BOURSE DES VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE

COTE OFFICIELLE
des Cours du Terme et du Comptant.
Du 17 MAI 1919.

Dette Unifiée 4 o/o £	85 3 4
Dette Privilégiée 3 1/2% o/o £	76 7/8
5 o/o National War Bonds 1919 o/o	100
5 o/o National War Bonds Ech. 1923	100
5 o/o National War Bonds Ech. 1923	100
5 o/o National War Bonds Ech. 1928	100
Lots Turcs Frs.	175 V.
SOCIETES DE CREDIT.	
Agricultural Bank £	6 5/32
" " Priv. £	8
" " Oblig. 3 1/2 £	86
Banco di Roma Frs.	110
Banque d'Orient Frs.	115 1/2
Crédit Foncier Egyptien Act. Frs.	742 V.
" " Oblig. 1886	431 1/2
" " Oblig. 1903	369 1/2
" " Oblig. 191	2/2
Crédit Franco-Egyptien Act. Frs.	185
" " Fond. Frs.	— —
Land Bank £	7 7/32 V.
National Bank £	20 3/4
Casa di Sconto Frs.	97
Casa di Sconto Act. Priv. Frs.	106
Banque de Salonique Frs.	86
Comptoir Financier et Commercial d'Egypte	1 13/32
SOCIETES DES EAUX.	
Alexandria Water Coy. £	13 3/16 V.
Eaux du Caire Act. Ord. Frs.	99 ex.-c.
" " Jouiss. Frs.	175 A.
" " Oblig. 4 o/o	85 1/2
SOCIETES FONCIERES.	
Building Lands £	1 13/32 1/64
Ste. du Behera Act. Ord.	11 5/8
" " Priv. £	4 19/32
Ste. du Behera Oblig.	£96
Union Foncière £	3 1/16
Cheikh Fadl Frs.	101
Aboukir Cy. Act. Sh.	— —
Société Anonyme du Wadi Kom Ombo	
" " Act. £	5 5/16
" " P.F. £	35 1/4
" " P.F. £	35 V.
SOCIETE IMMOBILIERES.	
Entr. Urbaines et Rurales £	3 1/4
Gabbari Lands £	13/16 1/64
Société des Immeubles £	6
Société Foncière d'Egypte £	7 7/16
SOCIETES DES TRANSPORTS.	
Tramw. d'Alexandrie Priv. Frs.	112
" " Div. Frs.	160
Preference Khedivieh	£ 4 9/16
Ordinary Khedivieh Sh.	130/- V.
Eg. Delta Light Railw. £	7 1/8
SOCIETES INDUSTRIELLES.	
Eg. Nungovich Hotels	6 13/16
" " Oblig. serie A £	88 1/4 A.
" " Oblig. série B £	80 ex.-c.
" " Oblig. Série C £	84 1/2 ex.-c.
" " Oblig. série D £	84 ex.-c.
Pressages et Dépôts £	20 1/2
" " Obig. 4 1/2 o/o	— —
L.E.	92 1/4 ex.-c.
Presses Libres Egyptienne £	24
Eg. Bonded Warehouse Ord. £	13 1/4
Cie. Frigorifique d'Eg. Act. L.E.	2 1/4
" " Obig. 4 1/2 o/o	— —
The Commercial and Estates	1
Eg. Salt and Soda Sh.	51/10 1/5d.
Crédit Foncier Eg. Dix. P.F.	
Filature Nationale N.E. £	14 7/16
Brasserie d'Egypte Frs.	700
Société Anonyme d'Irrigation de Baliana	£5 1/16 ex.-c.
(COMPTANT).	
Bank of Abyssinia L.E.	5 1/4
Crown Brewery Priv. Frs.	365 ex.-c.
" " Div. Frs.	270 ex.-c.
Ass. Cotton Ginners Frs.	13/16 V.
Société Electricité Mec. L.E.	5.- ex.-c.
" " P.F. L.E.	1/2 ex.-c.
Sidi Salem Estates	1 15/16 V.
Alex. & Ramleh Rails Co. £	5 1/2 A.
Rits Hotels P.T.	9 1/2
Port Said Salt Sh.	80/6d.
Ste. An. des Eaux du Caire Pr. Frs	— —
Agricultural Bank P.F. £	485 ex.-c.
Land Bank P.F. £	48
Crédit Foncier Egyptien P.F. 1/10 Frs.	1002 1/2
Crédit Franco-Egyptien	Fr. 56
Eg. Delta Light Railw. Def. L.E.	2 3/16
New Egyptian Cy. Sh.	22/4 1/2d.
Eg. & Levant n/a Dr. Sh.	33/9d.
" " P.P.	209/-
Aboukir Coy. Sh.	22/- ex.-c.
Comptoir Financier et Commercial d'Egypte P.F.	2 5/8
Urbaines et Rurales P.F. £	3 3/4 V.
Valeurs cotées exclusivement à la Bourse du Caire.	
Societe Generale Egyptienne Frs.	162
The Gharbieh Land Co. L.E.	3 3/8
Anglo-American Nile £	4 15/32
Anglo-Egyptian Allotment £	4 3/4
Delta Land Investment £	49/6d
Cairo Electric Railway and Heliopolis Oasis Co. Frs.	149
Sté. An. des Immeubles du Caire £	2 3/8
Sté. Eg. d'Irrigation Act. Nouv. £	10 1/8
" " Jouissance	21 3/4
Cie. Frigorifique d'Egypte £	2 3/4
" " Oblig. 4 1/2 o/o £	80
Upper Egypt Hotels £	1 31/32
Eg. Marketa Ltd. Sh.	22/6d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON RECEIVED AT ALEXANDRIA.

