

CYPRUS

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"CYPRUS".

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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.

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CYPRUS.

A letter we published yesterday from a Correspondent at Limassol gives an account of the progress which Cyprus has made during three years of British rule. Three years is a short period of time in the history of even a little State, but it has proved long enough to work changes in Cyprus which not three centuries would have accomplished under the old system of government, while the island was in the hands of the Turk. All classes in the island have been the gainers under the new administration. The merchants find trade flourishing as it never flourished before; imports and exports are almost double what they were in 1878, when the island was taken over by England; the demand for European goods, which was trifling three years ago, is now large and increasing. These are signs of the growth of general well-being. As producers, the inhabitants of the place have a more ready market for what they raise. As consumers, they are better able to purchase what they need, or rather what they have learned to need during the brief interval in which the means of supply have been within their reach. The poorest and weakest classes have had the largest share in the benefit which the change of government has brought with it. The peasantry of Cyprus under the old "regime" were in a state of such hopeless misery that they were, our Correspondent says, contemplating an emigration "en masse" as the only deliverance open to them. This design, if it even rose to be a design, or at least this wish, has now ceased to be entertained. English rule has put an end to the cause. The peasantry, no longer plundered to the last pittance, have done well for themselves in the absence of the public spoiler. Instead of being in debt, as they once were, they are beginning to save money, and to lend it to the merchants; or if borrow, they must, it is from the banks, and not from the usurers, that they are now obtaining their advances. The outward signs of activity and progress are visible on all sides. New houses are being built, new fields and vineyards brought under cultivation, new schools opened, and new churches in progress. The Turks have as good reason as the rest to be satisfied with the alien rule under which they have been brought. An English Governor can know no difference of race or creed among the people of an English dependency. If the Christian inhabitants of Cyprus are adding to

their churches, their Mahomedan fellows are no less happy in getting the means for repairing their mosques. Their pious foundations are no longer the prey of local officials or of the all-absorbing gulf at Constantinople, which is for ever being supplied at the cost of the provinces, but which when all has been poured into it remains still as empty and exacting as before. If there is an exception anywhere, not to the general prosperity, but to the general content of Cyprus, it is, strangely enough, among the Greek population that is to be found. The Greeks have shared to the full the advantages which have brought content to other people, but in spite of all that has been done for them and of all that they have been enabled to do for themselves they stand out alone as restless and dissatisfied. Nothing will serve them but annexation to the Greek kingdom, and it is for this, accordingly, that they are clamouring. What advantage Greece would be to them, or they to Greece it is not easy to see. The country with which they are seeking to link their fate could ill afford to administer their affairs at a loss, and might find it difficult to stretch its arm out far enough even to administer them in any way. Greece, with a small navy, with an empty Exchequer, and with plenty of trouble on hand at home, is in no state to undertake the management of a distant and useless possession. The transfer, too, does not in any case come within the region of practical politics. Cyprus, as our Correspondent observes, is not ours to give, nor can its Greek fraction of inhabitants claim the right to dispose of it independently of their neighbours. The best comment on the so-called Panhellenic movement is, perhaps, that which is given in the reply of a Greek gentleman to our Correspondent's complaint of the ingratitude which he and his friends were showing to England, by their discontent under English rule. "It is our nature," the Greek said. "If an angel from heaven were to come down and govern us, we should still be discontented." The English "High Commissioner, Sir BROUGHTON, in the course of his administration, has incurred the reproach of being a "Mishellenist." The name has been given him because in the discharge of his obvious duty he has not favoured the impossible political union of Cyprus with Greece. It would have been far better deserved if he had favoured it, to the common injury of both countries.

