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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 104.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16th 1880.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

The scale of charges for advertisement 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 New Albert Hotel and in Larnaca, at the Office of the Newspaper, and of the English Grocer, No. 16, Bazaar Street.

PRINTING.

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

Chief Intelligence of the Week.

(From the "Overland Mail.")

It is said that the Porte has accepted the conditions of the Powers with respect to Montenegro, and will offer no opposition to the cessation of Dulcigno.

It is now stated that Parliament will not be prorogued before Aug. 27 or 28.

Considerable anxiety has been caused by the illness of Mr. Gladstone, who has been suffering from inflammation of the lungs and fever. He is now progressing satisfactorily towards convalescence.

The statement on Indian finance has been indefinitely postponed.

An influential deputation of bankers and others waited upon Lord Hartington on Aug. 5, at the India Office, to urge the alteration of the time of departure of mails from India.

The "Orontes," with the first batch of reinforcements for India, sailed from Portsmouth on Aug. 4. In all 5,000 troops are to be despatched to India.

After two days, debate in the House of Lords the Irish Compensation for Disturbance Bill has been rejected by the overwhelming majority of 231, in a House of 333.

Mr. Dodson (L), President of the Local Government Board, has been returned for Scarborough by a majority of 222 votes over the Conservative candidate. At Wigton, Admiral Sir J. C. D. Hay (C.) has been returned by a majority of 16.

Mr. Ingram has been unseated at Boston, and Mr. Hall at Oxford, on the ground of bribery and corrupt practices at the recent election.

The Queen held a Council at Windsor on July 31, when Mr. P. P. Smith, Mayor of Truro, and Mr. G. H. Chambers received the honour of knighthood.

Sir Bartle Frere is to be superseded by another Governor at the Cape. Sir Henry Bulwer, Sir Arthur Gordon, and Sir Hercules Robinson are mentioned as likely to succeed Sir Bartle Frere.

A large body of troops is to be at once despatched to Ireland, in view of any rising which may occur in that country.

A remarkable memoir, exposing the political

intrigues of Prince Gortselakoff, has been published in Berlin.

The Robertson divorce suit was concluded on Aug. 3, when a decree, nisi was pronounced, with costs against the co-respondent Count Favagrossa.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Lord Clifford of Chudleigh; General Sir J. Bloomfield; G.C.B.; Admiral F. L. Barnard; and Hon. G. T. Howard.

THE AFGHAN DISASTER.

IRRESOLUTION OF AYOUB KHAN.

TRIBAL ATTACKS IN THE KHOJAK PASS.

GENERAL ROBERTS' FORCES.

The following telegrams have been received at the India Office:

"From Viceroy, August 4 1880.

"The following telegram has been received from Stewart, Begins. The following force detailed to be in readiness for special service, under command of Sir F. Roberts: Infantry division, under Major-General Ross—First Brigade: 92nd Foot, 2nd Ghorkas, 23rd Pioneers, 24th Native Infantry. Second Brigade: 72nd Foot, 5th Ghorkas, 2nd Sikhs, 3rd Sikhs, Third Brigade: 60th Rifles, 4th Ghorkas, 16th Sikhs, 25th Native Infantry. Cavalry Brigade: Gough's 9th Lancers, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Central India Horse. Artillery: 6-8th, 11-9th No. 2 Mountain Battery, A. C. joined? Ends."

"From Viceroy, Aug. 5, 1880.

Following from Sandeman, Quetta, dated Aug. 4, Begins:

"Messengers despatched for news of Ayoub's movements state that up to Aug. 1, his army was at Sangbar.

"The leaders were in perplexity, not knowing whether to advance or remain where they were.

"Ayoub's loss very heavy. Messengers say he had no hope of successfully attacking Candahar.

"I give this news as received. Doubtless there is truth in it." Ends.

"There has been some skirmishing with the tribes in the Khojak Pass, between Chaman and Killa Abdulla. Our parties have been frequently attacked.

"Telegraphic communication continues up to Killa Abdulla.

"A convoy was attacked on the 3rd near Dinar Karez by a large body of tribesmen, who were beaten off with slight loss."

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

Sinla, Aug. 5.—A telegram from Quetta, of yesterday's date, announces that, according to information brought by natives, Ayoub Khan was at Sangbar on the 1st inst., and appeared uncertain whether to advance or not. It is added that Ayoub Khan entertained no hope of attacking Candahar with success. These accounts, however, are considered to require confirmation. The garrisons of Thul and Chotiali have reached Hurnai unopposed. The Amcer, Abdul Rahman, is still at the Camp of Akserai. General Gough's brigade is at Sherpur.

EGYPT.

The *Moniteur* of 5th inst. publishes the new Decree respecting the recruitment for the army.

—We understand that H. M.'s Government has accepted in principle the proposals of the Egyptian Government respecting a Commission to examine into the modifications to be introduced in the mixed tribunals. We believe this Commission will be composed of the delegates of the Powers who were represented at the last Constantinople Commission on this subject.

