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THE GEORGIAN MESSENGER

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Editor: **Elisabeth Orbeliani.**

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To our readers.

The English soldiers who have come to our country are deprived of the possibility of keeping in close touch through the English news papers with events as they are now developing in Europe and throughout the whole world. The local press, which is published in the various languages of the country, is a sealed book to them. This very fact deprives them of reading a correct account of what is happening in the country where they are stationed at the present time.

Our paper has set itself the task to fill up this gap, though it be but to a slight degree. For the present, however, we regret to say that, in view of technical difficulties, we are forced to publish it as a weekly. In each number we will give a short resumé of the most important events, which have taken place in Europe for the preceding week, and at the same time we shall acquaint our readers with the most interesting events within the boundaries of Georgia and of the Caucasus in general.

Our organ will give at the same time with a view to the wider circles of those inhabitants of Great Britain who are at present in Tiflis the necessary information regarding those places of rational enjoyment which they can patronize. We shall publish in each number the program of the Tiflis theatres for the ensuing week for the opera, drama, „movies“, and the like.

We shall endeavour to give our readers a detailed description of our city, and to point out to them those numerous points of interest and historical monuments which are located in it to become acquainted with, which will afford great interest to a European. At the

same time, however, we shall seek to give the strangers who have come to us some idea of the country and the people among whom they live.

It is our wish to give our English readers short sketches of our past history, of the culture of the country, its manners, customs and morals, and likewise what the political aims of the Georgian people are.

We would like that the English soldiers who are in our midst should be able to obtain even an approximate idea of what Georgia really is, and we are certain that in that case our little democratic Republic of Georgia will find in each and every one of them a true and staunch friend.

God speed, Georgia!

(A brief historical resumé.)

For two thousand years the brave nation of Georgia struggled for her existence.

The Persians, the Arabs, the Mongolians and the Turks tried time and again to crush her. And out of every trial and out of every national woe the little Georgia built her firm foundation of independent and virile statehood. She lived on and on, struggling all the time.

But the many years of her existence have not taught her to impose any limit upon the confidence, the trust and the goodwill which her people give to neighbours and strangers, fleeing to her from all directions. The Georgians were at all times too frank, too simpleminded and too hospitable to think of limiting such good services to strangers. And God only knows how many Armenians, Syrians, Jews, Greeks and other foreigners came to Georgia, running away from the Persian, Mongolian and Turkish „get-him-quick-daggers“. As a matter of fact these foreigners felt so much at home in Georgia that many

of them think quite seriously at the present time that Georgia is not Georgia at all being but their own dear old country.

The most difficult period of Georgia's existence was the end of the eighteenth century.

The Georgian rulers thought it practicable to unite with Russia forming thereby a powerful alliance against the Mussulmans in the Near East. In the year 1801 A. D. Georgia was annexed to Russia and a manifesto was issued at the time by the Russian Emperor providing for a complete self-government of Georgia under the Sovereign supervision of Russia.

But that manifesto as well as many other manifestos issued at a later period were written as the Russian saying is „on the water surface“. And in course of a quarter of century Georgia found itself to be a Great-Russian province turned into a kind of genuine „Governmental pie“ of which all Russian officials were speedy and voracious partakers.

If you ever read anything at all about the „Savage Russia“, the „Dark Continent“, the „Russian Police“ and the „Fierce Stupidity“ of Russian „Chinovnik“—you cannot but feel sympathy towards the Georgians. Verily few nations of the world suffered as much as the Georgians.

But „let the dead past bury its dead“. Georgia is on the eve of her new era of existence. She has freed herself from the terrible yoke of the Russian autocracy and hopes shortly to be received into the great family of the free nations of the World.

The British Government have already sent her their much welcomed greeting. A few days ago the Foreign Secretary of the Georgian Republic received the following message: „The British Government view the creation of a New-Georgian Republic with sympathy and are prepared to urge its recognition at the peace conference and to ask that its representatives be given hearing“.

