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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 156.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th, 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 unsolicited manuscripts.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The charge for subscriptions is 3s. 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; 6s. for 6 months, and 10s. 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 Store of Mr. Constantinides, and also of Mr. Michel Christofides; in Limassol at the office of Mr. Euthybulis, 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.

Another infernal machine has been discovered in gasworks at Dundee.

After long and animated debates and after certain concessions had been made by the House of Commons, the Irish Land Bill was again sent to the Upper House.

Lord Hartington stated that it had been decided not to make any territorial alterations in the Transvaal.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Merv according to which the Tekke-Turcoman chiefs deny any negotiation with Russia. The Persian Government appears very anxious for an alliance with the Tekke-Turcomans, who are opposed to it.

The House of Lords has not agreed to the amendments of the Commons and has, on the contrary, insisted on its own amendments by a large majority. The tone of Lord Salisbury has been such as to remove all hope of a compromise. Lord Granville made a warm protest.

The Commons will resume the consideration of the Irish Land Bill on Monday.

Lord Dufferin has urged on the Sultan the advisability of taking the initiative in the reforms in Asia Minor, in order to avoid pressure from the Powers.

Meetings of the Liberal party are being held throughout the country insisting on a firm policy on the part of the Government towards the House of Lords. Great excitement prevails.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ritchie has given notice of a motion condemning any treaty of commerce with France which might establish specific duties. The Minister stated that no treaty would be made which might prejudice British commerce.

In reply to a question from Mr. McCoan on Egyptian affairs, Sir C. Dilke stated that the Cabinet believed that the Khedive and his Ministers, whilst recognising the necessity of maintaining military discipline, did not con-

sider it to be in the interest of the country to charge the budget with the expense of maintaining a larger army than necessary for securing order. Mr. McCoan was not satisfied with this reply and stated that the question would be repeated in the House of Lords.

Respecting the Irish Land Bill several amendments of the Lords have been rejected, others have been modified and others have been accepted by large majorities. The extreme Home Rulers make serious objections accusing the Government of having made a compromise with the opposition. The Bill has been sent up again to the Lords in its new form.

The House of Lords, at its sitting last night, accepted the Bill in its modified form.

In the Upper House Lord Dunraven asked a question respecting affairs in Tunis and Tripoli. Lord Granville declared that there was nothing to add to what he had already stated and that confidence must be shewn in the French Government.

The *Times* thinks that Mr. Gladstone will use all legal means to save the Land Bill.

Mr. Garfield has had a relapse; his vomiting and feverish state cause great anxiety.

Lord Ripon has telegraphed to Home Government that he cannot advise any further financial help being given to the Ameer.

TURKEY.

(From the "Levant Herald.")

On Saturday night the 6th inst. a fire broke out in the Custom-House at Alexandretta, and defied all efforts to extinguish it. The building was totally destroyed, together with greater portion of its valuable contents consisting of merchandise belonging to Aleppo merchants.

The Turkish members of the commission for the delimitation of the district of Khotour, ceded to Persia under Art. 59 of the Treaty of Berlin, are Colonel Djeval bey, Major Daniel bey, and Adjutant Major Sheraffin Effendi. These officers will proceed to Khotour as soon as they have received their instructions.

A Havas telegram of last night the 9th inst. from Athens reports the interesting fact of an Ottoman deputation from Larissa having waited upon Mr. Coumoundouros at Mahana. The deputation was headed by Osman Bey, a Mahomedan resident in Larissa, and a man of influence, who was the spokesman of the deputation. Osman Bey expressed to Mr. Coumoundouros the satisfaction of the Turkish population of Thessaly with the new regime. He claimed on behalf of the population that the Government should give encouragement to the institution of a bank, and should push on the establishment of good means of communication. The Hellenic Premier promised that the Government would give all security for the establishment of a bank, and as regards improving the means of communication he stated that a project for the construction of a railway was in course of study. In concluding, Mr. Coumoundouros expressed a hope that Osman Bey and his companions might be among the deputies elected to the Greek Parliament as representatives of the newly-acquired provinces. We believe it is not generally known that the project for a national bank of Thessaly is already ripe, and that the concession for it was granted by the Greek Government, in the days of the Tricoupi Cabinet, to Mr.

Etienne Scouloudi and others associated with him.

A column of the Imperial army, composed of 2,500 men, set out from Saïda, in the Yemen, on the 4th inst., with the intention of occupying strategic positions, punishing the disaffected, and protecting the tribes which have remained faithful to his Majesty. The probable destination of the expedition is Shout or Alta, 2,000 camels have been requisitioned.

By Imperial *irade*, the *redifs* who are at present on the Turko-Hellenic frontier, are to be disbanded, as well as their brothers-in-arms in the Asiatic provinces. The transports *Babil*, *Esseri-Djedid*, *Mevrid-Nousret*, and *Taif* have in consequence received orders to proceed to Voio, and the *Assyr* to Provesa, to convey to Constantinople those men who have completed their term of service. From the capital they will afterwards be despatched to their homes.