—The Russian cruiser *Europe*, Captain Ghipenberg, arrived from Cronstadt and Brest on 5th inst. and exchanged the customary salutes with the forts. The *Europe* is armed with 10 guns and has a crew of 260 men. She has called at Alexandria for the purpose of provisioning and coaling, and will sail early next week to join the Russian Squadron in the Pacific.

—The rise of the Nile this year has been very satisfactory. It is now at about its correct height at this season and is slowly rising, so that all indicates the likelihood of another prosperous year for Egypt.

—The adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of British Residents to consider the question of letting the Church land, was held at H. M.'s Consulate on 4th inst. A large number attended but Mr. Cookson, H. M.'s Acting Agent and Consul General explained that the meeting was held under the Act 6, Geo. IV., Cap. 87, whereby no person could be entitled to be present or to vote at the meeting unless he had subscribed £20; either in one sum, or by an aggregate of several sums for the purposes mentioned in the Act, such right to vote continuing in each subsequent year for which a further payment of £3 was made. Under that Act the Church affairs had been administered till 1875, when H. M.'s Government withdrew their annual grant. At a meeting held on 23rd March 1875 it was decided to continue to hold the Church Meetings on the conditions prescribed by the Act. Those, therefore not qualified, were requested to withdraw. The press being also excluded, our representative then withdrew.

We understand that a resolution was then passed by those properly qualified, to admit pewholders to take part in the Church meetings. After some discussion the offer made by the St. Mark's Buildings Association Limited was accepted by a majority; the offer made by Messrs. Stagni and Pettreini, which had been recommended for acceptance by the Committee, being rejected.

—Mr. La Rose, the entrepreneur of the Cairo Theatre leaves for Europe by next mail, to complete the necessary arrangements. The terms of the contract with the Government are decided on: Mr. La Rose will receive a subvention of £9000 and takes on himself all risk; any profit realized being his. The Theatre will open its doors on 1st November and will close on 31st March.

—The *New Free Press* states that King John of Abyssinia has informed the Consular corps at Massowah that he still insists on his claims to a port on the Abyssinia littoral.

—We believe that a gentleman, well known in yachting and boating circles at home, is endeavouring to form a Rowing Club at Alexandria. We wish him every success and trust that he will meet with encouragement and support. We hope shortly to hear of the formation of a Committee.

—The Committee of the Alexandria Amateur Aquatic Sports have published their Balance Sheet in connection with their late meeting. It is signed by Mr. R. Lacon Hammond, Hon. Secy. and Treasurer, and has been audited by two members of the Committee. The following is a copy of it:

To balance from 1879	£ 0 17 9
Total amount of subscriptions	21 9 8
Total amount of Entrance fees	4 14 0
	£ 27 1 5

By amount expended on prizes	£ 19 12 0
Printing and Stationery	2 15 6
Miscellaneous Expenses	3 15 5
Balance in hand	18 6
	£ 27 1 5

—A correspondent writing to us from Cairo on 1st inst. says: "On July 31st the thermometer was at 80° in the Alexandria Stationers' Company's shop and the heat was very trying. It rose in the course of the forenoon to about 84° and the heat was simply un-

bearable. I left Alexandria at 3 p. m., and on arrival at my house in Cairo at 8 p. m. I found the mercury standing at 89° yet I was comfortable and infinitely better off than at 80° in Alexandria. It is now 90° as I write to-day at 6 p. m. The thermometer, which is correct, is on my writing table and I am not feeling at all distressed and my shirt is not damp. In fact, I have come to the conclusion that a good dry 90° is infinitely preferable to a moist 80°."

From a letter addressed from Alexandria to the Boston Journal of Commerce, we gather that our American cousins are actively engaged in "prospecting" Egypt with a view to extending their trade in the country. The transshipment of goods at New York or Liverpool appears to prove a great drawback and the establishment of a direct line of steamers between the States and Egypt appears to be seriously considered.

—Another expedition is to be despatched from Belgium to reinforce the expedition already on the banks of the River Congo, under the command of Stanley. This is the fifth expedition sent out by Belgium to Central Africa, and its members will sail from Liverpool on 10th inst. (From the *Egyptian Gazette*.)

UNITED STATES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

New York, Aug. 5.—Mr. Garfield the Republican candidate for the Presidency, who is now travelling to New York, has been received with much enthusiasm along his route. He has delivered brief speeches at various points. At Buffalo, Mr. Garfield met with a grand reception, a torchlight procession escorting him into the town, which was illuminated in his honour.

THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

Sir Evelyn Wood has sent to us the following interesting and touching description of the death of the Prince Imperial, collected and collated from the independent narrative of eighteen of the Zulus who took part in the attack on the Reconnoitring Party on the fatal 1st of June, 1879:—

"The attacking party numbered about forty, of whom twelve followed the Prince, and either seven or eight were concerned immediately in his death. The Zulus, having nearly surrounded the party, fired, and rushed on them as they were in the act of mounting.

