

Bey, ex-Caimakam of Bergama  
(Pergamos), who arrived here  
a few days ago and proceeded  
to Gaza on the 4<sup>th</sup> instant.

The retiring Caimakam,  
Sjermal Bey, did not bear a  
good reputation, but was  
reported to be corrupt and  
unjust in his administration.

I have the honour to be

With the highest respect

Sir,

Your most obedient  
Humble servant.

John Dickson

No. 61.

Jerusalem, 185

November 13. 1900

Sir,

I have the honour to lay  
before you the following report on the  
administrative and economic state of  
this Mutesarifat during the three months  
ended September 30<sup>th</sup> last.

As regards changes among the  
Government functionaries, I may remark  
that the newly appointed Caimakam of  
Beer-Sheba (whose arrival was reported  
by Mr. Acting Consul Monahan in his  
Despatch No. 31) proceeded to his post

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on the 24<sup>th</sup> of July last, but after remaining there for a short time resigned and went back to Constantinople. He has since been ordered to return to his post, his resignation not having been accepted. The Caza of Gaza has for some months past been governed by an Acting Caïmakam as the Caïmakam, whose administration of his district does not seem to have given satisfaction, had obtained long leave of absence and finally resigned. He has been succeeded by Ibraheim Bey, Caïmakam of Bergama (Pergamos).

The state of public tranquillity during the three months referred to has been  
Satisfactory

satisfactory, although a few cases of robbery in and around the city took place. One murder case occurred towards the end of September which caused some sensation at the time. The victim was a Dalmatian, an Austrian Subject, but the authors of the crime, some Mohammedan peasants of a village near Jerusalem, have been arrested and are now undergoing their trial. In my last quarterly report I mentioned that a murder of some importance had taken place at Jaffa, which was being investigated by the police. The murdered man was the "Mudir El-Evkaf" (Chief of the "Vacoufs" Department of this Sandjak). It seems that

that his Subordinate for the district of Jaffa had been guilty of defalcations in his accounts, and the Mudir had proceeded to that place to hold an enquiry. When there he was foully murdered by his Subordinate, assisted by other accomplices, in the Office of the "EvKaf" and his body thrown into a backyard. An investigation was at once held in the presence of the Mutensarif of Jerusalem, and all the evidence pointed to the guilt of the subordinate official. The procès-Verbal was forwarded to the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation" at Beyrout, and the accused is still in prison awaiting his

his trial.

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The rapid growth of Jerusalem during recent years has increased the labours of the Municipality and given more importance to its members as a body. The Municipal Council is composed of a President, Said Effendi, who is assisted by a Chief Clerk and a Cashier, and, at present, five members, (the nominal number being ten) - three Moslems, a Christian and a Jew. The President receives a salary of P. 1200 per month; the Chief Clerk P. 600, and the Cashier P. 400; but the members are unpaid. There are besides, three under Clerks, each receiving a salary of P. 300 per month; a Chief Inspector with

with a salary of P. 600; two Inspectors  
with a salary of P. 250 each; an  
Architect paid P. 600 and a Doctor  
P. 900. The revenues and expenses  
amount annually to between £T. 6000  
and £T. 7000, the latter consisting  
mainly of expenses in paving and  
repairing the streets and watercourses,  
macadamizing the carriage roads,  
funeral expenses of pauper Moslems,  
Salaries etc., a large margin being  
left for "extraordinary" expenses, such as  
those incurred during the visit of the  
German Emperor in 1898, when the  
outlay was very considerable. Since  
then the Municipality has been in debt  
£T. 2000

£T. 2000 which it has not yet been able  
to pay off. The ware and tear of the  
carriage roads in consequence of the growing  
population and increase in traffic necessitates  
a proportionate consumption of water for  
the repair and watering of the roads  
and streets, and the want of a sufficient  
number of cisterns to furnish the  
required supply has driven the Municipal  
Council to great straits. The result  
has been that during the past summer  
the roads have been in a wretched  
condition, the dust excessive, and the  
accumulation of rubbish and dirt so  
great that in September last there was  
a severe outbreak of small pox which  
has decimated the lower classes of  
the

the inhabitants, and has recently broken out among the troops stationed in Jerusalem numbering about 500 men.

In my previous report I referred to the collection of the tithes the exact amount of which had not yet been known. They amounted for the Turkish financial year 1316 to £T 47,693, for the whole of this Sandjak, being less than the Government estimate, and a decrease of about £T. 2000 on the previous year.

The value of the imports through the port of Jaffa for the quarter ended the 30<sup>th</sup> September amounted to £142,210 or an increase of about £66,185 compared with the previous quarter. The exports for

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for the same period reached £53,590 showing also an increase of £8,905 as against the value of the exports for the quarter ended June 30<sup>th</sup>. With regard to the amount of shipping at Jaffa during the three months ended September 30<sup>th</sup>, the number of vessels which touched at that port was 334 of a total tonnage of 94,289 tons, or an increase of 126 vessels and a decrease of 30,443 tons compared with the Returns for the quarter ended June 30<sup>th</sup>. This total, however, comprises 259 sailing vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 10,221 tons, leaving the number of steam vessels as 75 of a total tonnage of 84,068 tons, as against

Jerusalem,

November 19. 1900

No. 62.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that the Russian Cruiser "Koubanetz" arrived at Jaffa on the 10<sup>th</sup> instant from Beyrout, having on board the Russian Admiral Birileff and a considerable number of Officers and men belonging to the Russian war-vessels which had remained at Beyrout.

The "Koubanetz" left the same day for Haifa.

Admiral Birileff and several officers

M. de Bunsen Secy. C. D.  
Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires

Constantinople

No. 79.

M. de Bunsen

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No. 29<sup>th</sup>

No. 61

General Birileff

Jerusalem, Nov. 18<sup>th</sup>