ALEXANDRIA BOURSE.

There was no change in the tone of the market yesterday, the following being the officially quoted closing prices:—

Unified remained unchanged at £94, business being done at that price and at £93 7/8.

Agricultural Bank dropped an eighth closing at £6 3/4, transactions being done at that price and at £6 27/32.

Banque d'Orient and Banque d'Athenes were in demand at fr.136 and 113 respectively.

National Bank dropped 3/32 to £21 1/32.

Building Lands closed unchanged at £1 25/32.

Wadi Rom Combo were at £6 1/8, business being done at £6 3/16, 6 5/32 and 6 1/8; deferred shares rose half a pound to £34.

Societe du Bihera were active at £15 27/32 a rise of 3/32, transactions being done at £15 3/4, 15 25/32, 15 13/16, 15 3/4, 15 7/8, 15 13/16 and 15 27/32.

Business was done in Cluck Fadl at fr. 114 1/2 and 115 a rise of half a franc.

Union Fonciere dropped 3/32 to £3 3/4.

Gabbari Land closed at £1 3/16 1/64 a drop of 3/64, transactions being done at £1 7/32 1/64, 1 7/32 and 1 3/16 1/64.

Petr. and Def. Trams of Alexandrie remained unchanged at fr.115 and 171 respectively.

Ord. Khedivieh dropped 1/3d. closing at 63/3, business being done at 62/9, 63/-, 63/3, 63/6, 63/3, 63/6 and 63/3.

There were some transactions in Nungovich Hotels which dropped 1/16 closing at £7 25/32.

Salt and Soda were firm at 55/3d. a drop of 7 1/2d., business being done at 55/7 1/2, 55/1 1/2, 55/3, 55/4 1/2, 55/6, 55/4 1/2, 55/6 and 55/3.

Filatures Nationales were quoted at £37.

Associated Cotton Ginners dropped 1/32 to £1 5/32.

Societe d'Electricite et de Mecanique closed at £4 3/4.

Sidi Salem Estates rose 1/16 to £2 5/8.

There was some business in Alexandria and Ramleh Railways Co. which rose 1/16 closing at £5 11/16, transactions being done at £5 21/32 1/64 and 5 11/16.

Ritz Hotels were at P.T.14 1/4 a rise of 1/4 P.T.

Port Said Salt dropped 5/-, to 129/6 and Deferred Land Bank rose £2 1/2 closing at £47 1/2.

Business was done in New Egyptian Co. which dropped 7 1/2d. closing at 22/9 transactions being done at 23/4 1/2, 23/3, 23/1 1/2, 23/3, 23/-, and 22/9.

Egypt and Levant s.s. Co. dropped 1 1/2d. and closed firm at 40/10 1/2, business being done at 40/9, 41/-, 40/10 1/2, 41/-, and 40/10 1/2, deferred shares were quoted at 210/-, five shillings rise.

Abokir Co. dropped six pence and closed offered at 26/6d.

Credit Foncier bonds issue 1903 were quoted ex-tirage at fr.290.

JEWISH RECRUITING AT ALEXANDRIA.

On Saturday evening a large meeting of Jews was held at Alexandria presided over by Major de Rothschild. Among other members of the Jewish community present were Lt. Lipsey, Jewish Recruiting Officer at Alexandria, the Grand Rabbi, Prof. della Pergola and Messrs. Jacques Goar, J. de Piavitto, F. Tuby, A. Gattegno, A.N. Cohen, and M. L. Franco. Major de Rothschild began the proceedings with an eloquent speech in which he cited the example of the American and Palestinian Jews in offering their services and said that Egyptian Jews could not do less, and called upon them to meet him in Palestine. Three other military speakers followed, one speaking in Hebrew, and another in Yiddish. A speech was made in Arabic and then Lt. Lipsey spoke in English and appealed to the patriotism of all present. At the close of the meeting a number of volunteers came forward to the cheering of the rest of the audience and enrolled their names as volunteers.

BOCHE TAX ON JEWS.

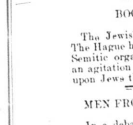
The Jewish Correspondence Bureau at The Hague hears from Germany that anti-Semitic organisations there have started an agitation for the imposition of a tax upon Jews throughout the whole Empire.

