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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 143.

SATURDAY, MAY 14th, 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 Christofides; 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 Telegrams.

London, 7 May.

The Porte has solicited the powers to use their influence with France in favour of an amicable arrangement with Tunis.

Mr Gladstone is un-well.

Mr. Thornton, minister at Washington has been appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

It is feared that a General rising of natives in the Transvaal will take place after the departure of the English troops. The Ministry at the Cape has resigned.

Parliament passed a vote of thanks to General Roberts and the army of the Afghan war.

Mr. Parnell announces a motion condemning the land law.

It is rumoured from St. Petersburg that an ukase of reforms will be issued shortly.

London, 10 May.

French Government declared no intention annexing Tunis. French Ambassador Constantinople has formally protested against despatch Turkish Ironclad with troops to Tunis and declared French would consider such causebelli. French occupied without resistance Kroumirs fortified position at Marabout. Porte and Bey renewed protests.

Salisbury appointed leader opposition.

Parliament voted monument Beaconsfield.

Arab tribes after interrupting postal communications pillaged Mecca also Musulman pilgrim caravan from India.

London, 13 May.

French Government has addressed circular to her Foreign representatives declaring that rectification of her Tunisian frontier is necessary in order to guard against hostile intrigues Tunisian Govt. French occupy Sabella.

Gzar Alexander issued manifesto declaring that he has decided to maintain his autocratic power and to extirpate sedition.

Wilfrid Lawson announces motion commons condemning exclusion Bradlaugh as illegal.

Marriage Archduke Rodolph with princes Stephanie took place Tuesday.

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette".)

We learn that Mons. Maspero has opened three new pyramids at Sakkarah, one of them that of King Oonas of the V. Dynasty, contains eighty square metres of the finest and most closely written texts, describing the religious belief of the Egyptians in the most detailed and precise manner. Mons. Maspero

will leave next month for Paris and will publish these texts which, it would seem, are of greater scientific value than any discovery made in Egypt since the Rosetta stone was discovered in 1799.

Mons. Maspero intends to open all the Sakkarah pyramids as soon as possible; as there are about sixty pyramids there, great things may be expected next season. These pyramids are opened, and after the texts are copied they are closed up again to preserve them.

By Khodivial Decree dated 5th inst. the following modifications are made in the Decree of 22nd September 1880 which fixed the dues leviable at the Port of Alexandria.

Steamers engaged in the coasting trade will in future only pay one half of the dues fixed by the former Decree; sailing vessels engaged in the same trade will likewise be allowed an abatement equal to three quarters of those dues.

Vessels having to take refuge in the outer harbour, in consequence of stress of weather, will be exempted from the port dues, on condition that pratique is not granted them during their stay in the outer harbour.

Vessels entering the Port of Alexandria for repairs will be exempted from port dues on condition, 1st On declaring that their sole object in entering the harbour is for the purpose of undergoing repairs. 2nd The Captain of the Port will fix the duration of their stay for such purpose. 3rd Such vessels will not be allowed to land or embark passengers, goods or coals.

The Supreme Council of Public Instruction, which is entrusted with the division of the funds destined for the subvention of Free Schools, invites the managers of such schools to submit the grounds on which they may consider they have a claim to participate in this division.

Official information dated 9th inst. has been received from Bagdad, stating that the mortality from plague continues to be very serious at Nedjef; fortunately this is the only place where the disease exists at present.

Mr. Caillard Director general of Customs, left for Europe by yesterday's Brindisi mail steamer.

TURKEY.

(From the "Constantinople Messengr." 4th May 1881.)

The Sultan has been pleased to appoint Marshal Fuad Pasha to be the bearer of the Imperial Message of congratulation to the Czar Alexander III. on the occasion of his accession to the throne.

The Imperial Government has issued an order forbidding the export of horses and mules from the vilayet of Syria for three years. Camels, however, are exempt from this interdiction.

The naval and military movements of yesterday 3 inst. show that activity has not relaxed in those departments. Yesterday, the despatch-vessel 'Souda' arrived with about 150 conscripts, who were marched to the barracks of the Seraskierate, where they received their equipment. The despatch-vessel 'Talia' also sailed yesterday for the Dardanelles, laden with war material and towing a hulk laden with heavy position guns for the forts of the Straits. The transport 'Medari-Tewfik' sailed for Salonica with military stores. This vessel also took a deck-load of refugees.

General Baker Pasha left yesterday for England by the Varna mail.

Mr. Counturiotis, Minister for Greece, is expected to return to his post on Friday next. Mr. John Gennadius, whose special mission is now accomplished, has been authorised by his Government to return to Athens as soon as it may suit his convenience to do so.