If the wish for the severance of the connexion between England and Cyprus is ever to have effect given to it, it will be when England tires of the burden which Cyprus imposes on her. To Cyprus it is all gain. She enjoys under English rule better institutions of every kind than she can supply the means of paying for. The yearly deficit is not great for a country like England to support; but great or small, it is a fair question what England receives in exchange for the necessity of meeting it. The reply must be that we have done so much for Cyprus, and have taken the threads of her affairs so entirely into our hands, that we have no choice but to go on. The course we have been following during the past three years cannot be departed from and the island given back to the misgovernment from which we have set it free. We have started, nothing less than a new life for Cyprus; and we have incurred thereby something very like the duty of parents to their offspring. Cyprus under English rule has been raised out of a state of prolonged death, and has acquired tastes and wishes and capacities which it would be sheer cruelty to have created for no better purpose than for the keener misery which their non-fulfilment must cause. To let Cyprus have a taste of good government and of equal civil and political rights, and then to send it back to the rule of the Turk and to the tender mercies of the pashas, would be a course which we might well shrink from. Better bear the cost of carrying out a humane policy than incur disgrace and the self condemnation which would surely attend on a departure from it. The past three years have done much for Cyprus, but three months of Turkish rule would be more than long enough to undo it all. Not, indeed, that the financial side of the question can be ignored. It may be right that

some more exact measure should be observed between the benefit granted and the ability of Cyprus to pay for it. The duty of doing what we can for Cyprus does not imply that suitable public works in the island are to be constructed; roads levelled, police established, justice administered on a full English scale of excellence. Cyprus, like the rest of the world, may fairly be required to entice its coat in some sort of accordance with its cloth. Good government and all the other appliances of civilization are exceedingly expensive things. Cyprus can only claim to have them as far as she can pay for them. But between the worst and most defective system of administration that England could tolerate, and the best that Turkey would substitute for it, the difference would be great indeed. The chief need is that person and property in Cyprus should in some rough way be made tolerably secure. Native industry and the innate desire of every man to get on in the world will make up for the rest. Public works will follow; not very soon, perhaps, but soon enough, as the need for them is felt. It has been by pressing on public works in advance of the effective demand for them, that one half of the difficulties of Indian finance have been caused. In Cyprus, as in India, a mistake of this kind will not go unpunished, but according to present arrangements, it is by England and not by Cyprus that the punishment has to be borne. We read with pleasure our Correspondent's report about the new pier at Limassol, and of the service it is likely to render to the city and to the country in its neighbourhood. But, as a recent Blue Book informs us, this most important and useful public work was to be carried out at an estimated cost of between five and six thousand pounds. We may assume that the estimate has been exceeded; but the Blue Book, in any case, is ominously silent about ways and means; or when it speaks of the revenue of Cyprus never fails to show that the expenditure is considerably in excess of it. Given a normal yearly deficit of some seventy-five thousand pounds, calling for a Parliamentary grant in aid, is it more likely that it will be by England or by Cyprus that the further cost of the new Limassol pier will have to be defrayed?

Cyprus, as we know it, has done little to fulfil the earlier expectations which were formed about it. It was welcomed in this country as in some way an accession to our national strength. It was to be a place of arms; a deposit station from which we were to proceed to the starting-point of the new railway from Iskanderoun to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thence by sea to India. The railway has never been constructed, and is not very likely to be constructed. The dream of which it was a part has long since faded into nothingness. It has left us Cyprus as a reminder—Cyprus and its charges, including the tribute. The bargain was not a provident or prudent one, but having been made, it will have to be carried out, and this presumably by England as the one voluntary party to it.

(From the "Times.")

CYPRUS.

Larnaca, Saturday, 5th November, 1881.

Among the questions affecting Cyprus reviewed by His Excellency in his recent speech at Limassol, there was one of wide importance and of special interest to the people of Cyprus, i. e. the subject of the law-courts here. Sir Robert Biddulph is reported to have said that in the tribunals of first instance the Turkish Cadi who now presides will be replaced by an English judge, who will be assisted by two native members; and the Temyiz or Court of Appeal will be formed by two English judges. No mention, however, was made of the legal system which is to govern the decisions of the courts; but we know from authoritative decla-

