ALEXANDRIA BOURSE.

The market was firm yesterday. Unified remained at 91. Agricultural Bank closed a little weaker at £6 3/4 showing a drop of 1/32 while Banqued 'Athenes advanced 2 fr. 1/4 to fr.117 1/4.

Credit Foncier shares were quoted at fr. 744, a franc drop while Credit Foncier bonds issues 1886, 1903 and 1911 were firmer at fr.407 1/2, 296 and 280 1/2 respectively.

National Bank were more active at £21 1/2 rising 1/16 and Cassa di Sconto were firmer at £5 with 1 1/2fr. rise, Alexfirmer at £5 with 1 1/2fr. rise, Alexandria Water Co. being in demand at £12 1/4, 3/16 rise.

Wadi Kom Ombo dropped 3/64 to £5 5/8 1/64 and there was no change in Société du Behera which closed at £13 7/8.

Urbanes et Rurales advanced 1/32 to £3 7/32 and Union Foncière were neglected at £4 7/8 1/64. 1/64 rise.

In the Trams d'Alexandrie, Priv. shares were more active rising 1/2fr. and closing in demand at fr.107 1/2 while Pref. Khedivial advanced 3/16 more closing in demand at £4 1/4, Ord. shares being a good feature at 78/3d. showing a rise of 5s. 10 1/2d.

There was a further rise of 1/8 in Nungovich Hotels which finished at £6 3/8, while Société de Pressages et de Dépôts were in demand at £8 1/4 £ 1/4 £ rise, Egyptian Bonded Warehouses being firmer at £9 7/8 an eighth rise.

Salt and Soda rose one shilling more closing at 60/4 1/2d. and there was no change in Filatures Nationales N.E. which closed at £11.

In the Crown Brewery, Priv. shares remained at fr.395 while Deferred shares advanced 15fr. closing in demand at 340 fr.

Cotton Ginners were quoted at £-15/16; Port Said Salt dropped 1/64. to 85/-. Deferred Comptoir Financier et Commercial were in demand at £1 5/8.

There was a further rise of 3 pence in New Egyptian Co. and Egypt and Levant s.s. Co. which closed at 21/3d. and 34/9d. respectively; Deferred Egypt and Levant s.s. being more active at 162/-, showing a rise of seven shillings.

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.

The following letter has been received by His Excellency the High Commissioner in connection with the above Fund:

Tower House,
Trinity Square
London, E.C.3, September 27, 1918.

Your Excellency,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th September, in which you enclose the sum of £40,671. 0s. 11d. being the amount collected in Egypt on behalf of King George's Fund for Sailors.

I am directed by His Highness the Duke of Connaught, Chairman, and the General Council to convey to Your Excellency an expression of their sincere thanks for this magnificent contribution to the Fund, and I would ask you to be good enough to convey this expression of thanks to all those who have helped to collect this splendid sum.

It is a great encouragement to the General Council, to find that their efforts to assist in every way they can the Marine Institution which care for the seamen of all ranks when in need, their widows and dependents is meeting with such support and thus help to repay some little of that debt to the Mercantile Marine we are laying down and risking their lives to keep the trade routes of the Empire open. With renewed thanks for the magnificent contribution Egypt has sent to the Fund,

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
(sd.) A. W. CLARKE.
Deputy Chairman.

MUSIC IN CAIRO.

A. W. CLARKE.

THE THIRD SYMPHONY CONCERT.

A large and most enthusiastic audience assembled at the Cairo Kursaal last Sunday morning to hear the Third Symphony Concert of the season. The programme was so well arranged, and contained such a diversity of style and composition that it was not surprising to find the audience unusually demonstrative in appreciation. The concert was opened by the first Brahms symphony, which was performed in its entirety. The Allegro—Un poco sostenuto (first movement) had an excellent rendering, which contrasted finely with the Andante which is one of the most beautiful melodies ever written by the illustrious composer. The two last movements of this ambitious work gave opportunities for some fine string work, which the conductor, M. Edgardo Bonomi, held in splendid control. The second part of the programme was composed of shorter pieces, opening with the favourite Rachmaninoff melodie, Sibelius' Valse Triste followed its characteristic melody being well sustained throughout. Borodine was represented by his "Serenade," the Violin Solo part being admirably played by M. Bargigli. Massenet's "Sarabande Espagnole" was a dainty piece of execution, and proved one of the gems of the morning, while a fitting termination to a most enjoyable concert was given in the form of Wagner's Virile "Tannhauser" Overture.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

NEWS FROM SYRIA.

