

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



THE ARARAT.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has an extensive circulation among the Armenians throughout the United States and the principal cities of the world. It is an excellent medium for domestic and international advertisements, securing the very best results. Rates of advertising will be found on the fourth page.

— ՄԵՐ ՍԿԶՐՈՒՆԻՐԸ ԱՂԳԻՆ ՍԿԶՐՈՒՆԻՐԸ Է, ՄԵՐ ՔՈՂԱՔՈՂԱՆՈՒԹԻՒՆԸ՝ ՈՇԵՐԱՂԻ ՔՈՂԱՔՈՂԱՆՈՒԹԻՒՆԸ — ԲՐՈՒՍ, Սեպտեմբեր 30, 1876.

ՀԱՍՏԱՏԱՆԻ Ի ՎՈՍՏԱՆԻՆՈՒՊՈԼԻՍ
ESTABLISHED AT CONSTANTINOPLE 1869.

ՆՈՒ ԵՐՐԸ, ՀԻՆԳՇԱՐԹԻ, ՆՈՅԵՄԲԵՐ 26, 1891.
NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1891.

ՆՈՐ ՀԱՍՈՐ Ա. ԹԻԻ } 21.
NEW VOLUME I. NO. 21.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
For United States, Canada and Mexico,
One year \$2.00
Six months 1.00
For all other countries,
One year 12s.
Six months 6s.
Remittances should be made by P. O. Money orders, Postal Notes, Express Money Orders, Checks, Drafts, or in a Registered Letter.
Address all communications to Publisher of the ARARAT, 72 University Place, New York City.

NOTICE.

Subscriptions for this paper are received at
Brentanno's, No. 5 Union Square, New York City, and at
F. A. Easton's, No. 3 P. O. Block, 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 provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. It will periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the Powers, who superintend their application."

Do They Mean Peace?

It is rather discouraging to notice the active military preparations of the various governments of Europe.

They all claim that their intentions are for good, and that they have the peace of Europe at heart.

It sounds very well to talk of peace. But peaceful declarations accompanied with war preparations on a grand scale, do not serve but as a warning for an approaching danger. The nervousness that prevails in the Exchanges of Europe points to this conclusion.

Let us hope that this be not the case. Although past history proves to the contrary.

The Porte Says It Is Alright.

Constantinople papers announce that the Porte has sent a circular letter through its Ambassadors to the Powers of Europe assuring them that quiet has been restored in Yemen. But the Porte kept sending out similar circulars during the disturbances in Armenia last year, when the state of things in that country was worse than ever.

Czar and Sultan Friends.

The Porte recently despatched Fuad Pasha, one of the Sultan's aides-de-camp, on a special mission to the Czar. He is now returning, having completed the business entrusted to him. He is the bearer of an autograph letter from the Czar to the Sultan. In this letter the Czar assures the Sultan that he entertains none but the most friendly sentiments for him.

Abduction of Armenian Women.

More Turkish Brutalities.

AN APPEAL TO THE PATRIARCH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.—An earnest appeal has been presented to the Armenian Patriarch to use his influence in behalf of the Christian women and girls of Armenia, who are carried off in large numbers by the Kurds.

It appears that women are scarce among the wild tribesmen, who when they want wives swoop down on some Armenian neighborhood and bear away all the good-looking young women they can find, thus leaving to the Armenian young men only the less attractive.

In several instances the Kurds have broken in on wedding parties, and carried the bride off from the feast or church. It is believed that the Kurd tribesmen must nearly all have Armenian wives, judging from the number stolen, although it is also intimated that they dispose of the surplus at a fair market price for Turkish and Persian harems.

The Turkish authorities are accused of encouraging the Kurds in their lawlessness, and instead of trying to catch and punish the raiders, they arrest and imprison the Armenians who resist them.

One Armenian father at Sivas, blessed with four daughters, went to the Vali to ask for protection, as he feared a visit from the Kurds, and was immediately seized and kept in prison for a week. When he was released his daughters were gone, whether taken by the Turks or Kurds he could not discover. Hence the appeal to the Patriarch, whom the Armenians expect to help them by his influence with the Porte. The Patriarch, whether he is afraid of the Turks or not, as some of his enemies charge, takes but a languid interest in the subject.

