

CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 163.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 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 8s. 9d. for 3 months; 7s. 6d. for 6 months; and 16s. 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 Christodides; 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.

General Garfield died without pain in the presence of his wife. Half an hour before his death he was sleeping peacefully. He then awoke complaining of pain in the heart.

The guards in charge of the assassin Guiteau, have been doubled.

The English Court will go into mourning for eight days for the late President. Reuter says that this is unprecedented.

Mr. Arthur has taken the oath as President. In entering on the office he said that he hoped to profit by the example and experience of his predecessor.

The excitement in the States is very great. Business is practically suspended.

The Common Council of London have decided to vote an address to Mr. Gladstone and to present him with it in a gold casket, and to put his bust in the Guildhall in recognition of the services he has rendered his country.

Difficulties have arisen respecting the settlement of the Turkish Debt. Russia wishes to have the war indemnity inserted.

The French Government has reassured the Bey of Tripoli respecting the rumours in circulation.

Three thousand Turkish troops have been disembarked at Tripoli.

The negotiations which are being conducted at Paris for the Anglo-French treaty of commerce are proceeding favourably.

An increase of the agitation is manifesting itself in Ireland and causes great anxiety.

At the opening of the Volksraad, Mr. Kruger, President of the Transvaal, expressed his dissatisfaction with the Convention with the British Government. He considered it would require modification.

The *'Standard'* publishes a telegram, according to which the Volksraad has refused to ratify the Convention.

A detachment of French cavalry has arrived at Tunis. It is believed to be intended to serve as a guard of honour for the Bey.

The Arabs continue to hem in general Sabatier's column near Zaghuan.

EGYPT

(From the *'Egyptian Gazette.'*)

The International Sanitary Council has received a telegram from Bombay dated 23rd instant announcing that the public health in Bombay is good and improving, and that there is no epidemic cholera there.

The deed of Concession and the Rules of the Egyptian Omnibus Company Limited have been printed.

By the Concession Messrs. Jacques Bolonachi and Alfred Tricon are authorised to form a Limited Company for the purpose of running omnibuses in Alexandria.

It is the intention of the P. and O.S. N. Co. to put on some of their large steamers between Alexandria, Brindisi, Venice and Trieste, during the ensuing winter months.

In consequence of the existence of cholera in Mecca, the International Sanitary Council decided at the meeting held yesterday the 27th inst., to stop, till further notice, all communication, whether by land or sea, between Arabian ports and the Egyptian littoral.

Vessels arriving from Arabian port, bound for a port in the Mediterranean, not being an Egyptian port, will be allowed to go through the Canal in quarantine if they have no pilgrims on board and if no cause for suspicion has occurred during the voyage. The decisions of the Council respecting arrivals from Aden and Bombay remain in force till further notice.

TURKEY.

(From the *'Levant Herald,'* 21st Sept.)

The Sublime Porte has interdicted the exportation of grain from the vilayet of Broussa. The prohibition will not be enforced against the execution of contracts of a date anterior to the present measure.

The Government, having discovered that a large quantity of valuable mineral has of late years been exported as gypsum, and that the interests of the Treasury have suffered thereby, is about to take proceedings against the parties concerned in this transaction.

His Majesty the Sultan has presented the King of Spain with the grand cordon of the Osmanli with the plaque set in diamonds.

Prince Napoleon had an audience of the Sultan on Sunday. Beouf Pasha, commander of the Imperial Guard, called upon the Prince, in the afternoon, and accompanied him to the Palace. On Monday Prince Napoleon dined at the Palace. In the afternoon of the same day his Majesty the Sultan received the French ambassador, H. E. M. Tissot, in private audience.

According to telegraphic news received, the commission of delimitation of the new Turco-Greek frontier has terminated its work, and has started on its way back to Constantinople.

Some of the members of the commission for handing over the territory ceded to Greece, arrived on Saturday by the French steamer "Niemen" of the Salonica line. The delegates who have arrived are Captain Cinich, Austria; Colonel Dingler, Germany; Colonel Selogoff, Russia; Colonel Miot, France; Colonel Tabir Bey, Turkey; and Lieutenant Colonel Metaxas and Lieutenant Pournaris, Greece.

The Sultan has been pleased to confer upon Mr. Frederick William Smythe, comptroller-general of the Imperial Ottoman Bank the order of the Osmanli of the third class. His Majesty has been likewise pleased to confer upon Mr. Garabet Sevdjian, chief of the translating office, the order of the Medjidie of the fourth class.

The German officer whom the Imperial Government has called in to its aid at the Seraskierate, has just drawn up a report on the improvements to be introduced in the Commissariat Department. The officer in question, being a man of very great experience in this particular branch of the service, his report as might be expected, is very complete in all details.

What the "Vakit" said on Friday about an arrangement between the bankers and the bondholders for the capitalisation of the annuity now enjoyed by the former, is quite in advance of the facts.

Madji Loja, who distinguished himself in resisting the entrance of the Austrian troops in Bosnia, is at present in prison in the fortress of Josefstadt, in Bohemia under a sentence of five years' detention. He has undergone the amputation of one of his legs, but his general health is all that could be desired.

