

are carefully examined to make sure that they are of copper, and not of iron; and wearing apparel, when dipped in this water, at once turns a brick-red colour, and shortly after parts company with the rest of the garment. The depth of the water is about 12 feet, and the temperature 110°. The mouth of the biggest geyser is about 12 feet across. The lake is surrounded by black liquid mud, dangerous to walk upon. Four feet below the surface a temperature of 200° was attained. The steam from the various craters rises over the highest point of the island, and the particles of sulphur ejected from these craters along with it fall again, like yellow soot, into the lake itself. Near one of the geysers are found immense blocks of pure sulphur, honeycombed and blistered, and still warm when chipped off and hauled into the boat. These exactly resemble lumps of yellow coal, and fetch the same price as the "roll" sulphur of commerce, being pronounced equal to the finest Sicilian or Spanish product. On a fine moonlight night an awe-inspiring spectacle is afforded to the visitor who sits in a boat in the middle of this placid, but treacherous lake. Around him for fifty acres extends an immense cauldron, hissing and snorting, and belching forth volumes of poisonous steam, while all chances of egress appear to be denied by the steep, silent, and gloomy cliffs which encircle these enchanted waters.—Our engravings are from photographs by Mr. Collie, of Napier, N.Z., who, accompanied by a youth, camped out on the island for twenty-five days; and they were forwarded to us by Mr. Edward Wayte, stationer, Queen Street, Auckland, N.Z.

THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS

IN our first engraving, which is taken from a sketch by Captain McCalmont, we have a view of Sir Garnet Wolsley's encampment, situate about a mile from Nicosia, the capital of the island. The building on the right is the ancient Monastery of Kiko, and in the distance are seen some of the mountains of the Karpas range, whose northern sides descend abruptly to the sea. The large marquees are the quarters and mess tents of His Excellency and Staff; and as the temperature in these at noon is usually 110° Fahrenheit, some idea may be formed of the sufferings of the troops from heat in the comparatively thin bell tents, which afford little or no protection from the penetrating rays of the sun. The latest official account of the condition of the troops is very unsatisfactory. Fever had again broken out at Dali, and 400 men out of 2,622 were either in hospital or at light duty, or convalescent. Twenty-one deaths had occurred since landing. However, two shiploads of huts arrived on Tuesday, and, in view of the increased unhealthiness which might possibly result from the approaching wet season, orders had been given to withdraw the 101st Regiment from the island. The view of the *façade* of St. Mark's Church, Famagusta, is from a photograph kindly lent us by Dr. L. Sabunje. The church which is a fine specimen of Mediaeval architecture, was partially destroyed when the Turks conquered the island, and has since been converted into a mosque by the addition of minarets and other alterations.

RETURN OF THE FINNISH GUARD TO ST. PETERSBURG

THESE troops returned to St. Petersburg September 15; they left the city 4,000 strong; only one-half returned. They were received with enthusiastic applause and hurrahs, wreaths and nosegays were thrown to them by the public. For the arrival of the troops a triumphal arch was erected in one of the chief streets bearing the following inscription:—"To the Russian brave and victorious army." At the top, on the chief flag, was inscribed: "To the brave heroes," while from each side in the small arches two shields, one from each side, with the year 1877 and 1878, are visible. At the top, in the middle of the arch, the St. George's Order, with striped ribbon, is to be seen. They were received by the clergy of the chief churches, who after a short ceremony congratulated them with their return.

THE NEW LIGHTSHIP AT KING'S LYNN

THE new lightship, *Bar Flat*, which has just been placed in position, is likely to prove of great utility to all vessels frequenting the North Sea. It was built for the Corporation, at a cost of over 2,000*l.*, by Messrs. Schlesinger, Davis, and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The hull is of iron, and is divided into three watertight compartments, and all her rigging and fittings are of the best possible kind. Upon her one mast, at a height of forty feet water-level, is the usual spherical cage which acts as a signal by day, and immediately below this is the lighting apparatus, consisting of dioptric lanterns on a triangular frame, the three lights apparently blending into one at a distance, and being visible at all points of the compass within a radius of seven nautical miles. The intention is to throw a strong yellow light up to and through the red stripe thrown by Hunstanton Light upon the northern end of the Roaring Middle Shoal. Vessels will therefore be guided from the *Lynn Well* (lightship) to the Roaring Middle by the Hunstanton Light, at which position they will sight the new light, which is moored about five nautical miles above the Roaring Middle, and northward of the Westmark Knock Sand, which divides the Lynn and Wisbeach Channels. The *Bar Flat* was launched on the 16th of July, and towed round to Lynn, where she remained in dock until the 12th inst, when she was towed out and successfully anchored in the position above described. Several members of the Corporation, and Port and Harbour Committee were on board the tug, on board of which a luncheon was given by the Mayor in celebration of the event.

