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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 150. SATURDAY, JULY 2nd, 1881. PRICE THREE PENCE

"CYPRUS".

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of *Cyprus* will always gladly receive news of local events for insertion in the journal; and a feature in the new conduct of the paper will be a desire to render it an organ for the expression of public opinion. To this end letters on subjects connected with the interests of the Island will always command attention, and when free from personal allusion, will have publication. The Editor cannot, however, hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed, and will not undertake the return of rejected manuscripts.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The charge for subscriptions is 3s. 9d. for 3 months; 7s. 6d. for 6 months; and 15s. for 12 months, postage paid throughout the Island. For all countries included in the International Postal Treaty, it is 4s. for 3 months 8s. for 6 months, and 16s. for 12 months

TO ADVERTISERS.

The scale of charges for advertisements is low, and may be had on application at the office.

Subscriptions and Advertisements are in all cases payable in advance.

"Cyprus" can be purchased in Nicosia, at the Stores of Mr. Constantinides, and also of Mr. Michel Christodes; in Limassol at the office of Mr. G. Rossides, and in Larnaca at the Office of the Newspaper.

All letters or communications to be addressed to the Editor of "Cyprus".

PRINTING.

Printing orders of every kind, and in English, Greek and Turkish characters, executed with promptitude and economy at the office of this journal.

Latest News.

Sir Charles Dilke has stated in the House of Commons that the Franco-Tunisian treaty does not injure British interests in Tunis.

There has been a long discussion on the Army Bill; the Secretary of State for War gave very detailed explanations.

At yesterday's sitting an animated debate took place on the Anglo-Turkish Convention; the radical members demanding its annulment. Mr. Gladstone attacked the foreign polfcy of the conservatives violently, but said that it was out of questiou to place Cyprus again under the bad administration of Turks. He stated that Lord Dufferin has been instructed to insist on the execution of the reforms in Armenia.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in reply to the representations of the loyal party in the Transvaal, in which he refutes the pretention that the withdrawal of the British rule in the Transvaal gives to loyal subjects any claim whatever for compensation.

Public tranquillity has been restored in Marseilles.

Anti-French demonstrations have taken place at Naples, Genoa and Turin. They were suppressed by order of the Government.

Mustapha Bey has expressed to Mr. Grevy the sympathy of the Bey of Tunis towards France and has declared that he will loyally observe his treaty engagements.

The Bey's valet having been accused of embezzlement has taken refuge in the British Consulate at Tunis.

In consequenee of the protests of the diplomatic corps Zankoff and the other liberal leaders, who had been imprisoned, have been liberated.

Popular agitation in favour of the Bulgarian liberals is spreading in Eastern Roumelia.

M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire has addressed a Circular Despatch to the French representatives abroad, stating the policy of France in the Montenegrin, Greek and Tunisian questions. He points out that French foreign policy is constantly inspired by the desire to maintain peace. As nobody in the world can doubt that France would immediately take up arms if compelled by honour or self defence, the French Government has no difficulty in declaring that it wishes to settle amicably all international questions in which reason instead of force can obtain a hearing. War, however, just it may be, is always an extremity to which statesmen should only have recourse in cases of irresistible necessity In speaking of Tunisian aflairs the Circular says: "The object of the expedition against the Kroumirs was principally to chastise marauders. We never thought of declaring war against the Regency, and the Bey soon understood our friendly intentions. He adhered to the treaty which we proposed to him, and which will produce great benefits for Tunis. France, fulfilling the duty imposed by her moral and material superiority, will give her assistance in regularizing the Tunisian administration and extend her impartial protection to the enterprises of all nations."

Prince Bismarck's leave of absence to recruit his health has been officially notified, and Her von Botticher has been appointed to represent him during his absence. It is officially announced that the Emperor, yielding to the repeated entreaty of Count Stolberg, has at length been pleased to relieve him of his office of Vice-Chancellor. At the same time his Majesty has conferred upon him the Grand Star of the Domestic Order of Hohenzollern.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says an official contradiction is given to the report that, in the event of the abdication of Prince Alexander, Austrian troops would occupy Bulgaria. The *Political correspondence* thinks the elections are likely to be in favour of the Prince, who has the control, it says, of five millions of francs in ready money. A telegram from Sophia, of 23rd ult., says:—Three deputies and two other persons, all of them known as Liberals, were attacked last night by some unknown men, and mortally wounded. The situation is daily becoming more serious.

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette".)

His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian islands left Cairo on Thursday at 7.30 a.m. by special train, which arrived at Alexandria at 11 a.m. on the same day. His Highness the Khedive received his august visitor on his arrival at the Alexandria terminus.

The Abyssinian envoys arrived at Alexandria and proceeded to Ras-el-Teen Palace where apartments had been prepared for their reception.

The total receipts of the Government from 1st January to 31st May 1881 amount to L.E. 3,388,117 and the total expenditure for the same period amounts to L.E. 1,403,017.

The 'Courrier Egyptien' has been suspended for one month by order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

We understand that a movement is on foot to form a Committee for the carrying out of the annual Aquatic Sports at Alexandria.

TURKEY.