The "Sanaa," official journal of the provinces of Yemen, complains of the mischief caused by the circulation of the "Nahle," an Arabic paper published in London, and which finds its way into all parts of Arabia, notwithstanding the vigilance of the authorities. The "Nahle" is hostile to the existing order of things in Turkey, and the "Sanaa" declares that the ex-Khejive, Ismail Pasha, paid the proprietor of that paper £10,000, to secure his journal at least a ten years' existence. As the "Nahle" is a small weekly sheet, the "Sanaa" looks upon the amount of this subsidy as disproportionately large.

From information which has reached us, it would appear that the path of Dervish Pasha in Albania is somewhat strewn with thorns. He is placed between two fires: the Albanians on one hand who are not amenable to reason, and, on the other, the Porte, which seems disposed to make him personally responsible for the prolongation of his mission in Albania. Headstrong and wilful, the Albanians are wasting their energies in useless opposition; the Pasha's efforts to induce the tribes to submit to military conscription have not been favourably received, and in some cases as at Reeka near Jakowo conflicts are reported to have taken place between the Albanians and the Ottoman troops. There are other symptoms, besides, of a secret, but spreading agitation throughout Albania, its object being the overthrow of changes in the form of the government of the province. At the same time, endeavours are being made, by threats and warnings, to check any extraordinary activity which Dervish Pasha may be inclined to show with a view of restoring order.

THE ENEMIES OF THE LOCUST

THE "CALLOSTOMA FASCIPENNIS" AND OTHER LOCUST PARASITES OF THE TROAD. TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LEVANT HERALD."

Sir, — Sir Sidney Smith Saunders, of the Entomological Society of London, gives the following interesting information on the subject of the locust egg parasite, found on the Troad, an allied species of the American "*Systoechus oreas*":—"After much research, the bombyliid has been recognised as described by Masquart in 1840, from a single specimen in Mr. Serville's collection, taken at Smyrna, to which he gave the name of '*Callostoma fascipennis*.' The description appears in the publication of the '*Académie Royale des Sciences*' of Lille; if I remember right, for I have the correct quotation at home."

The other parasites which infest the neck and body of the locust, and to which were due the extraordinary sickness and disappearance of the insect, before the flight, over an area of 20 miles by 40, are described by the same distinguished naturalist. The one is "a species of *Tachina*, agreeing with those found on the hills." Specimens of the small fly were sent for comparison with some produced from larvae taken from the locust. The other body parasite, though not so common, grown in like manner from larva, is of "a different order with large posterior thighs, and belongs to the *Chalcididae* of the genus *Smiera*." This fly is still smaller than the *Tachina*.

The natural instinct of preservation of race, possessed by insects in general, leads the locust to take its annual flight to escape its destroyers. The massing of numbers for a series of years in any one locality, necessarily tends to the rapid increase of parasites, to the ultimate annihilation of the locust, as proved in this, the third year of the locust in the Troad of this plague. Another instance of the preservative instinct of insects may be observed in the swarm of bees which avoids the hive prepared for its reception, in the vicinity of the parent stock, be it ever so nicely prepared and baited; if left to itself the swarm goes off to some distant, isolated, and suitable tenement selected beforehand by its scouts, the chances of destruction of wax and honey by the natural enemy of the bee, the *Galleria*, being thereby lessened. In the artificial crowding of apiaries, the moth, when once introduced, spreads from hive to hive with rapidity, and tests the vigilance of the beemaster to combat it.

Our present acquaintance with the natural history of the *Callostoma fascipennis* is sufficient to show that this diptera can be made the means, with judicious measures, of lessening, if not of exterminating, the locust. The larva does not leave the locust pod until the

ground has been moistened by the autumnal rains; the pods should therefore be collected before this season, in those localities where the parasite is plentiful, and transferred to such places where desirable. The labour of collecting the pods containing the parasite gent would be identical with the contribution of locust eggs enforced in infected districts, the small extra-charge for carriage and for reestablishing the pod in the soil, an inch or two below the surface, would alone be entailed.

The limited knowledge we possess of the *Tachina* and other body parasite, unfortunately does not suggest the method for the propagation of these flies. More destructive to the locust than the *Callostoma*, the acquirement of the natural history of those useful insects is more desirable.

Insect life is extraordinarily developed in the north-west portion of Asia Minor. Besides the locust and *Anisoplia*, two other insects, injurious to agriculture, have appeared in numbers. The one is apterous, with a repulsive appearance, about two inches long, by one in breadth, solid, dark coloured body, with green thorax; its hind legs are similar to those of the locust; it is called by the natives between Balukesser and Fanderma, where the insect abounds, *Osman epheli* (Osman's doukey). The other is found on the Troad; it is winged with something of the appearance of a large green and grey grasshopper, but less powerful in flight. Both of these insects attack maize and other summer crops, severing the plant close to the ground. They have done much injury in both localities.—I am, &c.,

FRANK CALVERT.