As announced some weeks ago, a commissariate staff will be created for each army corps. Each commissariate corps will be commanded by a general of brigade, and composed of colonels of all branches of the service. In execution of this decision, some appointments have already been made. For the first army corps General Hussein Pasha, and for the second, General Sherif Pasha, having been appointed Commissaries-general, have left Larissa, where they were on duty, and have proceeded to take possession of their respective posts, one at Adrianople and the other at Constantinople. The members composing the commissariate will be selected by the commanders-in-chief of each *corps d'armée*.

The Kurdish chiefs who are under detention at the Grand-Zaptieh, are careful not to suffer themselves to be forgotten. They have now addressed a petition to the Minister of War, complaining that they have been exiled without cause, and claiming the bounty of his Majesty on the ground of the poverty to which they allege that they have been reduced by an unjust banishment of two years from their homes. On the other hand, the Armenians of the province of Sivas, who find themselves much relieved by the removal of these chiefs from their midst, have addressed an urgent petition to the Minister of Interior, praying that the exiles may not be allowed to return to the land where their presence was so dire an affliction. As, meanwhile, the Ministry of Justice has applied to the Tribunal of First Instance of Diarberkir for further information regarding the case of these Kurdish chiefs, their trial must be postponed until the necessary documents are forthcoming.

Five hundred families from Livana, in the district of Batoum, are preparing to leave their native country and settle at Oudji-Couroussou, near Riva. They had previously sent an agent to the place to make all the necessary arrangements for their reception.

Lady Dufferin had an evening-party on Tuesday the 9th inst. at which the introduction of private theatricals as a preliminary to dancing was a pleasant surprise, all the more as the piece performed was played to perfection. After the theatricals, dancing began, and was kept up with great animation till past two.

THE NATURAL ENEMIES OF THE LOCUST.

Dardanelles, "August" 1.—In my last communication, I foreshadowed a new discovery by Mr. Frank Calvert of another enemy of the locust, which, I stated, was perhaps more formidable to it than the species of "systoechus" fly.

This discovery is the third he has made this year of insects affecting agricultural interests; viz:—

1st.—A species of the "anisoptia," hitherto unknown,—a scourge to agriculture.

2nd.—A species of the "systoechus" fly (locally known as the "bonbol") whose larva feeds on locusts' eggs, and is therefore a benefactor

to agriculture. The fly itself does not attack the adult locust.

3rd.—Another insect (not yet identified) whose larva, it has now been found by Mr. Calvert, is a direct parasite of the adult locust, and is now in the pupal state in the body of locust.

It is to this third insect, which Mr. Calvert is studying, that the mysterious disappearance of the myriad hosts of locusts in the Troad, the sickly appearance of those remaining in the neighbourhood, and the plague smitten state of those in the Smyrna district, must be attributed. Specimens of the new parasite in its larval and pupal states have been sent to eminent entomologists in England—and those of the fully formed insect, when it appears, will also be forwarded for examination and study. This, then, is even a greater benefactor of agriculture, than the "systoechus (bonbol),"—being the scourge of the locust scourge.

The larva of the "ignota" is of quite different origin, form, and habits from the "systoechus,—the one only attacking locusts' eggs, and becoming a fly in the early prelude of summer; whereas our "ignota" friend has at present only reached the pupal state in the body of the locust,—a true illustration of the theory of "the survival of the fittest;" the locust in this case being the weakest has "gone to the wall," and well it is so, for under a very enlarged development of locusts, who can say which of the two, mankind or the locust, might prove victor in the "struggle for existence."

SYRIA.

A new incident has just arisen to revive the excitement caused by the affair of Mr. de Torcy's dragoon, which was beginning to subside, and, of course, it has had the effect that the French officials in this province are following out some concerted scheme of irritation and intrigue.

It appears the French consul at Damascus, M. Flesch, accompanied by his chancellor, was driving in a carriage with a cavass on the box, and two cavasses as outriders,—that is how they do things in this part of the world,—and passed a sentinel on duty at the gates of the barracks. The soldier failed to render the customary salute, upon which the consul stopped the carriage, and demanded why he had omitted to pay him this respect. It is said that the soldier curtly replied that he had received no orders to salute "glaours". Upon receiving this reply, Consul Flesch ordered his cavass to chastise the sentinel, and when this formality was concluded, Consul Flesch hurried off to the "mushir" to complain. The Governor-general, when he had heard the story, said that he would certainly punish the man,—not, however, for omitting to salute, but for not having bayonnetted the cavass, who ventured to beat him while he was on duty. This answer did not soothe Consul Flesch, who became greatly irritated, and finally challenged the "mushir" to single combat. The quarrel is still pending, and what the issue of it will be, no one knows. It keeps up an unwholesome state of excitement, and adds fuel to the fire of restlessness that has been burning for so long.