The Commissioners to superintend the evacuation of the territory ceded by Turkey to Greece have been appointed by the different Powers. The English Commissioners are Major-General Hanley and Captain Swaine. A 'Daily News' telegram from Prevesa says that the Governor of that place has received orders from Constantinople not to evacuate it, but to continue to fortify it. The Mussulmans are said to be divided in their views. The fortifications of Prevesa are good and are well armed. The special correspondent of the 'Daily News' at Arta telegraphs that an attempt has been made by some Albanians to set fire to Arta. Five were arrested. Many Albanian families are taking refuge towards the north. The disposition is to defend Arta, and fortifications are being constructed. At Santa Maura, under the command of General Soutsos, 12,000 Greeks are concentrated for the purpose of occupying Arta. The Athens correspondent of the 'Standard' says that the delay in the signature of the Convention causes some disquietude, although the latest news from Thessaly is reassuring as to the loyal intentions of the Turks. From Constantinople also it is reported that the Porte denies the rumour that the negotiations of the delegates on the frontier question may be retarded, and states that everything is ready to be submitted to them.

News has been received at Athens from Janina that Dervish Pasha has caused Abdul Prassari, the Albanian leader, to be hanged.

Lord Dufferin han audience of the Sultan on the 21st ult. to present his credentials. His Majesty received the Ambassanor cordially, and at a private interview, after the formal audience, invited his lordship to dine at the palace on Wednesday. The Constantinople correspondent of the 'Standard' states that, owing to continued delay in dealing with the Austrian-Turkish railway question, the Austrian Ambassador has not yet resumed official relations with the Porte; and that if the Porte does not soon come to a decision in a sense favourable to Austrian interests the dispute is likely to take a much more serious turn. Count Hatzfeld and M. de Novikoff, the Ambassadors of Germany and Russia, have left Constantinople on leave of absence.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

A semi-official note respecting Tunis has been published in the Paris papers stating that ther is nothing in the appointment of M. Roustan as intermediary between the Bey and the agents of foreing Powers to prevent the latter from soliciting audiences of the Bey as hitherto, and continning to see him if their applications be granted.

There has been no renewal of the disturbances at Marseilles, but some 600 os the Italian residents have left the city since Saturday, and a large number of the poorer working people are applying for free passages to the nearest Italian ports. Disturbances have taken place in other towns in France, which have resulted in one death and in serious injuries. The tone of the Italian press is very bitter, and at Naples, Palermo and Turin fresh demonstrations of hostility to France have been made. At Naples the demonstration was not suppressed until fifty persons had been arrested.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, July. 2nd, 1881.

We learn that a commission has been constituted at Nikosia for the purpose of dealing with the locust-question. It is comprised of gentlemen who are owners of land on the Island and who, we may feel assured, are fully competent to combat this scourge of our land. But we also hear that difficulty has already arisen. The government and the members of the committee find themselves at difference as to the nature and extent of their functions. It was the intention of the authorities to bestow upon the commission a deliberative voice only; the newly-constituted body, however, claims a more active participation in all measures having for their object the destruction of the locusts. They consider themselves empowered to the same extent as were similar commissions under Turkish administration. The Government, however, displays much jealousy in the sedulous preservation of what it considers to be its rights. The reply which, it seems, has been made to the claims of the commission is that the Queen has vested in the High Commissioner plenary powers of administration and that the Government perceives no reason for sharing these with other persons. Such pretension is the *nec plus ultra* of centralization; and we cannot but consider that the authorities in determining upon this course have undertaken a very heavy responsibility; and that should the measures taken for the destruction of the locusts, by reason of a want of the active participation of experienced persons interested prove to any great extent a failure, then the onus of such public calamity will rest with those who enunciated the sentiment referred to. We are of opinion that the newly appointed commission would be equally useful, if not more so, to Government in practically engaging in the extermination of the pest as in barely suggesting the means of destruction.

Whilst on the subject of these suggestions, we may be permitted to point out what is certainly an error in one of the first recommendations of a member of the Commission. It has been, we believe, decided to have but one store—at Nikosia—for all the locusts collected throughout the Island. Now it is easy to conceive how that the collection under this system must be attended with much difficulty. The price offered for the locusts is now one piastre per oke. A peasant having 20 or 30 okes in his possession and who is resident 20 or 30 miles from the capital will hardly deem the sum of half-a-crown sufficient to induce him to saddle his ass and make a special journey to Nikosia to vend his locusts. The reason of the suggestion that one magazine only should be opened for the reception of the locusts is to obviate abuses in connection with their storing. But the advantages of having three or four depôts in the more plague-stricken districts would more than counterbalance any trouble which might be necessary to be taken to prevent the abuses feared. If a superintendent (*nazir*) were appointed to each of such stores he would as well as his guarantee of course be held responsible. He should be instructed to receive and store the locusts in one and the same magazine so long as the price remains at one piastre the oke; but if the price be raised the first store should be closed and sealed by a member of the commission or a

government official and another building used. When the time comes to bury the *ovæ* the operations of weighing, delivery and burial should be performed in the presence of one of the committee, and a government official if thought fit. By the adoption of these precautions the government would be able to check the quantity of eggs entered upon the superintendent's register, and the representative of the commission might satisfy himself that the money expended had not been paid away for a proportion of stones and gravel mixed up with the eggs. We lay stress on the imperative necessity of having several depôts because we are profoundly convinced that the success of the collection of the *ovæ* depends upon it; and that if one store only is used not one-fourth part of the quantity which otherwise might be destroyed will be obtained.

His Excellency in his financial report presented to parliament in 1880 alludes to the burdens borne by the people of Cyprus. This year the weight of taxation will be increased by the addition of a fresh impost levied in order to the extirpation of the locust-plague. We hope that in dealing with a subject so important as this, the Government will cast aside all false *amour propre* and will frankly accept the co-operation of all interested in this so burning question.

