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# CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 150.

SATURDAY, JULY 2nd, 1881.

PRICE THREE PENCE

## "CYPRUS"

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

### TO ADVERTISERS.

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

Subscriptions and Advertisements are in all cases payable in advance.

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

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

### PRINTING.

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

## Latest News.

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

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

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

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

Public tranquillity has been restored in Marseilles.

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

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

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

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

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

M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire has addressed a Circular Despatch to the French representatives abroad, stating the policy of France in the Montenegrin, Greek and Tunisian ques-

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

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

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

## EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette".)

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

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

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

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

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

## TURKEY.

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

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

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

## FRANCE AND TUNIS.

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

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

## "CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, July. 2nd, 1881.

We learn that a commission has been constituted at Nikosia for the purpose of dealing with the locust-question. It is comprised of gentlemen who are owners of land on the Island and who, we may feel assured, are fully competent to combat this scourge of our land. But we also hear that difficulty has already arisen. The government and the members of the committee find themselves at difference as to the nature and extent of their

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

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

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

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

Herr Lohrer in his "Cyprus, Historical and Descriptive" gives some particulars of the ravages of locusts on the Island. His opening statement is a rather unfortunate one as regards accuracy, that is if it is meant for all time. It asserts that these plagues, "which formerly were very common, are now unknown." He mentions that an old chronicle says that from the year 1411 to 1413 every tree on the Island was rendered perfectly leafless, and that throughout the last century the scourge appeared every few years. The eggs are hatched towards the end of March. In the course of a fortnight during which they twice change their skins they have attained dimensions of more than half an inch, and after the lapse of another equal period of time their wings are fully developed and their "triumphant progress" westward commences. Their work of devastation ended they fall dead in thousands on the sea shore and the open country.

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

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

In his recent speech the Commissioner alluded to the extremely good feeling which the inhabitants of Cyprus evince towards the English. And we are glad to be able to share the opinion of His Excellency. At the same time it must be remembered that this disposition on the part of the Cypriots increases the responsibility of the

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

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

In among the crowds of men.

It has therefore been determined by some of these to establish a Colonial Club. It is true there is the "Travellers" for persons who have overcome their insular prejudice to the extent of covering 500 miles; but the Club in Pall Mall is a somewhat exclusive one and an endeavour to obtain membership of it would eliminate half the happiness from a brief visit to England. Recognizing the desirability of congenial society certain colonists in England have warmly taken up the matter, and a Colonial Club-house in no wise inferior in respect of appointments to any of the best West End clubs will shortly be instituted. It will be erected in that grandest of English thoroughfares Northumberland Avenue and according to the source whence we derive our information the building will when completed form "one of the future sights of the metropolis." The style of architecture is to be Italian and the erection will occupy an area of 20,000 feet, the frontage covering 150 feet; and the dining room will provide accommodation for one hundred persons at one time. In order that the new Colonial Club shall be what its name implies, bed-rooms will be provided at a small charge so that all the wearied member has to do when he alights from the train at London Bridge or Waterloo is to submit to the torture of a short drive in a "growler," with lively prospects of being comfortably housed when his destination of his club is reached; of the enjoyment of the society of men who having probably been much buffeted by the adverse winds of fortune have, at last, settled down in a serene bourne; of meeting with persons yellow and testy as himself; of revelling in a delightful perusal of his last lucubration addressed whether to the *Bombay Daily Nuisance*, the *Australasian Thunderer*, or the *Polynesian Telephone*; and so forth.

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

It is one of the characteristics of our poor humanity that when advantages are showered upon us in unmeasured quantities, we are apt to apparently despise them. The advantages on which we have lighted in Cyprus have not been in the aggregate more than we have been able to bear. They have with us taken, as yet, the diaphanous and shadowy forms of the pleasures of hope. But of the real pleasure to be derived from Cyprus sea-bathing there can be but one opinion. It is not to be beaten by anything in the way of saliferous ablation. Kyrenia offers its attractions alike to those whom the heat has not deprived of all admiration for natural scenery, and moreover it is a recognized bathing resort. Our own port offers unsurpassed advantages in the latter regard; and from Limassol we learn that it is desired there that a construction should be provided to enable ladies who are inclined to disport themselves in the sad sea waves to do so without exposing themselves to the rude remarks of the "Arrives of this part of the world. Similar provision might well be made for the convenience of

the members of the fair sex here. As it is those who wish to enjoy a dip walk into the sea with all their clothes on, and propriety forbidding them to splash about, they stand still with the water up to their chins till they have had enough of it. For sanitary reasons, if for no other, bathing should be indulged in. What would not the Cockney give for such opportunity of bathing as our coast affords? Yet here this seems to be appreciated rather by the Turkish than the Christian element in the community.

#### IN CHURCH IN CYPRUS.

##### IV.—THE GREEK CHURCH OF ST. LAZARUS, LARNAKA.

(Continued from No. 146.)

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

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

The Greek Church does not admit:

- First. The supremacy of Rome.
- Secondly. The Filioque clause in the creed.
- Thirdly. The enforced celibacy of the parochial clergy (the reason of this being that although the monastic system had begun before the schism, the celibacy of the regular

clergy had not been enforced till a later period and this was adopted by the Greek Church).

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

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

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

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

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

#### NOTICE OF QUARANTINE.

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

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

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

#### Local Notes.

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