"The prince, not having succeeded in mounting, ran alongside his horse until it broke away from him on the hither bank of the donga, about 220 yards from the kraal where the party had off-saddled. The Prince followed his horse into the donga until, closely pressed by his pursuers, he turned upon them, in the words of the Zulus themselves, 'like a lion at bay.'

"Struck by an assegai inside the left shoulder, he rushed at his nearest opponent, who fled out of the donga and got behind another Zulu, who, coming up, fired at the Prince when only ten yards from him. The Prince returned the fire with his pistol, and faced his now rapidly-increasing foes, until, menaced from his right rear and struck by another assegai, he regained the level on which he had first stood in the donga, and where he was speedily surrounded.

"He then seized an assegai which had been thrown at him—for in struggling with his terrified horse his sword had fallen from its scabbard. He thus defended himself against seven or eight Zulus, who state they did not dare to close on him until, exhausted, he sunk down on his hips.

"The above facts were elicited from the Zulus, who were examined separately on the scene of the attack, and out of sight of one another.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, 5th July.

CYPRUS AND THE PORTE.

Mr. MONK asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether a payment of £65,000 had been made in cash to the Porte in respect of the surplus revenues of the island of Cyprus, while a sum of £ 61,000 was owing from the Porte to this country in respect of the interest on the Guaranteed Loan of 1855?

Sir CHARLES DILKE said there was a large sum owing by the Porte to this country, but it was not exactly the sum stated by the hon. member, who seemed to have taken the sums owing to both England and France, who shared in the guarantee, and put them together. Since yesterday there had been a fresh default. The sum owing to this country by the Porte in respect of the Guaranteed Loan of 1855 was now about £ 25,000, while a similar sum was due to France. The sum paid to the Porte in respect of the surplus revenues of Cyprus could not be stated in pounds sterling, owing to the varying value of the piastre. It was in 1879-80 11,000,000 piastres, plus £ 5,000; and in 1878-79, 7,400,000 piastres. The Government were not in a position to state what measures would be taken to ensure the observance by the Porte of its obligations in respect of the Guaranteed Loan.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. BOURKE said he wished to refer to some remarks of the Prime Minister in reference to the Anglo-Turkish Convention. It was not his wish to deal with the subject in the absence of the right hon. gentleman, but it was intimated to him that it would be convenient to bring the matter forward on an early occasion. The statement made by the Prime Minister to which he took exception was that "the jealousy of the European Powers in reference to the Anglo-Turkish Convention was placed at the time on record by France, although, unhappily, that record was at the time concealed from us." He would remark that the jealousy of the Powers was not placed on record by France at the time, though there was a despatch upon the subject from the French Government. But that was not the point to which he wished specially to refer. It was rather the statement that the jealousy of the Powers had been placed on record by France. No jealousy had been expressed on the part of Austria, Italy, of Germany, and as to its being unhappily concealed, as the Prime Minister stated, he would mention that the despatches were contained in paper No. 43, 1878, and the dates of them were July 7, July 21, and August 7. The correspondence was not completed until August 7. He laid the papers on the table on the 15th, and on the following day the House rose. It was, therefore, the intention of the Government to issue those despatches as soon as possible, and it was in the interests of the Government that they should be made public at the earliest possible moment. He thanked the House for allowing him to make this explanation, and admitting that it would have been wiser for him to have used other words in his original speech, he thought he was justified in saying it was not quite fair for the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) to accuse the late Government of concealing the despatch under the circumstances. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. DILKE, by way of personal explanation on behalf of the Prime Minister, maintained that the latter's statement that "the jealousy of the European Powers in reference to the Convention, was placed on record at the time by France, although that record was unfortunately concealed from Parliament," was fully justified. (Ministerial cheers.) Without quoting from unpublished despatches—which if quoted would greatly strengthen his case—he might say that on July 21 Mr. Waddington wrote to the Foreign Secretary of the late Government that the news of the signing of the Anglo-Turkish Convention "had produced considerable sensation in all quarters, and that impression had been deeper in France than anywhere else." (Ministerial cheers.) He also spoke of the surprise and uneasiness produced by the information. Twelve days after the late Government had been in possession of that despatch, speeches were made by Lord Sandon, Sir R. Cross, and Lord John Manners, in which they categorically denied that any complaint had been made by France or other Powers, of the Anglo-Turkish convention. Lord John Manners, said, "It had been suggested that there were alienation and misapprehension on the part of France. He gave that suggestion a thorough denial. Not a cloud had arisen, and France knew that Mr. Gladstone represented only a minority, which was dwindling and dwindling every day." (Ministerial laughter and cheers.) Cabinet Ministers gave denials of that kind, and allowed the House of Commons to debate and divide upon the question without any information as to the despatch in their possession and which was not placed in the hands of

members till some months afterwards, when it was known that it was about to appear in the French yellow book. (Ministerial cheers.)