According to the project drawn up by the military "attachés" of the embassies for the delivery to the Hellenic Government of the territory ceded to Greece, the operation of the transfer would begin in three weeks after the signature of the instrument confirming the cession, and would be completed in a period of six months. The port of Volo would be the last place handed over to Greece as it would be required for the shipment of the troops and war material which Turkey would remove from the ceded district.

Baker Pasha, who proceeded to England on Tuesday, was received in audience by the Sultan on Thursday.

Hobart Pasha, who left for England by Friday's Varna mail, was received in audience by the Sultan the day before his departure.

Mr. Bordeando, founder and proprietor of our contemporary "La Turquie," has been appointed by the Roumanian Government to the post of Secretary-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The Armenian National Council has presented address to Patriarch Narsès, in which the hope is expressed that his Blessedness will withdraw his resignation, which will not be accepted by the nation.

Mr. Henry Suter is still in the hands of the brigands, who persist in their demand of a ransom of £t. 15,000, supplemented by other conditions which cannot be accepted. Thus far, therefore, the efforts of Mr. Consul-General Blunt have proved unfruitful.

Advises from Kars state that a serious epidemic, the nature of which has not as yet been ascertained, has made its appearance in the town and in the Kaqismian district. The mortality is very great. Nearly all the inhabitants of the stricken districts have fled, and are seeking refuge in the neighbourhood of Alexandropol.

Letters from Djeddah announce that the Emir of Mecca, Sherif Abdul Mattalib Effendi, has brought an action against the correspondent of certain European and Indian journals for writing articles styled "seditious" against the local authorities. It appears that the Emir discovered the seditious matter by way-laying and reading the letters confided to the local post office.

As soon as a further instalment of the sheep-tax is paid into the Imperial Exchequer from the vilayet of Smyrna, which is expected to be encashed in the course of a few days, the Government employés will receive another month's salary now in arrear.

Letters from Taganrog, bearing date the 20th inst., state that although the Sea of Azoff has been open since the 29th of March, no grain has yet come into the market, and the ships anchored in the bay find no employment. The price of provisions is abnormally high.

According to a Havas telegram from Athens, dated Sunday, Mr. Tomaropoulo, controller of accounts at the Ministry of Finance, will leave the Greek capital immediately for Paris, in order to sign the bonds relating to the last loan of 120,000,000 frs., so that the latter may, with as little delay as possible, be placed in the hands of subscribers.

ECONOMIC REFORM.

A Meynier left for Paris on Wednesday, after sojourning a year in the Ottoman capital. What may have been the precise impression of Turkey that M. Meynier took back with him to France, we do not know. It would certainly be to the advantage of Turkey that M. Meynier should have left convinced that the Government of the Sublime Porte felt the weakness of the economical situation of the country, and had formed distinct and practical resolutions to amend it. In only one way can such amendment be effected, and that is by the infusion of new life-blood in the shape of capital into the depleted commerce and industry of the country. There are certain men who can exercise a powerful influence in directing the current of capital. M. Meynier, amongst Frenchmen, is one of these, as Mr. Pender is amongst Englishmen. We are therefore concerned to know whether the impression under which M. Meynier left Turkey is favourable or not. Of the fact that there is an immense field for the profitable employment of capital in Turkey, there can be no doubt; what is doubtful is whether the Government of Turkey is fully alive to the capacities of the country, or whether it is not hampered in its desire to utilise those capacities by prejudices and fears which stand in the way of practical measures. The "Times" of April 16 concludes a leading article on the situation in Eastern Europe by some remarks which show the confidence of that journal in the recuperative power of Turkey, while at

the same time they confess to doubt as to whether Turkey will seize her present opportunity.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, May 14th, 1881.

We are glad to find that an alteration which we trust will be found a great improvement is to be made in the mode of administration of the law here. In future like "the people called Methodists" we are to have circuits. We have yet to learn how the new systematization will work. Whether its introduction be a success or a failure, it is bound to prove more successful than anything we have had in the past. We shall not now have legal matters handled from a strategical point of view. Of our local legislators there will be demanded not a knowledge of gunnery but that they shall have eaten their requisite number of dinners. No longer will our correspondent "Another Bachelor" be able to assert that Mrs. Beeton is the leading juridical authority on the Island.