(Especially compiled for "The Egyptian Gazette")

		1918-19 Cantars	1917-18 Cantars	1916-17 Cantars
Total Receipts from Sept. 1 to May	16	4624731	5702699	4965083
This week's Receipts				
Saturday — —	17	9164	5816	8079
Sunday and Monday »	18 19	10841	25618	2208
Tuesday — —	20	5993	13599	207
Wednesday — —	21	1781	1818	—
Thursday — —	22	4960	5881	1427
Friday — —	23	12003	—	2360
		44750	50782	9341
Total for week	23	4669481	5753481	4974424
Total Receipts from Sept 1 to May				5111060
Total Crop				

ARRIVAGES.

23 MAI 1919.
Documents de l' "Alexandria General Produce Association."

Chemins de Fer et Barques			
Cotons	B/	519	527
Graines de coton	Ard.	339	2215
Bles Beheri	Sacs	66.	—
Bles Saidi	"	146	—
Fèves Saidi	"	212	—
Lentilles	"	25.—	—
Maïs	"	50	—
Orges	"	116	163
Oignons	"	10395	

Cotons.— Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1918 jusqu'a ce jour, cantars 4.669.484.

Graines de coton.— Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1917 jusqu'a ce jour ardebs 2.384.995.

Cotons	B/	396	
Graines de coton	Ard.	3633	
Bles Beheri	Sacs	156	
Bles Saidi	"	3	
Feves Saidi	"	280	
Lentilles	"	11	
Maïs	"	23	
Orges	"	287	
Oignons	"	5031	

Cotons. Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1917 jusqu'a ce jour, cantars 5.753.481.

Graines de coton. Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1917 jusqu'a ce jour, ardebs 3.014.267.

EXTERIEUR.

16 MAI 1919.
PRODUITS EGYPTIENS.
LIVERPOOL.

Ventes du jour: Balles 200.

Sacs.
Egyptian Liverpool Standard:
F.G.F. Sakellaridis, prix officiel 25.80.
Good Sakellaridas prix officiel 29.12.

COTON AMERICAIN.
LIVERPOOL.

Disponible: Mai 18.21.
Futures: Juin 17.65.

NEW YORK.

Middling Upland: 30.05.
Futures: Juillet 27.98.
Futures: Juillet 27.98.
Futures: Octobre 26.48.
Futures: Decembre 26.02.
Futures: Janvier 25.75.

New Orleans.

Middling Spot: 28.38.
Futures: Juillet 27.73.
Futures: Octobre 25.59.

