha, Fatima and Ali.

"An English clergyman, a graduate
of Oxford, has been actually converted
to the religion of Mahomet. He has
said his Kalama, and is now doubtless a
true believer. There is a mosque in
London, where the daily prayers five
times a day, are said in pure Arabia.
There is another at Malvern for the
faithful Moslems.

"The Moslems of England even
boast, it is said, that there are at least
150 Englishmen who have embraced
the faith of Islam. This is probably a
larger number of converts than Chris-
tianity can claim in the Ottoman Em-
pire.

"Western races have never been dis-
posed to take Islam seriously. The
hours of Paradise and the beauties
of the harem have seemed to be the
sum total of the Moslem faith, while
Turkey is the Western conception of
the Moslem power. It is true that for
700 years Mahometanism conquered and
ruled the fairest provinces of Southern
Europe, but the idea of any large num-
ber of Britons being converted to Islam
would seem a huge joke.

"Among modern Moslems there is
now a school of Rationalists who are en-
deavoring to conform the religion of
the Arabian Prophet to the require-
ments of the civilized age. The Koran
is now translated into numerous lan-
guages, and the prayers originally or-
dered to be said in Arabic only are re-
cited in the Mosque in Liverpool in good
Queen's English."

Some Turkish Stories.

[From the Boston Herald.]

Wherever there are human beings,
it matters not of what nationality, there
will always be found legends, sayings,
customs, signs and tokens, more or less
absurd, which have been handed down
from generation to generation, and
in which the ignorant implicitly believe.
The following have been selected from
a great number held in veneration in
Turkey:

The Vulture and the Stork.—The
good God said one day to a vulture and
a stork:

"Ask me whatever you wish and it
shall be granted you."

"Let us reflect," said the two birds.

The vulture and the stork took coun-
sel together and decided to ask that
they might live for a thousand years.
Then they returned to the Lord.

"I wish to live a thousand years,"
said the vulture.

"And I one year," said the stork by
mistake.

God granted these demands, and that
is the reason the vulture lives a thou-
sand years and the stork one year.

The New Moon.—When one sees for
the first time the new moon, he must
take a piece of money, look at it for a
moment, raise it toward the moon and
put it again into his purse. By this