It is plain enough that, amongst the Maronite villages, an influence is at work, hostile to Rustom Pasha. The manner in which his excellency was received in many of these during his recent tour was so markedly cold and repellent, that there could have been nothing accidental about it. These Maronite clergy are now, as much as ever, a tool in French hands. How M. Blanche, the French and "British" vice-consul at Tripoli (Syria), manages the conflicting duties of both offices at a time like this, it is hard to understand. It is a matter of notoriety that M. Blanche, as French consul, is very actively intriguing in the Lebanon against Rustom Pasha; possibly, on alternate days, he may put on his British uniform and counter-intrigue. Anyhow, his position is not an easy one.

EGYPT.

(From the "Egyptian Gazette")

We regret to learn that the latest news of the Nile is of an unfavourable character.

According to the Syrian Correspondent of the *Pyramides*, the Ottoman Privy Council has approved of the proposal made by Mr. McDonald for the construction of a railway between Damascus and Tripoli in Syria. At the same Council the construction of a railway between Ismid and Ada Bazaar was also sanctioned.

The Ministerial crisis is provisionally settled and H. E. Riaz Pasha retains for the present the reins of Government and the confidence of His Highness the Khedive.

In our last issue we announced the resignation of the Minister of War and the appointment of Daoud Pasha as the new Minister. The decree nominating Daoud Pasha Fathy was published in the official *Moniteur* yesterday the 16th inst.

ENGLISH INTERESTS IN NORTHERN AFRICA.

There is one defence of the position which our Government have taken up in their recent negotiations with France which should not be overlooked. It can hardly be regarded as the acceptance of new obligations so much as the fresh definition and renewed acceptance of part of an old one. As the greater includes the less so the old obligation to defend the integrity of the Ottoman Empire includes the minor engagement to forbid a French advance beyond the frontier of Tripoli. In the long continued "entente cordiale" between England and France which followed the conclusion of the Commercial Treaty, most people have forgotten that the Tripartite Treaty of 1866 was intended by the English Government of that time to protect Turkey not only against Russian aggression in the Danube, but also against French designs in the Mediterranean. We have only to turn to the heated discussion which was raised by the Syrian Expedition twenty-one years ago to be reminded that the existence of ambitious projects on the part of France which might imperil English interests in the East was one of the recognized facts of the situation with which English statesmen felt themselves called upon to deal. It is a striking testimony to the revolution wrought in European politics by the German conquest of France that this revival of uneasiness, occasioned by French aggression in Africa, has all the disturbing effect of the revelation of a new and unheard-of peril. In reality it is simply the reappearance of one of the oldest and most familiar dangers against which English Governments have been accustomed to stand on guard.

To meet this possible contingency the statesmen of the middle of the century united the Great Powers in a general guarantee of the integrity of Sultan's dominions, and bound over France with Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to maintain the Ottoman Empire intact. But the European Concert neither now nor at any other time, has been a firm fighting alliance of the Powers against an aggressor. Only once—in 1840—the concerted action of England, Russia, Austria, and Turkey was brought to bear against a French attempt to disturb the "status quo." In that year, at the imminent risk of a war with France, Lord Palmerston sent the English fleet to blockade the Syrian coast in order to check the progress of Mehmet Ali, who, with the moral support of France, was waging war on the Sultan. If France were so far to abandon the sensible policy to which she has just pledged herself anew through her Foreign Minister we should have to rely in the future as in the past, in the first place, on our own resources, which are greater than any previous period of our history, and secondly on what alliance or combination we could secure. Probably we should not be able to count on much more than the moral support of Russia, to whom in 1840 there fell no share in the actual fighting. Germany, then as now, would be neutral Austria possibly, or, granting the truth of current theories, probably, would bestow her moral support on the other side, although the balance of power in the Mediterranean can never be a matter of indifference to owner of Trieste and the prospective occupier of Salonica. In Italy, however, we should probably able to count upon a more useful ally than any upon whom we could have relied between 1856 and 1870, in the remote and unwelcome possibility of an extension of French activity to regions which would bring us into direct collision with our neighbours across the Channel. So far, then, as the grouping of the Powers is concerned, there is no more reason for alarm as to the establishment of a dangerous French ascendancy in Africa and in Asia than there was at any time between the signature of the Treaty of Paris and the Treaty of Versailles.

We are very reluctant even to discuss hypothetically the possibility of such a disaster to civilization as a quarrel between the two Western Powers. There is hardly any sacrifice which would be too great to make to avoid so dread a catastrophe, which in many of its aspects would almost partake of the nature of a civil war. We hope and believe that an alliance which, as Mr. Gladstone once declared, has never been stained by a crime, may long continue to afford a sure safeguard for the progress of liberal ideas and the peaceful development of modern civilization. But, when Foreign Secretaries begin to express opinions as to the importance of preserving an entente the necessity of which for the best interests of the two nations is as obvious as the sun at mid-day, it is evident that there are clouds in the sky and the possibility of a future rupture has for a moment disturbed the serenity of Ministers in both countries. The public will be much more likely to avoid an attack of that unreasoning panic which so often provokes the peril it seeks to escape by frankly recognizing the possibilities of the future, and taking stock of the means by which the danger may be averted. The position of France for offensive purposes has been weakened by her policy in Tunis. M. St. Hilaire has pledged his