God speed Georgia! The greatest

nation of the World has cheered you. Struggle on! A few more efforts and you will then be on the firm and safe road to civilization, culture and liberty.

Victor C. Svimonishvili.

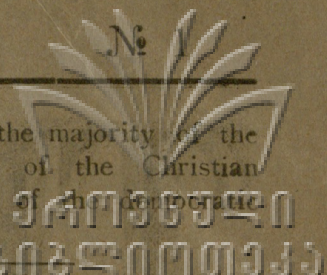
At the Peace Conference.

The labors of the Peace Conference for the week have proceeded within those bounds which were established by the convention itself during the first days of its meeting.

It is quite natural that the intensest interest has been aroused by the work of the commission on the „League of Nations“. In this body are represented not only the great nations, but the lesser ones as well—not only those who have enjoyed political freedom for a considerable period (such as Greece, Serbia etc.), but also the newly-formed states (such as Bohemia, Poland and others).

Up to the present the commission has succeeded in formulating merely the basic principles on which the League of Nations will be formed. The League, according to the scheme worked out by the commissions should have its permanent organs in the shape of an „Executive Council“ and an „International Secretarial Board“. The Executive Council will be composed of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and of the four other states, once their delegates are elected. The Council is to attend to the diminution of armaments and the reduction of the amount of military supplies manufactured by private persons. All participants in the league must see to the maintenance of the territorial inviolability and the political independence of its members. The peoples in the league must decide their conflicts by means of arbitration. At the disposal of the Council there should be a certain amount of armed force for the „protection of the convention of the League“. Regarding the peoples

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who up to the present time are not in a condition to receive independence, protection of the same may take two forms: for certain districts, as for example, the former Turkish empire, continued independent existence will be admissible, "on condition of administrative support". For other peoples—such as the inhabitants of Central Africa, for instance, are to be ruled by special empowered representatives of the civilized nations.

In addition to this the League is to attend to the establishment of just conditions for labor throughout the world and also to the freedom of the seas.

The labors of the commission on the League of peoples, which has evoked tremendous interest among the nations of the whole world, have been proceeding very slowly, in view of the complex nature of the problems involved, and in consequence of this the question has been brought up in the commission as to whether they cannot be hastened somewhat.

In the commission on the "protection of labor" there was discussed the question of the calling of an international conference on labor legislation. In principle an affirmative decision was reached. In this commission the American representatives brought up several proposals regarding the foundation of an international labor organ, whose chief aims should be the establishment of the 8-hour working day throughout the world, and the fixing of the minimum wage limit by legislative means.

Regarding the work of the other commissions, we have as yet no detailed information. All that has been given out so far is that the commission on the determination of those persons on whom the blame for beginning the war rests is working very energetically. A new commission has been established to deal with agricultural questions up on a world-wide scale.

The labors of the conference are steadily passing over into the field of general questions to questions of current politics, especially to those which concern boundaries and the needs of those peoples who have been awakened to a active and independent political existence. The following countries have appealed to the Conference for decisions on various matters—Siam, Cuba, the Aland Islands, Greece, Rumania, Poland, Bohemia, as well as other countries and newlyformed states.

The most important practical steps hitherto taken by the Conference in the way of bringing about peace in the southern part of Eastern Europe are without doubt the liquidation of the Polish-Czech conflict, and the demarcation of a temporary boundary-line between Poland and Bohemia.

IN EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The sessions of the House of Commons, in which the Government received an overpowering majority in the recent general election, are continuing without pause or interruption.

During one of the recent sessions the question was brought up regarding the ratification of the peace terms. During the discussion one of the Ministers declared that it was the opinion of the Government that the House of Commons should either accept the terms to be worked-out by the Peace Conference as a whole, or else reject them *in toto*.