ARRIVAGES.

Depuis le 1er Septembre 1918, au 23 Mai 1919:-

	1918/19	1917/18
Le 17 Mai 1919	1,559	5,447
18 "	5,909	3,741
19 "	1,934	3,921
20 "	2,880	4,346
21 "	575	3,213
22 "	534	4,433
23 "	5,193	2,177
Arr. de la semaine	17,834	29,276
Total du 1er Septembre au 16 Mai 1919	2,367,161	2,948,997
Total des arrivages à ce jour le 23 Mai	2,384,995	3,014,267

ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Amerique	1 1/2 o/o
Angleterre	1/2 o/o
Espagne	3/4 o/o
Japon	1 o/o
Mediterranée	1/2 o/o

ASSURANCES CONTRE LES RISQUES DE GUERRE.

Mediterranée	1/4 o/o
Amerique	1/4 o/o
Gouvernement Anglais	1/4 o/o
Gouvernement Français	1/4 o/o
Gouvernement Italien	1/4 o/o

PRIX DU RIZ

	P.T.
Fino Makana, ard. de 156 okes	45
Fino Mamoun, ard. de 80 okes	27
Tabami Makana, ard. de 156 okes	22
Tabami Mamoun, ard. de 80 okes	12
Tabami Gizeh, ard. de 80 okes	10
Behwed.	—
Tabami Mamoun[illegible] de 160 okes	—

YESTERDAY'S EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bank Buying	Bank Selling
London cheques	97 — /	97 5/8
London 3m. bank	96 3/8	
Loss one per milla brokerage.		

LETTERS NELSON WROTE.

PASSIONATE EXTRACTS.

The history of the momentous events of 120 years ago that established the naval supremacy of Great Britain is vividly recalled in the letters of Nelson which were to be sold by auction in London at the beginning of May.

Most of the epistles are communications to Lady Hamilton, whose elevation to the rank of a celebrity was only achieved through this connection. That Nelson had but two objects in life is clear, and were expressed in one of the letters to her. It is apparent throughout all this correspondence that his passionate devotion to Lady Hamilton and love of his country influenced his whole life. The most remarkable of the series is the letter beginning:

"Now, my own dear wife, for such you are in my eyes and in the face of heaven.... you know, my dearest Emma, there is nothing in the world that I would not do for us to live together and to have our own dear, little child with us.... I never did love anyone else; I never had a dear pledge of love till you gave me one, and you, thank my God, never gave one to anyone else."

Some consideration of prudence appears to possess Nelson, for he says in a letter to Lady Hamilton, dated March 1, 1801:—

"I burn all your dear letters because it is right for your sake, and I wish you would burn all mine—they can do no good and will do us both harm if any seizure of them, or the dropping even one of them, would fill the mouths of the world sooner than we intend."

LADY NELSON'S APPEAL.

After that he lapses into a passionate adoration of her. Byron wrote, "Man's love is of man's life a thing apart, 'tis woman's whole existence." It is Byronic, but only half a truth. Against all the offences which passed between Lady Hamilton and Nelson compare the pathetic letter from Lady Nelson, in which she appeals for such scraps of affection:—

"Do, my dear husband, let us live together. I can never be happy till such an event takes place. I assure you again I have but one wish in the world—to please you."

Tortured by jealousy of the Prince Regent, he writes in February, 1801, to Lady Hamilton:

"I have read your letter, your resolution never to go where that fellow is, but you must have him at home. Oh God! but you cannot, I suppose, help it, and you cannot turn him out of your own house. He will stay and sup and sit up till 4 in the morning, and the fewer that stay the better. Oh! God, why do I live?"

In the following month he writes to Lady Hamilton:

"Lord St. Vincent, I see, has carried his false suit against his own secretary, and I suppose I shall be cast, but try it I will. How infamous against poor Nelson! Everybody, except you, tears him to pieces, nor has he but only you as a disinterested friend that he can unbosom to. Aye, would to God our fates had been different. I would—may, adore you, and if you was single and I found you under a hedge, I would instantly marry you. Sir Wm. has a treasure, and does he want to throw it away? That other chap (presumably Charles Greville) did threaten me precious grievously that you; may God Almighty ever sent on this earth."