MEN FROM FRENCH COLONIES.

In a debate in the French Senate last month M. Henri Simon, Minister of the Colonies, stated that the French Colonies have already supplied the French Army with 900,000 men and 1,377,000 tons of merchandise.

For perfect tea, pastry and cakes, go to LIPTON'S ORIENTAL TEA ROOMS AND GARDENS, Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo, the most popular rendez-vous in Egypt. American Bar, Arabesque Room and Restaurant. Music: 5 to 9 p.m.

GLARE & DUST PROTECTORS



AT

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Opticians,

Shepheard's Hotel Buildings, CAIRO.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

EGYPT'S NEW PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

The "Ahram."— (From a long leader on the transformation of the Public Health Administration into a Ministry, commenting on a remark made by "an Egyptian Temporary" that among the difficulties arising in the way of setting up the proposed Ministry is the scarcity of men who are fit for high posts in that Ministry).— The man who is generally believed to be qualified enough to hold the portfolio of health is Dr. Mohamed Eloui Pasha, the well known oculist, but the Ministry requires an Adviser, an Under Secretary, a General Director for Public Health, a director for medical work, a director for sanitaus, and a director for medical education... There is no doubt in the least that Dr. Eloui Pasha is the best man on the spot to be given the ministerial post in question. We cannot agree to the statement of our contemporary that it is difficult to find qualified men for the other high posts, for Egypt can provide men for the highest of positions if the authorities only care to look for such men a little beyond the walls of the Government head offices, especially those confined to the quarters extending from Sharia el Muneira, to Sharia Sheikh Youssef and Sharia Kehirat—an area of 6 feddans at the most. We have on more than one occasion criticised this narrowness of vision to this small circle, and received public criticism on the same subject. Even those officials who are outside the Sharia el Dawawin sphere are often forgotten. A rumour has been heard that the Government may content itself with the appointment of an Under Secretary of State for the Public Health Administration, and some people are glad to hear it on the ground that the money which would be economised in this way could be spent on sanitary improvements. They argue that many other States follow the same system. But we are not of this opinion, for our position differs considerably from the positions of other countries, and the state of ignorance of sanitary matters on the part of our countrymen requires great care in this respect. The Ministry of Health would not be less useful to the Ministry of Agriculture... Villages and hamlets are in urgent need of a sanitary system and towns and bandars in the provinces are in need of a better sanitary service. We need hospitals and asylums, and we need more efficient medical teaching and hygienic management.

HOW IT MAY BE DONE.

The "Akhbar."— (From an article discussing the same question). It is stated that the Government, replying to the remarks made to it by the Public Health Commission, with regard to the transformation of the Public Health Administration into a Ministry, said that it could not act according to the Commission's advice under the present circumstances. Whether this be true or not, we remark that the Commission has undoubtedly thrown light on the condition of the sanitary service in Egypt given the Government valuable information and useful suggestions for reform which should be gradually carried out, if they cannot be executed at the present time. We are not with those who say that there is little or no difference between an Administration of Public Health and a Ministry of Public Health. An administration cannot give a decisive order in a serious matter, nor is it in a position to draw up a bill, or to ask for the enlargement of its budget without submitting the matter to the Minister concerned, and the Minister is not always ready to answer its request, whereas a Ministry is entitled to submit its proposals and schemes to the Council of Ministers direct... If no qualified man could be found to take the portfolio of the proposed Ministry, it would be advisable to appoint an administrative official to that position and appoint a qualified Adviser, as is the case in the Ministry of Agriculture and Education. We may be sure, however, that the Government is anxious to raise the State Railways Administration to a Ministry to command the State communications.....

THE EX-TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO PARIS.