CAPE CONVICTS AT WORK

"THE first sight on arriving at Cape Town," says our artist, "is a number of men with large figures on their clothing, working under the eyes of armed men. These are convicts of 'Cape manufacture,' to use the expression made to me by a Cape man, and are employed to a great extent on the harbour and in a quarry which supplies the stone for the same. There is a sprinkling of whites among the large mass of coloured men who form the main body, and who take good care not to overwork themselves when the eye of the overseer is not upon them."

THE RECENT FLOODS IN THE TYROL

CONSEQUENT upon the continued warm damp currents of air which prevailed during the summer, followed by heavy rain, the glaciers of the Zillerthaler mountain chain were much affected, and on the 16th and 17th of August, between Prettau and Taufers, nine mountain streams rushed down into the valley, carrying with them huge boulders, rubbish, sand, and timber. The wildest of these mountain torrents was the Kohrbach, between Arzbach and St. Martin; it brought such masses of earth, wood, &c., with it, that the Ahr was impeded in its course, and formed a lake towards St. Martin. On Saturday, the 17th of August, after an anxious, watchful night, during which the storm bells of the neighbouring churches pealed, and the inhabitants of Sand worked at strengthening the dam, the Ahr broke into the village. In the Ahrn as well as in the Taufers

valley, the destruction was immense. Many of the houses were completely buried, and in Luttach the Ahr left its bed entirely, and rushed over the low-lying houses, devastating everything in its course. St. Martin was also inundated, and towards Schloss Taufers the waters wrought fearfully, completely swamping the road from behind the castle to Sand. This village suffered severely, hardly fifty square yards remaining over which the water had not passed, leaving a settlement of sand, stones, &c., five and six feet deep. In some places the water heaped up sand, huge stones, remains of buildings, and uprooted trees, in others it ploughed up the land into deep furrows. Such was the rapidity with which the flood spread itself that the inhabitants had barely time to escape with their lives; while in the Zillerthal and other places to which the flood extended several lives were lost. The damage is reckoned to be about a million and a half guildens. Help is greatly needed, and the devastation of the harvest threatens serious things for the coming winter. The Emperor Franz Josef has granted 2,000 guildens from his private purse, and the State 6,000 guildens for the Alvres and Taufers Valley, and another 6,000 for the Ziller Valley. Subscriptions are also being started, and will most probably take a national character.—Our engraving is from a sketch by Mr. C. P. Weeks.

DIVERS OFF FUNCHAL, MADEIRA

ON the arrival of the mail steamer off Funchal, Madeira, the vessel, which stops a few hours to land passengers, &c., and to take in a supply of fresh vegetables and fruit for the rest of the voyage, is immediately surrounded by a number of boats to take off passengers, and with various articles for sale. The first, however, to arrive are full of boys and young men, who dive after pieces of silver money thrown overboard by passengers who wish to see their dexterity. As the piece of money, owing to its shape, offers considerable resistance to the water, it revolves and sinks but slowly, and, as the water is very transparent, it is usually caught three or four feet below the surface. When it sinks lower, there are only one or two men good enough to fetch it up. When the sixpences begin to get few and far between, it is amusing to see how the divers all tumble into the water after them, and as they are all over-eager, it is frequently clutched by some one wary enough to go to a good depth at once.



POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—The Lord Chancellor has been gazetted a Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom, his new titles being Viscount Garmole and Earl Cairns.—The Marquis of Lorne, who has been made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, on Tuesday bade farewell to his constituents at Inverary in a very sensible speech, in which he thanked them for never having sought to place him in the extraordinary position, now so common, of a trusted man who is always asking to be trusted, congratulated them on having chosen so able a man to succeed him in Parliament, and cautioned them to be careful in the future to avoid the "swirl of party passions." Alluding to his approaching departure for Canada, he said that there were many men who would do well, if they could hold the plough, to follow the gallant example of their countrymen who have done glory to the old land in forming another great British nation, and instead of an unhealthy city life, take to the life-giving work of a settler in the agricultural regions of West Canada, where they were likely to live longer and to be happier than is the lot of the great majority of mankind here.—Lord Carnarvon gave a dinner to his Nottingham tenantry on Saturday, and, in replying to the toast of his health, he said he wished that the predictions he had made at the end of the Session had been falsified by events. Every hour that had gone by had justified his fear that what had been misnamed a Treaty of Peace did not contain the elements of permanence; and with regard to the acquisition of Cyprus, he apprehended that the more the case was examined the worse it would prove for England. Our responsibilities were constantly growing; and it was becoming a serious question whether they were not already too much for us. Fireworks were very convenient, and sometimes desirable; but they should be displayed only occasionally, not become the stock-in-trade of Government policy. This was a very questionable time for our interference in Afghanistan, when on all sides there were rumours of possible war in that State. Much more than war, however, he dreaded the conquest or occupation of Afghanistan. As to Turkey, it was crumbling to pieces as fast as possible.—Sir Michael Hicks Beach, the Secretary for the Colonies, speaking at Winchester on Friday, said that the Government would be the last to claim for themselves that, in as difficult and lengthened a crisis as any country had passed through, they had been free from mistakes, but if their conduct was viewed irrespectively of party politics, the majority of their countrymen would say that in the harassing, difficult, and trying times they had experienced, the Government had tried to do their duty. He did not hold forth the Treaty of Berlin as the particular work of the English Government, or as the particular arrangement that England would like to have. In another speech delivered on Wednesday at Moreton-in-the-Marsh, he eulogised the conduct of the colonies for the loyal spirit they had shown in the late crisis, coming forward with volunteers in numbers sufficient to form whole brigades for European service. When the peril was past, and the honour of the country had been maintained, congratulations poured in upon Her Majesty's Government from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. As to a dissolution of Parliament, he felt that if the country was satisfied, as he believed it was, with its representatives, the Government itself had no reason to complain.—Mr. Childers, M.P., in addressing the members of the Barrow-in-Furness Liberal Club, said that the party should not be impatient, but take advantage of this period of minority to prepare for the time when, as they had for the last forty or fifty years, they might be able to direct the affairs of the country.—The recent Liberal victory at Newcastle-under-Lyme was celebrated on Monday by a demonstration in which the members for the borough and several other members of Parliament took part, a resolution was passed declaring that the return to Parliament of Mr. Edge for Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Lord Colin Campbell for Argyshire, plainly indicated that the policy pursued by Lord Beaconsfield did not meet with the approval of the country.

A NEW TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.—On Tuesday, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, the famous American orator, Mr. J. B. Gough, delivered the first of a series of lectures under the auspices of the National Temperance League. Sir Charles Reed, who presided, made an introductory speech, in which he said that the public conscience had been greatly awakened upon the subject, and that there was a decided improvement in the drinking customs of the nation. He also congratulated his hearers on the medical testimony which had recently been given as to the