word that under no circumstances shall a single French soldier cross the Tripolitan frontier; but if France were to meditate any hostile operation against Egypt we could hardly wish her worse luck than to attempt to approach the Nile Valley via Tunis and Tripoli. Some French alarmists have been declaring that an English fleet acting in concert with the Arabs could drive the French out of Algeria in four days. This, of course, is the frenzy of the panic-monger, but there is no doubt that every additional square mile occupied by France in Africa increases both the area of her vulnerability and the number of would-be insurgents, at the same time that it weakens her effective force for aggression further east by dividing her resources and increasing the drain upon her available soldiery. We have no reason to doubt that the French Government are acting and will act in perfect good faith and loyal alliance with us in Egypt and its approaches; but if it were to be otherwise it is not England which would have cause to regret that the expedition against the Kroumirs led to the absorption of Tunis.

(From the "Pall Mall Gazette")

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, August, 20th, 1881

We published in our last number a circular emanating from the Chief Secretary's office on the subject of Education, and we remarked at the time that the provisions laid down were in accordance with the English law. It is many months since we advocated the course which we are glad to see has been followed. There is, however, one important virtue which the new rules lack. It would seem that it is not intended to appoint any council to act in concert with the Director of Education, and therefore the proposed School Boards, if instituted, will act under the direction of one reverend gentleman. We very much fear that non-participation of the Cypriots themselves in the primary directorship will militate greatly against the confidence which it is necessary that the new system should inspire. It is certain that if the regulations of the school Boards is vested in one person alone, with whom it shall rest to prescribe the various subjects of study, the standards to be observed and to generally dictate to the Boards, the population will not be satisfied, and the Boards and the Dictator will never reciprocate confidence. The result of the proposed Educational scheme for Cyprus will thus, we are greatly afraid, prove a failure. The inhabitants are greatly impressed with the importance of the subject; and they place too high a value on their undoubted rights in regard to the matter to be content with the absolute authority over them of one Director who does not even understand the language of the country.

We may also be permitted to express our astonishment that the new rules speak only of the villages and nothing whatever of the towns. We are not aware if further regulations are to be promulgated for these latter, or if the towns having been weighed and found wanting, no attention is to be paid them. As, however, the circular has been issued in the towns we may think that the rules apply to them, and that a phrase has been omitted in drafting out the document.

En resumo we should like to see a more complete Educational system provided for Cyprus. We fear that the influence for good of the recently issued regulations on public instruction will not be sensibly felt until participation has been given to the inhabitants in the decisions of the Directorate.

We have reached that season of the year when according to Herr Loher all business ceases on the Island. In the volume of that work before us there is a marginal note to the information in question to the effect that business has ceased irrespective of seasons. We are not altogether inclined to support that theory. Certainly, however, we have settled down into a condition of serene placidity begotten of the hot weather. And it is natural that it should be so. When in Rome we

do as Rome does. If this excellent rule had been observed in the Autumn of 1878 we should have probably heard less about the insalubrity of the country. In this respect we may take a lesson from the philosophic Turk. He is not to be found running about in the middle of the day in a climate like this. Europeans are, however, little better than Americans in that they want everything done at express speed whether amid the "thick city's breath" or under the blaze of a tropical sun.

It is a result of this state of things that we have occasionally to search for a subject on which to animadvert. On a hot afternoon with the thermometer at 85 degs. in the shade it is impossible to sit down and indite leading articles say on the Eastern question, or the Educational question, or the reform of our law-courts. As somebody else has remarked the comparative of lead is lead. And we look about us for a slighter subject. One suggests itself in devices for the amelioration of thirst. We believe it to be a subject which is by no means so widely understood as it ought to be. Of the making of new Cookery books there is no end. Very seldom is there a work published on the question of beverage. And yet there is hardly a household in which spirits, wine and beer are not articles of domestic economy. Yet how few of those householders know how to produce what is termed a cup! Almost every viand and every beverage is improved by combination with others. Instance only the vulgarly-named but generous compound known as "Shandy-Gaff." Who that has borne the heat and burden of the day in the cricket-field or on the river but will bear testimony to its refreshing merits. If only people would try it, it would be found, too, that this combination is by no means a bad accompaniment to the dinner-table in hot weather. And is it not well known to givers of evening parties that the champagne or gooseberry as the case may be goes much further and is equally acceptable to the heated guests when judiciously diluted with soda-water.

The manufacturing of the more elaborate forms of "cups" constitutes almost an art. A little too much curaçao, a squeeze too much of lemon, a bottle too much of soda-water—and the labour of the experimenter is spent in vain. Pic-nics are not altogether unknown in Cyprus. The man who understands the constitution of a claret or champagne cup is invaluable at a pic-nic. To sit in the shade.

"The wine cup lying couch'd in moss" is to experience almost

"The bliss of dreams."