Herr Loher in his "Cyprus, Historical and Descriptive" gives some particulars of the ravages of locusts on the Island. His opening statement is a rather unfortunate one as regards accuracy, that is if it is meant for all time. It asserts that these plagues, "which formerly were very common, are now unknown." He mentions that an old chronicle says that from the year 1411 to 1413 every tree on the Island was rendered perfectly leafless, and that throughout the last century the scourge appeared every few years.

The eggs are hatched towards the end of March. In the course of a fortnight during which they twice change their skins they have attained dimensions of more than half an inch, and after the lapse of another equal period of time their wings are fully developed and their "triumphant progress" westward commences. Their work of devastation ended they fall dead in thousands on the sea shore and the open country.

The present happy freedom of the country from the ravages of these pests is ascribed by Loher to the energy of a certain Turkish pasha who enacted a decree not dissimilar to the "Locusts' Eggs Ordinance, 1880." "Trees and shrubs were set on fire whilst their devouring hosts passed over, and soldiers, horses and oxen were called into requisition to stamp out the enemy. The districts where the eggs lay were ploughed, and no stone left unturned to render the general purification as complete as possible."

Herr Loher credits Mr. Mattei with the discovery of a plan for the extirpation of these depredators—a plan which, he asserts, was adopted with the most satisfactory results. The locust pursues its course of destruction by creeping and hopping and is compelled to seek the earth at short intervals. Its capacity of flying is small and it is unable to ascend a smooth surface. A simple expedient suggested itself. Ditches were dug in the infested neighbourhoods with strips of linen or anything else that would answer the purpose stretched along one side. Other similarly bounded ditches were made at given distances. The locusts were unable to scale the constructed barriers and fell in quantities into the ditches provided for their reception, where they were easily destroyed. Those that found one intrenchment, no obstacle, were stopped by the second, and few reached the third.

In his recent speech the Commissioner alluded to the extremely good feeling which the inhabitants of Cyprus evince towards the English. And we are glad to be able to share the opinion of His Excellency. At the same time it must be remembered that this disposition on the part of the Cypriots increases the responsibility of the Government. On all hands the population of our isle is admitted to be amenable to authority, law-abiding, respectful to the powers that be. We doubt, ideed, whether justice has ever been done to the character of the Cypriot peasant. It has always appeared to us that in some respects he might constitute a not unfavourable example to be held up for the imitation of our English and Irish agricultural labourers at home. Poor he may be; but he is never so poor as to be seen in rags. He is a keen hand at a bargain as some of us know to our cost; but we have yet to learn that he is dishonest, as dishonest as the very first persons whom it is the foreigner's sad lot to encounter say on arrival at London Bridge. He is thrifty and rainy-day providing to an extent which would meet with the approval of Lord Derby, or of the other magnates who are accustomed to assemble at the Mansion House to discuss the subject of Thrift. His family ties are held sacred. Altogether the Cypriot peasant is as decent a specimen of his order as is to be discovered throughout Her Brittannic Majesty's dominions.

A want which has been much felt is about to be supplied. There are many colonists whom business or pleasure call to London who, having no friends in that delectable metropolis experience a feeling of solitariness whilst

In among the crowds of men.

It has therefore been determined by some of these to establish a Colonial Club. It is true there is the "Travellers'" for persons who have overcome their insular predjudice to the extent of covering 500 miles; but the Club in Pall Mall is a somewhat exclusive one and an endeavour to obtain membership of it would eliminate half the happiness from a brief visit to England. Recognizing the desirability of congenial society certain colonists in England have warmly taken up the matter, and a Colonial Club-house in nowise inferior in respect of appointments to any of the best West End clubs will shortly be instituted. It will be erected in that grandest of English thoroughfares Northumberland Avenue and according to the sources whence we derive our information the building will when completed form "one of the future sights of the metropolis." The style of architecture is to be Italian and the erection will occupy an area of 20,000 feet, the frontage covering 150 feet; and the dining room will provide accomodation for one hundred persons at one time. In order that the new Colonial Club shall be what its name implies, bed-rooms will be provided at a small charge so that all the wearied member has to do when he alights from the train at London Bridge or Waterloo is to submit to the torture of a short drive in a "growler," with lively prospects of being comfortably housed when his destination of his club is reached; of the enjoyment of the society of men who having probably been much buffeted by the adverse winds of fortune have, at last, settled down in a serene bourne; of meeting with persons yellow and testy as himself; of revelling in a delightful perusal of his last lucubration addressed whether to the *Bombay Daily Nuisance*, the *Australasian Thunderer*, or the *Polynesian Telephone*; and so forth.

The new club will be instituted under brilliant auspices. The list of vice-presidents comprises such names as those of the Marquis of Anglesey, the Earl of Dufferin the Earl of Caithness, Lord Clinton, etc.

It is one of the characteristics of our poor humanity that when advantages are showered upon us in unmeasured quantities, we are hapt to apparently despise them. The advantages on which we have lighted in Cyprus have not been in the aggregate more than we have been able to bear. They have with us taken, as yet, the diaphanous and shadowy forms of the pleasures of hope. But of the real pleasure to be derived from Cyprus sea-bathing there can be but one opinion. It is not to be beaten by anything in the way of saliferous ablution. Kyrenia offers its attractions alike to those whom the heat has not deprived of all admiration for natural scenery, and moreover it is a recognized bathing resort. Our own port offers unsurpassed advantages in the latter regard; and from Limassol we learn that it is desired there that a construction should be provided to enable ladies who are inclined to disport themselves in the sad sea waves to do so without exposing themselves to the rude remarks of the 'Arries of this part of the world. Similar provision might well be made for the convenience of the members of the fair sex here. As it is those who wish to enjoy a dip walk into the sea with all their clothes on, and propriety forbidding them to splash about, they stand still with the water up to their chins till they have had enough of it. For sanitary reasons, if for no other, bathing should be indulged in. What would not the Cockney give for such opportunity of bathing as our coast affords? Yet here this seems to be appreciated rather by the Turkish than the Christian element in the community.

