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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No 115.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 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 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 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 Nicósia, at the New Albert Hotel, 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.

Chief Intelligence of the Week.

(From the "Overland Mail".)

The Dulcigno question is still unsettled, and doubts are even expressed as to the peaceable solution of the difficulty.

Turkish and Montenegrin delegates are discussing the articles of convention put forward by the Porte in reference to the matter.

The session of the Greek Chamber was opened, on Oct 21, by the King in person.

Referring to the subject of the Turco-Greek frontier, King George said the execution of the decision of the Powers imposed action upon Greece, and he was resolved to effect as speedily as possible the object for which he had made naval and military preparations.

The completion of Cologne Cathedral was celebrated in the presence of the German Emperor and Empress.

Further fighting has occurred in Basutoland, the colonial forces, it is rumoured, having suffered great loss.

Maleteng, on the British frontier, has been relieved by Brig-Gen. Clarke, after a stout resistance.

Sir H. Drummond Wolf, M.P., and the Hon. Edward Stanhope, M. P., addressed a Conservative political meeting at Blackburn on Oct. 16.

Mr. Winn and Mr. Chaplin, M. P., were also present at a meeting at Gainsborough on Oct. 20.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, on Oct. 16, each planted a tree in Epping Forest.

Princess Louise has arrived at Inverary. Prince and Princess Christian have returned to Windsor.

The Lord Mayor, on Oct. 19, gave a banquet to the Municipalities of Paris and Brussels and to the mayors of several English provincial towns.

The four men charged with the murder of Lord Mountmorres have been discharged. Another terrible agrarian outrage, resulting in the death of one man, has been committed near Bantry, Cork.

Mr. Forster, in declining an invitation to a banquet in Armagh, has written an important letter bearing upon the condition of Ireland.

The flying squadron sailed from Spithead on Oct. 16 for a training cruise round the world.

England has been visited by very severe weather, the first snow of the season falling on Oct. 19.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Lord Justice Thesiger; General J. K. Luard; Commander T. R. Frampton, R.N.; Hon. Mrs. E. Romilly; Lady Richardson, and Lady Gore.

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette".)

The total amount paid by the Liquidation office to 21st instant inclusive is L.E. 4,434,308.

The Public Debt Office has up to date £ 143,000 in excess of what is required to meet the Unified coupon due on 1st proxo. By the 25th instant the surplus will be about £ 155,000 which, in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Liquidation, will be applied to the redemption of Unified Stock by purchase in the open market.

We understand that, very shortly, the commercial community of Alexandria will have an opportunity afforded them of examining specimens of jute grown in Egypt.

We understand that more than one of the Judges of the Tribunals have indicated their intention of resigning their functions at the termination of their respective contracts.

We are in a position to state that an association has been formed for the purpose of bringing a representative suit in the Tribunals against the Suez Canal Company, for the restitution of the excess dues levied between 1872 and 1874.

On 17th instant Lower Egypt was visited by a severe thunderstorm accompanied by heavy rain. The storm appears to have extended from Alexandria to Cairo and as far East as Suez and Ismailia.

We hear that the dengue fever is very prevalent all along the Suez Canal. At Suez we understand that nearly half the population have suffered from it, more or less. At Port Said there have been a goodly number of cases and Ismailia has also its usual sick list. In the small villages about the Wady the disease is said to have proved fatal in many cases; we, however, suspect that in districts remote from skilled medical assistance dengue is credited with deaths which are not, in any way, attributable to it.

We have it on the very highest authority that no significance is to be attached to the movements of troops &c. at the Red Sea Ports. Garrisons are being relieved, time expired men and invalids are being replaced; in fact the usual routine military changes are being made. As we announced a fortnight ago, the garrison of Massowah is being reinforced as a precautionary measure. The latest accounts from the Soudan are most satisfactory and our readers cannot be too cautious in lending an ear to reports which are circulated for interested motives.

At Suez the storm of 17th inst. was very severely felt, the water came down from the mountains in torrents and at one time it was feared that the town would be inundated, but the exertions of the authorities served to prevent any serious mischief being done.

With a view to the impending re-opening of the Cairo Opera House, the building has recently been undergoing extensive repairs.

For some days past the precincts of the Cairo Opera House have presented an animated appearance, in consequence of the constant going to and fro of the members of the theatrical company who are busy with their rehearsals.

TURKEY.

(From the "Constantinople Messenger".)

Judgment was delivered on 9th inst. by the Ottoman Central Criminal Court, in the case of the three men implicated in the murder of the Rev. Mr. Parsons, the American Missionary. Ali, the actual perpetrator of the deed, was condemned to death; and the other two to fifteen years' imprisonment with hard labour.

In consequence of the great increase of crime in Constantinople, the Grand Zaptieh has decided that the different police stations shall be reinforced and supplied also by military guards who will patrol the main streets both day and night.

The Turkish papers of Saturday quote a telegram reporting the revolt of the inhabitants of the island of Samos against the Prince Costaki Adossides Pasha. The necessary measures have, it is said, been taken

to ensure public tranquillity, but whether by coercing the rebels or deposing the Prince is not specified.

In reference to the wild rumours in the "Standard" upon which the Turkish press seized with such avidity—regarding the abandonment of Cyprus—it may interest our Stamboul contemporaries to know that the only change impending over the island in question is the transfer of its administration from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

In times past the relations of the Porte with the European press were both wider and more intimate than they now are. If the European press has suffered any material loss by the change, it was an ascertainable and certainly not a ruinous loss; but the loss of the Porte has been incalculable. This greater loss may perhaps be to some extent repaired by making good the lesser, and, not improbably, it may be with this object that Colonel Dreyssé has been despatched on a confidential mission to Paris, with considerable credits at his disposal. In the London press the Porte has many powerful and independent friends, amongst whom are the "Daily Telegraph", the "Morning Post", the "St. James's Gazette", and the "Globe" among daily papers, and amongst the weekly journals "Vanity Fair" and "England". All these papers are represented in Constantinople.