rations in the past that the Government of Cyprus considers the Ottoman codes enforced now on the Island as excellent legislation, the reason being that they are derived from the *code Napoleon*. We lately published an article from the "St. James's Gazette" in which it was demonstrated how badly the Ottoman laws work throughout Turkey; besides, it is a well-known fact that they were imperfectly compiled from the Napoleonic code and that since the English occupation additions have been made to them. These additions, however, have no force in Cyprus, and in many matters, for example, in civil and penal procedure, no applicable laws exist. In consequence of the incompleteness of the existing legislation, the interests of litigants suffer enormously. It is to be regretted that the High Commissioner has not alluded in any way to the manner in which Government proposes to provide for this serious want in our legal system; we therefore look to all-reforming Time for the remedy. And we fear we may have to content ourselves a considerable time with the pleasures of Hope. We are convinced of one thing that if a good legislative system is to be given Cyprus, it must be framed like those of the more advanced nationalities in the East such as Roumania, Greece, Crete, Egypt, etc. As to any idea of introducing English law it is simply impracticable. Lord Hale has said of English common law that its origin was as difficult to discover as the sources of the Nile; and a distinguished publicist has remarked that of the English law, as of the English language, the fourth part at the utmost is not Saxon. The laws which have become fixed in the minds of the peoples of Eastern and Southern Europe as supplying to them a natural want, are the Roman, against which there exists so much prejudice in England that at Oxford there is but one professor of Roman law, and his lectures are but little attended. England has not, hitherto, been in the habit of imposing the contents of her Statute-book upon her possessions or colonies, and there is no reason why she should depart from her ordinary practice where Cyprus is concerned. Though the abstract principle of justice is the same with all men, positive law differs very much with different peoples. As the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, quoting Lord Bacon, said in an address on "jurisprudence" at the recent Social Science Congress:—"All civil laws are derived but as streams from certain fountains of justice which exist in nature, and like as waters do take tinctures and tastes from the soils through which they run, so do civil laws vary according to the regions and governments where they are planted." The want of a good legal systematization will be increasingly felt in Cyprus. As things are now, the interests of the population are injured and a general and legitimate complaint created by the defects of our judicial organization. From the speech of

the High Commissioner it may be inferred that the Government is of opinion that by collecting here a number of English barristers, it will remedy these imperfections. But the first question which asserts itself is "what sort of law are these gentlemen when they come here, to administer? We opine that the Nizam and Sheri Laws are not much professed at Oxford or studied in Pamp Court. The indisputable integrity of the new staff will be a great boon to Cyprus, but the difficulty of languages and ignorance of the existing laws must materially lessen the benefits to be derived from trained lawyers, and justice will continue to be at the mercy of interpreters. Therefore, there will be no realization of the maxim laid down by His Excellency that the courts are made for the people and not the people for the courts.

We fear that in regard of legal organization as in regard of many other matters the Government will grievously deceive itself.

At the present moment there is undoubtedly a tension in the relations between the Cypriots and their Government, and it seems, from all that has lately transpired, that the authorities give the Cypriots credit for being always in the wrong. We do not wish it to be considered as our opinion that the means taken by the various elements of the population to make known their grievances have always been the right ones; and we are certain that in many cases the ways followed have not been practical. Without any doubt there could be found a *modus vivendi* which would be satisfactory to both parties. But what has impeded the adoption of the proper policy on the part of the people is not so much the lively sense they have of their requirements as the disregard and lack of confidence and esteem manifested towards them by the members of the Government, who have never shown any desire to work with the country and therefore may be considered to work against it. It is not ignored by Cypriots that a prominent pre-occupation in the official mind, as displayed in speeches and despatches is the motive of spreading the idea that all classes of the civil population are absolutely without capabilities. Indeed it would seem that a Cypriot is not possessed of merit of any kind until he is defunct. The late Mr. Economides, member of the Legislative Council, and of the Temyiz Court, a gentleman of small pretensions, received a post mortem eulogium, issuing from the chief Secretary's office which would have startled him when living.