The "Abram" (news from Syria, about the reorganised Government of Mount Lebanon, and the effects of the new changes there—reproduced from "Lisan el-Hal)" a leading journal of Beyrout:—The Lebanese Government has convoked for a fixed date, the Administrative Council which has suspended by the Turks since 1914. This council is composed of 13 members, besides the president, representing the districts of the Lebanon as follows: Three members for the district of Matn—Khalil Bey Abi, Mohamed Bey Sabra, and Lisa Effendi Shwoueri; two for the district of Shouf—Mahmoud Bey Jumblat, and Hussein Bey el-Hagar; two for Kisrawan—Naoum Effendi Bakhus, and Mohamed Effendi Mahem; two for Jezzin—Suleiman Bey Kanaan, and Bey Abdul Malek who, according to the latest protocol, has become a third representative of Jezzin; one for Bey el-Kamar—Daoud Bey Ammoun, one for Zahleh—Youssef Bey el-Bazridi; and one for Koura—Nicola Effendi Ghosen. The second representative of the Shouf district is dead, and the first representative of Jezzin is still in exile, but expected to return shortly. The Lebanon Government has not yet given its opinion with regard to the election of a new member instead of Hussein Bey el-Haggar. As for the reinstatement of the former regime which existed in the Lebanon in 1914 and which was upset by the Turks shortly after their participation in the war, this is expected to be decided upon to-day by the Administrative Council. The Turkish authorities had introduced various changes into the old organisation of the Lebanese government, and only a few positions have already returned to their old functions. The Administrative Council, the command of the local gendarmerie, and the secretariat department. The kaimakams, mudirs and presidents of some of the Government administrations, who were appointed by the Turks against the rules of the autonomous Government of the Lebanon, are still in their posts waiting for orders from the authorities... We understand that the Lebanese Government intends to contract a loan for the purpose of giving economic facilities to people and help for the revival of agriculture. We wish the Government of the Lebanon would think of setting up an agricultural bank for lending money to native cultivators, on the condition that it should be a purely native organisation. The return of the Lebanese Government to its former position has set a limit to the taxation system carried out by the Turks in the country, and such new taxes as the "Common Debt" tax, the tobacco tax, etc., have again disappeared.... About 800 kantars of flour have been forwarded to the coasts of the Lebanon to be distributed among the poorer classes of people. The press remarks that distribution should be carried out fairly, and not according to the Turkish method... The Turks had transformed the Antoura College into an orphanage for Armenian children and had about 800 children housed therein. When the Allied forces arrived at Beyrout the director of the Orphanage ran away with his Turkish compatriots leaving the poor orphans without food and without water. As soon as this became known here a subscription was raised for sheltering the young refugees, Dr. Hassan Bey el-Assir (a Moslem notable) subscribing £20... The Damascus Government has had a big quantity of grain taken out of store and offered for sale in the market with the result that the price has fallen to two piastres per oke.... The Military Governor has issued an order permitting the use of Turkish bank notes, under the present circumstances....

BOLSHEVISM.

The "Watan" (from an article explaining the meaning of Bolshevism).—The Russian Maximalists or Bolsheviks are making efforts to spread their mad principles among peoples. These principles, briefly summarised, call for the placing of authority in the hands of workmen, soldiers, and peasants, and for removing out of existence the classes of notables, middle class, educated people and all men who have dignified position in the public society. Only scoundrels and vagabonds and workless people would remain. These principles have brought about calamitous consequences in Russia. When the idol of militarism fell in Germany the Bolsheviks appeared there and are endeavoring to spread their teachings. Prince Max von Baden had kicked away their ambassador from Berlin, and the same Ambassador has now returned to that capital together with his staff to resume his efforts....