On the subject of the installation of His Highness Haliz Behra Aga in his new office of Chief Eunuch, which took place on 9th inst. it is to be remembered that when the office of Chief Eunuch was instituted by Sultan Murad II. the position of that functionary was the third in the Empire. Above him stood only the Grand Vizier and the Shekh-ul-Islam. The influence of the chief Eunuchs has always been considerable, and the Sublime Porte has often had to shape its decisions to their will. On some five or six occasions the chief Eunuch has become Grand Vizier, but on every such occasion he has been a fair skinned member of his order, and not a negro. For some time past white skins in this branch of the public service have gone out of fashion, and only the dark type is in vogue. The fair of the fraternity are kept out of sight in the Palace of Top-Capou. Very few of the still remaining, not more than a dozen or so, and they are all very old—the youngest being close upon eighty years of age. Since Abdul Medjid instituted the office of Marshal of the Palace, there has been considerable rivalry for precedence between that functionary and the chief Eunuch, and sometimes the one, sometimes the other, has had the upper hand. The rank of the Eunuch is, however, superior to that of the "Ferik" who only has the style of Excellency, while his colleague of the "barem" is "Your Highness."

According to the "Djiridei Havadis," the Commission which for some time past has been holding its sittings in the Ordnance Department with the object of developing and applying the torpedo system of coast defence, has decided to form a sub-committee for the purpose of making an accurate survey of the whole Turkish coast and establish on a map the points which are to be protected by torpedoes. As regards the manufacture of torpedoes, it seems that there are some 600 ready in the artillery stores, a portion of which will be at once laid down in the localities selected, and the rest distributed among the vessels of the fleet.

Commander Verney Lovell Cameron R.N., C.B., D.C.L., has arrived from London and is staying at the Hôtel d'Angleterre in Pera.

Count Calice, ambassador for Anstro-Hungary, and several members of his Embassy, had the honour of dining on Wednesday last with His Majesty the Sultan at Yeldiz-Kiosk.

We hear of a project for a tramway from Tripoli to Hama in connection with which the names of Lord Charles Kerr and Major Butler are mentioned, as also those of Baron Lionel de Rothschild and the Duke of Sutherland.

Count Corti has addressed a Note to the Porte pointing out, with reference to the conversion of Miss Corazzine to Islamism, that

that young lady being under age is not yet a free agent, and must therefore be returned to her parents.

Mecca is wholly dependent for its water-supply upon a small fountain some hours' distance from the town, and in ancient times the conveyance of it by means of camels was a very laborious business. A Mahomedan dame, named Zubéide, about six hundred and forty years ago, built an aqueduct to bring the element from its source to the town, and this construction has served the object of that pious lady until now, and has supplied the Faithful frequenting the holy places with water. Lately, the aqueduct has fallen out of repair, and subscriptions have been set on foot for its restoration. India has already remitted more than £40,000 for this object, and there are still considerable sums subscribed at Bombay and Calcutta which have not yet been remitted.

Prince Charles, Duke of Westergotland, and second son of King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway, is shortly expected in Constantinople, where H. R. H. proposes to spend a week or ten days. Mr. Von Heidenstam, secretary of the Swedish legation, has in consequence deferred his projected departure for Paris.

The Earl and Countess of De la Warr, the Hon. Mrs. Hobart Hampden, and Sir Algernon Borthwick, had the honour of being entertained at luncheon by the Sultan on Friday last, and afterwards walked with His Majesty in the grounds of Yeldiz-Kiosk.

Her Majesty's ship "Torch" arrived on 15th inst. from Rhodes and Smyrna and will leave next week for Ragusa.

The Garden party for which the French Ambassador, H. E. Monsieur Tissot, issued invitations a few days ago came off on 18th inst. in the park of the embassy at Therapia. Under the shade of the magnificent trees that overspread the grand terrace, a large space had been smooth-levelled, and, being covered with a stretched canvas, made an excellent dancing floor.

The diplomatic body, the commanders and officers of all the despatch-boats, the élite of the society of Pera and the Bosphorus, and several illustrious strangers composed the gathering, which numbered fully three hundred.

Dancing was kept up with great spirit to the strains of an excellent band until darkness closed the chapter and the party separated with regret.

ASIA MINOR.

In an interesting paper in the last number of the "Verhandlungen" of the Berlin Geographical Society, Herr Karl Humann emphasizes the fact of the rapid disappearance of the Turks in Western Asia Minor before the Greeks. In this he includes the whole region west of a line drawn from Constantinople to the mouth of the Geresis Chai in Lycia, or the region of the six rivers Bakor Chai, Gedoz Chai, Kyohyk and B-jak Menderos, Gerosos Chai, and Godchai Chai. The population of this region he estimates at one and a half millions, of whom 600,000 are Turks, 300,000 nomad mountain Yoruks, 400,000 Creeks, 40,000 Chepis (wood hewers and charcoal burners), without any religion, perhaps the remains of the aborigines of the country, 60,000 Armenians, 40,000 Jews, 15,000 Catholics, 10,000 to 15,000 gipsies, Arabs, Bulgars, Croats, etc., and 4,000 to 5,000 Europeans other than Greeks. The Turks seldom speak any other tongue but their own, they rarely work of their own accord, are troublesome, but when not officials or when they have not come much into contact with Christians, they are honest and upright. They possess much good common sense and a sound judgment, but no cunning or business craft; in money matters they are nowhere, and are mostly poor. Their chief occupations are agriculture and cattle rearing; manufactures have mostly fallen into the hands of Europeans, as is the case with cloth and silk. The Turks, however, still carry on carpet weaving, the manufacture of saddlery, and other small industries; of shipping they know nothing, while they greatly delight to act as caravan guides. There are many reasons why the Turks cannot prosper. The strict seclusion of the women demanded by Islamism seriously hinders them from helping the men in their business. This has a specially bad effect on agriculturists. The schools are as bad as they can be; few Turks are able to read or write their own language. On them alone falls the whole burden of military service; few are rich enough to buy themselves off. At 18.