Lord JOHN MANNERS complained that the hon. baronet should make this attack upon him without notice. He adhered, however, to what he said in 1878—that as between the two Governments of France and England, there was at the moment they spoke not a cloud. (Opposition cheers.) They were acting with perfect harmony and consistency, and he did not consider that the words used in Mr. Waddington's despatch implied the contrary. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GLADSTONE.

It is probable that very few more bulletins concerning the health of the Prime Minister will now be issued, those of yesterday pointing to an early state of convalescence. Mr. Gladstone is now most desirous that his deep sense of the universal sympathy and interest manifested in his illness and gradual recovery may be made known, and this feeling of gratitude to the many thousands of his countrymen and to persons of every nation who have inquired daily, in person, by letter, or by telegraph, is shared by all the members of his family who have anxiously watched by his bedside. As was anticipated by Dr. Andrew Clark when he saw Mr. Gladstone at half past ten on Wednesday, another good night's rest was in store for the patient; and at 9.20 yesterday morning the bulletin ran thus: "Mr. Gladstone has passed an excellent night, and continues to make satisfactory, although slow, progress." The substance of this gratifying report was telegraphed to the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal family, as well as to many illustrious persons, whose anxiety to learn the tidings periodically made known by the medical men has prompted them to seek almost hourly information. At 5.15 p. m. Dr. Clark issued another bulletin, as follows: "Mr. Gladstone continues to make satisfactory progress;" and this, too, was telegraphed to her Majesty, and the Prince of Wales.

At a meeting yesterday of the Turner's Company, of which the Premier is a member, the following resolution was carried: "The Court expresses its sympathy with their distinguished brother in the craft, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., in the affliction that has befallen him in his public service, and rejoices to hear of the symptoms of his recovery, which the Court trusts will be complete." The Minister of the United States has received instructions from Mr. Everts to express to her Majesty's Government the great concern felt at the illness of Mr. Gladstone, and the earnest hope for his speedy and complete recovery.

The "Lancet" says: "For a week or more before any decided symptoms declared themselves Mr. Gladstone was showing signs of fatigue, and not looking well. On Friday night last, while dining with Lord Frederick Cavendish, he was attacked with rigour, and had to leave the dinner table. After a while he recovered, and went to the House, fortunately to find that it had just been counted out. On Saturday Mr. Gladstone had another severe rigour, and Mrs. Gladstone went for Dr. Clark, who returned with her, and was fortunately just in time to see his distinguished patient descending the stairs, muffled up to the eyes in the collar of his great coat, and looking exceedingly ill, but on the point of joining the meeting of the Cabinet. Dr. Clark finding a temperature of 103° and all the indications of an acute and critical illness, and to tell the Premier that he must not attend the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone is an eager man, but he knows the value of medical opinion, and submitted promptly. It is serious to think how much worse matters might have been had his keen sense of duty not been qualified by finding the House counted out on Friday, and by the opportune arrival and firmness of Dr. Clark on Saturday. Beyond rigour, high temperature, and the feeling and look of illness, there were no other marked symptoms. The pulse was quickened, but never exceeded 90 degrees, and was generally only 80 degrees, being, we believe, ordinarily steady and slow, even under animating and exciting conditions. Dr. Clark found, at his first visit, slight crepitation at the base of the left lung posteriorly, which, at subsequent visits, varied strangely in position, and suggested some septie element in the case. The facts continued much the same for several days without any marked development of the physical signs of pneumonia. For a day or two the temperature underwent a considerable remission in the morning—a fact which, in the absence of decided lung symptoms, gave a typhoid aspect to the facts. At intervals there were very profuse perspirations, which at first were attributed to the action of medicines, but which continued in the absence of medicines, and proved part of the natural history of the case, which may be regarded as a febricula, or short fever,

occasioned by a chill. On Monday, at Dr. Clark's own suggestion, Sir William Jenner was called in and saw Mr. Gladstone. Occasionally, as on Sunday, the temperature fell even below 100° for a short time, but only to rise again in the evening. So late as Wednesday morning the fever facts were curious. At nine in the morning the temperature was 101°, and within half an hour it had risen to 103°. In the afternoon it had fallen to 99°, and has not risen since, a drenching perspiration having happened before the fall. The treatment has consisted chiefly in absolute quietness and judicious support of the system; stimulants were carefully used, but not found helpful. We cannot, speaking medically, acquit Mr. Gladstone altogether of the charge of having recently neglected to remember that even his powers have a limit; but it is to be said, to the credit of his judgment, that he has been a most submissive patient, and, the credit of his splendid and well-preserved constitution, that he has passed through a testing illness without the slightest sign of failure in the great vital organs, and in a way to justify the hopes of his countrymen that he will, with a little more consideration for his physical needs, be long spared to play his conspicuous part in the councils of the nation. No illness since that of the Prince of Wales has produced such profound and universal anxiety. Mr. Gladstone will have the most refined sense of this interest, and cannot better recognise it than by taking a little more care himself.