On no occasion has the Government testified recognition of any merits possessed by the population. They must, however, certainly have some virtues, when they own all the property in the country, when all the trade of the Island is in their hands, when they establish public schools from their private resources, when they have aspirations for a better future. Their merits are at least recognized in other countries, and Cypriots who have left their country, occupy high posts in the administrative, judicial and military services of Greece. Here in Cyprus, the two banks and the Eastern Telegraph Coy. have found it to their interest to choose their personnel from amongst Cypriots, and are well satisfied by their employees. As regards the Civil Service of the country the fact of being a Cypriot, forms systematically an insurmountable barrier to its entrance; and of the very few who have been appointed to unimportant positions it may be said with confidence that they have gained their posts rather by their servility than by their intrinsic value.

This deprivation from furthering the

progress of their country's affairs Cypriots feel keenly, and it is one of the principal causes of the tension between the people and the authorities. The feeling is participated in by those citizens who being sufficiently occupied by their own affairs have nothing either to ask or receive from the Government, but who have a patriotic interest in their country, and who deplore the misunderstanding which exists between the Cypriots and the officials. These citizens would wish to see the Government conserving high authority over the Island, but without exclusivism. If the officials make no concessions to the legitimate demands of the people, and persist in their present system and designs, the conflict will continue, and we are of opinion that when this pacific controversy terminates the country will be left with the advantage on its side.

Birth.—At Larnaca on the 4th inst. the wife of Capt. Lisino, tide surveyor, of a son.

Local Notes.

A detachment of the Royal Sussex Regiment are, we believe, to be stationed at Nikosia where they will occupy the lately-erected barracks.

Col. Gordon Cameron, Commandant of Police was in Larnaca during this week and on Friday morning made a minute inspection of the Police. He subsequently visited the hospital accompanied by Dr Heidenstam and Mr. Triandafyllides, police-interpreter. There are at present not more than two or three zapchieks receiving indoor relief, the general health of the force being good. Col. Gordon proceeds by the mail steamer on Sunday to Limassol and Paphos on like inspection duty.

A few weeks ago we gave an account of wine-making operations which are being carried on at the village of Mandria, in the Limassol district, by the firm of Messrs. R. L. Sutherland and Co., who use European modes of manufacture. The Eastern Telegraph Co., with characteristic energy and desire to serve the interests of commerce have established telephonic communication between the village and Limassol. Up to the present intercourse of any sort between Mandria and the various parts of the Island has been difficult. This is the introduction of the telephone in Cyprus.

No. 2 of the *Cyprus Herald* states that although only one company relieved the two companies which proceeded to Malta by H.M.S. Tyne on Saturday last the wing of the Royal Sussex regiment in Cyprus gave an accession of strength of about 150 men by the change.

On Tuesday last the members of the Larnaca Musical Society whose pleasant gatherings were participated in by many of our fellow-townsmen last winter, were called together at the house of Mr. Goussio to resume their musical exercises. Several of the part songs were executed and after spending a few hours very agreeably the members separated with mutual wishes for the continuance and prosperity of the Society.

The peasants here strongly complained of the dry season, but rain has fallen to-day in great quantity, and there are all signs of its continuance.

The appeal of Philipson v. Georgendi was heard to-day by the Temyiz Court of Nikosia. No sentence, however, has been delivered and the Court has declared that before giving their decision, the Da'vi here shall be communicated with for further necessary information.

A TRIP TO THE HOLY LAND.

(Continued from No. 166.)

XIII.

The "tombs of the judges" are situated several miles from the Damascus gate. These ancient homes of death are cut from the solid rock and form quite a labyrinth of catacombs. I was the only one of the party to enter in, and frequently had to crawl on hands and knees to get through small apertures leading into large chambers. Some of these contain as many as fifteen receptacles for bodies in addition to sepulchral couches. Unlike catacombs of much older date I am acquainted with in other places, the tombs of the judges contain no signs of human remains, and are perfectly clean and dry. One large chamber remains unfinished. On the return ride to Jerusalem we dismount at the "tombs of the Kings" and the "tomb of Helena." The entrance is decorated with carvings of fruit and flowers, which nature has artistically improved upon by embellishing with quantities of maiden-hair ferns. The first excavation is the vestibule, from which opens a large chamber without recesses for bodies, and this conducts to three other chambers with many recesses and slabs. The chamber without recesses contained sarcophagi, but with the exception of one which is infirm cover, they have all been removed. Several of them are in the Louvre at Paris. Over the recesses are niches cut out of the rock for lamps. At the end of each recess is a small excavated compartment probably receptacles for treasures. It is not positively known what tombs these are, for not a single inscription has been discovered. One of them is generally believed to be that of Helena, the widowed Queen of Monobizus, King of Adiabene, a proselyte to Judaism, who resided in Jerusalem and relieved great numbers of people during the famine predicted by Agabus in the days of Claudius Cæsar (Acts XI. 28.)