years they marry, and at 21 or 22 they are taken as oldiers and repared from wedlock for long years. The result of this is that the women become immoral, and practise the vices which invariably accompany widespread and systematic immorality, and are the chief causes of the gradual extinction of the race. The Greeks, again, are extremely crafty, and have got possession of nearly all the trade and shipping. In every Turkish village at least one Greek will be found who keeps a small retail shop; he alone is rich, while all the Turks are poor. The Greeks are extraordinarily energetic, diligent, and eager to learn. No Greek village is without its school, and for this, the church, and the hospital no money is spared. In the towns the Greeks are preferred as physicians, lawyers, teachers, and also as traders and workmen. In religious matters they are intolerant like the Turks, but without any inner religious feeling. Yet many slaves, mostly Bulgars and Wallachs, join their Church, who soon assume the Greek language and Greek names, and become in all respects Greeks. The Greeks themselves place great importance on the purity of their tongue, and their nationality is everything to them. The Greeks in Smyrna alone spend £38,000 yearly for their schools of various classes. Where to such people come together, one must go to the wall. One could almost estimate, Herr Humann maintains, how long it will take for the whole land, from the Sea of Marmora to Lycia, to be entirely inhabited by Greeks, while the Turks will have wholly disappeared. The latter are compelled to sell their lands, and the buyers are invariably Greeks. Turkish towns are gradually decaying, partly crowded out and partly spontaneously as it were, and Greek towns and villages take their place. This accounts for the numerous cemeteries to which there are no villages, and whose name no one knows; this accounts, too, for the fruit trees and remains of walls which are often found on high mountains and in woods. The town of Aivalyk, opposite Mitylene, was in the 20 years revolution entirely destroyed by the Turks of the neighbouring town of Ajasmat, and its olive and vine yards annexed. Now there are 35,000 Greeks in Aivalyk, but no Turks, while the town of Ajasmat is a village of 20 wretched huts, but has a large Turkish cemetery. All the cultivated land for miles around belongs again to the Aivalykotes. Dikeli, the port of Pergamos, 15 years ago a village of 10 huts; has now a Greek population of 4,000. Pergamos itself had 30 years ago 17,000 inhabitants—viz., 15,000 Turks and 2,000 Greeks, Armenians and Jews; now it has 8,000 Turks and 8,000 Greeks. The island of Chios, the whole Greek population of which was during the Greek revolution, either destroyed or sold into slavery, now numbers 60,000 inhabitants, of whom 5,000 are Turks, with a few Armenians and Jews, the rest Greeks. Specially rapid is the increase of the Greeks in Smyrna. There the Greeks are carrying on the struggle for existence most strenuously, without themselves being aware of it. Herr Humann says that since the last war despair seems to have laid hold on the Turks, who are sunk in the deepest apathy. No rational Turk, he says, believes longer in the continuance of Turkish power. The Greeks see and know how to take advantage of their opportunity.—"Times."

FRANCE.

The financial condition of France continues to be prosperous. The revenue returns for the first nine months of the present year show an increase of 11,291,000frs. in indirect taxes over the estimate, and an increase of 62,364,000 frs. over the same returns for the corresponding period of last year.

Special Telegrams.

London, 27th Oct.

The Government intend taking action against the Home Rulers Parnell, Dillon, O'Kelly, Biggar, Sexton, two Sullivans, two O'Connors, and also the chiefs of the Land League. Healy, Parnell's secretary has been arrested. More troops have been sent to Ireland.

Comouduoro's policy will be not to wait for the decision of Europe, but for Greece to act alone.

Dervish Pasha has been appointed governor of Albania. He will determine the manner of the surrender of Dulcigno. If the Albanians oppose it, he will employ three battalions of infantry.

London, 29th Oct.

Walsh has been arrested. He is accused with Healy of intimidation.

Terrible storms accompanied by floods have occurred in Dublin. Roofs have been carried away and houses entirely destroyed.

It is reported that the Czar has been seized with paralysis.

Baron Haymerle has declared to the delegates that Austro-Hungary will not take any bellicose measure against Turkey.

It is confirmed that the bearer of the proclamation for delivering up Dulcigno has been assassinated by Albanians.

It is reported that the Kurds have taken Ourmiah and are advancing on Tabriz.

London, 1st Nov.

Dervish Pasha has arrived at Scutari to arrest and deport all refractory Albanians. Riza Pasha has concentrated forces between Scutari and Dulcigno to prevent an Albanian attack.

A tribe of Cape Kafirs has revolted and two Judges have been assassinated. Colonial troops captured the Krall of Lethorodi.

Fighting continues in Basutoland.

It is officially announced that Ourmiah in Persia has been relieved by Persian troops and that the Kurds are retiring.

THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25th, 1880.

I.—His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Colonel Simpson Hackett, 35th Regt., to be a member of the Executive Council, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel Edridge, 20th Regt., who has left Cyprus. Dated 6th October, 1880.

II.—His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Charles Robert Tyser, Esq., Barrister-at-law, to be one of the Queen's Deputy Commissioners for Cyprus, under the provisions of the High Court of Justice Ordinance. Dated 16th October, 1880.

III.—By and with the advice of the Executive Council the High Commissioner is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

From the day of the date hereof until further orders all Customs duties heretofore levied on Articles of Church Furniture, Stationery, Drugs and Medical Appliances are abolished.