However desirous it may be to improve the existent state of jurisprudence in Cyprus, the practical working of the circuit system, though it may be found to act excellently well in a country like England where the means of communication render travelling easy, will be not unattended by certain difficulties here. For instance a learned judge resident at Nicosia has to proceed to Papho or the Karpas to try a case. The ordinary means of locomotion between these places is by mule. Should the judge meet with no accident by all the way will be well. But we warn learned gentlemen that the mules of Cyprus are very fractious and it is probable that ere the traveller will have reached his destination his nerves will have been so shaken, his temper so ruffled and his physical condition such as to unfit him for taking his seat comfortably on the bench and calmly weighing on their merits arguments adduced before him. Going circuit in Cyprus the bar we are afraid would have but a sorry time of it. There would be for its members no sumptuous hotels, no brilliant dinners with wit, mirth and champagne abounding, after the work of the day was over and some unlucky wretch had had the cheerful announcement made to him that he was to be gibbeted.

We shall await with interest the result of this interesting experiment. But as to the general question of legislation on the Island we are unaware to what part of the globe our Government will go in order to find a code of laws in accord with what its ideas now apparently are. In whatever event we trust the authorities will act promptly. For it must not be forgotten that Turkey awaits the execution of the long-awaited reforms here in order to take them as her models, and by introducing them throughout her vast empire to herself become another "bright spot in the East."

We hear that it is proposed to form a sort of local Parliament in Larnaka. Any such institution would of course be a mere convocation of amateurs for the discussion of affairs; but in the absence of any better kind of constitutional representation it might prove useful. The idea is by no means a bad one. It does not claim to be original. In the north-east of London there exists "The Hackney Parliament." We have before us a local paper which contains the report of a recent meeting of this representative body. Considering the number who divided when the time came the "Parliament" is in no very parlous condition. The Speaker (some B. A.) took the chair at half-past seven o'clock, and so full was the "House" that the majority of "strangers" had to be excluded. After the Premier had proposed a motion warmly eulogizing the late Earl of Beaconsfield—"to whom in life he was bitterly opposed"—had been unanimously adopted, the question of Disestablishment was voted on by 323 members. The House adjourned at the not disreputable hour of 10.20.

The rules of our local Senate have not, we believe, been yet framed. It has, however, been decided that the principal towns, Nikosia, Limassol, Kyrenia, shall be adequately represented, and that the subjects which such members may bring before this august assemblage shall receive full consideration.

IN CHURCH IN CYPRUS.

III.—THE ROMAN-CONVENT OF THE NUNS AT LARNAKA.

(Continued from our last.)

I am glad to perceive this series of "In Church" articles is read. Since last week I have received through the editor of *Cyprus* two epistolary communications in regard to them. The first accuses me of being irreverent. As, however, the author appears to be devoid of name and address as well as ignorant of the elementary rules of English composition, I may pass over his strictures in silence. The second letter deserves more attention. It is an emanation of genius on the part of the secretary of a society in England of the existence of which I had previously been unaware. The charges in it in regard to me are sufficiently startling. I am accused of being a Jesuitical proselytiser. That my humble functions should be so thoroughly misunderstood, and that by a gentleman hailing from Victoria Mansions, Westminster, has fairly abashed me. I, who had been in the habit of flattering myself that I was without theological prejudices or predilections; whose boast it has been that while respecting all Christian sects, I am attached to none, am suddenly and unexpectedly denounced as being a Popish Propagandist—an emissary of that awful Scarlet Lady who influences men's hearts all the world over from the summit of certain seven hills in Italy.

Of a verity I am no proselytiser. I would have everyone worship after that form which seems best to his reason and most agreeable to his conscience. There is room I apprehend for the upholders of all the ramifications of Christianity, and work for all of them to do. It was Daniel Defoe I believe who wrote:—

Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
The Devil always builds a chapel there,
And't will be found upon examination,
The latter has the largest congregation.

—In view of this architectural activity on the part of the Prince of Darkness, and the popularity of the temples which he designs, it seems to me something more heinous than a waste of time to indulge in bickering. I may, however, take leave to observe that I am not in Cyprus for the purpose of planting and irrigating any tenets whatever. And I do not, as is broadly hinted by the gentleman whose zeal in behalf of his society I venture to commend, receive subsidies from the Society of the Holy Cross.

But perhaps this secretary—or perhaps it is sectary—would like to be met farther on his own ground. I can then at least give my evidence that a noticeable feature in the conduct of worship in Roman churches is the devotional attitude of the suppliants. It may be or it may not be that the method of approaching the Almighty in the church in which I am is regarded as an abomination in his sight. It may be that the Woman in Red to whom I have before alluded as being inconveniently situated on seven pinnacles is altogether deceitful and desperately wicked. How shall I decide? Only this I do know. The worshippers here evidently believe in the service in which they are engaged. There is none of the listlessness, the inattention, the glancing-about so common in Protestant temples. The faith of these people is profound, and is touching in its intensity.