HORSE-FLESH AS FOOD.

"The Akhbar" (from an article on the sale of horse-flesh, a specimen of the shop opened at Alexandria by the Municipality for that purpose).—The use of horse-flesh for food was the subject of general discussion yesterday here, (in Cairo). According to a Cairo contemporary it was the intention of the authorities to open another shop in Cairo for the sale of horse meat at the same rate as that fixed by the Alexandria Municipality—P.T. 2 per oke; but some of the native and European butchers who were consulted on the subject opposed the scheme on the ground that horse-flesh could not be sold in Cairo where people are quite unaccustomed to using it. It is considered that the horses offered for killing are those which are thought to be unfit for further work; otherwise the cabmen would have rushed to purchase horses for their vehicles at the rate of L.E.20 per head at least, and the authorities would have sold the animals to them instead of allowing them to be sold as fish for L.E.10 per head as at present. There is no doubt that horse meat will be purchased by many people in the first few days, and the owners of restaurants may be tempted to use it gradually instead of beef and mutton.

THE DISGRACED CEREAL ASSOCIATIONS

"Wadi el-Nil" (from an article on the Cereal Mercantile Associations).—The branch Cereal Merchants Associations at Alexandria has written to Mr. Rose Taylor attracting his attention to the news reported by our Cairo correspondent to the effect that the Association of Cereal merchants will be dissolved before long and asking him about the truth in the question.... There is no doubt that such organisations as these which, though originally formed for the purpose of co-operating with the authorities, have abused themselves with the powers invested on them to play with the interests of the community, cannot be considered as occupying a position likely to entitle them to be pillars of public welfare....

ALEXANDRIA BOURSE.

The "Ahram" (from its commercial correspondent at Alexandria).—We understand that the question of reopening the Bourse and resumption of ordinary work at the cotton market is now under consideration by the authorities. The circumstances which called for the closing of the Bourse have ceased to exist, the war having come to an end, and it is believed that the cotton crop of 1919 will be bought in the same way as the present crop was purchased. It is very probable that the Sultanie Bourse will re-open its doors in March or April next. Of course the present crop will continue to be dealt with under the special regulations now in force.

MEETING THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

The "Afkar".—We have been informed that the management of the Cadi's School has given permission to 36 out of 261 students, because they are attacked by the Spanish fever. This number of victims is very large compared with the number of the students of the school, for it amounts to 15 per cent. The Spanish fever or influenza has spread everywhere in these days, and as it is infectious it has been declared by qualified people that no large gatherings should take place. The medical commission organised by the Alexandria Municipality to study the disease has kicked the authorities concerned to prevent the holding of mass meetings at Mosques. Schools are full of children—the sons of the nation to whom great hopes are attached, and it is necessary to take every possible step to safeguard them. We sincerely hope that under the present circumstances, that the Government should suspend teaching for the time being until the danger passes.... A propos we attract attention to the statement made by the Alexandria commission that theatres and tramcars ought to be disinfected.....

OH, THOSE OMDEHS!

The "Watan" (a telegram from Assiut).—The Markaz of Assiut which has already dismissed five omdehs has now given orders for the dismissal of a fifth. The same Markaz has also submitted disciplinary reports to the Moudirieh asking for the trial of 28 more omdehs shekhs, and the question is now under consideration. It is rumoured that the Moudirieh has found out that some of the omdehs and shekhs have participated in certain thefts and committed different irregularities.

FOOTBALL.

GOV. OFF. v. "X" A.W. & S.P.

The A.E.O.A.C. met on Sunday, the 17th instant at 3.30 p.m. at Ras el-Tin, the "X" A.W. & S.P. The officials having strengthened their forward line gave a better show and were only beaten by the shortest margin possible—1—0.