Given under my hand and seal at Nicosia, this eleventh day of October, 1880.

R. BIDDULPH,

High Commissioner.

C. A. KING-HARMAN,

Clerk of the Council.

IV.—The following notice is substituted for that which appeared in Para. I. of Gazette No. 57, of 20th July, 1880:—

It is hereby notified that His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to order that the tithes on the following articles of Cyprus produce shall in future be taken on exportation:—

Acorns	Medlars
Almonds	Melons
Aniseed	Millet
Apples	Nuts
Apricots	Peaches
Beetroot	Pears
Canes	Plums
Cherries	Pumpkins
Chick peas	Quinces
Cummin	Reeds
Dates	Sumach
Garlic	Vegetables (with the exception of Beans of all sorts, Kolokas, Onions of all sorts, Onion seeds and Potatoes of all sorts).
Ground apples	Walnuts.
Ideh	
Lentils	
Levana	
Madder-root	
Maho	
Maize	

This measure will, therefore, free from tithes all the articles mentioned that are consumed within the Island. The tithe on Carobs consumed in the Island is also removed. Tithes will continue to be taken as heretofore on Beans, Kolokas, Onions, Onion Seeds and Potatoes.

V.—The undermentioned village in the Limassol district was declared infected with cattle disease on the 15th instant:—

Ayios Yanni Agros.

Published by Command.

FALK. WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Monday, November 1st, 1880.

For some time past the systems of taxation in vogue in Cyprus have been freely, not to say unfavourably commented on; and, notably, that of collection by tithes has been the object of well deserved criticism. The subject

is indeed not a new one. It would not be easy in the times in which we live to find anyone to speak well of a mode of assessment which levies taxes in kind on gross produce, without in any way considering the other side of the account—that of the expenditure involved. It is thus brought about that in proportion as an agricultural holder increases his outlay, he, as a rule, increases his taxation; and enterprise is checked by the knowledge that living as we do in not too settled times any expense incurred in the improvement of land may or may not be attended by ultimate gain, but that should it lead to any increased productive power in his land, it will inevitably bring upon him fresh taxation. He may expend £500 upon improvements to his estate with a doubtful prospect of doing more than adding to his liabilities to Government; whilst his less speculative neighbour who is more favoured in his crops by Nature goes on in his old course of spending as little as he can, knowing that thereby he will not augment his taxation. But a practical knowledge of debit and credit is not necessary to show that the system is as absurd as it is unjust; and that its application clears the way for abuses which have rendered it execrable wherever it has up to the present been enforced. Until lately its injustice has been keenly felt in Cyprus where the poor peasants have suffered under Turkish rule the greatest vexations from this impost, and the shameless exactions of the tithe-farmers connived at by the authorities. To-day the same abuses exist in their essential points although no doubt materially lessened; and to this subject the Government will find it necessary to give its serious consideration.

Cyprus is eminently an agricultural country, about a third of its whole revenue being derived from tithes; and it will be advisable before adopting any more just and scientific method of collection for that at present in vogue to consider well the various merits or demerits of such substitution. Without doubt that which has received general approval, and which is adopted by most civilized nations as the best, is the taxation of arable land.

The want of an adequate register of such lands in Cyprus unfortunately prevents the introduction of this system here. The "Revenue Survey Ordinance" of June, 1880, has, indeed, been enacted to enable Government to acquire a proper knowledge of their extent; but we do not think we misrepresent the case when we say that a term of four or five years will be required for the completion of the survey.

It being necessary then to find some means to remedy the old faulty Turk system of raising revenue, we find from the Greek journals that the English Government has applied to that of Athens for a copy of the enactment decreed by the Hellenic Chamber on the 15th April last in respect of the matter. This law abolished the system of tithes which then existed in Greece, replacing it by the imposition of a tax on all animals serving as beasts of agricultural labour. It contains 21 articles. Art. 3 ordains a tax of five francs per head on each beast employed in tillage of the soil; and it further adds that when the average production of cereals of each animal exceeds 50 kilots the tax will be increased a franc for each 10 kilots beyond the 50, until 15 francs—the maximum impost per head of cattle—has been reached.

From some statistics we have seen,

but of which we are not able to certify the exactitude, there are in Greece some 200,000 head of beasts of labour. The tithes furnished there a twelfth in all of the revenue of the state, and it was computed at the time that the result of the change would be a deficit of about 2,500,000 francs in the total of this amount. In Cyprus, where the tithes furnish about a third of the country's income, and where these may be supposed to exist say 50,000 beasts employed for agricultural purposes, a levy of £1 per head would suffice to raise an amount nearly if not quite reaching that received annually into our Exchequer from the tithes.

We are of opinion that this system might, without any very great inconvenience, be introduced in Cyprus. We have endeavoured to ascertain public feeling on the subject, and the general sentiment is that a pound per year per head of beast is by no means excessive.

In case of the number of beasts being proved less than 50 thousand, the agriculturists would be willing, we are assured, to pay even them £2 per head, and the change from the present mode of taxation, would, they affirm, be to their profit.

ENGLISH LEGISLATION IN CYPRUS.

(Translated from M. Saripolos' pamphlet.)

(Continued from our last.)

VII.—APPEAL IN CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Appeal against judgments given in civil and commercial cases is permitted when the issue at stake is a sum exceeding £50. It will be lodged with the judicial officer (Art. 80).

The appeal must be made within two months from the date of the judgment rendered in the first instance (Art. 82).

Arts. 81 and 82 contain a somewhat strange decree. According to these the judicial officer is empowered to grant licence for lodgment of appeal even after the expiration of the two months, supposing he deem such measure fit and proper.