But perhaps my zealous censor, whose services must be invaluable to the cause he has so much at heart, would like to see introduced into Cyprus some such method of combating the Evil One as that adopted by Moody and Sankey, and the "Salvation Army." In the course of my wanderings up and down the churches of my native land I have both listened to the notorious revivalists and been present at the services of the "Army." I must confess I was rather disgusted than edified by the former and was rather gratified than otherwise to subsequently encounter a prominent "captain" of the latter arraigned in the dock of a metropolitan police-court for creating a disturbance. I know that our American cousins swear by this mode of conversion. There are, however, a considerable number of sensible persons who frequently find their sentiments not in accord with those of their American relatives. Of such am I. I fancy I can detect a good deal of likeness between the Spiritualists who "lead captive silly women" and these their—in my opinion—spiritual congeners. I find my opinion shared in by a divine for whom, however I may agree with him in this and other points, I personally have no regard whatever. The Rev. Newman Hall in a recent letter to a New York paper referring to Moody and Sankey's "Mission" alludes to the fact that although as a result of some services those gentlemen held "on the Surrey side" a membership accrued of 1,300, the "fruits" of that visit across the water numbered only three. Doubtless dozens of other "revivals" have been attended by like results, and instead of benefiting the cause of Christianity have tended rather to bring upon it ridicule and indifference.

At this early hour of a week-day morning I am not surprised at finding but a few worshippers assembled. There are about twenty or twenty-five persons present including the nuns attached to the Convent. The service consists only in the plain celebration of a single mass, and is conducted by a priest and two acolytes. There is no music or singing.

There is a time during the service at a Roman Catholic Church when I think even the most vigorous and virulent opponent must acknowledge the strong and earnest faith of those who are prostrate before him. Here, indeed, is an evident and awful belief to which your Protestant never reaches. I mean when the Sanctus-bell rings; when a dead silence falls on the congregation; when the bodies of the worshippers bend forward inclined by a great fear; when forms are seen to shudder, and suppressed sighs, as if from those undergoing a great agony or a great rapture, well up toward heaven; when, in a word, the Sacred Presence actually descends. Into this belief, or superstition, or folly, or madness—term it how you will, regarding the matter each from his own standpoint—I do not care to enter here. That it is a faith not in name only is that which, I think, no sane person will care to deny. I find that I have been impressed by the service. As I wander home to breakfast I find myself hopelessly puzzled in an effort to discover much doctrinal difference between Catholic and Protestant; hopelessly puzzled to understand why the Protestant is so apathetic about his worship while the Catholic is so earnest about his; hopelessly puzzled, indeed, about many religious matters.

THE CENSUS IN CYPRUS.

We have received the following statistics for publication:—

Gross numbers of population ascertained by rough enumeration of the census schedules. The figures are liable to correction when the papers are taken in detail.

Nikosia District	56,081
Famagusta "	38,139
Larnaka "	20,691
Limassol "	29,213
Papho "	28,463
Kyrenia "	13,329

Cyprus 185,916

(Signed) FRED. W. BARRY, M.D.
Supt. of Census.

Local Notes.

An Englishman here—Mr. Blandford—has been in the habit of making short excursions on foot in the outskirts of our town. For many months he has not met with molestation. On Wednesday morning last, however, when in the vicinity of the village of Alethriko, two hours distant from Larnaka, he was accosted by two men who formed part of a number of reapers. One of

them wished to stop him and on his not complying with the request, the highwayman threw a stone which struck Mr. Blandford in the neck and knocked him down. The aggressor then placed his sickle across the throat of the defenceless man giving him to understand that if he did not accompany him he would cut his throat. Mr. Blandford thereupon struck his assailant a blow with his walking-stick. The man then attempted to strike the Englishman with his sickle. To protect himself Mr. Blandford was obliged to grasp the weapon of his antagonist thereby wounding himself on the hands. He was also struck by the reaper who illustrated his intentions in regard to Mr. Blandford by placing the sickle to his own throat. The latter offered some silver and copper coins which the highwayman refused acceptance of, saying he wished for English liras. He thereupon was given two pounds. The man then intimated to Mr. Blandford to follow him which, being unprovided with any means of resistance, he was compelled to do. A few yards off they met with the other man who, however, had taken no active part in the affair. All then proceeded to the field where the other reapers were at work. These latter could not from where they were know of the outrage which had just taken place. The thief, together with his companion, have been arrested by the police, and were yesterday brought before the Daavi Court here. Mr. Blandford having deposed to the facts of the case, the accused man commenced by denying any knowledge of the matter. On it being remarked to him that he had better tell the truth he confessed to the charge as brought against him by the prosecutor, alleging, however, as his motive for the deed, that he thought Mr. Blandford a suspicious character. He said a robbery of horses had recently taken place in a wood beyond the village, and as the individuals concerned in it had not been arrested his suspicions fell on the prosecutor. The whole circumstances connected with the affair are so extraordinary, that we are not surprised to hear that the father of Yorghis, the accused man, is known in his village as Elia "the fool", and to find it stated that the son is not altogether in his sane senses. The case will be carried to the Temyz Court at Nikosia.