What induces us to touch upon this question is the "real fact" that we have received from England a copy of a little manual which deals excellently well with this interesting subject. The author associates poetry with "Wine Cups" and enthusiastically quotes the following lines—

"Oh, Peggy, when thou go'st to brew,
Consider well what you're about to do,
Be very wise, very sedately think
That what you're going to make is drink
Consider who must drink that drink and then.

What 'tis to have the praise of honest men;
The future ages shall of Peggy toil,
The nymph who spiced the beverages so well.

DEATH.

Died on the 11th inst. at his residence, Woolton grove, Woolton near Liverpool,

R. C. JANION, Esq.

Local Notes.

We are in possession of a Parliamentary paper entitled "Correspondence respecting the affairs of Cyprus" containing 103 documents on all matters concerning the administration of the Island. We do not wish to express a precipitate judgment on the numerous despatches it contains, and for this week we shall confine ourselves to remarking a noteworthy expression contained in the final despatch from the Earl of Kimberley, in regard to the procedure used by the Government to elicit the opinion of the several districts on the subject of the destruction of the Locusts; "such an expedient", Lord Kimberley says, "is perhaps the best practicable one for eliciting public opinion, as long as there is no popular election element in the Legislature." We hail this expression as a happy omen.

According to the Greek journal *Clio* published at Trieste, an enquiry commission will shortly arrive in Cyprus from England to fully examine into the administration of the Island.

One of the items in a Supplementary Estimate just issued is a grant-in-aid of the revenue of Cyprus to the amount of £78,000 being an increase of £58,000 over the sum voted last year. The liabilities of the Cyprus Government on 1st of April, 1881, amounted to £205,268, 9s and the available assets amounted to £127,648, 11s. 6d., leaving a deficiency of £77,619, 17s. 5d.

The Government intend to ask for a supplementary vote to make good the deficiency in the revenues of Cyprus. When the vote comes before the House it is probable, the *Daily Telegraph* says, that Mr. Arnold will raise a discussion on the subject, and endeavour to obtain from Ministers a definite statement as to their future intentions in regard to the Island.

Whilst the celebrated fast of Dr. Tanner was in progress, we reported the circumstances connected with it from time to time. The American papers now announce the death of Dr. Tanner.

Mr. Caravias, late Greek consul here, re-arrived in Cyprus by last Tuesday's Austrian Lloyd's steamer, and on the following morning proceeded to Troodos by H. M. S. *Decoy*. Mr. Caravias has obtained from the Colonial Office an appointment in the Chief Secretary's office. We congratulate the Government on the acquisition to its staff of a gentleman fully acquainted with the English and many other languages, who has been for a long time past in the English consular service, and who gained for himself general esteem during his recent stay here.

In corroboration of news which we gave on the authority of the Italian gazette *Delle Colonie* the *Levant Herald* has a paragraph stating that a company has applied to the Turkish Government for authority to construct a railroad between Bagdad and Basorah and that the proposal is at present under consideration by the council of ministers. We mention this because the question of the projected railway is one not indifferent to our Island.

1st BATT. THE ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT V. THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS

The calm monotony of life of the summer residents in Troodos was broken by the excitement of a great cricket match, on the afternoon of Friday, the 11th inst. For some days previous the chief Legal Commissioner, E. C. Bovill, Esq. had been doing his utmost to get together the best eleven possible to do battle for the honour of Cyprus, and high beat the hopes of victory in the breast of each member of the contending teams. The eventful afternoon proved all that could be desired and the fair dwellers in the mountains animated the scene with their presence, urging the combatants to exhibit their utmost prowess. The ground pleasantly situated in a bosky dell near the summit of Troodos perfumed with the aromatic scent of the whispering pines, though not to be compared to English turf, yet was spacious enough to give scope to the skill of the most powerful batters. The Island eleven, having won the toss, sent Surg. Maj. Craig and Corp. Mouk to the wickets; the last named after a drive for two was quickly dismissed by Barker; and A. H. Young, Esq., the Commissioner of Baffo, then came forward to show the interested spectators some of that fine play which when he was a member of the Rugby eleven, went far to uphold the prestige of his school. However, when the score stood at 15, another of Barker's balls, breaking in from the off, permitted Surg. Maj. Falwasser to take his place. Barker next laying low the stumps which Surg. Maj. Craig had for some time so well defended left little more to be told, as the last wicket went down for a total of 22. After a short interval spent in refreshing the inner man the Royal Sussex tried their luck and succeeded in putting together 59; Sergt. Baldwin (19) as usual by his steady play contributing not a few; while the next play of Lieut. Thoruton earned him a well deserved 12 not out comprising two fine drives for 3 and 6 respectively. Again the Cyprus team tried their hand with the willow, and succeeded in beating their former score by 2; leaving the Military victorious by an innings and 13 runs. The Captain of the Cyprus team deserves all praise for his pluck in keeping his men together and encouraging them in the face of impending defeat; but though famous at the bar for his ready wit and eloquence, yet here his chaff fell flat; his cry, oft repeated in derision, of "well bowled" only eliciting derisive cheers from his adversaries, as wicket after wicket of his own men fell before the destructive bowling of Smith and Barker. Perhaps in future it would be better if "The Man of Law" left this department of the game to Dr. Craig, "facile princeps" in chaffing and repartee. Subjoined is the score.