THE REPROACH.

The only sign of reproaches come from Emma, who said, "respecting the seal" (evidently in a petulant tone), "she has no right to it." To which Nelson replies:—

"None has a right to me but yourself. I took it as you desired, and now to be abused. But I forgive you, though my heart is almost broken. Damn that Christie; how neglectful he has been."

What a strange mixture of sentiments is gathered in a single letter to Collingwood in 1796:—

"The Vice-roy tells me you are at Florence; therefore I take my chance of his like finding you; my date makes me think I am almost at Leghorn. Soon I hope to be there in reality; except 1,500 poor devils, all are gone to join the Army; large hopes and then deep; for I shall be glad these starved Leghornese to cut the throats of this French crew; what an idea for a Christian. I hope there is a great latitude for us in the next world.... The sortie from Mantua was great.... General Buonaparte is wounded in the thigh.... the blockade is complete.... as to publick affairs, Mr. Pitt seems as strong as ever; what have we to do with the Prince's private amours—the world says there is faults on both sides—like enough! Thank God I was not born in high life."

A PATHETIC LETTER.

A chapter in these scenes of joys and troubles comes from Lady Hamilton in a letter to her daughter Horatia. Of reproaches:—

"Horatia, your conduct is so bad, your cruel treatment to me such that I cannot live under these alling circumstances; my poor heart is broken. You have helped me on nearer to God, and may God forgive you."

This was in 1813. Twelve months afterwards poor Lady Hamilton finished her adventurous career at Calais. Thirty crowded years of stirring events. Great painters vied with one another in fixing to canvases the lineaments of this beautiful divinity. Sotheby's have again and again sold engraved impressions by great artists. It is to be hoped the pictures may last while the memory of the great naval hero will endure.

PALACE OF INDUSTRY.

EMPIRE LEAGUE'S £1,000,000 SCHEME.

Of all the schemes for the exhibition of merchandise, none has been so ambitious as that now outlined by the British Empire Industrial League. They are raising £1,000,000 to establish a permanent "Palace of Industry" on a prominent site in the City. It should serve the purpose of a Mecca to the thousands of commercial travellers who year by year come to England from the Dominions and elsewhere.

"At present," the chairman of the executive council has stated in the Press, "merchants from abroad have to traverse the country in order to inspect the goods of British sellers. When the Palace of Industry is established, they will be able to transact their business in a short a time as a week-end if necessary.

"Already several firms have offered to take offices in the Palace, and there is little doubt that the advantages of our scheme will be fully appreciated directly our plans are put into effect.

"It is well known that the League before the war did valuable work in improving the trade relations of Great Britain with distant parts of the world. That system will again be employed in bringing orders from outlying parts to manufacturers in every city and town of Great Britain."

Direct telegraph wires have now been opened from London to Brussels and Antwerp. A wireless service has also been provided between England and Belgium. The charge for both cable and wireless messages is 2d. a word.

TALKS TO THE TROOPS.

MORAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE BY OFFICERS FOR ALL MEN IN KHAKI.

The best protection for a man of any rank is to hear a clean, straight talk from someone whom he respects. It is because the highest aspect of the case has been so little touched that so many of the finest officers and men turn away from the whole subject, and are reluctant to have it mentioned to young men. There is no reason why the higher aspect of the matter should not be set before such men as will respond to it—probably those who would respond to it are just those who make public opinion.

Many men are morally undisciplined, and the good they fain would do is undermined by the suggestion constantly dropped into their minds that "prostitution" is necessary for their well-being. It is a lie, and in their hearts the men know it is a lie; but it weakens their resistance to temptation. This peril, of a rotten public opinion, is far more dangerous to the men than all the silly parasitic girls who accost them in the streets.

The present state of the streets is the direct expression of our own wrong beliefs. Mistaken attitude can only be due to ignorance of facts; but where it persists it hampers effort on sound scientific and human lines. It is a fallacy, the belief that "prostitution" is a "necessary evil," and that continence is impossible or injurious. Is venereal disease necessary? The answer to that question is the same as to whether prostitution is necessary, for prostitution means venereal disease.