The teams lined as follows:

"X": A.W. & S.P.—McLean, goal; Mayes and Lambert, backs; Tiepiin, Pracrepre and Gilbert, half-backs; Kerr, Chapman, Wright, Smith and Reid, forwards.

Gov. Officials.—Bassiouny, goal; Zodi and Hamdi, backs; Orf, Sharaf and Abdel Kader, half-backs; Hamdy, Mokhles, Moray, Sawfas and Zaky, forwards.

Dr. Fairey refereed.

The "X" A.W. & S.P. lost the toss. They soon broke their opponents' attack and brought matters to the latters' quarters. Shots were sent in the quick succession by Smith and Pracrepre which Bassiouny cleverly stopped. He was however obliged on two occasions to concede corners which did not materialise. From a free kick, the ball passed over the other end and Safwat and Moray tried McLean, who cleared easily. After a good run on the right wing, Frie centered with a terrific shot giving an opportunity to Chapman who just missed it. There were only a few more minutes till half time. Wright tried once more at a distance of some thirty yards. The shot, which was not a very strong one could have been stopped, but Bassiouny miskicked. This was the only goal of the game. The second half, although without any scoring, saw better football, both sets of forwards making big efforts. The visitors had visibly the best of the half. They were often dangerous. On three occasions it seemed as if the homesides goal would be beaten, the goal being uncovered, but Abdel Kader managed to save. A few seconds before time Safwat after a personal effort was in a position to equalise. He however sent the ball out. The prominent feature of the match was Pracrepre's game. He was always on the go, closely following his forwards were dangerous. It is to his efforts and to those of Lambert that is principally due the fact that no goals were scored against his team. Amongst the Egyptians no special mention can be made, all playing a fine game. After the game, the visitors were invited to tea in the Club's premises, where speeches were made.

A CHALLENGE.

We are asked to state that the A. battery 265 brigade R.F.A. (T) are willing to meet any football team in the Alexandria district the proceeds of the match (if any) to go to any benevolent society in the district. The above team are holders of the 53rd Divisional Artillery challenge cup (1918). Replies should be sent to 735,022 Sgt. A. Tushingham, D.C.M.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

The adjudication which was held at the Ministry of War on July 7, for the supply of paints, oils, etc., for the Egyptian Army has been approved in favour of the following merchants at a total cost shown opposite each firm: Messrs. John Day and Co. L.E.225; Mr. C. Spiro 586.250; Mr. Harrouche and Co. 90, Thos. Hinshelwood and Co., Ltd., 296.850 mills.

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Oldest Established and only English Hotel
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EGYPT'S CENSUS.

SUMMARY OF FINAL RESULTS.

The Statistical Department has issued the summary results of the Census in the Moudirieh of Fayoum. The total population is 507,617 of whom 44,400 are in the town of Fayoum. 122,265 in other localities, 166,662 in Itsa, 174,270 in Sumourin. Of the total number 254,829 are males and 252,788 are females, 19,112 males and 1,375 females are literate while 194,259 males and 205,352 females are illiterate. The children under 5 years of age number 87,519.

When we come to nationality we find that there are 450,346 Egyptians of whom 426,716 are Moslems and 23,630 non-Moslems; 49,119 are Bedouins and 5,695 are of other races, the total local subjects being 560,160. Among the foreign nationalities are 51 British, 163 French, 140 Italians, 94 Ottomans, 213 Greeks and 1,796 other nationalities.

The following is a summary of final results published up to date:—

Cairo Governorate	790,959
Alexandria Governorate	444,617
Damietta Governorate	30,984
Canal Governorate	91,000
Suez Governorate	30,996
Moudiria of Galioubieh	528,581
Moudiria of Sharkieh	955,497
Moudiria of Menoufieh	1,035,636
Moudiria of Giza	524,352
Moudiria of Dakahlieh	986,643
Moudiria of Beni Souef	452,893
Moudiriah of Fayoum	507,617

PRICES OF SUDAN FOODSTUFFS.