The British Government is devoting a large part of its attention to questions of social legislation. Not long since Lloyd George declared that it was essential that a whole series of great social reforms should be carried through.

The most serious consideration is likewise being exercised upon the question of the army and the demobilization of the same. Demobilization is being carried through on the widest possible scale. Merely an army of occupation will be left, and for it the condition of service will be very considerably ameliorated.

Of late the British Government and the public in general have shown a very acute interest in matters of aviation. Regular air service between London and Paris has already been organized. A great series of long-distance flights are under consideration, and preparations are being made for the establishment of aerial communication between England and India.

FRANCE.

During the past week only scattered facts have come in. None the less, it is evident from them that public opinion in France is wholly occupied with questions of external foreign policy.

A whole series of declarations of the Premier Minister Clemenceau show us that the leading circles in France are vitally interested in developing as manysidedly as possible the industrial forces and resources of the country. Thus Clemenceau declared to the representative of the "Associated Press", that in Germany the productive forces of the country had been less injured by the war than they had been in France: France will have to take this point into account in the consideration of questions of coming foreign policy.

French public opinion is much occupied with the problem as to how order is to be reestablished in Russia. During the session of the Chamber of Deputies, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pichon declared that the French Government had firmly decided

to put an end to bolshevism. The Chamber accorded him a vote of Confidence by an overpowering majority.

The last few days have been darkened in France by an attempt on the life of the Premier Clemenceau. He was struck by five bullets, but none of the wounds are serious, and his life is in no danger.

The representatives of the United States and of Great-Britain and also the King of Spain have expressed their regret to Clemenceau and to the Government of the French Republic in connection with the attempt. The Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopted a resolution expressing their sympathy to Clemenceau and their indignation at the outrage.

GERMANY.

The foreign policy of Germany has been occupied with two problems during the past week in the first place with seeking a solution for the Polish-German conflict, and in the second by negotiations for the continuation of the armistice with the powers of the entente.

Relations between Poland and Germany took the form of open hostilities, which have been carried on with varying fortune: this war is now on the brink of liquidation, in view of the intervention of the Allies, who have demanded that both sides should stop fighting.

Regarding the extension of the armistice, the conditions thereof were signed by the German representatives after the sending-in of an ultimatum by Marshal Foch. The conditions are generally speaking identical with those of the previous armistice, with the exception that the Allied representatives demanded for their own security more effective control over German shipping and also over the demobilization of those factories which have been working to supply military needs.

The chief internal questions, on which German public opinion is centered, are the work of the Constitutional Assembly and the bolshevist movement.

Regarding the latter, the last few days have brought a whole series of bolshevik outbreaks in various parts of Germany. There was a new attempt at revolt in Berlin. The outbreak at Bremen was put down with great difficulty by the Government troops. There were bolshevik riots at Hamburg, in Oldenburg and at Dorten (?). The situation in the Silesian coal-mining region is particularly threatening, to judge by the reports of the Government.

The Constitutional Assembly was unable to meet in Berlin, and is holding its sessions in Weimar under the protection of troops who are faithful to the Government. In the Constitutional Assembly no one party received an absolute majority. Control has passed over into the hands of a coal-

tion formed from the majority of the Social-Democrats, of the Christian Peoples party and of the independent parties.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The situation during the past week has undergone hardly any change. On the boundaries between Poland and the Ukraine and between Rumania and Austria there have been armed conflicts, which the Allies have taken energetic steps to liquidate.

In German Austria there is famine, and a number of bolshevist outbreaks have occurred. Official circles there place all their hopes on the Constitutional Assembly, which is on the point of meeting.

The Czecho-Slovak Republic has almost passed through the process of formation, and has been definitely recognized by the Allies. The Government of the Republic is taking steps to form a confederation of all the Slovak republics (primarily the southern ones), which have been formed on the territory of what was formerly Austro-Hungary (Bohemia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Croatia).]

RUSSIA.