The "Ahalv."— It is reported that Rifaat Pasha, ex-Turkish Ambassador to Paris will go all probability on the date fixed by Tewfik Pasha, ex-Ambassador at Berlin. If this turns out to be true, we wonder with what eyes the German Government will look at Rifaat Pasha who played a famous role in espionage against Germany during the Balkan Ministry of Tewfik Pasha. The "Journal" of Paris employed him to go to Germany and write a report about its affairs and about public opinion there. Rifaat Pasha then went to that country and returned to Switzerland, where he wrote his report and handed it to M. Pierre le Noir to convey it to M. Humbert. The editor of the "Journal" subsequently wanted to employ Rifaat Pasha again when he asked him to write him a letter accusing Pierre le Noir of having been the man who desired him to write the report, and of writing the letter. In brief the attitude adopted by Rifaat Pasha in the "Journal" affair was far from being dignity, ing on the part of a man who held the posing post of ambassador in one of the largest capitals of Europe. Whether his appointment to the Turkish Embassy in Berlin is true or untrue is still to be seen.

PILGRIMS AND THE CURRENCY.

The "Mokattam."— Many of the Egyptians who are preparing to go on pilgrimage this year, have asked the Government which to change the paper currency they have for gold and silver coins so that they may be able to use the same in Hedjaz, or to ask the Hedjaz Government to accept Egyptian bank notes which Egyptian pilgrims will spend in this country. The Emir Fel Hag has consulted the Ministry of Finance in the matter, but the Minister refused to change the paper currency here, but promised to facilitate matters for pilgrims in the Hedjaz in such a way as to make their bank notes acceptable there.

BOXING.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP. HELIOPOLIS.

To-night (Friday) the Boxing Tournaments at the P.O.W. Camp, Heliopolis, will have been such a success during the past few weeks that we feel sure the programme includes one item of special interest which of itself will be a big attraction, namely, a Ten Rounds Contest between Cpl. Cohen, Middlesex Regiment, both of whom are well-known by their previous appearances in the Ring, and their victories against good opponents. Other competitors who have been noticed in the "Egyptian Gazette" reports will also take part in the programme.

TURKS KILL GERMAN OFFICERS.

An uncensored private letter, dated June 18, smuggled out of Smyrna, states that a regiment in the vicinity of Constantinople, being ordered to Mesopotamia, mutinied and murdered the German officers.

When the news was received in Constantinople Talaat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, proceeded to Smyrna, and, after a conference between him and the Vali of Aidin, an amnest was granted to the mutineers, who received a formal promise that they would not be sent to Mesopotamia.

ANCIENT EGYPT.

THE TEL AMARNA TABLETS.

THEIR PROBABLE DATE.

The following interesting article on "The Date of the Tel Amarna Tablets," by E. W. Gillingworth Butcher, appears in the June number of the proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology:—

It is usually assumed that after the great series of campaigns undertaken by Tahutmes III, Palestine and Syria remained quietly under the suzerainty of Egypt until the later years of Akenaten, when her power was weakened by religious differences, and the outlying provinces slipped from her grasp.

Records are not wanting, however, which suggest that the supremacy of Egypt in Western Asia was seriously challenged in the early years of Amenhotep III., and subsequently laid claims (in the temple of Soleb) to conquests in Northern Syria, and although these are usually dismissed as a meaningless exhibition of vanity, they are corroborated from other sources, and appear sufficient grounds for believing that the later years of Tahutmes IV. were troubled by a great revolt in Syria backed by the king of Naharina: that the Egyptian possessions were all but lost in the early years of Amenhotep III., then a boy: and that they were regained before his tenth year by the skill of his great minister, Amenhotep, son of Hap, whose wisdom became proverbial.

The rise and fall of Naharina as a conquering power in the reigns of two kings, Artatama and Shutarna, who could treat with the kings of Egypt on terms of equality; before them Egypt, under Tahutmes III., was paramount and after them the dominion of Hatti extended into Syria. The power of Dashrutta was shaken by the murder of his brother and by an attack by the Khetas, the attitude taken up in his correspondence with Amenhetep III. and Akenaten is distinctly that of a vassal. Offensive action in Palestine on the part of a king of Naharina is not therefore to be expected except in the reigns of Tahutmes IV. and Amenhetep III., the contemporaries of Artatama and Shutarna.

Before the discovery of the tablets at Tel Amarna the only known allusion to Naharina as an aggressive power occurs in the Book of Judges, where it is stated that Chushan-rishathaim (Shutarna, son of Artatama?) oppressed Israel for eight years, and in a corner paper it is showed that the Biblical figures, taken without emendation, place this oppression in the reign of Amenhetep III., the period during which the power of Naharina was at its height.