The Acting Governor General of the Sudan has published an order directing that the committees established in the provinces of the Sudan under the Foodstuffs and Necessities (Regulation of Prices) Ordinance shall have authority to fix maximum prices for bread, flour and wheat in addition to any other foodstuffs or other articles the prices of any of which such committees are already authorised to regulate.

JAPANESE MATCHES FOR EGYPT.

A big consignment of Japanese matches arrived at Alexandria this week consisting of about 4,000 cases.

MOSLEM WOMEN'S CONVERSION.

The Parquet has concluded before the Lebban Summary Court its enquiry regarding the conversion to Christianity through the Coptic Church of a Moslem woman, Nazira Hassan, without the knowledge of the Governorate, and the Parquet Agent, who conducted the examination, has submitted his report to the Chef du Parquet. A full account of the woman's conversion was reported a few days ago in our columns. She lived with a Copt for about nine years during which she lost four children. The man and his friends advised her to become Christian and said that if she did so her children would return to life. After remaining Christian for about a year the woman returned to Islam because her children had not returned to life.

E.S.R. MONEY STOLEN.

The Egyptian State Railways informed the Wasta Parquet that the takings of the Wasta Station forwarded in sealed envelopes was found to be less by two hundred and five pounds in banknotes than the original amount. Instead of the missing banknotes, pieces of paper were found in the envelope. The Wasta Parquet opened an enquiry and interrogated the station master who said that the envelope was sealed by the ticket official and he knew nothing more. The enquiry is still proceeding.

CAIRO STRAY DOGS AND CATS.

The Cairo City Police notify that stray dogs and cats will be destroyed on the dates and at the places below-mentioned:

Shubra Village, Rod El-Farag, Darb El-Ahmar Kism, Koubbeh Gardens, November 19; Helwan Kism, Gamalia Kism, Bulac Kism, Boulac Bridgeheads, Abdin Kism, Darb El-Ahmar Kism, 21; Shubra and Nile Bank, Khalifa Kism, Heliopolis, 22; Heliopolis, Sayeda Zenab Kism, Helwan Kism, 23; Waili, Polygon and Savage Farm, Bab El-Sharia, Shubra Kism, 24; Old Cairo Kism, Helwan, Tura and Meadi, 26.

ANSWER WANTED.

A correspondent asks us to answer through our columns the following questions:—"Are there more acres of land in Yorkshire than there letters in the Bible." We do not know. Can any one supply the information?

It is expected that when the official returns on food production for England are available Essex will head the list of counties for the matter of wheat growing. The additional area ploughed up in Essex is 40,000 acres, and of this 22,000 acres were put under wheat.

VINEGAR.

One of the troubles, which the housewife in Egypt meets in these days of war is the difficulty of obtaining a good quality vinegar for preserves and table use. The Nile Cold Storage Co. have succeeded in obtaining from England an excellent quality vinegar which they have bottled and are selling to the public at a reasonable price.

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THE DANGERS OF SPIRITUALISM.

To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette."

Sir,—I must confess that Quo Vadis' first paragraph, in his letter which appears in your issue of today, is beyond me altogether.

In is first letter he used a simile borrowed from Spectroscopy to bring out his view of mediumship (let us call it). I used the same to show that it also afforded a symbol of what is stated to be a fact in artistic sentiment—a Moslem by that "like attracts like". It appears to me that he argues that because his simile applies to what he believes to be the fact in spiritualism, therefore since the spectrum phenomenon is a fact, his view of mediumship is ipso facto the true one. He puts too much upon his simile.

I think Quo Vadis altogether underrates the powers of the subconscious. Consequences are not so fantastic as one might imagine: Professor Jung has collected a good deal of evidence to show that dreams are often the result of the attempt on the part of the subconscious to draw our attention to imperfections in our moral nature or to the fact that our life activities are not being directed in the right way.