Appeal is made by declaration before the registrar of the court which has passed judgment (Art. 84). Upon the order of the judicial officer due notification of its lodgment will be made to whom it may concern. The appellee is bound within a term of seven days to deposit with the judicial officer any conclusions at which he may arrive opposed to the appeal. The judicial officer will fix the date for the hearing of the matter (Art. 87).

Appeal is not of itself suspensive of execution. It is, however, permitted to the substitute of the High Commissioner to stay the carrying into effect of the judgment pronounced in the first instance, the appellant furnishing security; or he may prescribe to the original decision *de passer outre*. In the event of this latter step being taken, he who has gained the case will be required to provide surety (Art. 83).

Fresh evidence in support of a successful claim is not admissible to the hearing in appeal, unless such testimony consist of facts not advanced at the first trial. For all that, the judicial officer enjoys a discretionary power to order any investigation or inquiry he may deem incumbent (Art. 89); and in order to this he is at full liberty to name the substitute as "juge commissaire," imposing upon him, however, observance of certain rules. To him, also, it is permitted to direct to be made a revision of the judgment which the substitute has pronounced and the equity of which has been challenged in the appeal (Art. 90).

In the presence of such a decree we ask ourselves what is to become of the independence of the judge at all the steps of this hierarchical jurisprudence?

Another strange disposition of the Ordinance is comprised in Art. 91 which gives power to the judicial officer, in case of partial appeal, to amend altogether the judgment of the first instance, and to modify it for all parties to the suit, even supposing they themselves should prefer to abide by the original decision.

It is tolerably well known already that *les deux degrés de juridiction* do not constitute any strict principle of English law. It is not surprising then to find in the Ordinance that when the matter of litigation involves a sum over £ 500, appeal may be carried to the Queen.

Such appeal should be addressed within a fortnight to the judicial officer, in whose hands deposit will have to be made of a sum which he will fix, but which may not exceed £ 500. Such deposit ought to show result in the month following that in which appeal is made (Art. 92).

For the rest, the judicial officer may, whenever he deems necessary, ordain appeal in virtue of his own authority, in which case it is permitted to him to direct by provision immediate execution of his decree, or even to suspend that pronounced by the Queen. In case of any such suspension it is necessary that the two parties to the suit provide such security as it may please the judicial officer to enjoin upon them.

The Queen, without being circumscribed to any limited time, is able to accord the losing party to any proceedings, upon his petition, permission to bring up his case before Her Majesty in Council.

THE END.

Local Notes.

We read in the *Clio* a Greek journal printed at Trieste:—

"Within the last few days, Mr. N. Saripolos, the professor who, in his capacity of member of the Congress for consideration of subjects of International law has lately at Brussels and Oxford done honour to both himself and Greece, has passed through Trieste on his return to Athens. At Oxford he spoke more than once on the leading questions connected with jurisprudence with characteristic ability and learning. Mr. Saripolos as is well known, is the author amongst more elaborate works, of a pamphlet which has received the praise of English jurists on the subject of English legislation in Cyprus; and doctors of law like Professors Barnard and Romilly have spoken of the *brochure* in the highest terms, affirming that it is beyond all criticism.

Professor Bryce of Oxford, M. P. for the Tower Hamlets, who was recently at Smyrna is now at Constantinople, where he is the guest of Mr. Goschen at the British Embassy. We remember that at the time of the last elections Mr. Bryce expressed his views in regard to Cyprus; and he was then of opinion that England should retain her Government of the Island until such time as it might be found convenient to hand it over to Greece.

A meeting will be held this evening at half-past eight o'clock at Luesley's Hotel, to appoint a committee and arrange preliminaries for the Larnaca Annual Race meeting.

A new club is in course of formation at Limassol. Messrs. Rees and Williamson, the proprietors, have issued a circular, after the manner of London clubs, inviting the membership of persons non-resident in the town but in the "country." There is no entrance fee and the terms are such as we should think will ensure a goodly number of subscribers.

On Sunday last the Latin convent of old Larnaca was enlivened by the arrival of most of the *élite* of the Scala—the ladies, in fluttering silks and with the fans they so well know how to handle, chaperoned by their spouses in gala costume,—to do honour to the happy occasion of the marriage of Mlle. Ambrosiu. The bride, who looked charming in her veil and virgin white, arrived at the church shortly after 9 o'clock accompanied by a large circle of sympathizing friends, when the marriage ceremony was at once proceeded with, the happy couple kneeling at a *prie-Dieu* before a side altar. Padre Guardiano celebrated the mass at which the bride and bridegroom communicated. After the ceremony the young couple left for the Marina where, at the bridegroom's residence, dancing and other rejoicings, to which some of the wit and beauty of Larnaca lent their charming presence, were kept up during the day and far into the night.

Rain has fallen in our district in great quantity during this morning, and seems to have been general throughout the Island.

The advertisement of fortune of Samuel Hecksher senr. in Hamburg in the number

of our gazette of this day is very interesting. This house has acquired so good a reputation by the prompt and discreet payment of the amounts gained here and in the environs, that we beg all our readers to take notice of his insertion of this day.

Messorea District.

A correspondent writes us from St. Serghi:—During the past year, as you may know, our part of the country has suffered much from drought. But it should be known that our principal agricultural villages, such as Limia, Stylli, St. Serghi etc. might have afforded a rich harvest if the Government had taken the small precaution to construct an embankment to prevent the river Pidiás from running into the sea as it has done. If these waters had been directed as they should have been into their proper channels, they would have fertilized and enriched a district which would have furnished a good crop; in case Government had foreseen and taken the precaution to construct that embankment to prevent the stream of the Pidiás from emitting itself into the sea to the great loss of the surrounding country. This district of the Messorea would have attained much benefit from the waters thus lost, because the ordinary rainfall being generally insufficient the natural irrigation must be utilized in the rich soil of this district. The peasants who have been able to derive profit from the benefit of the stream which passes through their fields have been blessed with crops of cotton, sesames &c. The cost of the embankment would be less than £ 75, and the Government would undoubtedly acquire much gain from it. Nowhere would money be spent with more profit.