The "British Medical Journal" says: Mr. Gladstone, of course, feels much weakness, but is making most satisfactory progress; and, as he seems to be quite free from all organic disease there is every reason to expect that his restoration will be complete.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.

A Woolwich correspondent writes: In the expectation of the troopships being ready earlier than promised, the main body of the reinforcements for India are now preparing to embark on the 13th instead of the 16th inst. as originally intimated, and considerable emulation prevails between the regiments detailed for the honour of precedence. The 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, now at Aldershot, and the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under Colonel Elgee, at Woolwich, will probably be the first to depart. The whole of the first-named of these two corps have this week been supplied from the War Office Stores, at Woolwich Dockyard, with a new valise and black belts to match their uniform clothing, and have returned their former equipment into store. The valise and fittings with which they have been provided is of the 1870 pattern, the bag or knapsack being suspended from the shoulders instead of from the waist, which is more in accordance with the ideas of Dr. Oliver and other authorities, and the material is leather instead of the now more favoured canvas or cloth. The 23rd Regiment has also drawn from the store equipment of the same pattern for the men who have recently joined. To-morrow 180 additional men will arrive at Woolwich from the depot at Wrexham and the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment at Plymouth, and these will make the Indian Battalion nearly 1,000 strong. Of these, however, the recruits and the over-age men will be left behind, and the regiment will march out at about its regulation war strength of 900. There are a few amongst those now going out to India who have spent more than twelve years there already in the same regiment, but the bulk of the men are young, and enlisted under the short service system. A survey board from the War Office is at present engaged in an inspection of the provision made by the regiments under orders for their departure and their service abroad.

A Portsmouth correspondent says: Today the *Euphrates*, Indian troopship, Captain Hind, was inspected by Admiral Ryder, who found her in all respects ready for sea. To-morrow this detachment of the 26th Cameronians who are to take passage in her for Malta will arrive by train from Chatham. The detachment consists of some eight officers and 190 men, with women and children. At Queenstown the *Euphrates* will embark the 38th Regiment, consisting of twenty-four officers and 688 men, with officers' and men's wives and families; and seven officers and 261 men for the 91st. The 26th and 38th will disembark at Malta, where the *Euphrates* will take on board the 61st and 98th for Bombay.

The troopship *Orontes* arrived in Cork harbour last evening at eight o'clock from Portsmouth. This morning she will embark drafts and the 28th Regiment.

Dr. TANNER'S FAST.

Dr. Tanner perseveres in his forty days fast, which concludes at mid-day on Saturday, and which he is confident of accomplishing. He suffers much from nausea and vomiting, his eyes are lustreless, his tongue furred, his face pinched and haggard, but he says he has no fears of his health being affected by the strain upon it. A Reuter's telegram from New York, dated Wednesday 2 p. m., says:—last night Dr. Tanner vomited twice, and afterwards drank three ounces of ice water. His sleep was broken. He rose at nine o'clock this morning, dressed himself without effort, and drank some more ice water, complaining afterwards of feeling unwell. At noon, however, his condition appeared about the same as yesterday." A later telegram, dated 3 p. m. says:—"At 3 o'clock this afternoon Dr. Tanner's pulse was 78, his temperature 99 1-5, and respiration 15. His weight was 125 1/2 lb., and his strength, as marked by the dynamometer, 84. At 4 o'clock he vomited violently and became very weak. He then drank some hot water, and at 5 o'clock was resting quietly." Dr. Tanner has found an imitator in a young doctor at Lyons, who has laid a wager that he will remain for fifteen days without taking any kind of nourishment. The amount at stake is 100 louis, and the doctor if he loses will, in addition to this sum, have to pay his adversary 100 francs for each day short of the fortnight. The fast was to commence on Monday 9th inst.

Another telegram dated Aug. 5 at 3 a. m. At six o'clock yesterday evening Dr. Tanner took a warm foot bath to relieve the congestion of the stomach. He subsequently slept until seven o'clock. On awaking he was very irritable, and vomited water tinged with bile. Dr. Tanner then took an alcoholic vapour bath, after which, however, he felt weaker and not so well as before. He had another attack of vomiting at ten o'clock, but at midnight was sleeping quietly.

The last news received is that Dr. Tanner has completed the 39th self-allotted day of his fast. He has endured his trial with considerable fortitude, and it is considered that he might have finished the term of 40 days, without danger to his life.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

PARIS, July 5th.