IN CHURCH IN CYPRUS.

IV.—The Greek Church of St. Lazarus, Larnaka.

(Continued from No. 146.)

Certain ingenious if not very ingenuous persons having discovered that the miracle of the raising of Lazarus is narrated by only one of the evangelists have endeavoured to question the verity of the whole story. No such wave of dubiety has yet reached Cyprus. It is believed that Lazarus, driven by persecution from his native land, found an asylum here, that here he died, and was buried beneath the church which bears his name and where his tomb is still shown. Sir Samuel Baker in his book on the subject of the Island makes a slight mistake in respect of this. For he asserts that the tomb of Lazarus is within the church or monastery of St. George.

St. Lazarus' is evidently of great antiquity. Indeed the date of its erection appears to be unknown, although this is supposed to have been anterior to the occupation by the Turks. It is situated in a cloistered quadrangle within the precincts of which those fathers from afar off whose affairs summon them to Larnaka have meted out to them hospitality at the hands of the resident papas. The edifice cannot be said to be possessed of any one particular style of architecture; but rather of several. The lines of demarcation between the original building and the additions that have from time to time been made are easily traced. According to Herr Loher the main part of the church is built in the form of a cross. I must confess that I have searched in vain for the similitude; and the reverend father to whose courtesy I am indebted for information received is alike unaware of any cruciferous resemblance. Altogether—whether it lies in Mrs. Batson Joyner's adaptation, or in Herr Loher's original—the description given of St. Lazarus' in the version in English of the work of the German author can hardly be termed accurate. Where for instance are the "fine rows of pillars, with pointed arches, which give an impressive and sacred aspect to the building"? I have found some difficulty, too, in discerning the "dome in the centre"; and "the handsome clock tower" of Mr. Loher seems to be devoted to purposes of a campanological rather than a horological character. The bells do not even chime the hours. The nave with its semi-circular arched roof and its three wings on either side constitutes the ancient portion of the church; the tower has been erected some time within the last 30 years. The interior is very elaborately ornamented with pictures of saints in rich gilt settings; many of the paintings have been rendered more ornate if not more artistic with the aid of tinsel. Handsome glass chandeliers suspended from the roof sustain tall candles which serve to afford the usual dim ecclesiastical illumination. Although the hour is 7. 30 a.m. I find a goodly congregation assembled at St. Lazarus'. As appears usual in places of worship of the Greek Church the feminine element in the auditory is relegated to the gallery and the seats against the walls, the male portion occupying the body of the building. The service does not materially differ from that an account of which has before appeared in these columns; and it will probably be more interesting if I set forth the differences between the tenets of Greek and Roman ecclesiasticism than if I attempt a description of the ritual as I saw it celebrated some two or three Sundays ago. For a statement of these doctrinal divergences I am indebted to Herr Loher's "Cyprus" as interpreted by Mrs. Batson Joyner. The differences are briefly these:—

The Greek Church does not admit:

First. The supremacy of Rome.

Secondly. The Filioque clause in the creed.

Thirdly. The enforced celibacy of the parochial clergy (the reason of this being that although the monastic system had begun before the schism, the celibacy of the regular clergy had not been enforced till a later period and this was adopted by the Greek Church).

Fourthly. The doctrine of transubstantiation in the Papal sense of that term is not held by the Greek Church. (Rome itself did not adopt this tenet till the Council of Lateran in 1215.)

Fifthly. The dogmas of purgatory and penance, as taught by Rome, are not held by the Greek Church, yet some of their views bear a close resemblance to the papal theories on these points.

Sixthly. The Greek Church disagrees with that of Rome about the use of leaven in the Eucharist. In almost all other respects there is little difference between the churches. The Greek Church is hierarchal, holds to the monastic system, worships pictures (although it rejects the worship of images), and gives to the Virgin Mary as high a degree of worship as Rome; its theory of the Panagia being scarcely distinguishable from that of the Immaculate Conception.

In regard to the question of celibacy it may be remarked that the dignitaries of the Greek Church are not allowed to marry; this comfortable privilege being permitted only to the *papas*, and this within certain restrictions. Marriage must be prior to consecration and is not permitted a second time. But it has been very generally remarked that the worthy fathers rather contrive to reduce to a minimum any supposititious discomfort that might accrue from such regulations by ordinarily entering upon the dual existence before taking orders and by invariably selecting for their partners in life young ladies who can answer satisfactorily all the questions usually put by a Life Assurance agent.