The zaptieh charged with the abduction of a girl from a village in the Famagusta district has been condemned by the Temyz Court at Nikosia to two years' imprisonment.

The trial before the Temyz Court of the zaptiehs accused of the murder at Larnaka of a Turk, a native of Caramania, which commented some time ago terminated yesterday evening at Nikosia. Three of the accused men, Suleiman Menich, Pavli Avramiti and Bourjou Ahmet were condemned to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labour.

In regard to the harvest, the reaping of barley throughout the country is almost completed, and the wheat is now being carried. The crops have suffered from blight, the barley more than the wheat; but altogether the harvest will be a good one, the peasants having sown large quantities of seed this year. It is expected that the Government will derive from the tithes considerably more than £100,000, especially if the prices of cereals abroad are high. In an ordinary year the tithes amount only to £50,000.

We hope that the Government will use the surplus intelligently for the benefit of the Island.

Mr. Madon, Chief of the Forests Department, has proceeded to the Famagusta district in connection with the growth of large plantations of trees. We hear that a sum of £7,000 will be expended on the object.

Within the last few days the Muktars of the villages through out the country have received an official intimation that the Government is prepared to pay 1*d.* per oke for locusts collected and delivered. This intimation although presumably issued a fortnight ago arrived in the villages too late, the locusts being now on the wing. This is a great misfortune, the locusts having already made considerable ravages; to such an extent indeed that the peasants fearing that next year the numbers will be very great have determined to sow only barley and not wheat, deeming that the former crop ripening earlier than the latter, they will stand more chance of saving it from the depredations of this plague. The agriculturists have no faith in the action taken by the authorities. We assert that whereas Government will not take the advice of the prin-

cipal persons of each district and use measures at the various time these advise, next and in ensuing years the destruction caused by the locusts will be such that no harvests can be hoped for.

A few days ago a person arriving from the coast of Caramania landed some sheep at Ormidia. Immediately an infectious malady broke out among the flocks of the shepherd who received them. The authorities have issued orders for the isolation of the animals attacked with the disease which is now on the decrease.

A pleasing custom is observed in Cyprus on the 1st of May. If you are resident in a Cypriot family you are agreeably surprised to find a flower or flowers affixed to the handle of the doors of your rooms on the outside. They are attached to all the doors by the people of the house on the preceding eve.

THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

There has been forwarded to us number seventy of the *Cyprus Gazette*. It bears date May 6th. The information it contains is relative to the following matters:—

—Mr. Ford, Island-Treasurer, has leave of absence granted him for three months.

—Mr. Nicolle will occupy the post *ad interim*.

—Captain Bond, R.N., Superintendent of the Port of Larnaka, has three months' leave of absence.

—Mr. Mackay acts for him during his absence.

—Mr. Ansell is for the nonce Superintendent of the Port at Limassol.

The following provisional appointments are announced:—

—Mehemmed Atta Bey to be President of the Daavi Court, Famagusta.

—Mr. George Tornarites to be Mudir of the Nahieh of Limassol.

—Ali Riza Effendi, to be member of the Daavi Court of Kyrenia.

Mr. J. E. Hilary Skinner will be Acting Assistant Judicial Commissioner "until further orders."

It is pleased to be notified that this year the Queen's birthday will be kept on May 28th.

The announcement is made of the accession to office of Mr. de Castillon St. Victor.

NOTICES OF QUARANTINE.

The following notices of Quarantine we quote from the official gazette *in extenso*:—

His Excellency the High Commissioner in pursuance of the powers vested in him by the "Quarantine Ordinance, 1879" has been pleased to modify the restriction on the importation of goods from Syria imposed by clause 4, of *Gazette* No. 67 dated 23rd March 1881, and to direct that until further orders manufactured goods in bales with the exception of carpets, shawls, rags and clothing shall be admitted to pratique after subjection to such processes of disinfection as may be considered necessary by the Superintendent of Quarantine.

Hides and Skins shall also be admitted, subject to the regulations contained in *Gazette* No. 68 of April 2nd, 1881; No. 66, of February 8th, 1881, ann No. 58 of September 11th, 1880.