The widespread belief that prostitution is necessary exercises an enormous power for evil. Where it is held, all exhortations to self-control are rendered unreal, by which men become a slave to his own body. No competent medical man would now defend this belief. An man which breeds disease of such a terrible nature cannot be for man's welfare, it is obviously a lie to say that it is, and nearly obvious that it is for man's welfare to remain chaste. No doctor can guarantee safety. It is not a matter for medical officers only, because they cannot cure the disease absolutely, nor can they prevent it. The important line of work is to remedy those false conditions of life which foster disease, and elicit those moral and spiritual forces which are the only safeguards for an individual or a community. If every man and woman would lead a moral life these diseases would at once decline rapidly. If every man and lad would believe, what is an absolute fact, that *chastity is consistent with perfect health*, and would have the courage to resist temptation, these diseases would rapidly disappear from our midst.

One of the inducements to unchastity is indulgence in alcoholic drinks, which heat the blood, and if taken in excess cause complete loss of self-control. The low incidence of venereal disease in the British Army in France is a fact that the Government and community may justly be proud of.

It is this very superiority which is being so seriously threatened, and which the Continental system is, more than any known device, calculated to undermine and destroy. If the British Army is clean, we urge you to see that it remains clean. But this will not be the case if you acquiesce or permit a pernicious and discredited system.

There is overwhelming evidence that the Continental system while it encourages vice, does not lessen disease. This has been recognized by the recent Royal Commission and by the International Medical Conference, 1913. There is no valid basis for the assumption that licensed houses reduce disease. The system as it exists in France was condemned by an Extra Parliamentary Committee after a prolonged and thorough inquiry. The system has been denounced by all the best French opinion, including the leading French specialists in venereal disease. General Joffre ordered the closure of all such houses in all the frontier towns at the outbreak of war, which shows his opinion of their value.

Licensed houses in Cairo and elsewhere are the source of a very serious outbreak of venereal disease in some of its worst forms. The fact is that no doctor can guarantee safety.

It is stated, with possible truth, that more disease is contracted in London than anywhere. Several reasons may be given for this—its size—and many men who contract the disease are in London on leave: they are not at the moment under discipline, but are temporarily in that state of relaxation which we are all dreading. The public temptations, the immunity and publicity accorded to resorts of prostitutes in London, are such as would not be found in any self-respecting provincial city. It is notorious that there is at least as much clandestine prostitution in regulated countries as in England. The licensed brothel forms the habit which the man indulges elsewhere as opportunity offers, and it is not the "professional" prostitute who is the most dangerous. There is evidence that the disease is contracted in a majority of cases from women whom the men have taken up, because they were not "professional." The licensed house becomes less attractive than the apparently unsophisticated girl—who is probably a clandestine prostitute.

A man, perhaps, enters a brothel out of curiosity at first, thereafter giving way to pressure of suggestion and environment he then seeks out a less repugnant mode of gratification. Once the habit of self-control has been broken there is a tendency to break through even precautions. Regulated vice always encourages unregulated. It has proved everywhere to be ineffective in reducing disease, partly because the system necessarily encourages vice by leading men to think that prostitution is necessary and inevitable since Government controls and endeavours to make it innocuous. Many a man who in England would have kept straight has his self-control and good resolutions undermined in regulated countries by the fact that vice is not only recognized but provided.

Some of those who genuinely believe in, and inculcate a high standard, are often so far under the influence of the old belief that they insist on the necessity of "protecting" those who, it is said, will stray in any circumstance. In defending these things I submit that they ignore the elementary psychological factors in the problem. Such "provision" cannot be provided or continued at without conveying the impression that officers do not really expect self-control, however much they may talk about it. The result is to lessen the resisting power of the temptation, and increase the numbers of those who yield. Besides which, so-called "protection" does not "protect." The "protected system" is superficially plausible, but the evidence against it is overwhelming.