ELEVEN OF CYPRUS.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Surg. Maj. Craig bowled, Barker | 6 b. Smith 1 |
| Corp. Monk, R.E. b. Barker | 2 b. Smith 4 |
| A. R. Young Esq. b. Barker | 6 b. Barker 1 |
| Surg. Maj. Falwasser, ct. Boldwin, b. Smith | 1 b. Barker 2 |
| Lieut. Sinclair, R.E. b. Smith | 2 b. Barker 6 |
| Corp. Bullen, R.E. b. Barker | 3 run out 0 |
| C. R. Tyser Esq. b. Smith | 1 b. Smith 2 |
| E. C. Bovill, Esq. ct. Hemming Barker | 0 b. Barker 0 |
| G. G. Hake, Esq. b. Smith | 0 b. Smith 0 |
| Lieut. Lawson, R.E., b. Barker | 0 not out 0 |
| Pte. Garland, not out | 0 run out 0 |
| Extras | 1 Extras 8 |
| | 22 24 |

1st BATT: THE ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT.

| | |
|---|----|
| Sergt. Baldwin, b. Young | 16 |
| Lieut. Corp. Boliston b. Monk | 2 |
| Pte. Harridge, run out | 3 |
| Lieut. Corp. Bloor, l. b. w. Craig | 0 |
| Lieut. Corp. Botting, b. Monk | 5 |
| Lieut. and Adj. Sapte, b. Monk | 3 |
| Lieut. Corp. Davis, ct. Sinclair, b. Monk | 6 |
| Lieut. Thornton, not out | 12 |
| Col. Sergt. Hemming, b. Monk | 4 |
| Pte. Smith, b. Monk | 0 |
| Pte. Barker, l. b. w. Monk | 0 |
| Extras | 8 |
| | 59 |

Kyrenia News.

MYRTU FAIR.

Having had an opportunity of visiting the Myrtu Fair which is better known under the name of St. Paudoleimon, I thought it might interest you if I were to give a brief information respecting it.

The Festival took place on the 8th inst., but nearly all the visitors assembled from Saturday the 6th. Crowds of people flocked and when the rooms in the Convent were completely occupied many were obliged to sleep out of doors. The fair this year is considered to have been more successful compared to previous years owing to the election of a new Bishop. It is supposed that nearly 8,000 people assembled from different parts of the Island and even several inhabitants from the opposite coast of Asia Minor could be witnessed. The Church which is constructed within the walls of the Monastery is dedicated to St. Paudoleimon who was a native of one of the Ionian Islands—Zante—whose bones have been brought over to Cyprus and removed to the Convent in question. The saint is celebrated for the tortures he endured and I believe that some people in the Levant are greatly devoted to him. It would appear that not a few amongst them suppose that any person affected by some precarious disease is apt of recruiting his health by proceeding to St. Paudoleimon and praying at the altar on the day on which the ceremony takes place in church. I have been further apprized that people suffering from epileptic attacks have been cured and other chronic diseases treated with a similar success (?)

It is on account of this supposition that rich and valuable presents are offered every year to the church and I believe that on the present occasion an approximate sum of 15,000 piastres has been realized by the Ecclesiastical authorities.

The different costumes of the natives, and those of Anatolia in particular, attracted my special attention. One could also witness several European dresses which were very conspicuous. This must be attributed to the fact that there were many arrivals from the towns of Larnaca, Nicosia and Limassol. One of the principal diversions was to watch the constant "va et vient" which existed and which occupied an area of half a mile from the gates of the convent to the outskirts of the village. A kind of small Bazaar could be seen outside the walls of the Monastery, where every variety of article could be purchased.

Capt. S. Stevenson, Commissioner of Kyrenia, had encamped at five minutes distance from the convent under the shade of some fine trees which I was surprised to see have been left intact.

Sleeping under canvas is, in my opinion, preferable on such occasions, as I must confess that it is quite impossible to reside in the Monastery on account of visitors constantly reaching the place and the braying of the beasts of burden in particular.

A small force of policemen under the command of a corporal was stationed in the village to preserve peace, and I am doing them justice in stating that everything passed away with perfect tranquillity.

Among the visitors I noticed are the following: Mr. C. E. Bistaohi, Inspector of Revenue, Stent C. E., Dracoulis, Chief Secretary's Office, Sevasty &c.

During my stay I had the pleasure of being frequently entertained by His Eminence the Bishop of Kyrenia, Chrysanthos.

The Venerable Prelate is so well known in the Island that I consider it superfluous on my part to say anything respecting him. I

may only add that the inhabitants of the Bishopric of Kyrenia should be congratulated on the good choice they have made in electing a person like the present prelate.

A TRAVELLER,

A TRIP TO THE HOLY LAND.

(Continued from our last.)

V.