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

Under the powers vested in him by Ordinance No. 10 of 1879, (formerly No. 11 of 1879) His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to fix the following as the scale of dues to be paid for quarantine purposes at the ports of Cyprus:—

For every guard on board-ships in quarantine, ... per diem	£ s. c.p.
Guard boat	0 3 4½
Boat to carry provisions on board-ships in quarantine	0 5 0
In addition, quarantine dues as follows will be levied:—	
For ships of 1 to 50 tons, p. diem	0 1 1½
" 50 to 100 "	0 2 3
" 100 to 200 "	0 3 4½
" 200 and above "	0 4 6

Men of war and ships driven into port under stress of weather to be exempted from the above dues.

CHARGES FOR PASSENGERS.

Passengers in quarantine will be charged according to the following scale for the use of available accommodation and water:—

Every first class passenger, per diem	0 3 0
" second "	0 2 0
" third "	0 1 0

Children under seven years of age and paupers to be exempt.

CHARGES FOR MERCHANDISE.	c. p.
All packages landed of from 1 to 10 oke, each—	2½
" " " " 10 to 20 " "	4
" " " " 20 to 50 " "	7
" " " " 50 to 100 " "	11
" " " " 100 and upwards	12½

All merchandise subjected to processes of disinfection will be charged at double the above rates.

Persons wishing to ship goods on a foul vessel must be furnished with a guard who will undergo the same quarantine as that to which the ship is subject. This guard will be charged for at the rate of 3/4 c. p. per diem.

SPECIAL CHARGES.

Hides and Skins, for every 100 pieces—	10s.
" " if disinfected, per piece—	4½ c.p.
Cattle, " " per head, per diem—	4½ "
Sheep or Goats, " " " "	2½ "
Certificate of Health Officer for,	
Hides, Skins or Animals... ..	—3/4½ "

Limassol News.

H. M.'s HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Before Mr. Roland L. N. Michell,

Deputy Commissioner.

District of Limassol.

Boeros v. Paleologhos.

On the 10th inst. this case came before the court at Limassol. It was one brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, who is the editor of the Greek journal *Alithia* published here "for that he did maliciously publish a defamatory libel in the said journal on the 7th and 26th February last reflecting upon the character of one Chrysanthos Boero recently named a judge of the Daavi Court of Kyrenia. Mr. Diran appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Roche, who represented the defendant, laid before the court the following objections to the charge.

(1). That a sworn translation of the charge had not been put in in accordance with article 151 of the High Court of Justice Ordinance.

(2). That copies of the alleged libels with sworn translations were not handed into the court.

(3). That the charge was not sworn to.

The judgment allowed the first two objections and over-ruled the third under Art. 154 of the High Court of Justice Ordinance. It was moreover decided that the charge was informally laid, and the case was dismissed with costs against the plaintiff, the amount to be hereafter fixed by the Court.

RACE MEETING AT FAMAGUSTA.

The annual race meeting at Famagusta will take place (D.V.) on the Queen's birthday this year. The principal features of the Programme are some good matches. The Grand Military Stake (Zaptiehs). The Famagusta Cup, and the Champagne Cup. The course which is a very pretty one is in good going order, and it is to be hoped, there may be some fair sport.

The Steeplechase course has this year been altered into a circular one about 1½ miles round.

The obstacles consist of a flight of hurdles, an other with a twelve foot brook, two stone banks, and the rest banks with ditches.

The Flat course has nearly a straight run in of three quarters of a mile, both courses joining a quarter of a mile, from the winning post.

The town now affords fair accomodation for man and horse, a new Inn called the "Royal Oak" having just been opened, with rooms stabling, while stabling in the town is plentiful.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

(Continued from our last.)

Cypriotes have probably never heard of and therefore can hardly appreciate the shrewd advice said to have been given by an old Scotch Laird to his son "Aye be sticking in a tree, Jock, it will be growing while you are sleeping." It may, I think, be acted upon here with perhaps greater certainty and confidence than in Scotland as the owner of land who plants here will not do it for his grand children only for whom he cannot be expected to feel any very strong or lively interest in these days of rapid progress and quick returns but may very reasonably reckon a return for his trouble and outlay in a very few years and therefore enjoy it "himself". Planting of any kind must be of course a matter of faith yet it is quite clear that it may be made to yield a certain and direct profit and interest on capital whilst the benefit to the land is both immediate and permanent and proves that the dreams of the old gold seekers had some truth in them. Indeed it seems that there is no kind of soil from barren sea sand to the rocky barrenness