Revolt in Persia.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1891.—A despatch from Teheran, the capital of Persia, states that the Mujtahid or high priest of the Shiah sect, which is the predominant religious sect of the country, its followers numbering nearly seven millions, recently fomented a revolt in Mazanderan, a province in Northern Persia.

The government took prompt measures to suppress the revolt, and a body of troops was despatched to restore order and to place the high priest under arrest. The rebels were prepared, however, and made a determined resistance against the Shah's soldiers. They had entrenched themselves in a strong position, and when summoned to surrender refused to do so. Orders were then given to attack the stronghold of the rebels, and a long contested and desperate battle ensued. The rebels fought with desperation, knowing full well the punishment that would be inflicted upon them by the Shah should they fall into his hands, but they were finally defeated, not, however, until two hundred of their number had been killed. The loss of the troops was twenty killed. A large number of the rebels were taken prisoners. Among the prisoners is the high priest.

GREEK THANKSGIVING.

Again to the battle, Achians!
What freeman would cowardly shirk
When 'tis time that we were partaking
The white meat of the Turk?
The New York Herald.

CABLE INTELLIGENCE.

GIERS AND FREYCINET MEET.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, arrived in Paris to-day. M. de Giers had interviews to-day with President Carnot, M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. de Freycinet, Minister of War and President of the Council. This evening he dined with President Carnot.

M. DE GIERS VISITS BERLIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—M. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, had a conference with the Emperor William this morning which lasted twenty minutes. M. de Giers was afterward entertained at breakfast by Chancellor von Caprivi.

THE EARL OF LYTTON DEAD.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The Right Hon. Edward Bulwer-Lytton, G. C. B., the British Ambassador to France, died in this city to-day.

DUFFERIN TO SUCCEED LYTTON.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—It is stated here that Lord Salisbury has determined to appoint the Marquis of Dufferin as Lord Lytton's successor.

NO MORE WHEAT EXPORTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.—The order prohibiting the export of wheat becomes operative to-day.

DOES THIS MEAN WAR?

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.—The Russian Minister of War has ordered half a million pounds of soldiers' biscuits delivered by the 1st of January. This order, which is altogether unprecedented since the time of the Russo-Turkish war, has created a decided sensation.

STILL FIGHTING.

SUAKIM, EGYPT, Nov. 25.—"The tribe of Shilluks has severely defeated a body of dervishes near Fashoda. Large reinforcements have been sent to the scene from Omdurman."

A mail train on the Moscow-Caucasus Railway was stopped on Tuesday, at a point near Viadi-Kavhas, by a band of robbers, who killed the engineer and guard, secured 250,000 rubles and escaped.

In Constantinople.

One of the first things you will notice is the fez, worn by all the Turks. It is a red felt cap with no vizor, with a flat top and black silk tassel. Some of the men wear very funny trousers. They are loose, baggy contrivances, which look like two large bags fastened together at the top. These are gathered around the waist with a colored girdle, which is sometimes very handsome.

The streets are not much better than our narrowest alleys, and so crooked and dirty! We would not enjoy living in such streets, and business would be quite impossible. You never met so many dogs before. They are big, yellow animals, and live in the streets. They have no owners, but shift for themselves as well as they can. You will stumble over them if you are not careful, for they seem to think that the street belongs to themselves. They lie down anywhere, before a shop or in the middle of the street, and evidently expect us to turn out for them. These

dogs organize themselves into bands, and each company has its own district. It is dangerous for a dog to leave his proper territory, and he is likely to pay dearly for trespassing within his neighbors' limits.

The dogs are generous to each other. At the soldiers' barracks the dogs receive the fragments after every meal. One day when the food was brought out only two dogs were in sight. These might have had a grand feast but themselves. They did not take a mouthful but started off at full speed in opposite directions. Soon their barking summoned the whole pack, and they ate their dinner together.

I know you will laugh at the shops in Stamboul. They are not like the beautiful stores you have seen in our cities, with large plate glass show windows and long rows of elegant counters. In Stamboul the principal stores are in bazaars. These bazaars are large one story buildings, with streets running through them in every direction. On each side of these streets are the little shops. The floor is about two feet above the street, and the owner usually sits on the floor with his legs crossed under him. The room is small, so that he can reach many of his goods without rising. As we pass along we can look in at the various shops and examine their goods.