That the early years of Amenhetep III. were not peaceful is proved by the inscription at the Jubilee, where he speaks of the "Nine Arkanak," which shows that, so far from holding undisputed sway over Western Asia, Egypt was compelled to defend herself on her own frontiers: "Mustering (of troops) was done under me, as royal scribe over the recruits, of trained the troops of my lord, my pen counted pulhone. I filled the number of serfs from the spoil sent by his Majesty in battle." "I appointed men over the road to repel the Nine Arkanak." In the same inscription he tells of his watching the Bedawin on the way, "I did likewise on the waterway, the river (Euphrates) in my particular, leading the crews of the royal ships." He acted as chief at the head of the mighty men to smite the Mitanni.

"I was appointed overseer of all works." Warlike operations on a large scale are indicated by the change of office, which took place before the eleventh year of Amenhetep III., for in that year the same Amenhetep, son of Hap, served for the king at the foundation of the temple of Deir el-Medineh and was attended by the royal scribe and the troops.

An examination of some of the Tel Amarna tablets confirms the evidence of the Jubilee in the early years of Amenhetep, for Akizzi reports to him, under the name of Nimmuria, that he had to be able to hold his city against Asiru without reinforcements; that the king of Kattti has taken the cities under the protection of Egypt; that the king of Katti tries to seduce him, and that Tushratta, Aitakama and Addapanes are regarded against Egypt. From this it is clear that a revolt, led by Asiru and Itakama and Addapanes, had taken place in the early years of the reign of Amenhetep III., and as these were the concerns of Egypt in the reign of Tahutmes IV., it is unlikely that a second one, headed by the same men and by Asiru's father, Abdashirta, and by Abdashirta's sons, were of the next reign. It could not have been at the beginning of the reign of Akenaten, for Abdashirta reports that Abdashirta's sons were the tools of the kings of Mitanni, Kash and Yarsa Katti, and that they were conspiring the King's lands for the kings of Mitanni and Kash, while the tone of Dushratta's correspondence precludes the possibility of Mitanni taking hostile action against Egypt at the end of the reign of Amenhetep III. And at the end of the reign of Akenaten "From the beginning of that Akenaten "From the beginning of that Akenaten Nimmuria wrote to him, and Teie knows that Nimmuria wrote to him, and Dushratta's son Nimmuria "Napkhuri described that, as Dushratta should be his father, Nimmuria, Dushratta should be his father, Nimmuria, Dushratta will be ten times more so."

In view of these considerations the great revolt can hardly be placed later than the earlier years of Amenhetep III., and the reference in the "Jubilee" will fit with what is known of the reign of Tahutmes IV., who made an expedition into Naharina in his early years, but seems to have been engaged with Nubia in the latter part of his reign.

Abdashirta, Abdi Ashirta, who wrote to the king afflicted Rusahili, who wrote to the king's father for troops to rescue the land, and to the king's father listening to the troops to rescue the land Abdashirta." "Since the king's father left Tiduna the lands have fallen to the Khabiri."

That the revolt took place in the reign of Amenhetep III., Dushratta, Tushratta, who wrote to Nipkhurirria that "thou fathers, who wrote to Nimmuria, and in the time of Burra were allies..... and in the time of Burra burialy fathers Kurigalzu the Kurigalzu to him attack the Egyptians, but Kurigalzu threatened to attack them in that case." That the "Kinakhaiu" were in revolt dealt with in the tablet is shown by the letter from the king of Egypt to the Chief of Amurru: "The king does not wish to threaten the land of Kinakhi."

A question similar to that held by Amenhetep, son of Hap, seems also to have been held by the Egyptian official Amanappa, referred to in the correspondence, who appears to have been concerned in the movements of Rusahili: "Why has Amanahhi told Ribaddi to send messengers to receive men and chariots? Your father will fit with what is known of the reign of Tahutmes IV., who made an expedition into Naharina in his early years, but seems to have been engaged with Nubia in the latter part of his reign.

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