effect of alcohol, and on the changed demeanour of ministers of religion in reference to the subject. Mr. Gough, who was most enthusiastically received by the crowded audience, said that he had nothing new to urge in favour of the cause which he came to advocate, and which he had advocated twenty-five years ago. He was sixty-one years old, and had travelled 420,000 miles, and delivered thousands of speeches, without having a single day's illness since 1846. He had done all this on cold water and unaided by stimulants. Some doctors prescribed alcohol because they liked to take a little with their patients, others because they knew nothing about it, but if any dared to prescribe it for him his wife would quickly show him the door. Some people contended that the Bible permitted and sanctioned the use of wine. It was mean, sneaking, cowardly, and contemptible, to search the Bible for permission to gratify a propensity, and then reject all God's requirements. Others taught that if a man became a Christian it took away from him the appetite for drink. He disavowed such teaching, and did not believe in it. You could poison a Christian as soon as a Hottentot. If an unbeliever and a man brimming over with the grace of God took prussic acid together it would knock them both over. Total abstinence was their only safety. Many a man with the grace of God in his heart had been ruined by drink in spite of it. The lecture was preceded by the singing of a number of Temperance songs by the choir of the League; and at its conclusion a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Spurgeon and the deacons, for the use of the Tabernacle.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—H.M.S. *Alert*, Captain Sir G. Nares, K.C.B., sailed from Portsmouth on Tuesday for a two-years' surveying cruise in the South Pacific Ocean.—On Saturday last Lord Rosebery opened a new School of Science and Art at Falkirk, and, to use his own expression, "wagged his paw" in the pulpit of a neighbouring church, the School itself not being large enough to accommodate his auditory. He said that the anxiety now shown for information in science and art was a distinct landmark in the intellectual advancement of the country, and that he should like to see every town of 40,000 inhabitants with its public library and museum. Though that day might not be near at hand, yet they would not have done much as regarded the work of civilisation until that object was nearly accomplished.—Principal Shairp, in his retiring address as President of the Educational Institute of Scotland, at Edinburgh on Saturday, spoke with considerable acerbity of his compatriots, whose special characteristics he declared to be sectarianism and the love of money. In Scotch education the social side had been almost entirely neglected, the result of which was to be seen in the High Street of Glasgow, which was "the nether pit of social barbarism."—The Eisteddfod at Birkenhead was brought to a close on Friday, when Lord Aberdare presided, and delivered an address on "Welsh Education." He deprecated disparaging comparisons between English and Welsh people. He was much pleased to see that such a spirit was dying out, and that in none of the subjects treated of during that meeting had he observed one single reference to Caractacus or Sir Thomas Picton.—On Friday last the Duke of St. Albans was installed as Grand Master of the Nottingham Province of Freemasons in the room of the Duke of Newcastle, who resigned in 1876. The ceremony was held in the picture gallery of the Castle Museum, the Earl of Carnarvon as Pro-Grand Master presiding.—The work of clearing the Abercane Pit of Water is expected to take several days longer, and will probably cost about 25,000*l.* On Sunday the divers, after spending five hours below water, stated that they could not descend the shaft low enough to reach the pumping tank. The engineers consequently decided to employ winding engines, which will raise 1,500,000 gallons per day. On Wednesday the Mansion House Fund stood at 16,000*l.* The Queen has replied to the memorial sent to her by Mr. Lever, a coal merchant of Manchester and London, suggesting the inauguration of a permanent fund for the relief of sufferers by such accidents as those on the Thames and at Abercane. Her Majesty expresses her appreciation of Mr. Lever's benevolent intentions, but returns his donation of 100*l.*, as she sees considerable difficulty in the administration of such a fund, should sufficient capital be subscribed to form it. Differences of opinion might probably arise as to the nature of the accidents which would entitle sufferers to participate, and a very considerable capital would be required to meet the requirements of even one extensive colliery explosion.—The Board of Trade inquiry into the wreck of the *Princess Alice* has been postponed until the close of the coroner's inquest, which is still going on. The Mansion House Fund on Wednesday amounted to 29,000*l.*—Last week a French schooner, the *Perseverante*, put into Belfast in distress, after a most disastrous voyage from Iceland. When off the entrance to the North Channel on Sunday, the weather was very severe. The bulwarks were smashed, and the foremast, jibboom, &c., carried away. While trying to secure the moveables on deck, five of the hands were washed overboard and drowned, the captain had several ribs broken, and six of the crew sustained fractures of legs and arms.—The colliery riots at Sheffield have been renewed. About 100 non-unionist men are now employed by the Nunnery Colliery Company, and are housed in the barracks. On Thursday they were attacked in the streets by the men on strike, and the police had much difficulty in protecting them.—The death is announced of Mr. George Bidder, the eminent railway engineer, who in early life was celebrated as the "Calculating Boy." He was seventy-eight years of age.—Another eminent engineer, Mr. John Penn, of Greenwich, has also died. He was seventy-three years old.



THE TURF.—The Newmarket First October Meeting, so called, by a kind of Hibernicism, because it comes off in September, has been an unusually good one. Generally speaking, it is somewhat tame, but some interesting racing and very active operations on the coming Cesarewitch during the week have redeemed its average dullness. There are not a few Turfites who more or less decline the sport after Ascot, and do not recur to it till the first of the three Autumnal Meetings at head quarters; and many have an idea that the Autumn is the only fit time and Newmarket the only fit place for racing. However this may be, certain it is that a mild autumn day or a Newmarket Heath with its grand broad courses and first class cattle contending for the various stakes is almost as enjoyable a day as one can spend after its kind, and if racing is to be seen anywhere in perfection it is on the famous Heath. The old school of sportsmen, and not a few of the modern, were heartily glad to see the veteran General Peel score his Hopeful Stakes for two-year-olds with Peter, a very promising youngster, who ran second at Goodwood to Lord Falmouth's flying filly, Wheel of Fortune, on the Richmond Stakes. The Great Eastern Handicap, which does not attract so