"When the will is relaxed" the subconsciousness often solves problems for the mathematician and supplies themes to the artist, musician, poet and novelist. Let us not therefore, underrate the powers of the subconscious, imagine it to be some unconnected with the reason and will. To train the will is to train the subconscious: indeed, in a sense, the will is only a manifestation of subconscious desire. It is not all so simple this relationship of the "parts of the mind" is a wonderful thing we call our "self." It is, anyhow, surely wrong to look upon the will and the subconscious as two in kind, sane, vigorous and progressive in contradistinction to a dark, sinister, flaccid, prone-to-evil subconsciousness.

I do not undervalue the evidence that the subconscious "self" may be unguistible and unpleasant when the normal character is so—then the human race is in a bad way if there is little hope, if any, for the best of us.

Self-conscious entities Quo Vadis means "being centred in self") requires a considerable effort of will and is a power incompatible with self-indulgence. Self is a central and centred we are lost to self, and there is no better training for the will. Self is an antonymous of will and will is a loosening of the reins of will and may, in excess, have dangerous results.

A. I said nothing about equipotential characters. A medium is not necessarily, I believe, a science if the sense that he is composed of "psychic" people. A circle of good, earnest, spiritually minded, men and women they are not as a rule; I should attract good spirit influences That is all I implied. "Observation of truth... characteristic insensibility... effective power..." all this is beside the point. Even with a medium, the circle is not symbolic force.

B. "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard ....." Saint Paul so said all there is to be said about the conditions of the Spirit Conditions of the World Beyond. So how expect the poor spiritualists or the spirits for the matter of that, hampered as they (the latter) are with a human machine not their own, to put it into words? They do their best but it is not conceivable—no doubt because it can't be put in words.

E. "To me the meanest flower that blows can give thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears." Many people will feel with Wordsworth, that nothing can be more beautiful than the natural glories of the earth seen with the eye of imagination. I wish Quo Vadis would give us an idea of the kind of glory he hopes for, or would like described by the spiritualists. Is it that of a golden City, or a sea of glass, or merely at this is figurative and symbolical. As I said before, suggesting the glory of gold, the sublimity of high buildings, the peace of smooth water. We cannot really define glory, sublimity, peace; we know what they suggest to us.

D. I think Quo Vadis confuses curiosity with interest and enquiry. I know the spiritualist believes in the power of prayer; I am sure he does; in fact his religion has all the emotional characters of Christianity; he listens though to a spirit (as he believes) preaching instead of a clergyman, and he cultivates a certain Cadi's dislike to interest in one's future states—"novel surroundings" are not.

C. Horror of God for sin. My contention is that a Being who is Love can no more have a horror (instead being implied) of sin than the sun hates a mist. Sunlight is distinct in every way from mist. It would be fanciful to say the sun hates mist and so seeks to dispel it, but not so fanciful to put it that the sun loves the earth and seeks to dispel the mist in order to get at it and warm and brighten it.

It is the Love Energy of God that attacks sin the mist that hides the soul from Him and hinders spiritual development. Anger, fear, terror, horror, all those things have their origin in the instinct of self-protection, so why should God have them as attributes. Does Quo Vadis imagine God in a continual state of anger and horror at sin or only when He thinks of it.

The doctorget used to the horrors of the surgery and consulting room. He rises above them and sees them from a quite different standpoint. So God has a mind above "beastlings" (to use Quo Vadis's expression) altogether: it doesn't do so my mind, spear to Him as such, but as a mist inhabiting spiritual development: to be dispelled by Love finally, though we as his instruments (in this war) have been forced to use other means in self-defence. God only knows why His rays were not sufficient to clear the mists away. That is about as far as the sun and mist simile can go. I know my mist is too inert to represent Sin properly.

To be sensible to oppression inhumanity, blasphemy, lust, hypocrisy, and all the other retrograde and evil things which carry such weight in catalogue form to back a theory of or remade against evil, be the method or theory never so unwise or mistaken—to be sensible and antagonistic to these is not the same as to have a horror of them. It may be good for us to regard them with horror, but it seems unnecessary that a Being should, who has seen it all from the Beginning.

Yours etc.
Qui Sarr.

Ramleh, November 2.

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