With regard to the entrance to this supposed tomb of Helena the following extract is of interest:—"The door with its accessories is one of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism which has come down to us from antiquity. The opening is very small, and considerably below the floor of the vestibule. The rock around it has been broken, but enough remains to shew its plan. Originally the door could only be approached by a straight subterranean corridor, 10 feet long, the entrance to which was by a trap door, closely covered with a stone flag. The landing-place below the trap-door was on the brink of a pit. Passing this and crawling along the corridor, the door was found to be covered with a heavy circular slab of stone, running in a groove upwards to the left, which could only be removed from its place by a lever. This would have been a simple process, had the whole slab and groove been exposed; but they were so craftily connected by the sides of the corridor, that the door seemed a piece of the solid rock; and there was besides on the left in a little passage, another slab sliding in another groove at right angles to the door, which being shot in, served as a bolt and made the door fast. And there was in addition an inner door, invented to serve as a trap for the unwary. It was a massive slab of stone, fitting exactly into the deeply recessed opening and so hung upon pivots that it yielded to pressure from without, but immediately fell back into its place on the pressure being removed. Should anyone be so unfortunate as to enter and leave the door for an instant his fate was sealed; for it fitted so closely that he had no means of pulling it open again."

(To be continued.)

EG PT.

THE FAIR OF TANTAH.

The fair of Tantah, a large commercial town, midway between Cairo and Alexandria, is held three times a year, in the spring, autumn, and winter, though the autumn celebration is the chief. The fair lasts always for eight days, and it has been calculated, brings together about half a million of people.

The nominal object of these gatherings is to do honour to the memory of Seyyid Ahmet el Badawee, a pious sheikh, renowned for his strength and prowess, who died some six hundred years ago, and to whose tomb pilgrimages are made from all parts of Egypt. Peculiar sanctity attaches to the spot, which is supposed to possess, amongst other virtues, certain miraculous powers in regard to those whose maternal expectations have been disappointed, and it is for this reason frequented by numbers of Arab women. The country,

for miles distant from Tantah, presented, on the occasion of our visit, much the appearance of the road to Epsom on a Derby Day, with the advantage of being more picturesque. Although it was late in the afternoon, endless streams of people went to be seen, all wending their way towards the tall minarets which indicate the presence of the town of Tantah. Here one came across a string of at least a dozen gaily-decked camels, with bells jingling, along the banks of the canal, each with a load of Arab women apparently bent upon enjoying themselves to the utmost extent. Next came a big, grey-bearded, white-turbaned snick, moving onwards upon a donkey ridiculously out of proportion out which, nevertheless, managed to keep his place in the procession. He was followed by a good specimen of the Egyptian woman of the middle class, wrapped in several yards of black silk and riding astride of a large and well-kept mule. She evidently regarded our party of unbelievers with profound horror, and drew her "yashmak" more closely around her as we passed. Afterwards came water buffaloes, ungainly out good-tempered beasts, carrying a considerable portion, if not the whole of their owners' families on their backs. Every now and then some well-to-do native cantered past on a handsome Arab horse, and looked with contempt on the numberless means of locomotion adopted by his poorer brethren. But by far the greater number of people were on foot; the women closely veiled, walking together, each with at least one dusky cherub riding astride on her shoulders. Every one's face beamed with good humour, and it was clear that, for one day at least, the "tallah" had determined to forget his troubles. No financial difficulty seemed to weigh upon his spirits, and no political complication to cloud his horizon. To see him now walking with springy step through the cotton fields, with the sunny sky of Egypt flecked with the white wings of the soaring rice birds overhead, one can scarcely realize his deplorable condition in the past. Much has been written and much has been said about the Egyptian "tallah," who has now become an object of interest to the capitalist as well as to the philanthropist. It is to his labour that the produce of the country owes its existence; by him it is transported to the coast by the railways and canals that his hands have made, and he it is by whom it is shipped off to the mills and workshops of the world. Pashas, beys, effendis, all have grown wealthy by the process, except the tallah, to whom, until lately at least, *sic, vos non vobis* seemed ever destined to apply.