On the bolshevik fronts, as far as can be made out from the available data, the bolsheviks have gained important victories in the Don district, in the Baltic provinces and especially in the Ukraine, where they have captured Kiev. In the Northern Caucasus the bolsheviks have been badly defeated. Their whole army was destroyed by the forces of Generals Lyakhov and Wrangel.

Of conditions within Russia itself we can form the following picture. Famine, terrorism and incessant peasant revolts are the chief figures in it. In the Ukraine anarchy is rampant; towns and villages are being plundered and destroyed, and bands of robbers are everywhere. The reactionary dictatorship of the generals in the Ukraine and in Siberia is causing an increase in sympathy for bolshevism among the popular masses in these districts. In the Crimea and in the Kuban district order prevails to a certain extent.

The Allies have taken under their control the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and the French sphere of influence in the Ukraine has been enlarged.

IN GEORGIA.

Great Britain, Georgia and the Russian Volunteer Army.

Official communication by the British authorities.

„The Russian Volunteer Army, having invaded the Sochi district in

spite of the guarantee given to the British Mission that it would not do this, the British Government has ordered General Denikin to withdraw his troops from that district.

In order to make clear to our readers the true meaning of this communication, it is necessary to set forth the sequence of events which have transpired at Sochi and in the neighborhood.

7 months ago bolshevik bands swept down from the north along the coast of the Black Sea and forced their way into Georgian territory, with the intention of inciting disorder and anarchy in our country. The army of the Georgian Republic smote them hip and thigh, and drove out the remnants. While in pursuit of the bolsheviks, the Georgian forces, at the request of the local population, occupied the district of Sochi, which is adjacent to the Georgian border. The Volunteer Army was operating at that time to the northward. Some time later on this army occupied the Kuban district, which borders on that of Sochi, and demanded that the Georgians hand over to them this latter region. However, almost the whole population of the district of Sochi took a most decisive stand against the intrusion of the Volunteer Army into the district, preferring to enjoy the benefits of the democratic constitution of our Republic, until the fate of Sochi should be decided by the Peace Conference. In accordance with the will of the local population, our Republic refused to cede the region to the Volunteer Army. At the same time, however, they categorically declared that the occupation of this province was merely temporary up to the time a final settlement was reached on the question.

The Georgian Government, however, knew very well that the Volunteer Army was only waiting for a suitable occasion to seize by force not only the district of Sochi but also the actual territorial possessions of Georgia as well. Therefore, when representatives of the Allies and English troops came to the Caucasus, the Government of the Republic, which had no desire for war with the Volunteer Army, proposed to the Allies to evacuate the district of Sochi until its fate should be ascertained. The Allied representatives, however, deemed it essential for the time being that the Georgian Republic should occupy the country, until the decision of the matter by the Peace Conference. They declared to the Government of the Republic that the Volunteer Army would undertake no operations against Georgia.

A month since General Denikin's Volunteer Army began to concentrate its forces along the boundaries of the Sochi district. The Ge-

orgian Government again appealed to the British Mission concerning this question. The Mission assured the Government that this concentration of forces had, in view no hostile operations against Georgia, and that the Volunteer Army would not open hostilities against the Georgian Republic. In spite of the promise given by the British Mission, however, General Denikin's army none the less made a treacherous attack on the Sochi district, killing or taking prisoners our little frontier detachment. The result of this was the rousing of great anger throughout Georgia against the Volunteer Army. Georgian troops were sent to Sochi, to eject the invaders by force.

The people of Georgia, who entertained a firm belief in the power of Great Britain and in the assurances of her representatives, felt sure that England would compel the unruly persons to obedience, and that General Denikin would be forced to evacuate Sochi by order of Great-Britain.

The official communication of the British authorities quoted above shows that Georgia made no mistake when she trusted England. Word of this event will fly like lightning from one end of Georgia to the other everywhere it will meet with a joyous reception, and it will have a tremendous effect in establishing on a firm and solid foundation the trust and sympathy felt by the people of Georgia towards Great-Britain.