NOTES ON CYPRUS.

BY AN OBSERVER.

(Continued from our last).

I read lately in the *Stamboul* that a party of five Englishmen had been examining the Carpas district with the object among others of trying the cultivation of the sugar cane, and cordially as we must welcome the introduction of foreign enterprise and capital into the Island as the best means of showing what improvements in cultivation the soil requires and what new crops can be profitably undertaken, I do hope that they will not attempt a project that by possibility ending in failure will not only disappoint themselves, but may even indirectly bring discredit on the capabilities of the soil of the Island, in the eyes of those who would seem always disposed to prophesy evil. Sugar is still partially cultivated in the south of Spain, which is at least one degree of latitude farther north than Cyprus, and we may therefore safely conclude that it must be commercially profitable, the *experimentum crucis* of all industrial undertakings. Now we know that in the times of the Lusignans it was rather largely grown in the neighbourhood of Limassol, and it is to this district that we would direct the attention of these gentlemen, as it is not only well watered but far more sheltered than the lofty ridge of the Carpas, where the canes would have to brave and perhaps wither under the keen winds blowing at times from the Caramanian coast. It ought to encourage them to know that it has in old times succeeded at Limassol, while the nearness of their operations to a port presents advantages that they could in vain look for in the eastern quarter of the Island. While on this subject I am reminded that the supply of Manna, a species of sugar is derived almost exclusively from Sicily and the adjoining province of Italy, Calabria. This substance is the produce of a species of ash, *Traxinus Ornus*, which is specially cultivated in plantations for this purpose. The conditions suitable for its growth here in Cyprus as to climate and soil, would appear to be in all respects analogous, and as its culture does not require any skilled and costly management—as in the case of the sugar cane, it is to be wished that a trial could be made of a tree, growing to about the height of 25 feet, that would be both ornamental and profitable; and if I am asked where they could be planted I would only point to the hundreds of acres now lying practically useless and which would be then a source of revenue both to the farmer and the Government. The greater part—about 10,000 pounds a year—of what is used in England is sent from Sicily. There is also another species of eucalyptus besides the *globosus* which has been principally tried here, the *Eucalyptus Resinifera* of Australia, from the leaves of which exudes a sweet

substance—a kind of manna—which when dry and the wind blows, falls like snow and can be collected in considerable quantities, which also deserves attention. More practically useful, however, would be the importation from Syria of the *Camer*, a tree which yields what is called Persian manna or Gen of Alhagi manna, and is of great importance as food for camels as well as for sheep and goats. While crossing the deserts it is collected by the Arabs and used as food. The ease with which it can be obtained from Beyrout and its various advantages quite justify and even call for a trial to be made in Cyprus where we feel sure it can be naturalized without any difficulty, and which would cover the now waste and barren soil of the Island with a plant useful alike both to man and beast.

(To be continued)

THE STONE THROWING AT FAMAGOUSTA.

We stated in our last issue that His Excellency had refused to remit the fine imposed upon a gentleman for throwing stones at a *zaptieh* at Famagousta. We have since been favoured with the following document which, from the points determined therein, may be of interest to our readers.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Nicosia.

13th October, 1880.

Sir,

I am directed by the High Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your petition dated the 29th ultimo on behalf of Thomas Andrews a British subject who was convicted on the 1st September last of an assault on a policeman and sentenced to a fine of 20*l.* by the District Court of Famagousta.

The petition prays for a remission of the sentence on two grounds.

1st. That the Court had no authority to determine the case as it was an Ottoman Court.

2nd. That there were not two witnesses to the offence as required by Turkish law; and that the testimony of the co-defendant when discharged was in favour of the accused.

With regard to the first point I am to point out that it was by the desire of the accused that he was tried by the District Court in preference to the High Court, and that such trial in a case where the plaintiff was an Ottoman subject is perfectly regular, an English official being present.

With regard to the 2nd point the High Commissioner observes that whilst objecting to an Ottoman Court on the 1st point, your appeal to a supposed provision of the Mahometan religious law on the 2nd point. I am, however, to state that the British Government does not allow that law to guide the judicial tribunals. It is, indeed, a matter of surprise to find that law seriously appealed to. It is, however, with the merits of the case that the High Commissioner has to deal, and having perused the notes of evidence and the report of the English official who presided, he finds that the evidence of the policeman was corroborated by the attending circumstances, and even by the statements of the accused themselves. Under these circumstances His Excellency feels that it would not be consistent with the due administration of justice to relieve your client from the consequences of his conduct.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FALK WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

H. P. Roche, Esq.

Barrister-at-Law,

Larnaca.

Occasional Notes.

The Prince of Wales and Mr. Gladstone will be present at the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 19th November.

The notorious Madame Rachel has just died in prison.