A visit to St. Lazarus must always prove of interest to Englishmen. For within the precincts of the quadrangle is the little spot of ground where lie interred the remains of several of their countrymen who having become sojourners in a strange land have here ended their earthly course. It afforded me pleasure to observe as I wandered among these *Hic Jacets* of the dead the evident care which has been taken of the various monuments. That of John Ken, eldest son of Mr. John Ken of London, Merchant, who died in 1693, is in very excellent condition. By his side repose the mortal remains of Mr. William Ken who departed this life in 1707. In close propinquity, too, an inscription bears testimony to the worth of Wm. Balls, late seaman H. B. M. S. *Volage*, to whose memory the stone which bears his name was erected by his ship-mates. Of Lorenzo Warriner Peace, native of the United States, it is inscribed that he was the first missionary to Cyprus of the A. B. C. F. M., and that he died in 1839. And it is pleasing to think that the Church which before all others instituted since the time of the Master, bears the closest resemblance to the primitive Christian Church is not illiberal in its views, and is willing, when occasion arises, to celebrate the last divine rites over, and provide sepulchre for, the remains of those of whom it is required that they shall no more visit their native land.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE.

Under the powers vested in him and in pursuance of the provisions of "The Quarantine Ordinance, 1879" His Excellency the High Commisioner is pleased to direct that the regulations as to quarantine published in the *Official Gazette* No. 67, dated March 23rd, 1881, shall so far as the same relates to passengers and passengers' luggage cease to be in force from the twenty-seventh day of June; and from that date until further orders passengers arriving from Syria in vessels provided with clean Bills of Health shall be admitted to free pratique after a rigorous medical examination and after having had their luggage and personal effects disinfected, unless the Superintendent of Quarantine shall otherwise direct.

These operations shall be performed in the quarantine Station at Larnaca only, within 24 hours of the disembarkation of passengers.

All operations of unloading, transporting and disembarkation shall be performed in Quarantine, and persons who take part in these operations shall be required to undergo the prescribed disinfection.

Local Notes.

At the 18th annual meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Ottoman Bank held on the 22nd June in London, the Chairman said: "there had been very considerable and steady improvement in Cyprus, from which they had benefited."

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, the 22nd June, Mr. Rylands said that he had not intimated his intention of withdrawing his motion on the subject of the Anglo-Turkish Convention which stood for discussion on Friday night the 24th June. We are informed that on the evening in question, the subject was brought before the House and that Mr. Rylands asked that the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1878 should be abrogated.

A notice has been issued by Government that it is prepared to pay one piastre the oke for locusts' eggs delivered at the newly appointed Government store at Nikosia.

In consequence of the abolition of the existing quarantine in Cyprus for vessels arriving from the Syrian coast, the steamers of Bell's Asia Minor Company have resumed their weekly passages between this and the ports of Syria. The *Elpitha* arrived this morning from Alexandria and Port Said, and left this afternoon for Beyrout. The *Simiote* will arrive here to-morrow morning, and departs for Limassol and Egypt with the mails at 2 o'clock p. m.

At a meeting of the Larnaca Musical Society held within the past week it was determined to discontinue the *soirées* of the Society until the first Monday in October. They will then be held at the residence of the Commissioner.

We venture to remind certain of our correspondents that July has been entered upon, and that we have to pay a fresh postage on letters franked with the stamps in use up to the current month.

According to the last number of the Official Gazette Mr. Hilary Skinner has resigned his provisional appointment as Actg. Asst. Judicial Commissioner. Mr. Skinner left for England a fortnight ago immediately on having delivered judgment *in re* Mucci *v.* the Government.

We hear from Limassol that the public works there are progressing rapidly. The construction of the pier has been proceeded with to the extent of two-thirds of its completion.

In our number for January the 3rd we drew attention to the unrestrained liberty enjoyed by empirics, and the strange anomaly presented by the Government compelling the duly qualified physician to register his qualifications and *pay for permission* to practice his profession, but affording him no protection in his rights; while at the same time they allow the law to be set at defiance with impunity. We regret to have to say that our appeal to the Sanitary Commissioner to control these abuses has fallen on deaf ears. We have reason to believe that in Nicosia especially charlatanism is more rampant than ever, one of the principal offenders being the priest of Machera whose superabundant zeal and time would, we humbly think, be more correctly and profitably expended on greater attention to his spiritual duties than in this studied contempt of law and propriety. As we hear that one charlatan at Morphou has been forbidden to prey any longer on the credulity of the ignorant, we cannot but ask the Sanitary Commissioner, whose well known reputation needs no praise at our hands, why he does not exercise his undoubted authority and put a stop at once to these pernicious practices, and thus endeavour to raise the social status of his professional colleagues by teaching these harpies that they have no legal standing in the eye of the law and will be justly subjected to its penalties. So safe indeed does this clerical offender feel in his immunity that we are credibly informed that from 10 to 20 of his dupes may sometimes be seen at his door. The proofs of his guilt are therefore to be readily obtained whenever the Sanitary Commissioner is disposed to vindicate his authority and cause his office to be respected. By so doing alone can he justify his "raison d'être."

Kyrenia News

June 28th, 1881.

A number of visitors have come over to Kyrenia lately; amongst others, Mr. King-Harman, Captain Croker, Mr. Hake, and Captain Gordon from Famagusta.

On the 27th dark clouds came from the north and a few drops of rain fell. The season has been most unusually cool, in proof of which none of the inhabitants have yet taken to their "yaïlas" or our of door sleeping places.

We print the following extract dealing with the subject of comets, in connection with the phenomenon now visible from our Island :

The planets and their satellites were for a long time considered to be the only members of our system. This view, however, is now known to be erroneous, as many comets have had their orbits calculated, and been found to revolve around the sun in regular periods.