Such at least were our reflections as we approached the town, where the scene became indescribable. One's first impression was that the whole world had gone under canvas, every available space being covered with tents and booths of one kind or another. There are tents of dazzling whiteness, tents striped with red, and blue, and black, oblong tents, and, most numerous of all, the humble camel's hair tent of the wandering Bedouin, the tents of "Kedar" mentioned in the Old Testament.

(To be continued.)

DUST AND DISEASE.

DR. TYNDALL'S NEW BOOK.

By nothing is modern science more strikingly distinguished than by the prominence given to ultra-microscopic investigation. For beyond the particles of matter and the forms of life revealed by the most powerful microscope there lies the world of atoms and of germs, the existence of which is a matter of inference rather than of observation, and for the full comprehension of which the scientific imagination is not less necessary than the scientific reason. In Dr. Tyndall's new volume, entitled, "Essays on the Floating Matter of the Air in relation to Purification and Infection," we are brought into a region which is only just beginning to yield up its secrets, but which possesses the deepest interest, not only for scientists, but for all to whom health is a matter of concern. The dust revealed by the solar beam as it traverses a room, is familiar to everybody, but that that "dust" consists of the germs of organisms charged with the power of producing putrefaction and disease few have suspected. That the mortification of wounds was due in large part to dirt was known, indeed, before Lister taught surgeons to protect raw flesh with carbolic acid spray. Dr. William Budd, too, was led, by his investigation of an outbreak of typhoid fever in Devonshire, to the conclusion that the poisons of specific contagious diseases do not originate spontaneously before the germ theory of disease had found any authoritative expression. But ordinary medical