DARDANELLES, Sept. 14.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, October, 1st 1881

Cyprus is invited to assist on Thursday next for the first time since the occupation at an opening ceremony connected with the inauguration of the iron pier at Limassol. Invitations have been issued to a number of the leading persons of the Island to be present and to participate in the *dejeuner* which will be given by His Excellency after the ceremony. We heartily wish that all will pass successfully and pleasantly; that all dissensions of the past will be dispelled; that every one will enjoy the present from the position which he takes up; and that a bright vista be cast over the future of our happy country by the harmony and concord of the day's doings. We are of opinion that this reunion will afford an opportunity of exchanging ideas on the well-understood interests of the Island and that all the views expressed will meet with due consideration even though they should not accord with prejudices which have been thought to exist in the past. And we regard the completion of the pier as the first of a number of useful works on the Island; and, without going more deeply into the subject, we may express what is a general opinion that all sums which can be given to public works in the future will be especially devoted to the improvement of the agricultural condition and production of an Island which is nothing if not an agricultural country. Because it must not be concealed that the population regard it as a profound misfortune that not one farthing has been given to the aid of agricultural improvement and it does not redound to the honour of our administration that three winters have passed during which so large a quantity of water has been carried by thousands of channels into the sea without

anything having been done to arrest it by works of irrigation for the benefit of the country. All persons competent to consider are agreed that by the expenditure of £2000 or £3000 the effects of the draught might thus have been neutralized and the vast Mesaoria plain have almost doubled its production. But to this useful end as to all others the Island stands in need of a paternal administration; and we wish that the Limassol festival will also inaugurate a policy really conformed to the wants and interests of Cyprus.

Mr. W. Wilson Horn of Addiscombe in the county of Kent has recently been much exercised on the subject of Cyprus. In his difficulty Mr. Horn has had recourse in the first place to his "parish priest;" in the second to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Enclosing a copy of a "Protest of the Foreign Affairs Committee" against the acquisition of Cyprus and Tunis by England and France, he asked of the Vicar of Croydon if there was such a thing as public sin, and whether certain scriptural commands forbidding, for instance, the removal of land-marks, were binding on nations as well as individuals. Here was nothing great nor wonderful in the reply of the vicar, Bishop Tufnell. He simply said, what a less eminent man might have said under the circumstances, that the time at his disposal was so fully occupied that he had not sufficiently followed the subject so as to be able to pronounce an opinion thereon. Then Mr. Horn appealed to the Archbishop. The appointment of a day of humiliation for national sins affording an admirable opportunity, the Archbishop was addressed and the correspondence with the Vicar forwarded for the edification of the Most Reverend gentleman. These elicited a reply from the Primate, through his private secretary which failed to satisfy Mr. Horn who again brought pen to bear upon the amiable Archbishop. The first questions met with an endorsement of Mr. Horn's opinions "that all wars undertaken for the lust of territory, or for the promulgation of any particular mode of worship, are unlawful;" the second with the expression of opinion "that the removal or the participation in the removal, of a neighbouring country's land-mark, without just cause or adequate compensation is national sin." This sort of Ecclesiastical interlocution is interesting not to say diverting; and Mr. Horn appears to be an apt interlocutor—capable of grasping apparent the niceties of the English language.

Obituary.—At Kyrenia on the 28th inst. in the 44th year of his age Amos Francis.

Another of the old "occupationists" has gone over to the majority. Amos Francis came to the island from Turkey where he had been employed on railways for a number of years. His early history here was a chequered one, but for the last twelve months he had been quietly and happily living at Kyrenia.

Local Notes.

We hear from Limassol that H. E. the High Commissioner arrived there from Troodos on Friday evening. The head quarters and troops will commence their departure from the hills on Saturday and will entirely quit them on the 5th October.

During the past few days the weather has completely changed. We enjoy now a very fresh air and the general health throughout the island is as good as it could be desired.

Mr. Brown, the government engineer, was to-day at Larnaca. It might be thought that his visit to our town would not be altogether unconnected with the promised public works here; but we believe that it has been decided not to commence them immediately and to postpone them till next spring. So that the promise made by H. E. to lay the first stone of the buildings on the 1st October will not be fulfilled.

Mr. Michell, Commissioner of Limassol, arrived here from Beyrout on Tuesday last. He has proceeded to Limassol to the discharge of his official duties.

It is with pleasure we hear from many villages in the Island that new elementary schools are daily opened. The interference of the Director of Education is everywhere avoided, and no subvention from Government funds is asked for.

From Alexandria news has reached this according to which there exist rumours of the cholera having broken out there; it seems that this rumour has been generally spread at Alexandria, as a telegram sent to a Larnaca resident the day before yesterday asked if there was free communications between Cyprus and that town. But at the moment we go to print the news has not been confirmed, so that we believe it is unfounded. However, we understand that at Aden the cholera is increasing. A telegram of the 20th speaks of a hundred cases daily the majority of which are fatal. There are great complaints of the miserable sanitary service and appliances. No lazaretto or mortuary exists and there are not sufficient quarantine servants or even the necessary material to fumigate the ships' papers. We must add that in consequence of the existence of cholera at Mecca, the international Council considered it urgent that foreign governments be informed, and that it would be to their interest to stop as far as possible the departure of pilgrims to the Holy places.