THE JEWS.—According to an estimate of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, the number of Jews in the world slightly exceeds seven millions, distributed as follows:—Russia, 2,621,000; Austria, 1,475,000; Germany, 512,000; Turkey, 100,000; the Netherlands, 70,000; Great Britain, 60,000; France, 50,000; Italy, 35,000; Spain and Portugal, 4,000; Sweden and Norway, 2,000. There are half a million in the United States, of whom about 70,000 live in New York. In Asia there are about 200,000 of whom 20,000 are in India and 25,000 in Palestine. Nearly 100,000 reside in Africa, the bulk of whom are to be found in Algiers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

- October 25th S. S. 'Thessalia' British 1205 tons from Alexandria general cargo.
- 26th S. S. 'Fortuna' 433 tons, British, Mails from Beyrout, general cargo.
- 26th S. S. 'Ettore' 1470 tons, Aust., mails from Alexandria and the Coast of Syria, general cargo.
- 26th S. S. 'Juno' 1276 tons, Aust., mails from Constantinople and Smyrna, general cargo.
- 26th 'St. George' 120 tons from Mersine, wind bound.
- 27th 'Epiros' 73 tons Greek from Santorine, general cargo.
- 28th 'Marie' 238 tons, Italian from Port Said ballast.
- 26th S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, mails from Alexandria, touching at Limassol, general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

- October 25th S. S. 'Thessalia' British for Beyrout, Mersine etc. general cargo.
- 23rd S. S. 'Fortuna' British, for Alexandria, via Limassol, general cargo.
- 26th S. S. 'Ettore' Aust. Mails for Smyrna and Constantinople general cargo.
- 26th S. S. 'Juno' Aust., mails for Syria and Alexandria, general cargo.
- 23th 'St. George' for Alexandria, wind bound.
- 19th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, for Beyrout, Mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

- By the S. S. 'Ettore' Mrs. Crumby and 77 deck passenger.
- By the S. S. 'Juno' Mr. S. Nicolaidis, 6 second class and 13 third class passengers.
- By the S. S. 'Fortuna' Messrs. E. Collier, Luesley, Raphael and 12 deck passengers.
- By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria and Limassol, Messrs. Brown, Waterbut, Mozrasson, and 13 deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

- October 27th S. S. 'Fortuna' British, 433 tons Larnaca, Mails and general cargo.
- 29th S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, from Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

- October 27th S. S. 'Fortuna' British 433 tons, Alexandria, mails and general cargo.
- 28th 'Ginista dall'Argenta' Austrian brig, 331 ton, for Santorin Island, in ballast.
- 29th 'Mary' Aust. brig, 284 tons, for Cape Carrubiere to finish loading carrots for Venice.
- 29th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons, for Larnaca, Mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

- By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria, Oct. 29th Mr. and Mrs. Christian, and one deck passenger.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUSTOMS SALE.

FOR SALE as she lies at Kyrenia, ready for sea, the well-known fast sailing boat "Profetes Ilias"

Length 29 1/2 Feet
Breadth 10 »
Depth 5 »

Rigging, sails, small boat, oars, scratching apparatus complete, ten trident and water glass for sponge fishing, &c. &c.

Also about 20 okes of Sporting Gunpowder.

For particulars apply to Chief Collector of Customs, Larnaca, or Civil Commissioner of Kyrenia, by whom offers will be received.

NOTICE.

300 Barrels of the finest Yarmouth Herrings the third season the same sort of fish have been shipped to this Island.

Apply to

H. S. KING and Co.

ΕΙΔΟΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ.

300 Βαρέλια Ρέγκια εκ των κριστων του Υαρμούθ, όποια εισάγονται ήδη πρό τριών ετών εις την νήσον.

Απευθυντέον προς τους Κους Έρρικον Σ. Κιγκ και Σα., έμπόρους και πράκτορας, εν Λάρνακι.

CHARLES SIMMUT SMITH,
HAS the honour to inform the Public in general that he has on hand a large stock of Superior Gun and Cannon Powder at the Government Magazine.
Prices. Net Cash, FF per Barrel of 25lbs. £ 1. 5. 0
" " 000 Cannon per Barrel of 25 lbs. £ 1. 2. 6
OFFICE, 17 WHITE STREET, LARNACA.

Ο Κος. Κάρολος Σαμμουτ Σμιθ έχει την τιμήν να γνωστοποιήσει εις τὸ Κοινὸν ἐν γένει ὅτι εἶναι κάτοχος ἰκανοῦ ποσοῦ ἀρίστης πυρίτιδος πυροβόλων καὶ τηλεβόλων ἐν τῇ ἀποθήκῃ τῆς Κυβερνήσεως.

Τιμὴ τελευταία FF ἑκάστην βαρέλιον 25 λιτρῶν Α. 1.5.0
" " 000 τηλεβόλου » 1.2.6
Ἀπευθυντέον εἰς τὸ Γραφεῖον White Street, ἐν Λάρνακῃ, Ἀριθ. 17.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 400,000 marks.

The WINNINGS are GUARANTEED by the STATE.

You are invited to participate in the chances of winning in the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which more than 8 millions 600,000 marks have to be drawn.

In the course of these advantageous drawings, which contain according to the prospectus only 90,500 tickets, the following prizes will be forthcoming, viz:

The highest prize will be 400,000 Marks.

Premium of	250,000	Marks
1 Prize of	150,000	Marks
1 Prize of	100,000	Marks
1 Prize of	60,000	Marks
1 Prize of	50,000	Marks
2 Prizes of	40,000	Marks
2 Prizes of	30,000	Marks
5 Prizes of	25,000	Marks
2 Prizes of	20,000	Marks
12 Prizes of	15,000	Marks
1 Prize of	12,000	Marks
24 Prizes of	10,000	Marks
4 Prizes of	8,000	Marks
3 Prizes of	6,000	Marks
52 Prizes of	5,000	Marks
6 Prizes of	4,000	Marks
108 Prizes of	3,000	Marks
214 Prizes of	2,000	Marks
10 Prizes of	1,500	Marks
2 Prizes of	1,200	Marks
533 Prizes of	1,000	Marks
676 Prizes of	500	Marks
950 Prizes of	300	Marks
65 Prizes of	200	Marks
100 Prizes of	150	Marks
26,345 Prizes of	138	Marks
2300 Prizes of	124	Marks
70 Prizes of	100	Marks
7300 Prizes of	94 and 67	Marks
7850 Prizes of	40 and 20	Marks

which will be sure drawn in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The first prize-drawing is officially fixed and the price of a whole original ticket is only shill. 6—or 6 Marks, a half original ticket is only shill. 3—or 3 Marks, a quarter original ticket is only shill. 1. 6d.—or 1½ Marks,

and I will forward these original tickets guaranteed by the State (not prohibited promissory notes) even to the most distant countries in return for the amount forwarded prepaid. Every ticket holder will receive from me gratis along with the original ticket the original prospectus provided with the arms of the State and immediately after the drawing, the official list without any charge.