The venerable ruins of the hospital of the knights of St. John are situated near the Holy Sepulchre. Entering a gothic gateway adorned by various sculptures we find ourselves surrounded by a huge mass of ruins. Old pillars with sculptured capitals; huge stones; remains of fine arches; arched passages; and crypt-like rooms, all bearing the marks of Times destroying hand. In the centre of the mass are the remains of what must once have been a handsome though small church.

The hospital was built and founded in the eleventh century by some merchants of Amalfi, and was largely endowed afterwards by Godfrey and other crusaders. The original intention of the founders was to provide a home for poor pilgrims visiting the Holy Sepulchre. In time, the men who thus devoted their lives and means in helping others formed themselves into a half religious half military order. Professions totally differing from each other, but perhaps the combination was justifiable when we consider the religio-warlike time in which they lived. Thus was established the famous order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Their dress consisted of a black robe with a white cross on the left breast. They fought bravely against their infidel foes at Acre, but their bravery was overcome by superior forces and Acre fell 1291, when a small remnant of the order sailed for Cyprus. Rhodes was afterwards taken and occupied by the knights but they were ultimately driven from that island also, by the Turks, when they settled in Malta. The interest of the history of *il fior del mondo*—as the Maltese proudly call their rocky island—is greatly enhanced by the deeds of valour of these religio-warlike knights very many of whom lie buried in the beautiful cathedral of Valetta.

There are some wonderful subterranean passages under Jerusalem. We saw evidence of the truth of this while visiting these noble ruins. Some men who were engaged in clearing away the loose earth around us discovered what appeared to be the mouth of a well. Descending this by the aid of ropes the men found it to be an entrance to an underground passage. Two men with lighted candles entered. After an interval of twenty minutes one of the men returned, his candle out, and his face as pale as death. He declared they had gone a long distance through the passage, when suddenly, his companion, who was leading the way, disappeared from view, and all was silent and dark, his own candle having gone out. He groped his way back to the entrance and implored aid for his lost companion. Several men at once volunteered to accompany him, and entering the dark passage with lanterns, disappeared from view. We waited, waited; anxious to hear the result of the search; but we waited in vain. The men had not returned up to the time we left. The crowd which had congregated around the dark hole stood gazing down with fear-stricken countenances which could not have worn more horrifying expressions had it been the veritable entrance to the infernal regions. When a christian monarch or crown prince visits Jerusalem, it is, we are told, the custom for the reigning Sultan to offer a site in or near the holy city upon which may be built a hospice for the convenience of poor pilgrims belonging to the nation of the visiting monarch or prince. Thus the Austrians, Russians, and Greeks, all have hospices. When the crown prince of Germany visited Jerusalem, he was offered a piece of waste land near the Holy Sepulchre, and it is upon this plot of land where the extensive and interesting ruins of the hospital of the knights of St. John have been brought to light.

Passing up Palmer Street, which is full of chandlers shops, we reach the house of the Anglo-Prussian Bishop. His reverence is not at home, but we are invited by the man in charge to ascend to the roof, from which is obtained one of the finest views of the city. The house stands on the summit of mount Zion adjoining the Anglo-Prussian church. Just across the road rises the formidable looking tower of Hippicus. The tower is constructed of massive bevelled stones varying in length from nine to thirteen feet, and four feet high. The building of this solid block is attributed to Herod the great, who named it after his friend Hippicus who was slain in battle.

A short distance down the slope of Zion, within a stones throw from the Bishop's house,

is the pool of Hezekiah (II Kings XX). It is, I should say, about forty feet square and is entirely shut in by houses. It contains a little stagnant water. The people living in the houses surrounding it use the pool as a receptacle for all kinds of refuse and it has a decidedly pestilential appearance. It is called by the Mohammedans birk et-el-Hammam or pool of the bath. More than 2,500 years ago the clear spring water was wont to bubble up into the pool of Hezekiah from the lower pool of Gihon, doubtless adding much to the health and convenience of the people who lived under the good King. This same Hezekiah also stopped the upper watercourse of Gihon, and brought it straight down to the city of David. (II Chronicles XXXII).

The Armenian church of St. James (brother of our Lord) adjoins the large block of buildings forming the Armenian convent on mt. Zion. The interior of the church is lofty, with a subdued light and a strong odour of stale incense and wax candles. It is gorgeously decorated with strings of ostrich eggs suspended in all directions; ugly daubs of paintings; gold and silver ornaments; carved and inlaid work. The Armenians claim to have the head of St. James buried here, and have built a small chapel over it the doors leading to which are made of inlaid coloured woods, tortoise-shell, and mother of pearl, arranged in curiously grotesque designs. It is said the dome of the church is built over the prison of St. James. One painting in particular attracted our attention. It represents the Virgin Mary bodily pulling people out of purgatory.

Leaving the church and passing along a narrow passage, then across a paved courtyard, we enter a large room filled with a busy throng of workers. It is a printing and binding room filled with piles of books, in all the different stages, from the preparation of the single printed sheets, to the finished book, in all styles of binding. All these are religious publications. Large numbers are turned out every week for which we are told the freres find a ready sale, especially when there are large numbers of pilgrims in the city.