A London paper says that a New-York bee-keeper and linguist, Mr. Benton, has been despatched by Mr. Jones, an "enthusiastic apiarist" of Boston, on a tour round the world in search of new kind of bees. Mr. Benton remained during last winter upon the Island of Cyprus starting an "apiary" and shipping queens to Mr. Jones; and this year he is taking a trip in search of new races of bees through the Indian Ocean, visiting Hindostan, Ceylon the Island of Java, and the Philippine Islands. Writing from Colombo, Ceylon, he says that he has seen two native races of bees there and the comb of a third. One is stingless and worthless; but the other, which he calls the "apis dorsata," is certainly a wonderful bee, whether it can be domesticated or not. It builds in the open air on branches of trees, often making combs six feet long; and Mr. Benton has good authority for saying that thirty natives have each taken a "wad" of honey from one tree. Every body, however, in Ceylon tells him that there is a larger even more extraordinary bee in the interior of the island, from which great quantities of honey are easily to be obtained. Mr. Benton had not time to go in search of this bee, which is nevertheless in his opinion well worth looking up.

Troodos Life.

With what pleasant anticipations does the heat oppressed toiler in the cities of the plain look forward to the time when he shall enjoy the cool health-giving breezes of wood embowered Troodos. When the rising thermometer and ever increasing heat gives warning of the approach of summer and the time when the Sun God shall reign supreme, then the day of departure for the mountains is looked forward to with eager longing. To some indeed the dolce far niente style of life at Troodos may be a great attraction, but to many the great pleasure is the cool climate which permits of long walks through the

woods and the indulgence of those physical exertions which the sultriness of the lowlands renders impossible. Nor are amusements of a quieter nature wanting; one day in each week, the Regiment stationed at Troodos gives one of those entertainments, all the pleasanter from their unceremoniousness, which of late years have come to be known by the name of "At Homes;" two courts, give those fond of Lawn Tennis, an opportunity of displaying their skill and afford an excuse to the ladies to meet together for the enjoyment of that truly feminine recreation, a good gossip; while tea and other refreshments are at hand to recruit exhausted natures. Stay-we cry "proccavi," alas! why has our erratic pen led us so far astray, the ladies of Troodos never gossip, they only amuse themselves with rational conversation. Once a month also the same hosts collect all their friends together, for a grand open air concert, enlivened with performances on trumpet and horizontal bar; while cricket-matches and lawn tennis tournaments are not lacking to help to pass the afternoon.

A favourite way with some of whiling away the quiet sabbath hours, is reclining under the shade of some ancient of the forest with book and pipe for companions; while others prefer the walk to the breezy summit of the mountain there to enjoy the lovely view; and on a clear evening, a truly magnificent view it is. Seated on the topmost cairn, the whole island of Cyprus is spread out beneath, as in a panorama, Famagusta, Larnaca and Limassol are visible in the distance and the white minarets of St. Sophia, standing out in the midst of the Mesaoria plain exactly indicate the position of Nicosia; on the northern sky-line is suggested rather than seen the Caramanian mountains; and the yellow gleam of the corn in the valleys and the bright green of the vines on the hill side, make a picture such as nature alone can paint. To the west are the mountains and woods of the Baffo district and Kyko lying embosomed in the hills, here and there a wreath of pale blue smoke too plainly shows the woodland fire and in the background the beams of the setting sun glint golden on the waves of an azure sea.

To meet the wants of the numerous civilians no less than the military, sutlers have fixed their temporary abode hard by the Camp; and the from villages hidden away in the neighbouring valleys constant supplies of fruit and vegetables come fresh each morning. Melons, both musk and water and pumpkins, almost large enough to furnish a carriage for a substantial cinderella, grapes in their luscious purple and golden bunches, scarlet tomatoes, apricots, peaches, walnuts, pears, apples, and cool delicious cucumbers, all are there in their season, sufficient to furnish forth a regal banquet; while the thrifty housewife may buy spring chickens, turkeys and fresh eggs in abundance, and at a price so cheap as to make her stare amazed.

And then too when the days grow monotonous we have many a mild excitement; the weekly mail from England anxiously watched for and on arrival eagerly seized, to see what is going on the great outer world; each item of news is oft discussed, and with doubting yet half believing ears each new shaver received. Commissioners and Local Commandants from the various districts pay the hill a visit, and make acquaintance with new arrivals in the Island, enjoy the pleasures of congenial society, and with the mountain air imbibe fresh health and strength to carry on their daily task. For those who care about riding, many a pleasant days amusement is to be had. The monasteries of Trooditissa, Omodos and Kyko are worthy of a visit. Kyko, built nigh 800 years ago, on account of its sanctity and age, Trooditissa renowned for the sojourn there of Sir Samuel Baker and the tree under which he encamped;

Omodos for the splendour of the walnut carving in the guest chamber and the pictures in the church, but more especially interesting to Englishmen as being the burying place of Major Rooke an officer who served in the British army, and who having fought in England's battles and travelled in many lands, wandered away from the turmoils of the world to find a last resting place in that retired spot. What thoughts must flit cross the mind of the chance traveller as he surveys the tablet erected to his memory by a brother's care. What brought that tired wanderer to seek repose so far from friends and the haunts of his countrymen, what tragic story of wrecked ambitions and disappointed hopes may not that grave unfold. The Solia and the Marathassa valleys display their beauties to the adventurous explorer. Most exhilarating is it, on a fresh summer morning to take one's way down the vale past Bedula and Modula, leaving the sterile mountain ridge for the groves of walnut, apricot and cherry trees, and to hear the stream dash down the hill side, leaping and sparkling in the sun; while the path trends downwards between hedges over which the wild rose and maroon trail their blossoms sheltering the delicate maiden hair and the lowly violet growing beneath.