Furthermore, so long as prostitution is considered necessary and inevitable the removal of infected women, while men are at large, would simply mean that a fresh set of girls would become infected. It is not the business of the community to provide healthy women for purposes of prostitution, yet this is practically what we are asked to do. We have always opposed, and will continue to oppose, proposals which under pretence of reducing venereal disease, have had as their object, the provision of healthy women for loose living men. Such action is morally degrading, both to men and women. There should be a special legislation against prostitution, and the man who buys should be punished equally with the woman who sells.

It appears to me intolerable that one person should be permitted (under the law!) to commit so grave an outrage against another. If one person puts poison in another's food he is open to penal servitude but if he transmits poison to another by contagion he goes scot free.

You have no right to run the risks of destroying or damaging young own physical and mental efficiency by acquiring these diseases. If people, adult males do not suffice to keep you chaste, bear in mind that you have others to consider besides yourself. By incurring the risk of these diseases you are not "playing the game" as far as your future wife and children are concerned. Many men have incurred life-long remorse by not realising this. The moral inducements to chastity should be supported by the fear every right-minded man and woman has of the terrible consequences of these diseases.

No new methods of treatment can be proved effectual within thirty years or more, as such diseases as General Paralysis of the Insane and Locomotor Ataxia due to venereal disease, may not appear till that number of years after the first infection. The only safeguard against these diseases is chastity. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth, that also shall he reap. He that soweth to the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption....

"Vice secret art Thou who dwellest in the highest heavens in silence. O Thou only great God, punishing with certain penal blindnesses all such as have unbridled desires."

SUBRUM CORDA

High-Class Boots & Shoes

for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

— at —

HORNSTEIN

AVENUE BOULAC CAIRO.

The Latest Styles by the best makers suitable for Summer Wear.

CITROEN MOTOR CARS

Torpedo 4 seaters electric light, self starter, magneto high tension, dynamo, complete with all accessories.

Delivery free of all expenses in Egypt L.E. **395**

The same auto with 3 places „ **365**

Be inscribed immediately for delivery of June 1919.

To sole and exclusive Agents

V. & J. RODITI. 12 Rosette Street, Alexandria.

64739

RACING COUPON.

MUNICIPAL HANDICAP.

P.T.5 each attempt, 6 for P.T.25, 12 for P.T.50
All money received, less ten per cent, goes to winner.

FIRST.	SECOND.	THIRD.

NAME AND ADDRESS HERE:-

The race chosen for this week's competition is the CLUB STAKES, for Arab Ponies, at the Alexandria Sporting Club to-day. Following are the entries and weights:—

MARZOUK, 9.12; KAID, 8.12; GHAZI, 8.12; KANTARA, 8.11; TEHERAN, 8.9; SHAALAN 8.9; HALABI, 8.6; DAOUD, 8.4; ASSED KÉRIM, 8.3; SHUKRY, 7.13; MAROUF, 7.13; GAZELLE, 7.4; ABU TAMAM, 7.0.

NOTE. — Competitors are strongly urged to send their remitticnces by registered post as early as possible to avoid all risks, when sending to Cairo. To save trouble, however, it has now been arranged to receive entries up to 1 p.m. on Saturday afternoon AT OUR ALEXANDRIA OFFICE, at Cosmarte and at Messrs. Ross and Co., 10, Sharia Mahmoud Pasha el Falaki, where coupons may be obtained as also at the "Gazette" office, on Saturday mornings only.

LLOYD'S AGENCY.

Messrs. Manley & Co., Lloyd's Agents, Alexandria, invite applications for the post of Marine Certificated Engineer, to be employed for Marine Survey work at Alexandria. Must be of British Nationality. Applications stating qualifications, age, etc., to be addressed to Messrs. Manley & Co., 5, Rue Bolonachi.

64902—3A.

NOTICE OF THE SUPPLIES CONTROL BOARD.

The Cairo Cereals Bureau is calling for tenders for the purchase of about 600 sacks of first class maize flour.

All particulars may be obtained and samples seen at the Office of the Bureau (No.2 Sharia Bank el-Watani).

(Signed). W. ROSS TAYLOR,
On behalf of the Supplies Control Board.

64925-1.