men were only following the teaching of experience, a fervent belief in the truth of the matter was only passing at the time. It was reserved for Dr. Tyndall, when experimenting on dusty air in 1833, to demonstrate that the particles of matter which solar light reveals are to a large extent organic, and with that discovery a new chapter in the history of physical research was opened. Having placed an ignited spirit-lamp in a basin which illuminated the dust of the laboratory, he perceived "curious wreaths of darkness resembling an intensely black smoke" mingling with the flame. Further observation proved, however, that the darkness was not due to smoke, but resulted from the destruction by the flame of all matter capable of scattering light. The fact that the matter could be thus burnt proved it to be organic. The belief that in the floating matter of the air the germs of many diseases exist as living organisms, which had been gradually taking possession of the minds of scientific men, therefore found further confirmation in this discovery. As far back as 1836 Cagniard de la Tour discovered the yeast-plant, an organism which feeds, grows, and reproduces itself, and in this way carries on the process which we now designate as fermentation. In the following year Schwann, of Berlin, who had also discovered the yeast-plant independently, showed that putrefaction was due to something in the air which could be destroyed by a sufficiently high temperature. If the phenomena of fermentation and putrefaction could be thus traced more or less directly to the action of minute organisms, it became easy to believe that epidemic disease may be due to germs which float in the atmosphere. The experiments and researches of Dr. Tyndall have rendered it impossible to doubt the truth of this conclusion. "In cases of epidemic disease," he remarks, "it is not on bad air or foul drains that the attention of the physician will primarily be fixed, but upon disease germs which no bad air or foul drains can create, but which may be pushed by foul air into virulent energy or reproduction." Passing from the first essay, which bears the title we have given to this article, we come in the second, on "Optical Dispersion of the Atmosphere in Relation to Putrefaction and Infection," to a remarkable series of experiments by which Dr. Tyndall conclusively proved that infusions of animal and vegetable substances, sterilized by boiling, if protected from ordinary matter-laden air, remain unchanged; but if exposed to that air, rapidly become tenanted by swarms of *Bacteria*, which are the agents of putrefaction, and other forms of microscopic life. The idea of spontaneous generation is therefore rejected by the distinguished author. In the third essay, Dr. Tyndall describes "Further Researches on the Development and Vitality of Putrefactive Organisms." A vast number of experiments illustrative of the conditions under which *Bacteria* are developed are detailed in this essay. Fermentation, and its bearings on Surgery and Medicine forms the subject of the fourth essay, whilst the last is devoted to the long vexed question of "Spontaneous Generation." Pasteur, the eminent French chemist, showed that the fermentation of wine was due to a parasite clinging to the outside of the grape, just as the fermentation of beer is due to the yeast plant. Each organism grows and multiplies indefinitely under favourable conditions, and that growth is what we term the process of fermentation. But no change of organism is ever observed. "In like manner," says Dr. Tyndall, "so small-pox in the human body, your crop is small-pox. Sow there scarlatina, and your crop is scarlatina. Sow typhoid virus, your crop is typhoid - cholera, your crop is cholera... No wonder, then, with analogies so striking, that the conviction is spreading and growing daily in strength that reproductive parasitic life is at the root of epidemic disease—that living forms finding lodgment in the body increase there and multiply, directly ruining the tissues on which they subsist, or destroying life indirectly by the generation of poisonous compounds within the body." The spontaneous generation of any form of life, and therefore of any germ of epidemic disease, is regarded by Dr. Tyndall, as we have said, as simply impossible. Two inferences will hardly fail to be drawn by the reader of this interesting volume. The first is the necessity of isolating contagious cases, and the second is the importance of maintaining ourselves and our surroundings as far as possible in such a condition that the germs of disease may find no good soil in which to root themselves. By continued isolation and unremitting watchfulness we may ultimately hope to stamp out most of the diseases which now prove so fatal to man. The first essay was published some years ago, the second and third may be found

in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society for 1873 and 1877, and the fourth and fifth have also appeared elsewhere. We are glad that Dr. Tyndall has now published them in a collected form, and so called attention afresh to a subject of vital and universal importance.

(From the *Christian World*.)

Latest News.

The interview of the King of Italy with the Emperor Joseph has been held.

M. Gambetta, on his return from Germany, had an interview with M. Grevy.

The result of the elections to the German Parliament is unfavourable to the Government which will not have a decisive majority.

Count William de Bismarck has not been returned. The number of socialist electors has largely increased.

Ali Benamer, the chief of the Tunisian insurgents is dead. France will in future furnish payment and supplies to the Tunisian army.

M. Gambetta has been provisionally elected President of the French Chamber.

The arrivals of Colonels Araby Bey and Abulhah Bey at Cairo caused some inquietude, but their presence in the capital, it is explained, is in consequence of the Barm.

The Porte in reply to Lord Dufferin has said that the quarantine measures would be lessened if the cholera continues to diminish.

Mr. Gladstone visiting Derby at Knowsley, has stated that there is a daily increase in number of cases which the agrarian commissioners are called upon to hear.

The monthly report of the American Board of Agriculture states that the condition of the cotton crop is at 63 (1/2) the ordinary produce.

The French troops are marching on Kairuan. The force consists of three columns under the command of Generals Sebatier, Philibert and Forgeot. The total strength of the forces which General Gaussier has in his disposition is 30,000, and a considerable number of flying columns dispersed in the chief Tunisian towns and on the lines of railways.

Mr. de Bignieres, French controller embarked at Marseilles on the 28th ult. and was to arrive at Alexandria on Nov. 3rd.

The contract for the construction of the railway between Volo and Larissa has been conceded to Mr. Mavrogordato, a banker at Constantinople. Sixteen engineers and superintendents have arrived at Athens and are to leave for Larissa. By the terms of the contract, the line is to be open for traffic in 18 months.