Many a pleasant hour have we spent at Troodos, and in remembrance thereof, to those who have not seen it, like the inscription we once saw over the house of man who committed suicide, we say "Go thou and do likewise," we do not mean commit suicide but visit Troodos.

Kyrenia News

September, 28th 1881.

Many of your readers will regret to hear of the death of Mr. Amos Francis which took place here this morning of congestion of the lungs. Mr. Houstoun had employed Mr. Francis for more than a year as bailiff on his property of Livadia, and he was much respected by all who knew him. Though alone in a foreign country he died surrounded by friends for we believe that Mr. Houstoun Captain and Mr. Scott Stevenson, Doctor Carletti and Sergeant Dawley were present at the time of his disease.

A TRIP TO THE HOLY LAND.

(Continued from No. 161)

Having taken off our boots and put on slippers, we enter the beautiful "Kubbet es-sukhrat" or "dome of the rock," which covers the crown of holy Moriah. Our thoughts wander back for thousands of years to the time when the mount had scarcely been touched by the foot of man, and was covered with bushes and brambles; to the days of the faithful Abraham who was so severely tried by God on or near this spot; to the time when David here raised an altar to the Lord upon which he made burnt offerings and peace offerings; to the busy time of the building of Solomon's temple over the place where his father had erected the altar; to the days of one greater than Solomon, when the temple and its grounds were often thronged with multitudes from far and near coming up to keep the feasts. Christ was here as a child, a young man, and lastly as the great Teacher. What spot in the whole world so sacred, so interesting as this? Yonder towards the east stood Solomon's porch where Jesus was wont to walk (John, X. 23), and where Peter and John were surrounded by crowds of people after the cure of the blind man, (Acts III). Close at hand stood "the gate of the temple which is called beautiful" where the miracle was performed.

The interior of the mosque of Omar is extremely lovely. Rich in material and grand in appearance with out any thing gaudy about it. Beautiful carvings in cedar-wood; exquisite stones of agate; and columns of the coolest marbles wonderfully wrought. I have stood under the domes of St. Peter at Rome and Santa Maria del fior at Florence, but for beauty I do not think they can compare with the magnificent mosaic dome of Omar. The building is octagonal, each side being sixty seven feet. The upper part has fifty six windows of brilliantly stained glass, the light thrown around enveloping every thing in

rich glow, intensifying the beauty of all surrounding objects. The lower walls are partly tiled, partly inlaid with large slabs of agate. Two lines of arabic inscriptions (extracts from the Koran) in gold and green, encircle the walls. Panels over the windows are similarly inscribed. The interior diameter is one hundred and forty eight feet. A corridor thirteen feet in width, supported by eight piers and sixteen marble columns round the whole building. Within this is another corridor, thirty feet wide, supported by four piers and twelve large marble columns. These together support the dome, which is sixty six feet in diameter. Most of the columns are believed to be remains of the temple. Directly under the dome rises the rock to a maximum height of five feet above the marble pavement. This is the actual summit of Moriah. The Arabs believe the rock to be suspended in the air like Mohammed's coffin at Mecca. In the south-west corner is shown the last earthly foot-print of Mohammed; and on the west side the hand-print of Gabriel, where he seized hold of the rock which was rising with Mohammed when he ascended to heaven and held it down by main force. Gabriel must be a goatherd, for the hand-print on the rock is large enough for the mightiest giant of the "Arabian nights." A few steps lead down into a small cave hewn out of the rock, called by Arabs the "noble cave." Here is to be seen an indentation in the rock, the mark of Mohammed's head, where he once lifted the rock from its position. The praying places of Abraham, David, Solomon, and Jesus occupy nooks of the cave. It also contains a small stone altar dedicated to Elias. In the centre of the roof is a small cylindrical aperture, and correspondingly of this in the floor beneath is a slab of marble covering a deep well. The sacrificial altar of the temple was doubtless near here, and this well was probably used as a receptacle for the blood and refuse of the slaughtered animals. The other wells of the temple area are arranged in connection with the one under which that copious supplies of water can easily be made to flood it, thus carrying away all that would be likely to offend the sense of smell. Of course the sheik has wonderfully sensible and lucid ideas about the well. Some Mohammedans wished to call it the gate of Paradise; others, the door of hell. To conciliate the contending factions it was officially named Bir el-Arwah, the "well of spirits."