of the mountain side in which trees may not be made to flourish if only the right sort be employed and attention be paid to the soil and climate. The three which, I think, seems especially adapted to many parts of Cyprus at present lying waste is the common white Acacia which has succeeded so well in many of the sandy barren districts of Russia where the restoration of forests has been systematically undertaken. The growth of this tree is so rapid that in 4 years time the cuttings and trimmings from an area of about two acres will yield about 50 square feet of faggots, estimated to be worth, say, 400 piastres. Put the expense of planting at 800 piastres and take into cultivation another plot of ground of the same dimensions every year, the total outlay in 4 years will be 3200 piastres and the return from sales will be say, 1600 piastres, a by no means unsatisfactory return from one's outlay, not to speak of the improvement of the soil from the falling and decay of the leaves. This may be fairly reckoned upon under ordinary favorable circumstances, and the most vigorous trees can be left to attain more considerable dimensions. It is of course unnecessary to add that the plot of ground planted must be well protected from the inroads of cattle by surrounding it with a trench three feet deep and wide, while the earth thrown out can be made to form a hedge on the inner side and thus give greater security. The land can thus be prepared for the planting of oak, ash and other trees which cannot be expected to yield any return for at least 15 years, owing to their much slower rate of growth.

I am Sir, etc.

VIATOR.

Larnaca 5th May, 1881.

THE MATRIMONIAL QUESTION.

Sir,

I have given to your leader on Matrimony the attention a subject so fraught with importance merits. If you will permit me, I should like to address to you two or three words in regard to it. You advise "A British Matron" to advertise in your columns; but you are also careful to state that the managing department of your paper might refuse to insert the proposed advertisement. Now although I claim to have as much knowledge of law as most of the legislators on our Island, I must confess that I have never had any experience of it, thank Heaven! Notwithstanding, I possess some acquaintance with Jurisprudence. I have read an exhaustive volume on the subject by Mrs. Beeton, an authority I believe on the Island, and have attentively studied "Who's your Lawyer" a work which I picked up second-hand in Holywell street for the comparatively trivial sum of one-and-ninepence. Therefore I feel impelled to warn you against any advertising relationship you may contract with "B. M." or her interesting progeny. Because Mrs. Beeton—the leading judicial authority in Cyprus—says, "If a person agrees for a sum of money to obtain another a wife, or husband, or to assist a man in procuring a wife or a woman a husband, such a contract as regards the money consideration is illegal and cannot be enforced. And so, all contracts of the kind by (so called) "Matrimonial Institutions" are illegal; and money paid on such contracts may be recovered back again in a Court of Equity. And if a man bind himself by deed, agreement or covenant to pay another a sum of money on condition that he will bring about a particular marriage, the instrument is void, whether the cause or consideration for the deed appear upon the face or it or not."

And I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

ANOTHER BACHELOR.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken in January 1881.

		Nicosia	Famagusta	Larnaca	Papho	Kyrenia	
Barometer	Mean 9 a. m.			Inches 30.046	Inches 29.811	Inches 30.183	Uncorrected and unredused.
	" 9 p. m.				29.906		
Air Temperature	Mean 9 a. m.	No observations at Nicosia in January	Observations at Famagusta incomplete in Jan.	Degrees 57.1	Degrees 59.1	Degrees 58.4	a No maximum thermometer at Kyrenia.
	" 9 p. m.			54.1	56.7		
	Maximum mean			69.4	68.1	a	
	Minimum mean			46.5	51.5	44.1	
	Highest observed			76.0	77.0	a	
	Date			19th	30th	a	
	Lowest observed			42.0	37.0	34.5	
Date	11th	26th	26th				
Monthly range			34.0	30.0	a		
Mean temp. of month			58.7	59.7	a		
Temp. of evaporation	Mean 9 a. m.			55.5	53.9		
	" 9 p. m.			53.4	52.4		
Rainfall	Total fall			Inches 2.780	Inches 2.400	Inches 1.845	
	Greatest fall in 24 hours			1.200	1.200	2.360	0.830
	Date			13th	12th	12th	11th
	Number of days on which .01 or more fell			6	9	8	9

FRED. W. BARRY,

Sanitary Commissioner.

Abstract of Meteorological Returns taken in February 1881.