The Government of the Georgian Republic.

Georgia declared herself an independent state May 26, 1918. The form of Government is that of a democratic republic: the source of power being the people itself. All citizens of the republic, without distinction of sex, elect upon the basis of a universal, equal, direct and secret ballot their representatives assembly, the Parliament, whereof the members are chosen from the different parties in proportion to the total vote cast throughout the country. The person who is proclaimed the President of the Government forms a cabinet of Ministers. For all its actions the Government is responsible to Parliament. Local affairs, both in the towns and in the villages, are administered by municipal and village organizations (eroba), which are elected by the local population upon the basis of a general franchise.

The overwhelming majority in Parliament, and likewise of the members of the Government, is composed of representatives of the Social-Democratic party of Georgia.

The leader of the Government of the Republic is *Noah Jordania*, who is well-known through his former career not only in Georgia and in the Caucasus, but in Russia as well. For thirty years N. Jordania has stood at the head of the movement for freedom in the Caucasus. He was elected in 1905 to the first Russian State Duma as a delegate from Tiflis, and was one of the leaders of the opposition there. Under the old régime he was more than once subjected to arrest and persecution for his championship of democratic ideas.

Noah Jordania was educated in Western Europe, and is well acquainted with politics in the various European countries. He is one of our best known writers on political topics, ever infusing into his productions the ideas of European democracy. At the beginning of the war in his writings, both in Georgian and in Russian, he pointed out that for the triumph of democratic ideals, it was essential that the coalition of democratic Allied powers should gain the victory.

After the revolution and the fall of the imperial régime, N. Jordania was the chief leader in politics here in the Caucasus. He was one of the initiators of the declaration of the independence of Georgia, and from June 1918 on, has been the President of the Government of the Republic.

The post of Minister of Foreign Affairs is held by Eugene Gegechkori, who was one of the most widely-known deputies of the opposition in the Russian State Duma, and one of the leaders of the democratic movement in Russia. When, a year ago, the peoples of the Transcaucasus were endeavoring to defend themselves against the Turkish invasion, and were carrying on war with Turkey, E. Gegechkori headed the Government and the defence of the country.

The Minister of the Interior is Noah Ramishvili; the Minister of war—Gregory Georgadze; the Minister of Finance—George Juruli; the Minister of Agriculture and Labor, N. Homeriki; the Minister of Public Education—G. Laskhishvili; the Minister of Ways and Communications, I. Lordkipanidze and the Minister of Justice Shalva Meskishvili.

At the present time the elections to the Constitutional Assembly are going on throughout the country. This body is to work out the final form of the constitution of the country and to confirm the same. The population is displaying great interest in the elections, which are proceeding in a very lively manner. The results of the first elections show that an overpowering majority of the population

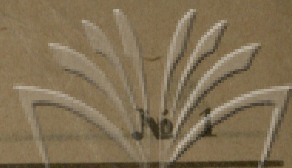
has voted for the representatives of the Social-Democratic party who are supporting the present Government.

THE GEORGIAN DELEGATION TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Six weeks ago the delegation of the Georgian Republic left Batum for Paris via Constantinople to attend the Peace Conference. It is headed by the well-known political leaders Nikolai Chkheidze and Irakli Tsereteli. Under the old régime Chkheidze was elected to the third and fourth Russian State Dumas, and was the leader of the extreme radical opposition there. I. Tsereteli, while still a very young man, was a member of the second State Duma in 1907, and gained a reputation at the time as one of the best political orators in Russia. His attacks on the autocratical government attracted the attention of the whole world. Stolypin's government violated the right of personal immunity, which was granted by law to the deputies, brought him and his comrades to trial, and condemned them to hard labor. He stoically endured the horrible life of a convict prison and later exile to Siberia. After the revolution, in March 1917, he returned to political life, and together with N. Chkheidze assumed the leadership of the political life of Russia. Both of these leaders did all in their power to direct the course of the revolution and to reestablish the Russian state on a healthy democratic foundation. They carried on a merciless war with anarchy and with bolshevism. They were the bitterest opponents of the conclusion of the peace with Germany, and sought in every way to continue the defence of Russia in alliance and in unison with the Allies. After October 1917 when bolshevism finally triumphed in Russia, Chkheidze and Tsereteli transferred the field of their activities to the Caucasus. Here they in concurrence with N. Jordania and E. Gegechkori were the leading spirits in politics in the Caucasus. After the establishment of an independent Georgia, N. Chkheidze took the post of speaker of the Georgian Parliament, while I. Tsereteli was the leader of the Social-Democratic party in the same body.