Before leaving the "dome of the rock" we pause for a moment near the north entrance to examine the "stone of fate," a green marble slab sixteen inches square neatly let into the white marble pavement. Originally, nineteen broad silver-headed nails rivetted it to the rock beneath. The heads of four nails only remain, one of which is very nearly gone. When the heads of all the nails are worn away by passing feet, this will be a sign that the great judgment day is close at hand. On our way out of the temple enclosure we pass along what was probably the "outer court," a common resort of the people of Jerusalem and visitors to the city in our Lord's time. It was from here that Jesus drove out the money-changers. The place where the vendors of doves piled their traffic is still pointed out.

Perhaps no better sight is to be seen in any other part of the world than that which may be witnessed any Friday afternoon under the remaining portion of the outer temple wall. Numbers of the house of Israel then and there congregated to mourn over their desolation, and weep over the venerable relics of their once lovely city. The service is joined in by men, women, and children; young and old, rich and poor, all unite in one pitiful wail. We found about one hundred and fifty assembled, and rapidly fell the tears upon those huge old stones from many young and many aged eyes, as the following touching words were repeated by all present with every show of the deepest feeling:—"O God, the heathen are come into thine inheritance; thy holy temple have they defiled; they have laid Jerusalem on heaps. We are become a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and derision to them, that are round about us. How long, Lord? Will thou be angry for ever? shall thy jealousy burn like fire?"

(To be continued)

Occasional Notes.

A French anthropologist, M. Delaunay, has just framed an ungallant but powerful indictment against the intellectual position of woman, in opposition to what he calls the sentimental pretensions of a political school which

maintains the intellectual equality of the two sexes.

M. Delaunay professes to examine the subject on strictly scientific grounds. He shows that among some lower forms of animal life the female is superior to the male, but that as we ascend in the scale the superiority of the male in all respects becomes more pronounced. So in the case of the human race: in the lower types of humanity the two sexes are very nearly equal, as is also the case among illiterate peasants and the labouring class. As we ascend to the higher types of humanity and in the social scale the difference between the sexes tends more and more to widen, the advantage being on the side of the male. So also when the subject is looked at in point of age; up to about twelve years girls intellectually are if anything superior to boys, but after that the latter leave the former far behind. Physiologically, M. Delaunay tries to show, the same result comes out. His main conclusion is that woman is only undeveloped man; that the pre-eminence of the female over the masculine sex being met with only among certain inferior species or races, and among the children of superior races, marks a lower degree of evolution. But as even he admits that this evolution is largely dependent on surrounding conditions, his investigation rather strengthens than weakens the position of those who contend that no obstacles should be thrown in the way of the complete intellectual development of "undeveloped man."

According to the latest advices from Afghanistan, the Ameer has abandoned his position on the Cabul road, and has formed a new camp at Kareziniko, from which he commands the Herat road and every approach to Candahar, but loses the control of the Cabul road.

A Sepoy of Jacob's Rifles, who was taken prisoner at Maiwand, has arrived at Quetta. He states that four British soldiers of the 66th Regiment and two Sepoys of the Bombay Grenadiers were also taken prisoners. They were sent to Herat and sold into slavery. He was also sold, and lost sight of his fellow-captives. The death of his master's son enabled him to escape.

A striking instance of the progress which is being made in ocean steam navigation, and the rapidity with which our fleet of foreign-going steamers is freeing itself from the obligation of putting in, to coal at ports lying no great distance apart, was reported on Saturday the 17th inst. A letter vessel belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company has just arrived at Plymouth, from Adelaide, in South Australia, after a voyage—including all stoppages [one of them a protracted detention in the Suez Canal]—of thirty-five days three hours. What is especially remarkable is the union of the two qualities of high speed and great coal endurance in this ship, the *Cotopaxi*. She made 322 nautical miles a day for eighteen consecutive days; that is, she steamed 5,700 miles at the rate of fully 13 1/2 knots an hour. It would be interesting to see a statement of the number of cruisers, partially armoured or altogether unarmoured, which have been specially designed to "protect" the fleets of the far-steaming classes, of which the *Cotopaxi*, though a favourable, is not by any means the only representative that could do the same or anything like it.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

27th Maria Ottoman 52 tons from Jaffa in ballast.
" Apollo Austrian 1273 tons from Beyrou, mails etc.
" Achille Austrian 1476 tons from Larnaca and Constantinople, mails etc.
28th Fedeo Italian barque 445 tons from Damietta, in ballast.
30th S.S. Arcadia British 1221 tons from Liverpool and coast of Syria, general cargo.
30th Fortuna British 431 tons from Alexandria, and Larnaca, mails etc.

Cleared Outwards.