Indications present themselves periodically to show that the promoters of the tunnel under the Channel are rigorously carrying on their experiments to test the practicability of the project. To-day's *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree, issued at the instance of the Minister of Public Works, prolonging for three years the time allowed to the Submarine Railway Company for completing their arrangements for the final execution of the scheme. The original concession containing the requisite declaration of "public utility" was dated Aug. 2, 1875, and was granted in official language for "a railway starting from a point to be determined on the line from Boulogne to Calais, and passing under the sea in the direction of England, to join a similar railway leaving the English coast in the direction of France." This concession was to remain in force for five years, at the end of which time the Government had the option of extending the concession for a further period of three years. The first portion of the period granted has now lapsed, and the Government, at the request of the company, after examination of the technical reports on the works that have been carried on, and acting on the advice of the special committee, prolongs the concession until August 2, 1883. The Government recognises that the soundings and borings have been thoroughly and practically effected, in accordance with the official suggestions, and considers that its further concession will facilitate the negotiations between the French and English companies with a view to a common execution of the project. The total length of time devoted to preliminary experiments will thus be eight years, and by the end of that period one may hope to be completely enlightened as to the practicability or otherwise of this desirable undertaking.

TURKEY.

Midhat Pasha has been appointed Governor of Smyrna and Hamdi Pasha Governor of Syria.

It is reported from Constantinople that an American missionary, Dr. Parsons and his two servants have been murdered at Ismidt.

SYRIAN BEES.

The annual show of the British Bee-keeper's Association has been held during the past week at the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. The association was formed in 1874 with the two-fold object of advocating the more humane and intelligent treatment of honey-bee and of bettering the condition of cottagers by the encouragement of bee culture. Not the least interesting object in the show was a hive of bees from the Holy Land. These handsome creatures from the land of old famous for milk and honey, will travel as far as ten miles across a desert to the mountain pastures in search of honey. (Christian World.)

THE SLAVE TRADE IN EGYPT.

The *Moniteur Egyptien* has published a circular of the Minister of the Interior respecting the slave traffic, declaring that those who purchase slaves are subject to the same punishment as those who deal in them.

Special Telegrams.

London, 10th August.

French squadron has suddenly been ordered sea, believed is going Tunis. Granville declared that the object of the European concert is to prevent the destruction of Turkey.

Afghan disaster will not influence England's Eastern policy.

London, 12th August.

British left Caboul for Candahar after satisfactory interview with Abdurahman.

Albanians fortifying Dulcigno.

Interview Austrian Ambassador with the Sultan former declared mission cement friendship.

London, 14th August.

England accepts in principle the proposal of Germany and Austria to guarantee Turkish territory after the execution of the decisions of the Conference.

Ayoub Khan reinforced and preparing to assault Candahar.

Parliament will be prorogued eleventh September.

"CYPRUS"

Monday, August 16th, 1880.

Referring to the question of education, we lately endeavoured to point out that while in the best interests of Cyprus, the necessity for dealing with it is imperative, that the subject was not of such difficulty that it was one to be afraid of, or which involved such expense as to make it impossible to act at once in the matter. An illustration of the truth of what we then stated is afforded by the success which has attended the efforts already made in Nicosia by the Rev. Mr. Spencer, M.A. The first start was made humbly enough, a room was hired, and an announcement made public that lessons in the English language and other subjects would be given gratis to those who cared to receive them. It was soon seen that the facilities for instruction thus supplied were appreciated. A considerable number of candidates at once offered, and these quickly became so numerous that it was found necessary to make a nominal charge—to keep others away. The school now has not far short of 100 pupils, who take so lively an interest in their studies that their teachers have been encouraged to offer a small pecuniary prize, the competition for which, we understand, has been very keen. The institution is, altogether, in a flourishing condition—so much so that it is contemplated adding the adjacent premises to those at present used, and, after the vacation to thoroughly organize the subjects of study, appointing a qualified master for each. In order to provide for a

want much felt by persons of position here who, as things are at present, are compelled to send their children out of the Island to receive their education, it is probable also that resident boarders will be taken.

But the principal result of this experiment remains to be noted. The school is a success financially as well as in other respects. It is self-supporting; its income exceeds the expenditure. The promoters of the scheme seem to have stumbled almost across this—the true principle on which such an institution should be conducted—when they determined to make a small charge, finding they had a larger number of applicants for tuition than it was practicable to teach. While, however, we have a great admiration for this self-supporting principle as evidencing a healthy and robust vitality, it is quite possible of course that the present operations may be so extended as to render some sort of subvention necessary—educational endowments are not unknown in England and other civilized countries.

The success of this primary effort testifies then that the question of education here is not the bugbear which by some it seems to be thought. The fact is that the inhabitants of Cyprus are fully alive to its importance, and of the necessity of it for their children, more especially in these times when the fight of life becomes daily more severe and more taxes the energy of the strongest of us. They do not wish to be pauperized by the advantages of Education being considered a sort of Government charity; they wish only the existing means for its promotion improved, systematically organized and placed within reach at a not extravagant cost. Appreciation will soon be testified.

We have just perused a pamphlet published at Paris and which was reviewed by the *Revue de droit International et de Legislation Comparée*, Liv. IV, 1880.

This work is due to the pen of Mr. N. Sapiropoulos, a Cypriot lawyer at Athens, member of the Institute of international rights, correspondent of the Institute of France etc. etc.