The payment and forwarding of the sums won to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the most absolute secrecy.

All orders can be sent by the medium of a Post Office Order.

Please address the orders before the

15th of November

on account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, in all confidence to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.,
Banker and Exchange Agent at
HAMBURG, Germany.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANKING COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

Capital £ 1,600,000 paid up.

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Alexandria, Cairo,
Larnaca, Nicosia.

CORRESPONDENTS in

Limassol, Smyrna,
Constantinople, Beyrout,
Italy, Austria, etc.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

For particulars, apply to the Bank,
WOLSELEY STREET,
LARNACA.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CYPRUS AGENCY.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

DILIGENCE between LARNACA and NICOSIA.

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.

Carriages let on hire.

A. LIASSIDES,
Proprietor.

A. LIASSIDES begs to inform his numerous customers that he has just received a large number of Casks of Ind Coope & Co's. Superior Bottled Ale, direct from England. Would-be purchasers should lose no time, as only a limited quantity remains.

Application at the Store in the Bazaar, Nicosia.

BELL'S ASIA MINOR COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES:

From Alexandria on the arrival of the Brindisi Steamer (every Thursday) for Larnaca, calling at Limassol.

„ Larnaca for Beyrout every Saturday, at 4 p. m.

„ Beyrout for Alexandria via Larnaca and Limassol, every Monday at 5 p. m.

„ Larnaca every Tuesday at 9 p. m.

„ Limassol every Wednesday at 9 a. m.

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

For particulars apply to

NANI AND MANTOVANI,
Agents, in
Larnaca and Limassol.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Capital £ 10,000,000.

Paid up £ 5,000,000.

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BILLS NEGOCIATED and sent for collection.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS—are kept agreeable to custom.

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

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Larnaca, Limassol, Nicosia.

HOLLOWAY'S

PILLS & OINTMENT.

THE Troops in Cyprus will find HOLLOWAY'S PILLS invaluable to them if taken in such doses as will act gently on the system once or twice in the day. They correct all disorders of the liver and stomach. In cases of weakness and debility, they are priceless.

The late Col. Sir JAMES DENNY, of the 3rd Buffs many years ago, and on the day of his arrival in London with his gallant regiment from India, called to see Mr. Holloway and said that he considered he was indebted for his excellent health whilst there, to the use of his Pills. Col. Denny afterwards lived in Ireland, and frequently sent to Mr. Holloway for a supply of his Pills.

THE OINTMENT will cure any Old Wound, Sore, or Ulcer, and is famous in cases of Rheumatism.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533, Oxford Street, London, and by nearly all Medicine Vendors throughout the civilized world, in Boxes and Pots, each with directions for use in almost every language. They may be procured in LARNACA at the ESCULAPIUS PHARMACY 11, WATKINS STREET, and of every Chemist in the Island.

HELIOS' PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

Mr. Max. Ohnefalsch-Richter begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to execute photographs in every style: Portraits, Landscapes, Views, Costumes, etc., and that in order to comply with the general request, and having received a large supply of new and cheap chemicals from Europe, he is able to make the following reduction in his prices for photographs executed at the Studio:

Cartes-d-Visite 5s. the half-dozen.

„ „ „ 8s. „ dozen.

Cabinet size 10s. „ half-dozen.

„ „ „ 14s. „ dozen.

Larnaca, July 6th 1880.

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Messrs HENRY S. KING & Co. Cyprus have goods from the best manufactories always on hand.

Paints and Cements (Leedham Crowe)

Messrs. FIELD & Co's Ozokerit and Sperm Candles.

Messrs. FOULGER & Sons' Paints and Oils of the best quality.

A Stock of the best Limerick Brown on hand &c.

Messrs. HODD & Son's best Electro Plated Forks, Spoons, Mugs, Cruet Stands, all sizes, elegant patterns.

Cricketing Goods, Gloves, Leggings, Stumps and every requisite.

JOHNSON & Co's. famed Canterbury Ale packed in 2 doz. cases very handy for travellers in the mountains.

A large number of small Vidette Tents, to accommodate 2 persons each, beds in cases expressly for the above.

ORTELLI & Co's best looking glasses.

PARKINGTON'S best Sherry.

PIGOU WILKS & LACROIX'S best Gunpowder in 1 lb. and ½ lb. tins.

PITT'S Soda and Seltzer Water.

ROSE & Co's. famed Lime Juice and Lime Juice Cordial.

ROSBACH Water! Rosbach Water! The finest cure for Rheumatism and Gout.

SILVER'S famed Camp Furniture.

THOM & CAMERON'S best Scotch Whiskey.

BELLHAL Water! Bellhal Water, far before Soda or Seltzer water.

CEMENT! Cement! Cement! The best 62,000 lb. at English made Bricks to be sold a Bargain.

ALBERT HOTEL NICOSIA.

Proprietor:

Mr. JOHN SOLOMIDES.

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

Table d'hôte daily at 12. 30 and 7. 30 p. m.

Charges extremely moderate. Guides horses and mules supplied for the conveyance of travellers.

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

Pianoforte for Sale.

Quite New. Full size, walnut cottage. Truss legs, Trichord Treble, Patent check action, and all the latest improvements.

Apply to H. S. KING and Co.

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