September.
25th S.S. Elpitha British for Larnaca and Alexandria, mails etc.
27th S.S. Apollo Austrian 1273 tons for Constantinople, general cargo and mails.
" S.S. Achille Austrian 1476 tons for Beyrou, general cargo.
28th Matheos Kousachis Greek brig 228 tons for Marseilles, wheat.
" Maria Ottoman schooner 52 tons for Larnaca, in ballast.
29th Fedeo Italian barque 445 tons for Carrubiere and Larnaca, in ballast.
30th S.S. Arcadia British 1221 tons for Scanderoon and Constantinople, general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S.S. Apollo from Beyrou Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell & child, Temple Bay & two children, Mr. Philipson, two priests and two sisters, also 33 deck passengers.
By the S.S. Achille from Larnaca & Constantinople Messrs. Goussio, Mavroidis, Skias, Demetriadis, Loissidis, Amirian, Mass, Taylo Capt. Gordon & eleven deck passengers.
By the S.S. Fortuna Messrs. Bulmer, Gallade, Pierides, Lieut. Grant, Mrs. Kenyon, Miss Augusta and sixteen deck passengers.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The above Company's Telegraph Station at Zii (Cape Carrubiere) will be open to the public from 1st October; Larnaca, 29th September, 1881.

LIVERPOOL AND THE EAST.

PAPAYANNI & CO'S.

STEAMERS.

LINE OF FIRST CLASS.

BRITISH SKREW 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.

The S. S. "Thessalia" for Oran, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Beyrou and Larnaca sailed from Liverpool on the 17th inst. and may be expected in this port about the 10th October.

For freight, etc.

apply to

Z. D. PIERIDES.
Acting Agent
LARNACA.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE

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

CHARLES SAMMUT SMITH

No. 214, Saint George Street
LIMASSOL.

DEPOT OF
GENERAL ENGLISH GROCERY
Spirits, Woodhouse's Best Malt Wine,
Draught Bass Ale & Guinness' Stout
in 18 gallon Casks,
Richmond Mixture, Habana and
Virginia Cigars.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Very reasonable terms.

NICOSIA.

"Pony Express" Livery and Bait
Stables, near Larnaca Gate
NICOSIA.

Horses standing at Livery taken over
care of.

Horses trained for Racing.

Horses bought and sold on commission.

Horses to let on Hire, with English Saddles
and Bridles, by day or month.

A Sale of Horses will take place every
Friday at (12 o'clock) — at the Stables.

A night Groom kept.

The Proprietor will take parties round the
Island which he knows well.

Stables will open for business on or about
8th August 1881.

Proprietor: **MA. COMMLINE,**
Late Pony Express.

ALBERT HOTEL

NICOSIA.

Proprietor:

Mr. JOHN SOLOMIDES.

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

Table d'hôte daily at 12.30 and
7.30 p.m.

Charges extremely moderate. Guides,
horses and mules supplied for the con-
veyance of travellers.

G. CARUANA.

SHIP-BROKER, SHIP-CHANDLER AND
COMMISSION AGENT.
STRAND, LARNACA.

The above has just imported a use-
ful, English-made and varied assort-
ment of CROCKERY and EARTHENWARE;
a large supply of the best PERSIAN TUM-
BERE, PORTLAND CEMENT and SPORTING
and BLASTING POWDER of superior
quality.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

PALESTINE

INDEPENDENT TOURS

ALEXANDER HOWARD

PROPRIETOR of Howard's Hotel, Jaffa;
Howard's Hotel, Jerusalem and Howard's Uni-
versal Hotel, Latroun, valley of Ajalon, (half-way
to Jerusalem) has the largest and best supply of
tents and equipment for Syrian Travel. Efficient
dragomen and escorts provided. Greatest advan-
tages 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
Esbekeki, opposite Shepherd's Hotel, during
the winter season.

THE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN

BANKING COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

Capital £ 1,600,000 paid up.

Head Office,

27 CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON.
PARIS AGENCY, 55 RUE ST. LAZARE.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria, Cairo, Larnaca.
Correspondents in Cyprus acting as
AGENCIES:
NICOSIA: G. Michaelides
LIMASSOL: CH. Haggi Pavlou et fils.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTION.

CORRESPONDENTS in
Marseilles Constantinople
Trieste Smyrna
Naples Beyrout
Athens Volo, etc.
For particulars, apply to the Bank,
WOLSELEY STREET,
LARNACA.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CYPRUS AGENCY.
THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANKING
COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE

LEVANT HERALD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

THE LEVANT HERALD is published daily on a
single broad 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 ge-
neral 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 co-
lumns 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 extraneous
matter which renders it of great utility to the Editors
of Country papers, to whom it is confidently recom-
mended.

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

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget may be or-
dered 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 Hol-
loway's Establishment, 538, 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
ESCUAPIUS PHARMACY
11, WATKINS STREET,
and of every Chemist in the Island.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN

BANK

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Capital £ 10,000,000.

Paid up £ 5,000,000.

Head Offices

CONSTANTINOPLE, LONDON,
PARIS.

BRANCHES

Adalia
Alioun Cara-Hissar
Aidin
Alexandria
Adrianople
Beyrout
Brussa

Larnaca
Magnesia
Port-Said
Roustchouk
Salonica
Smyrna
Varna

BILLS NEGOTIATED and sent for collec-
tion.

BILLS DISCOUNTED and all Banking Busi-
ness transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—are kept agreeable
to custom.

DEPOSITS AT INTEREST—are received at
rates ascertainable at the Bank.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit
available in all parts of the world.