Let us stop at this dry goods store. As soon as the man sees us looking at his goods, he takes his pipe from his mouth and begins to chatter away in a very lively fashion, showing us some piece of goods. If you show any desire to make a purchase, he will name a high price, and pretend he is giving you the article. If you offer a much smaller sum he will fold up the cloth and put it away with a gesture of horror. When you turn away, however, he will call you back and take your own price or else make a new offer much below the first.

One of the strangest places is the wood turner's shop. Here you will see a man seated on the floor behind a turning lathe. Instead of using a treadle as our workmen do, he has a bow and string which he draws back and forth with his right hand, and so makes the wheel revolve. He holds the chisel in his left hand and presses it against the wood with his bare toes. Is that not a strange way to use a turning lathe?

You might think, where the stores are so close together and the streets so narrow, that peddlers would have a poor chance. Still, there are a great many of them who sell fruit. These men carry trays of fruit on their heads. When they find a good place to stop, they set down the tray upon a high stool, take their scales from their shoulders and are ready for business. They sell almost everything by weight, and are usually careful, though the scales may be very rude. I have seen them made simply of two wooden saucers, suspended by strings from a straight stick. The bar was held by another string fastened in the middle, and the eye must judge when the two scales balanced. On the tray these peddlars have large, luscious grapes, and will give you all you can eat for a cent or two. There are fresh green figs which do not look much like the dried ones that come to us in boxes. The quinces are large. The chestnuts are larger than ours, though not quite so sweet.

Other men carry tanks of water or lemonade on their backs, and jingle cups in their hands to attract attention. The funniest way to carry water and oil is in the skins of hogs or buffaloes. When full these look almost like the

animal from which the skin has been taken. Thus you may often meet a man with what looks like one or two hogs on his back. The men who carry these oil skins, as well as other burdens, have queer saddles fastened to their backs, and put the load on these.

In the eating rooms you may see little stoves with soup cooking on them, or bits of meat roasting on a spit over the coals. The odors are inviting; but you may go hungry, unless you can talk their strange language. In Constantinople almost every language of the world is used.

The Cretan Question.

It has long been a grievance of the Greek patriots and politicians that while new nations have been called into being between the Danube and the Balkans Greece has been prevented by the powers from enlarging her territories at the expense of her traditional enemy and former taskmaster, Turkey. Greece has perseveringly kept alive the Cretan question, with confident belief that sooner or later she will be allowed to annex the island, and with the same object in view she has spent money which could ill be spared in getting together a navy which, in the opinion of experts, is now strong enough to send a Turkish fleet to the bottom of the sea.

The King of Greece has spent several months this year in the society of the Czar, whose sympathy with all "nations struggling to be free" is large and generous, so long as the struggler's aspirations harmonize with Russian plans. It is assumed that the Czar has given the King, who is his brother-in-law, assurances, at least, of benevolent neutrality on the part of Russia, and efforts are now being quietly made to ascertain the views of the other great powers. The King has had interviews with Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Foreign Minister, and the Greek Ministers at various courts are at present making confidential communications on Cretan questions. These, it is understood, are to the effect that the Turkish oppression of the Christian inhabitants of Crete has at length become intolerable, and that either Greece or the powers must intervene "in the interests of humanity"; but similar representations have been made ever since Europe made modern Greece a nation; yet the Sultan still reigns over Crete. Insurrections fomented from Athens occur as frequently as in South America, and much blood, Turkish as well as Christian, is shed from time to time with the calculated intention of keeping the Cretan question alive. The Cretans are at this moment ready to take up arms once more, and Greece is prepared to help them. A force of Greek volunteers and supplies of arms are to be landed in Crete under cover, if need be, of the guns of the Greek war ships. The fleet is then to blockade the island and prevent Turkish re-enforcements being landed, while the European powers are to bring pressure upon the Sultan to prevent him from overrunning Greece with his armies, which he could easily do. The danger, of course, is that rash action by Greece may raise the whole Eastern question afresh and bring about a general war. That peril is not remote is proved by the fact that the British Government has considered necessary solemnly to warn Greece to make a fool of herself.

.....