In most ages and among most people they have been objects of superstitious dread, their appearance being usually considered as portentous of war, famine, the death of monarchs, or other great evils. Poets spoke of—

"The blazing star
Threatening the world with famine, plague, and war :
To princes, death ; to kingdoms, many crosses ;
To all estates, inevitable losses ;
To herdsmen, rot; to ploughmen, hapless seasons;
To sailors, storms ; to cities, civil treasons."

The utter groundlessness of these fears will be seen when we learn something of the physical constitution of these bodies.

In former times, before the construction of the telescope, but few comets were observed. Now, however, scarcely a year passes without four of five being observed, and frequently the number is greater. For the most part, however, they are so small as only to be visible by the aid of good telescopes. It is only at rare intervals that those large ones which are at once seen by the unaided eye become visible to us. The first indication of a comet is usually a faint luminous speck visible with a telescope. This appears gradually but slowly to increase in size as the comet approaches the sun, and soon a bright spot known as the "nucleus" is discerned in it. This is usually of a circular form, and situated nearer to the side which is directed towards the sun. In telescope comets this nucleus is not always discernible.

As the comet approaches the sun, it becomes larger and brighter, the 'coma' or cloudy mass around the nucleus also becomes less regular, and soon a tail begins to be thrown out on the side remote from the sun. This it is which forms the most remarkable feature in the appearance of a comet. The tail is usually more or less curved, and points away from the sun, so that when, receding from that body the comet travels with its tail foremost. A few comets have had more than one tail. One, visible at the end of 1823, had in addition to the usual tail a second one directed towards the sun. The comet of 1744 is, however, the most remarkable, as it is stated that when it approached the sun the tail was divided into six distinct branches, all curved in the same direction, and extending 30° or 40° in length.

Of the physical constitution of these bodies comparatively little is as yet known. They appear to be self-luminous masses of vapour revolving around the sun. Some have supposed that in a few comets a solid nucleus exists ; but the evidence on this point does not appear to be very strong, and if one does exist, it evidently is very small. The general opinion is, however, against its existence at all, and the great majority of comets are known to be devoid of one.

That the mass of these bodies is extremely minute is seen by the way in which they are affected by any of the heavenly bodies which they come near. Lexell's comet, for instance, in 1770, when approaching the sun, passed so near to the planet Jupiter, that it was entangled for several months among its satellites. Its orbit was completely changed by this contact, but no effect whatever could be discerned upon the satellites, whereas, had the comet's mass been at all appreciable, their times of revolution must have been slightly modified. So, too, the comets of 1858 and 1861, though they both passed near the earth, did not alter the length of the year by a single second. The fact that the light of even faint stars is scarcely at all diminished by passing through the tail of a comet has frenquently been observed.

We know how infinitely air would expand if removed far from the earth's surface, and possibly the matter of the comet's tail may be as rare even as that. This is, however, mere conjecture ; but we know that the whole mass of a comet is so small that even if one were to come into full collision with the earth, no injurious effects would result from the blow.

Several large comets have at times passed so close to the sun as almost to graze its surface. The heat, therefore, to which they were exposed must have been extremely great but they appeared not to be at all affected by it.

The number of comets which are connected with our system it is impossible to estimate. Some have imagined that it must be very great indeed. This fact, at all events, is certain, that here must be many which, from their position, are altogether hidden from us.

Occasional Notes.

The people of Seville have lately had the opportunity of witnessing a somewhat extraordinary spectacle. An Englishman staying at Seville, son of a London Banker, after looking on at a bull fight, was roused to enthusiasm by the skill and courage of the *gordito*, and obtained from him a number of lessons. Quite lately he took his place in the arena, and is said to have amazed the spectators by his skill in handling the cloak and throwing the banderillas, and above all by the coolness with which he faced one of the most savage of the bulls, and killed it by a skilful stroke with the stabbing sword.

A fatal explosion occurred on the 17th ultimo on board the steam pinnace belonging to the *Monarch*, at Goletta, Tunis. About two pounds of gun cotton exploded, killing Lieutenant Baker and seriously injuring eight sailors, one of whom has since died. The others are progressing favourably. The remains of Lieutenant Baker were interred with naval honours in the cemetery at Goletta. The funeral was attended by a large procession in which every war ship in the harbour was represented. The Bey sent a military band, and a detachment of troops, who fired a final salute over the grave. The Bey was represented on the occasion by several Generals of the Tunisian army. The flag on the French Consulate was hoisted half-mast high.

The *Panama Star and Herald* of the 7th ult. says that the works on the canal are making slow progress, and mentions that dissatisfaction and disorganization prevail among the employés. It states that the station has been abandoned, that the working brigades have been disbanded, and many workmen discharged. A number of the engineers are said to have already returned home.

No one can have forgotten the sensation which Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt created last year at Copenhagen by the unseasonable emphasis which she gave to her anti-German sentiments—an emphasis which, according to common report, placed an official admirer of hers in a very disagreeable position *vis-à-vis* with Prince Bismark. The distinguished actress, at that time more French than the French themselves, was understood to cherish such an undying resentment towards the conquerors of Alsace and Lorraine that no inducement could be sufficiently great to tempt her to the German stage. Since then, however, Mdlle. Bernhardt has crossed the Atlantic, and the worship of the almighty dollar appears to have somewhat modified the ardour of her patriotism. According to the *Boersen Courier* she has accepted an engagement for a six months' professional tour in Germany.