CYPRUS AGENCIES

Larnaca. Limassol. Nicosia.

REGULAR

DILIGENCE SERVICE

BETWEEN

LARN CAA & NICOSIA

Departure from Larnaca daily at 6 a.m.

" " Nikosia " at 2 p.m.

Tickets, 3s. 6d. each.

The proprietor, Mr. Liassides sup-
plies also special conveyances for
Nikosia, Larnaca, Famagousta, Ky-
renia and for excursions; these may
be hired either in Nikosia or Larnaca.

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 assort-
ment of English goods of the best
quality, which he is prepared to offer
at lowest prices.

BELL'S ASIA MINOR

COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES:

From Alexandria on the arrival of the
Brindisi Steamer (every Thurs-
day) for Larnaca, calling at Li-
massol.

" Larnaca for Alexandria every
Sunday at 2 p.m.

" Limassol every Sunday at 9
p.m. arriving at Alexandria on
Tuesday at day light.

The above Company take passengers
to and from the above ports, and goods
at through rates to all ports of Europe,
Syrian Coast, Asia Minor, and Egypt.

For particulars apply to

NANI AND MANTOVANI,
Agents, in
Larnaca and Limassol.

HENRY S. KING & CO.

EAST INDIA, COLONIAL, & AMERICAN

BANKERS & AGENTS.

44, CORNHILL, & 45, PAUL MALL—LONDON

BRANCH FIRMS.

KING, KING & Co.	BOMBAY
KING, HAMILTON & Co.	CALCUTTA
HENRY S. KING & Co.	CYPRUS
KING, BAILLIE & Co.	LIVERPOOL
KING, SEYMOUR & Co.	SCOTLAND
KING, SEYMOUR & Co.	PONTAVER

Madras Agents, Messrs Arbuthnot & Co.

AGENTS AT LIMASSOL

Messrs. RASS & WILLIAMSON.

Banking business transacted; Bills granted on
London, Calcutta and Madras; Letters of credit cashed;
Cheques and Bills on England bought; Cheque Bank
Cheques issued from £1 to £10; Loans are granted
on good collateral security; Promissory Notes at short
dates and bearing satisfactory endorsements discounted.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

Personal Agency of every kind transacted, whether in
England, India, the Colonies, or the Island.

Baggage received, warehoused and shipped to any
port.

Circular Notes, available in all the cities of the
World, issued. Orders for miscellaneous Supplies, Stores,
Regimental necessaries, etc. executed on favourable
terms.

Dunville's V. R. Old Irish Whisky, Dunville & Co.
Limited, Belfast.

Agents, Henry S. King & Co., Cyprus.

Messrs. E. & J. Burke's Light Sparkling Pale Ale bott-
led expressly for hot climates, unrivalled, being a light
wholesome drink for hot weather.

Agents H.S. King & Co.

Messrs. Webb and Son, Mineral Water Manufacturers
Islington, London.

The above firm's celebrated Mineral Waters procu-
rable of

Messrs. H.S. King & Co., Larnaca

Morton and Co., Provision Merchants, London.

All orders sent to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., Cyprus
will have their prompt attention.

J. & F. Howard, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford, Eng-
land

Agents in Cyprus, Messrs. H.S. King & Co.

John Fowler & Co., Engineers, Leeds, Yorkshire
Portable Railways and Rolling Stock. All informa-
tion regarding the above railways will be supplied
by Messrs. H.S. King & Co., Cyprus.

Ayala & Co. Chateau d'Ay, Vins de Champagne.
Recommended by the Medical Profession as being one
of the purest Champagnes sold, can be procured of Henry
S. King & Co., Sole Agents for the Island of Cyprus.

Ackerman & Laurence's "Sausur" a cheap & light
Sparkling wine strongly recommended for a hot climate.
Apply to King & Co., Cyprus.

Barton & Guestier's well-known Claret procurable
of Henry S. King & Co., Cyprus.

Courvoisier and Carlier Freres, fournisseurs brevetes
de S.M. l'Empereur. This firm's well-known brandies pro-
curable of Henry S. King & Co.

INSURANCE.

Imperial and North British Mercantile Insurance Com-
panies.

Messrs. H.S. King and Co. have been appointed
agents for the above-mentioned Companies and are
prepared to insure properties against damage by Fire.

Henry S. King & Co.,
Merchants & Bankers,
Larnaca, Cyprus.

The Standard Life Assurance Company, 5 George Street,
Edinburgh.

Life Assurances can be effected at the Offices of Henry
S. King and Co., Cyprus Agents to the above Company

Fine Yarmouth Herring—a consignment to be disposed
of—Apply at the Offices of H.S. King and Co., Cyprus

Finest old Dublin Whiskey.

Coyle and Co., Dublin. Any orders sent through
Messrs. H.S. King and Co. will receive the above Firm's
prompt attention.

Canterbury Pale Ale. Johnson and Co., Limited
Export Brewers Canterbury
Henry S. King and Co. Agents for Cyprus.

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

Printed and published by the Proprietor
N. Rossos, B. L. at the "Cyprus" Printing Office,
19 Valsamaki Street, Larnaca.