AUCTIONS by DELLA TORRE

Tel. 3025, Opera Sq., Cairo,

EXPERT VALUER, AUCTIONEER.

Fees charged whether in Commission, Fixed only from buyers

SPATHIS MINERAL WATERS ARE THE BEST. (AMBRE)

THE ABOUKIR COMPANY LIMITED.

DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT, PAYABLE MAY 20, 1919, LESS INCOME TAX AT 5s./9d. IN THE £.

SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER.

Coupon No.15 must be lodged at the Anglo-Egyptian Bank Limited, Alexandria, three clear days for examination and will only be paid under the Declaration required by Finance Section, Foreign Trade Department, under Circular No. 7891 of August 15, 1917. Copies of the Declaration can be had on application.

By Order
G. A. SHEPPARD,
for Manager.

64912-2
18 May 1919.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for a Drainage System, North West District, Jerusalem," will be received by the Chief Administrator, O.E.T.A.,South, acting on behalf of the Zionist Commission, until 11 o'clock a.m. of May 31, 1919.

1. For the construction of a sewage-disposal plant consisting of sewage tanks of 50,000 gals. capacity and two graded stone-filter beds, each of about 546 sq. metres area.

2. For the construction of sewers as follows:

About 400 metres of 12 inches.
About 600 metres of 9 inches.
About 8700 metres for 6 inches
with suitable appurtenances, all in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by the Drainage Section, R.E., Jerusalem, and now on file in the office of Lieut. Colonel Gray Donald, A.A., O.E.T.A., South Jerusalem. May 12, 1919.

3. Copies of the Conditions, specification, and full set of plans may be obtained on payment of L.E.5 (which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide tender) from Louis Cohen, Chief Engineer, Zionist Commission, Jerusalem.

4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

GREAT AUCTION SALE BY C. BICIAVI.

A great public auction sale of high-class furniture, carpets, objets d'art, trinkets, plate, etc., belonging to Mme. Vve. Victor Coronel, will be held on Sunday, 1st June, at 10 a.m. in her flat in Sharia Sheikh Abou el Seba, "Coronel" Buildings, (over French Consulate) Cairo. The furniture can be seen on Saturday during the whole day.

The Auctioneer.

64923-1.

A REFRESHING BEVERAGE.

Home Brewed Stone Ginger Beer, a healthy and refreshing beverage is manufactured by Messrs. Julions and Co., 26 Babel-Kasra, Alexandria, under the best hygienic conditions. It is supplied in stone bottles for home use and in casks for desert and camps. Messrs. Julions and Co., have received many testimonials from both the navy and army, complimenting them on the quality of their products.

MUNICIPALITE D'ALEXANDRIE.

Il est porté à la connaissance du public qu'en vue de travaux à entreprendre par l'Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat le passage à niveau du Gabriel sera fermé à la circulation publique pendant 8 jours, soit du 28 Mai au 3 Juin 1919.

Le Directeur Général,
signé H. HOPKINSON.

Alexandrie, le 21 Mai 1919. 64918-1

MAISONS EN MAUVAIS ETAT.

La Municipalité rappelle au public qu'il peut notifier soit au Service Technique de la Municipalité soit au Caracol de Police la plus proche toute construction menaçant ruine ou en mauvais état,soient les toits,plafond ou parquet présentant un danger.

La Municipalité ne saurait trop recommander aux propriétaires de faire entreprendre par un architecte-ingénieur privé des travaux immédiatement de peur de dommages ensuite ce qui concerne les plafonds et parquets.

Lors d'une notification, la Municipalité s'empressera d'envoyer un de ses ingénieurs sur les lieux pour procéder aux vérifications nécessaires et recommander les mesures à prendre sans que cela puisse toutefois en aucune façon engager sa responsabilité.

N.B. Le public est prié de donner dans toute notification l'adresse exacte et l'immeuble en indiquant si possible le numéro de la maison et l'étage en sus du facilter la tâche des ingénieurs de la Municipalité.

Le Directeur Général,
(signé) H. HOPKINSON.

Alexandrie, le 19 Mai 1919. 64919-1