London is undergoing a rapid process of beautification. Public edifices of noble design and elaborate decoration are springing up on all sides, and the improvement in house architecture is so great and withal so swift, that many years will not have passed before the British metropolis will be not alone the largest, but also the most magnificent in the world. As for the "City," properly so called, the buildings in course of construction there are not to be surpassed for grace and elegance. The West End, too, grows in splendour and beauty year by year, so that altogether there is good reason for the belief, that the lapse of time will bring with it still stronger notice and still greater development of that love of London which is with Englishmen and Englishwomen an absorbing passion.

A somewhat amusing action, involving the right of "cats" is (we learn from the *North British Mail*) pending in the Aberdeen Sheriff Court. The pursuer sued for £1 of damages in respect of the death of two fan-tailed pigeons which had been killed by a cat belonging to the defendant. For the defence it was argued that, under an old statute which was still law, it was illegal to keep pigeons ; and this cat must have been unconsciously fulfilling the purposes of legislation by ridding the country of these pests. The Sheriff took the case *ad avisandum*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

June
25th 'Mabrouke' Ottoman Caik 40 tons from Beyrout with stones.
26th 'Evangelistria' Ottoman schooner 143 tons from Beyrout in ballast.
29th 'Salimi' Ottoman schooner 38 tons from Joune general cargo.
29th 'St. George' Cypriot schooner 36 tons from Kilyndria with wood.
30th 'Hindi Beriquet' Cypriot schooner 40 tons from Papho in ballast.

July
2nd S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons from Alexandria, Port Said and Limassol. Mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

June
26th S. S. 'Elpitha' British for Limassol and Alexandria mails and general cargo.

July
1st 'Salimi' Ottoman schooner 38 tons for Famagusta general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria Port Said and Limassol, Major Biddulph and nine deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

June
25th 'Cileno' 398 tons Italian barque from Port Said in ballast.
26th 'Eleni' 59 tons Cypriot brigantine from Alexandria general cargo.
26th 'Filantropia' 99 tons Cypriot Brigantine from Alexandria general cargo.
26th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons, from Larnaca, mails and general cargo.
26th 'Evangelistrie' 61 tons Ottoman from Chio with wood.
27th 'Panaghia' 30 tons Ottoman from Finike with jars.
26th 'Kimon' 63 tons Ottoman from Chio general cargo,

Cleared Outwards.

June
26th S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, for Alexandria, mails and general cargo.
27th 'Evangelistrie' 61 tons Ottoman from Jaffa with wood.
27th Panaghia' 30 tons Ottoman for Kaiffa with jars.
28th 'Luigi P.' 79 tons Italian schooner for Cannes with wine.
28th 'Kimon' 63 tons Ottoman for Jaffa with wine.
30th 'Nettuno' 129 Ital. brig for Marseilles with wine.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Larnaca—Messrs. Sutherland and Back and 11 deck passengers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

TENDERS

Will be received by the Senior Commissariat Officer, Cyprus, for the annual supply of the following article, for the use of Her Majesty's Troops, viz.:—

Flour.

Tenders must be delivered at the Commissariat Office, Troodos Camp, not later than noon of the 19th July, 1881.

Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and further particulars can be obtained on application at the Commissariat Office, Limassol.

The Senior Commissariat Officer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. W. BRIDGMAN,
D. A. C. of Ord.
for Senior Commissariat Officer.

Commissariat Office,
Limassol, 25th June, 1881.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Telegraph Office on Mount Troödos is now open to the public for the summer months.

June 25th, 1881.

PAPAYANNI & Co's.

STEAMERS.

THE *Roumelia*, Captain Wilkes which left Liverpool on the 15th instant, is expected to arrive here on the 3rd or 4th proximo, and will go back to Liverpool after touching at one or two places on the coast of Syria.

For freight, etc. apply to:

CHARLES WATKINS,
IMPERIAL OTTOMANBANK.

ALBERT HOTEL

NICOSIA.

Proprietor:
Mr. JOHN SOLOMIDES.

THIS Establishment is now under entirely new management and has just been re-decorated at great expense. Tourists and travellers will find every accomodation.

Table d'hôte daily at 12. 30 and 7. 30 p. m.

Charges extremely moderate. Guides horses and mules supplied for the conveyance of travellers.

G. CARUANA.

SHIP-BROKER, SHIP-CHANDLER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

STRAND, LARNACA.

The above has just imported a useful, English-made and varied assortment of CROCKERY and EARTHENWARE; a large supply of the best PERSIAN TUMBEKEE, PORTLAND CEMENT and SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER of superior quality.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that from the first of June next, he will re-open for the fourth season the

HOTEL VICTORIA,

at Aley (Mount Lebanon).

Visitors will be sure to find there all comfort.

The Hotel is situated on the loftiest part of the mountain and the climate is specially recommended by the faculty as being the healthiest in Mount Lebanon.

The carriages of the "Diligence" Company carry visitors from Beyrout to the Hotel's door in three hours at a very moderate charge.

For further information apply to the proprietor.

PIETRO PAULICEVICH.

BEYROUT, 1st March 1881.

PALESTINE
INDEPENDENT TOURS

ALEXANDER HOWARD

PROPRIETOR of Howard's Hotel, Jaffa; Howard's Hotel, Jerusalem and Howard's Universal Hotel, Latroon, valley of Ajalon, (half-way to Jerusalem) has the largest and best supply of tents and equipage for Syrian Travel. Efficient dragomen and escorts provided. Greatest advantages given to all classes of travellers visiting the Holy Land, by direct engagement at Jaffa, or by contract made at my Cairo branch office, in the Esbekieh, opposite Shepheard's Hotel, during the winter season.

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Marseilles	Constantinople
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For particulars, apply to the Bank,
WOLSELEY STREET,
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The Egyptian Gazette.