Another member of the delegation is the specialist on financial and economic questions N. Nikoladze, while there are attached to it in the capacity of councillors Lt. Gen. Odisheidze, the former commander of the Russian Army in the Caucasus, and the professor of Georgian History I. Djavakhashvili.

The Georgian people firmly believes that the Peace Conference will hear what its representatives have to say, and that the independence of our little democratic country will be recognized through Great Britain's help. This will be the fulfilment of the historic dream



of the Georgian people, and will mark the entrance of our republic into the family of the democratic nations of the world.

Passing remarks.

«A few travellers have written about the Georgians, but their picturesque country has been but little visited by Englishmen. It is, however, one of the most charming regions upon the face of the earth. The inhabitants are a fine manly race, worthy of such a land. Of the language and literature, of the history and life of this people almost nothing is known in England.

Mr. Oliver Wardrope has given us a book «The Kingdom of Georgia», a translation of a notable book among the Georgians, the so called «Book of Wisdom and Lies» by Sul Khan Orbeliani; a translation of the «Life of St. Nino», and his sister Marjory Wardrop has not only published a translation of some Mingrelian tales, but also a version of «The Man in the Tiger's Skin», the national epic.

The Georgian literature goes back to the eighth century, but the great period was in the 12-th century, in the reign of Queen Tamar. It is strange to find the echo of the West in Georgian poetry. Shota Rustaveli, the author of their Ariosto-like epic previously alluded to, was a veritable troubadour, and completes the parallel by having nourished, it is said, a hopeless passion for Queen Tamar. And all this was done in Asia in the twelfth century.

Perhaps there may come a day when in England more interest may be taken in this remarkable people, a handsome, freedom-loving race, who have striven among their mountains for many centuries, boasting of an early Christianity, which dates from about the second century after Christ».

W. R. Morfill late, professor in the University of Oxford.

(From „Journal of Royal Asiatic Society“ (1899).

The Georgian salutations.

«... Each raised his tall hat of fur and with graceful bow saluted us after the manner of the country with the word «gamardjoba» which is being interpreted «I wish thee the victory», to which we answered «gagimardjos» — May God grant thee the victory».

These salutations are as eloquent as a dozen volumes of history. I never

heard them without thinking of the sad but glorious past of the Georgian kingdom nobly holding its own, unaided and witnessing for Christ and His Cross against all the hosts of Islam, performing prodigies of valour that would have added to the fame of Greece or Rome.

God grant thee the victory, brave Georgia!»

Oliver Wardrope.

(From V. C. Svimonishvili's „Scrap-Book“).

Why the Georgian women are beautiful?

(A Georgian legend).

In a country of the East there lived a King, rich and powerful, surrounded by men of arms.

His name was Chedat.

Not content to be a King, he wished to become a god and decided to create an Eden in his own kingdom.

He therefore sent for the most renowned gardeners of the world and said to them: I must have a garden as beautiful as Adam's lost paradise.

The gardeners set immediately to work.

They filled the garden with luxurious trees of warm countries, with radiant flowers, with sweet voiced birds of the East and with sparkling fountains of crystal pure water.