We next visited the museum belonging to this fraternity. It contains a miscellaneous collection of antiquities and curiosities from nearly every quarter of the globe. Amongst many other interesting relics not the least interesting is a quantity of chain armour of the crusaders.

Leaving the museum we continue our way along a narrow street down the slope of Zion and come to an old house said by tradition to be the one in which St. Mark lived. The door at which Peter knocked after his second imprisonment was pointed out to us! The Armenians have turned this place also into a convent, and the interior as usual is decked out with all kinds of ornaments including several atrocious daubs representing the slaying of the dragon by St. George. The small chapel contains a font in which it is said the Virgin Mary was baptized.

We returned to the hotel by "Drug street", in which, as the name indicates, all are druggists shops. The articles are exposed for sale in small mat baskets, and as the shops are merely open stalls, the smell is very strong but not unpleasant. Here one may purchase all kinds of dried drugs and herbs indigenous to the east. In Jerusalem as in many other eastern towns each street has its own particular business and is named accordingly.

(To be continued)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

| | |
|--------|--|
| August | |
| 14 | 'Mitras' Greek brig 247 tons from Alexandria in ballast. |
| " | S. S. 'Simiote' British 293 tons from Beyrout, Mails and general. |
| 15 | 'Mabrouke' Cypriot 35 tons from Papho, cargo silk. |
| " | 'Nean Zichi' Greek schooner 98 tons from Famagusta, wheat. |
| 16th | 'Aurora' Austrian 1819 tons from Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. mails gen. cargo. |
| " | S. S. 'Diana' Austrian 1275 tons, from Alexandria and the Ports of Syria, Mails and general cargo. |
| 18th | 'Evangelistria' Ottoman 22 tons from Limassol in ballast. |
| " | 'Maria' Ottoman 20 tons for Famagusta cargo wheat. |
| 19 | S. S. 'Simiote' British 293 tons from Alexandria & Limassol, Mails and general cargo. |

Cleared Outwards.

| | |
|--------|---|
| August | |
| 14th | S. S. 'Simiote' British for Limassol and Alexandria, Mails and general. |
| 15th | 'Zefiros' Greek brig 330 tons for Fa- |

| | |
|------|---|
| | magousta to finish loading barley. |
| 16th | 'Agius Spiridon' Greek brig 219 tons for Limassol, cargo of lime. |
| " | 'Maria' Ottoman 20 tons for Limassol, wheat. |
| 16th | S. S. 'Aurora' Austrian for Beyrout and Alexandria, Mails etc. |
| " | S. S. 'Diana' Austrian for Constantinople Mails etc. |
| 17th | H. M. S. 'Decoy' for Limassol and Malta. |
| 20th | 'Nean Zichi' Greek schooner for Caravastasio to finish loading wheat. |
| " | S. S. 'Simiote' for Beyrout, Mails and general cargo. |

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

| |
|---|
| By the S. S. 'Aurora' from Constantinople and Smyrna Messrs. A. Caravia, L. Floria and 13 deck passengers. |
| By the S. S. 'Diana' from Beyrout Miss Bosovich, 2 priests and 5 deck passengers. |
| By the S. S. 'Simiote' from Limassol, Mrs. Heidenstam and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Goussio and 13 deck passengers. |

ADVERTISEMENTS.



ARMY CONTRACTS. TENDERS

Will be received at the under-mentioned Office, until 12 o'clock Noon, on Thursday the 1st day of September 1881, for the annual supply of the following articles for the use of Her Majesty's Troops and Royal Navy, viz:

European Imported Beef, Cyprus Mutton

during a period of Twelve months, commencing 1st October 1881.

Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract, and any further particulars may be obtained on application at this Office, by Letter addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer, or in Person between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, and no Tender will be entertained unless made upon the Form obtained.

The Tenders must be properly filled up and signed, and no Tender will be noticed unless delivered at the undermentioned Office, under closed envelope, marked "Tender" on the outside, by the day and hour above named.

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

G. F. LEACH,
A. C. G.

Sen. Commr. Officer.

Commissariat Office,

Troodos. Camp.

16th August 1881.

R. C. JANION, SON & COY. LARNACA.

Have just received large accessions to their varied stocks, which they offer at Cash prices and for Cash only.

- Boord's Old Tom.
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 Visitors will be sure to find there all comfort.
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 For further information apply to the proprietor.
 PIETRO PAULICEVICH.
 BEYROUT, 1st March 1881.

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

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 single broad sheet, of which the two external pages
 are devoted to advertisements, and the inner pages, one
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THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget consists of
 sixteen to twenty-four pages. It is published every
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 umns of the daily issue, and is a Levant newspaper
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 trustworthy business record.

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 provincial correspondence, reviews of the Turkish
 press sketches of Eastern life, and much extractable
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 of Country papers, to whom it is confidently recom-
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 post free to any part of the United Kingdom on the
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 dered of any bookseller or News Agent in the United
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 In cases of weakness and debility, they are priceless.
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