Published on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

THE SUBSCRIPTION including postage to any part of Egypt or any country within the Postal Union is Eight shillings per quarter payable in advance. The Commercial Summary, Reports &c., will appear in Saturdays issues; rate of subscription for this issue only, one pound sterling per annum.

Advertisements are charged at the rate of Eight shillings for 50 words. Contracts entered into for standing advertisements at reduced rates.

All communications to be addressed.

The Editor EGYPTIAN GAZETTE, Alexandria.

THE LEVANT HERALD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

THE LEVANT HERALD is at present published under the title of *The Constantinople Messenger*. It is the oldest newspaper published in Constantinople.

THE LEVANT HERALD is published daily on a singlebroad sheet, of which the two external pages are devoted to advertisements, and the inner pages, one English and one French, to general news. The daily edition of the *Levant Herald* has the character of a general newspaper, and is intended for readers in the East.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget consists of sixteen to twenty-four pages. It is published every Wednesday in winter and every Tuesday in summer. It contains only Eastern matter selected from the columns of the daily issue, and is a Levant newspaper specially designed for readers not residing in the Levant.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget contains from two to four pages of Commercial information gleaned from the best authorities and carefully collated and edited. Merchants engaged in trade with the Levant will find the *Levant Herald* a valuable and trustworthy business record.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget contains provincial correspondence, reviews of the Turkish press sketches of Eastern life, and much extractable matter which renders it of great utility to the Editors of Country papers, to whom it is confidently recommended.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget will be sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom on the following terms. Three months, 15*s*; Six months, 25*s*.6*d* Twelve months 42*s*. Cheques and post office orders to be made payable to EDGAR WHITEKER, Constantinople.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget may be ordered of any bookseller or News Agent in the United Kingdom or of Messrs. George Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, London the Agents for the paper.

Subscriptions and advertisements are received at the Office of *Cyprus* for the *Levant Herald*.

HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS & OINTMENT.

THE Troops in Cyprus will find HOLLOWAY'S PILLS invaluable to them if taken in such doses as will act gently on the system once or twice in the day. They correct all disorders of the liver and stomach. In cases of weakness and debility, they are priceless.

The late Col. Sir JAMES DENNY, ~~of the~~ 3rd Buffs many years ago, and on the day of his arrival in London with his gallant regiment from India, called to see Mr. Holloway and said that he considered he was indebted for his excellent health whilst there, to the use of his Pills. Col. Denny afterwards lived in Ireland, and frequently sent to Mr. Holloway for a supply of his Pills.

THE OINTMENT will cure any Old Wound, Sore, or Ulcer, and is famous in cases of Rheumatism.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533. Oxford Street, and by nearly all Medicine Vendors throughout the civilized world, in Boxes and Post, each with directions for use in almost every language. They may be procured in LARNACA at the

ESCULAPIUS PHARMACY
11. WATKINS STREET.
and of every Chemist in the Island.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Capital £ 10,000,000.
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BETWEEN
LARNACA & NICOSIA.

Departure from Larnaca daily at 6 a.m.
,, ,, Nikosia ,, at 2 p.m.

Tickets, 3s. 6d. each.

The proprietor, Mr. Liassides supplies also special conveyances for Nikosia, Larnaca, Famagousta, Kyrenia and for excursions; these may be hired either in Nikosia or Larnaka.

For particulars and tickets apply at the offices of Mr. Liassides in Nikosia, or at the Diligence station in Larnaca.

MR. LIASSIDES begs to inform his numerous customers that they will find at his stores a large stock of wines, spirits, etc., etc. He has also recently received an assortment of English goods of the best quality, which he is prepared to offer at lowest prices.

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,, Larnaca for Beyrout every Saturday, at 4 p. m.

,, Beyrout for Alexandria via Larnaca and Limassol, every Saturday at 5 p. m.

,, Larnaca every Sunday at 2 p.m.

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For particulars apply to

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EAST INDIA, COLONIAL, & AMERICAN BANKERS & AGENTS.

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Messrs. King and Co, have lately received fresh shipments of goods consisting of

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Whiskies—Coyle and Co., Old Dublin, Dunvilles "Old Dublin, Rob Roy Scotch, Thom and Cameron do.

Gins—Plymouth double refined, Holland's De Kuypers

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Provisions etc,—Breakfast Bacon, York Hams, Danish Butter, North wilts cheese, Pork Brawn, Ox Tongues, Jugged Hare, Stewed Kidneys, Stewed Rabbits, Minced collops, Scotch Haggis, Soups in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins, Carrots, Haricot Verts, Mushrooms, Green peas, (petit Pois) French Olives, Anchovies in oil, Bombay chutney.

Jams and Marmalade—Apple and Lemon, Gooseberry and Plum, Raspberry and Currant, Apricot, Strawberry, and cherry, Greengage, Currant and damson, Marmalade in 2 lbs. and 7 lbs. tins, Calves, foot Jelly,

'Peek Frean'll lbs. 2 lbs., and 5 lbs. tins of Prince of Wales, Crucker, Charm, Picnicsnow flake, milk, etc.

Biscuits.

Sauces, Pickles and Vinegars—Nabob Pickles, Worcester Sauce, Salad oil, White wine vinegar, Malt vinegar, Champions white vinegar, Mustard in bottles, Mixed spice.

Fish—Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Lobster, Sardines, Haddocks, Kippered Herrings, Oysters, Yarmouth Bloaters (in cask).

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