All that a heart could desire and all that a soul longed for could be found there.

All men came and praised it, calling it a paradise.

The King himself was pleased and proud of this fancy of his own.

One day a beggar came there.

„What is it the King has created here?“ — asked he.

„A Paradise!“ — he was told.

„Well, let me see then the King, for I have something to say to him“ — said the beggar.

They took him into the royal presence; he dropped on his knees, kissed the dust at the King's feet and then said: „Verily, Sire, this garden is a paradise, but what would be Paradise itself if there are no houries*) to adorn it“.

These words brought sorrow to the King's heart.

„How was it that I was so sadly mistaken“, thought he and having sent for his courtiers, he said: „go everywhere, all over the world and where

*) Houries are beautiful maids given to the blessed in the Mahomedan paradise.

ver you see a beautiful maid, bring her here, to my paradise“.

The courtiers set off to do the King's bidding, capturing all the beauties which they met in their wanderings.

God saw them from above, wrath filled his heart for Chedat's paradise now bade fair to eclipse his own.

So in order to punish His audacious rival, He sent him misery, disease and death.

When these tidings reached the King's courtiers they were with their train of beauties in the confines of Georgia.

„Why should we go on?“ — said they — „this country is marvellous, its people handsome, let us stay here“.

They went no further; the lovely maidens married the handsome youths putting thus a beginning to the bevy of adorable Georgian beauties.

Elisabeth Orbeliani.

To the Georgian Mother.
(From Ili-Chavchavaze's „...“)

But why should we shed idle tears
For glory that will ne'er return?
The ever flowing stream of years
Leaves us no time to idly mourn.

'Tis ours to tread an untried path
'Tis ours the future to prepare,
If forward thou dost urge thy sons,
Then answered is my earnest prayer

This is the task that waits for thee
Thou, virtuous mother of our land,
Strengthen thy sons, that they may be
Their country's stay with heart and hand.

Inspire them with fraternal love,
Freedom, Equality and Right,
Teach them to struggle against all ill
And give them courage for the fight».

Oliver Wardrope.

*) A celebrated Georgian poet.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE:

- Monday, 24 February. „SINATLEH“ (The Light, a Georgian drama by Gedevanishvili).
- Tuesday, 25 February. „ABESSALOM AND ESTHER“ (a Georgian opera by S. Paliashvili).
- Wednesday, 26 February. 1. „COPPELIA“, a ballet by Delibes. Ballet dancers' benefit. 2. „BACCHUS' FESTIVAL“, a ballet.
- Thursday, 27 February. 1. „THE PEARL-SEEKERS“ (an opera by Bizet). Mr. Saradjev's benefit. 2. „SHOTA RUSTAVELI“ (a Georgian opera by Arakchiev).
- Friday, 28 February. „SINATLEH“ (The Light, a Georgian drama by Gedevanishvili).
- Saturday, 1 March. Matinee performance „NERO“ (an opera by Rubinstein). Evening performance „TALES OF HOFFMAN“ (by Offenbach).
- Sunday, 2 March. Matinee performance „EUGENE ONEGIN“ (by Tchaikovsky). Evening performance „LAKME“ (an opera by Delibes).

MINIATURE-THEATER: Golovinsky str. Every evening 2 performances at 7 and at 9¹/₂ o'clock. Dramatical plays, singing and dancing.

MINIATURE-THEATER ERITSIAN—Michailovskaya str. Every evening 2 performances at 7 and 9¹/₂ o'clock. Dramatical plays, singing and dancing.

MOVING PICTURE SHOWS „MIGNON“—Bariatinsky str. The „Majestik“.

„KINO-PALACE“—Michael street.

„APOLLO“—Michael street

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—Griboedovsky street. 27—th February—a Piano-Recital by Margharet Mirimanoff. Music by Chopin and Glazounoff.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. 1—th March. a Musical-Recital by Mr. Fidelman.