We purpose giving extracts of this pamphlet, but for the present we confine ourselves to translating the "conclusion" of the work:

"We have been obliged to confine ourselves to what was of essential importance in the ordinance promulgated by Sir Garnet Wolseley. We did not think it necessary to analyse it in all its details, which are for the most part too minute and do not at all merit to draw and still less to fix the attention of the legislator, which the deficiencies in the ordinance are often evident. In truth this singular ordinance contains nearly nothing on the "state of Persons", no more than it does on the "acts of the Civil State" of which the Ottoman legislation did not take only any thought. It also says nothing with respect to the "distinction of property," nor of obligations in general, nor of contracts in specie. Not even one word with regard to privileges, mortgages etc. etc.

"This ordinance is therefore less than a rough-draught; it is more calculated to cause confusion by the deficiencies which abound, than to heal the differences which arise at each moment in social intercourse. As it was remarked by a Cypriot publisher in the *New Citium*, a journal which is issued in Cyprus (as the English gave the Island full liberty of the Press from the first day that they took possession) "it is no longer, the Turkish régime, thank God, but unfortunately it is not yet the English régime, which

notwithstanding its faults of every kind, is at least a complete whole.

"We finish this study" by declaring that we would consider ourselves extremely happy if one of our eminent colleagues in England would give himself the trouble to demonstrate our errors, and to prove to us whether England, in causing Turkey to put her in possession of our native country, has endowed it with a legislation efficient enough in every respect to prepare the way towards civilisation, prosperity and progress."

Local Notes.

The "*Organ of public opinion*" has already at two different times expressed its idea that the electors of Larnaca would not vote at the approaching municipal elections.

Is this information merely intended as a catch? or is it the expression of the secret desires of some one who, without being ambitious, trembles at the thought of losing official favour, and who, seeing that he was refused the post of Assistant Commissioner in Larnaca, which he had solicited, flatters himself with the hope that in default of a regularly constituted Municipal body, the town of Larnaca will continue to enjoy the state of felicity to which it has been reduced. Our advice is not to lose heart so soon; a little more courage, and a "second meeting," may render vacant many a coveted post, and cause the bright days of "Six Pounds per month" to shine once more in the best possibly governed Island of Cyprus.

The Rev. Josiah Spencer, B. A. left Cyprus for England by the *Macedonia* on Saturday the 14th instant. We are glad to inform our readers that the reverend gentleman, who is much esteemed here, has announced his intention of returning early in October.

The English school in Alfred Street, off Victoria Road, Nicosia, was closed on Saturday, 7th inst. for the vacation. This school which is conducted by the Rev. Mr. Spencer, assisted by Mr. T. Riddell now numbers over 70 Greek and Turkish scholars. We understand that on Mr. Spencer's return from England, it is proposed to add to the existing premises; and the subjects in which instruction is given will be increased in number. There, is a possibility, too, of boarders being taken.

Among the passengers by Bell's steamer, on the 10th inst. for Alexandria, en route to England, was Mr. Claude Delaval Cobham, Commissioner of this district. Mr. Cobham's leave of absence is for two months.

The Kadi of Papho has been sentenced by the Judicial Commissioner to three years imprisonment for bribery.

It is with surprise we find that in the sketch from *Funny Folks* headed "Liberal Cyprus" which we printed last week the reference to the *St. James' Gazette* was not generally understood. The *ST. JAMES' GAZETTE* is, of course, the new evening paper which, conducted by Mr. Jas. Greenwood the late editor of the *Pall Mall*, threatened at one time to be a formidable rival to the journal "written by gentlemen for gentlemen." It has lately, however, enunciated such extraordinary views of things as to become the subject of the uncomplimentary criticism of the entire English press, and the butt of the jokes of those sad things, so-called comic papers. Mr. Morley is now at the helm of the *Pall Mall*.

Lieut. Hadfield, we are informed has expressed a wish to rejoin his regiment at Malta, with a view to active service in Afghanistan. He will, however, retain his post as L. C. M. P. here until the views of the War Office are ascertained.

Mr. Brown, Civil Engineer for the Island, arrived by the last steamer from Alexandria, and has left for Nicosia. On dit that the public works of which we have before spoken will be commenced at Limassol.

Mr. and Mrs. Goussio have also arrived by the last mail from Alexandria. We hear that Mr. Goussio will have the management of the Anglo-Egyptian Banking Co. Ltd in Cyprus, and that Mr. Küss will shortly proceed to Alexandria as assistant manager of the branch in that town.

Occasional Notes.

Those who are so very fond of repeating with Lord Stanley of Alderley that the Turk is "essentially a gentleman" might do well to inquire what steps that pre-eminently gentlemanly personage, the Grand Turk, has been taking of late years to make the capital of his European dominions commonly decent and habitable. It would also be instructive to know whether the population of Stamboul—the Turk has little to do with Pera and Galata—has materially increased during the last ten years, and whether the streets of Constantinople are lighted, paved, or cleansed in even relative accordance with the needs of modern civilisation.