According to some statistics which have been published in regard to Brin-

disi, the importance of its traffic has notably increased within the last five years. The fact is not to be attributed to the commercial development of the place itself but to the postal and passenger services which use the port because of its advantageous position.

The following is a table of the number of ships which have entered the port for the last five years:

Years	Ships.
1876	1,364
1877	1,524
1878	1,938
1879	1,378
1880	1,986

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

November,	
4th 'Constantino' Greek 25 tons from Alexandria, dria, General cargo.	
" 'Michali' Ottoman 173 tons from Alexandria cargo wood.	
5th 'Evangelistria' Greek 230 tons from Damiate, in ballast.	
6th 'Elem' Ottoman 51 tons from Alexandria, general cargo.	
" 'Agius Nicolas' Ottoman 33 tons from Smyr, general cargo.	
" 'Francisco' Italian 318 tons from Syria in ballast.	
" S.S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons from Alexandria and Limassol, mails and general cargo.	
" 'Hassin' Ottoman troop ship from Salonica, 100 soldiers and 200 mules for Beyrout.	

Cleared Outwards.

October,	
30th S.S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons for Limassol and Alexandria, mails and general cargo.	
November,	
6th 'Mabronca' Cypriot 35 tons for Famagusta, in ballast.	

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S.S. 'Elpitha', from Alexandria and Limassol, Miss Daniels, Mr. Faulfield, Mr. French, Mr. Papadachi, Mr. Rossides, Mr. C. Rossides, Mr. and Mrs. Remy & ten deck passengers.



Government Contracts

Tenders are invited for the construction of Locust Traps in all respects similar to sample traps which may be seen at the Government Engineer's Offices at Nicosia and Larnaca.

The whole of the necessary material will be supplied by the Government. The contractor must find all labour of every description required for the construction of the traps.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Government Engineer's offices at Nicosia and Larnaca.

FALK WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Nicosia, 20th October 1881.

LIVERPOOL AND THE EAST. PAPAYANNI & CO'S STEAMERS.

LINE OF FIRST CLASS BRITISH SCREW STEAMERS.

These first class screw steamers run regularly between Liverpool, Malta, Alexandria, Larnaca and the Syrian coast; they carry a stewardess and have splendid accommodation for passengers.

MESSRS. H. S. KING AND CO. have received advice of the shipment of a large consignment of the finest Yarmouth Herrings.

Οι Κύριοι Έργατοί Σ. Κίβγκ και Σα. είδοπο ηθήσαν ότι προετώλη και τας άπο. στέλνεται μεγάλη ποσότης Περγών Γάργμου.

HODD AND SONS. Electro Plated Goods.

Agents Henry S. King and Co. Larnaca.

RHAPSODIA.

Refreshing nerve and Brain Tonic
Invigorating non alcoholic.

Agents H. S. King and Co. Larnaca.

THE "EAST."

MR. STHENELOS PHOTINOS

begs to announce that under the above title he has recently opened a RESTAURANT on the Marina, Larnaca.

The best cuisine, good attendance, cleanliness, and charges very moderate.

The entrance is the same as that of Philalithis Café.

PALESTINE INDEPENDENT TOURS ALEXANDER HOWARD.

PROPRIETOR of Howard's Hotel, Jaffa; Howard's Hotel, Jerusalem and Howard's Universal Hotel, Latroun, 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 Shepherd's Hotel, during the winter season.

THE Proprietor of "Cyprus" is prepared to execute orders for every description of Printing, and to give estimates if desired, for Cards, Circular Bill-heads, Memorandum-forms, Mourning-Cards, Programmes, Hand-bills, dresses, etc. on the shortest notice. Price-Lists, Reports, Posters, etc. expeditiously printed. Apply at the office of this journal.

NOTICE.

The House in the quarter of Trypiontis, formerly the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, is to be let. For full particulars, please apply to the proprietor, HAGDI GEORGE CHRISTOFIDIS.
Nicosia, September 22nd, 1881.