Touching the population of the towns of Greece, some very interesting statistics have just been furnished by the British Consul at the Piræus. The population of Athens is at present 68,677. In 1870 it was only 48,107. These significant figures may be supplemented by the remark that in 1853 the population of the capital of the Hellenic Kingdom was under 33,000; that just before the close of the Turkish domination it was 15,000; that it was half depopulated during the War of Independence, and that when that war was over, and the Greeks entered into possession of their much-bombarded and otherwise devastated metropolis, the public building which was in the best state of repair in Athens was the ruined Temple of Theseus. Modern Athens is now a handsome, well-built, well-paved, and well-lighted city. Fresh lines of boulevards are being marked out; and if the politically crippling, hamstringing, and strangling process hitherto adopted with regard to the Hellenes be abandoned, Athens in the course of another six years should reckon 100,000 souls. As for the population of the Piræus, it has nearly doubled itself since 1870, when it had 11,047 inhabitants. It has now 21,618. Still the Greeks are not "essentially gentlemen." They are hucksters, pedlars, brokers, corn factors, dealers in groceries, and so forth; yet they seem to have been able to get some tolerably genteel roofs over their heads in Athens. (*Pall Mall Budget*.)

The mischief of exaggeration can seldom be undone afterwards. Bad news travels fast, and cannot easily be overtaken by denial or correction. One is reminded of an Irish story which proves this. Some years ago an accident happened to a passenger train in Ireland; the engine and one or two carriages went off the line, but the rest of the carriages were uninjured. A passenger in one of the latter, who was in terror for his life, hastily got out and ran back to the nearest station. He arrived panting and breathless, and could only just articulate, "I'm the only survivor; train gone into the sea!" It had not done anything of the kind; but the first frightful report was accepted as gospel; it was telegraphed all over the country and to the uttermost ends of the earth as "a fearful accident; train completely wrecked; only one survivor—Mr. S." Mr. S., it is said, was called the "only survivor" for the rest of his life.

THE DOG NUISANCE.

To the Editor of *Cyprus*.

Dear Mr. Editor,

In the interests of a suffering and afflicted public, I venture to ask you the following question. When will the dogs which infest the streets of every town, village or hamlet throughout the length and breadth of Cyprus disappear from the scene? After two years of English occupation we think it is high time that these mangy, filthy, wretched animals were destroyed. In former times, under Turkish rule, their presence may have been of service, as they acted the part of scavengers—but surely now that Cyprus enjoys a more enlightened rule, their services will be no longer required, or called into use.

I am certain that the Public in general sympathise with me in this question and would hail the order for their entire extinction with extreme joy.

Hoping that this matter will shortly be taken into consideration by the authorities,

Believe me to be,

Dear Mr. Editor,

"ONE OF THE SUFFERERS."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK
AT LARNACA.

August
8th Brig "Fideo" Austrian from Port Said in ballast.
10 S. S. "Elpitha" British, Mails from Beyrout general cargo.
12th S.S. "Macedonia" British, from Liverpool and Coast of Syria, general cargo.
13th S. S. "Fortuna" British, Mails from Alexandria, touching at Limassol, general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

August
10th S. S. "Elpitha" British Mails, for Alexandria, via Limassol, general cargo
14th H. M. S. "Rapid" for Famagusta and Kyrenia.
14th S. S. "Fortuna" British, for Beyrout, Mails and general cargo.
14th S. S. "Macedonia" British, for Patras, Malta and Liverpool. General cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By S. S. "Elpitha" from Beyrout August 10th Messrs. Cunnopolo, Alloch and 13 deck passengers.

By S. S. "Macedonia" from Liverpool Aug. 12th, Mr. Riddle and one deck passenger.

By S. S. "Fortuna" from Alexandria and Limassol August 13th. Messrs. Houston, Brown, Capt. Patton, Mrs. E. Papadopolo and one's deck passenger.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

August
7th "Jassimula" Maltese brig from Larnaca, stone.
8th S. S. "Jaffa" French, from Larnaca, merchandize.
11th S. S. "Elpitha" from Larnaca, Mails and general cargo.
13th S. S. "Fortuna" from Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.
13th "Provido" Austrian from Alexandria, ballast.

Cleared Outwards.

August
7th "Evangelistrie" Greek for Alexandretta general cargo.
7th "Aphrodite" Ottom. for Papho, ballast.
7th "Evangelistrie" Ottom. for Port Said wine &c.
11th "S. S. "Elpitha" for Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.
13th S. S. "Fortuna" for Larnaca, Mails and general cargo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
(LIMITED)
NOTICE.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE will be opened at Zii on 15th August, and will be kept open until the shipment of carcasses from that place ceases. Larnaca, 5th August, 1880.

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A Diligence will leave Larnaca for Nicosia, daily, at 5.30 o'clock a.m. and Nicosia for Larnaca at 2 o'clock p. m. Fare 3s. 6d.

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„ Larnaca every Tuesday at 9 p. m.

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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.

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Larnaca, July 6th 1880.

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