		Nicosia	Famagusta	Larnaca	Papho	Kyrenia					
Barometer	Mean 9 a. m.			Inches 29.914	Inches 29.596	Inches 29.745	Uncorrected and unredused.				
	" 9 p. m.			29.907	29.675	29.787					
Air Temperature	Mean 9 a. m.	D Degrees 50.9	D Degrees 56.7	D Degrees 56.4	D Degrees 56.2	D Degrees 55.4	a No maximum thermometer at Kyrenia.				
	" 9 p. m.							48.9	50.9	51.6	53.2
	Maximum mean							60.6	61.1	65.9	61.9
	Minimum mean							36.3	45.1	46.2	48.9
	Highest observed							68.5	66.0	69.9	73.5
	Date							8th	9th	9th	8th
	Lowest observed							28.5	33.5	35.0	41.5
Date	17th	18th	18th	26th							
Monthly range	40.0	32.5	34.0	32.0							
Mean temp. of month	46.4	53.1	56.1	55.4							
Temp. of evaporation	Mean 9 a. m.	49.4	53.9	58.7	51.2						
	" 9 p. m.	47.9	49.9	50.1	49.7						
Rainfall	Total fall	Inches 3.305	Inches 5.567	Inches 4.084	Inches 4.620	Inches 5.519					
	Greatest fall in 24 hours	0.800	0.950	1.003	1.040	1.090					
	Date	16th	2nd	4th	2nd	2nd					
	Number of days on which .01 or more fell	14	13	6	12	14					

FRED. W. BARRY,

Sanitary Commissioner.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNAKA.

- May
- 7th 'Naami' Ottoman schooner 40 tons from Beyrout in ballast.
- 9th 'Irene' Cypriot schooner 39 tons from Limassol with petroleum.
- 10th S. S. 'Ceres' Aust. 1841 tons mails from Constantinople and Smyrna, general cargo.
- 10th S. S. 'Espero' Austrian. 1341 tons from Alexandria and the coast of Syria general cargo.
- 12th 'Maria' Ottoman schooner 50 tons from Jaffa with 34 pilgrims for Larnaca.
- 12th 'Oadim Hair' Ottoman schooner. 50 tons from Alaya with wood.
- 13th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons from Alexandria and Limassol mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

- May
- 7th S. S. 'Elpitha' British for Limassol and Alexandria mails and general cargo.
- 10th 'Irene' Cypriot schooner for Limassol and Alexandria.
- 26th S. S. 'Ceres' Aust., mails for Syria and Egypt, general cargo.
- 26th S. S. 'Espero' Aust., mails for Constantinople, Rhodes, Smyrna, etc. general cargo.
- 13th 'Maria' Ottoman schooner for Limassol wood and empties.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria and Limassol—Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Diacono, Messrs. Knox, Herron, Perkes, Skinner, Nicolle, Roche, D. J. Jassonidi, C. Limpus, G. Lanites, Rev. Rice, Branco, Castan, Sykie, and six deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

- May
- 8th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons, from Larnaca, mails and general cargo.
- 12th Ghan Bahri 75 tons Ottoman brigantine from Candia with salt (wind bound).
- 12th 'Filantropia' 99 tons Ottoman schooner from Alexandria empties.
- 12th 'Evangelistria' 35 tons Greek schooner from Port Said empties.
- 13th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, 462 tons, from Alexandria mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

- May
- 8th S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, for Alexandria, mails and general cargo.
- 2th 'Gracienne' 147 tons French schooner for Marseilles.
- 12th 'Maria' 40 tons Ottoman schooner for Beyrout.
- 13th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, 462 tons for Larnaca, mails and general cargo.
- 13th 'Ghan Bahri' 75 tons Ottoman brigantine for Tripoli.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria Mr. J. C. Young and Mr. Thornton, 35th Regt., Rev. P. Pace, Mrs. Sivitanidis and 2 daughters.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

THE House in the Tripioti quarter of Nicosia formerly the Anglo-Egyptian Bank. For particulars apply to the Proprietor Hadji George Christofidi, Nicosia.

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AGENTS wanted in Cyprus, to collect and forward to me, once each month, all the used postage stamps of Cyprus, that it is possible to obtain. I will give high prices for them, and I will remit payment by Post Office Order, directly each lot reaches me. I will pay all postage incurred in sending to me.

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The greatest prize in the most fortunate case is :

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1 prize	150,000	— 150,000
1 "	100,000	— 100,000
1 "	75,000	— 75,000
1 "	50,000	— 50,000
2 prizes	40,000	— 80,000
3 "	30,000	— 90,000
4 "	25,000	— 100,000
2 "	20,000	— 40,000
12 "	15,000	— 180,000
1 prize	12,000	— 12,000
24 prizes	10,000	— 240,000
5 "	8,000	— 40,000
3 "	6,000	— 18,000
54 "	5,000	— 270,000
5 "	4,000	— 20,000
105 "	3,000	— 315,000
263 "	2,000	— 526,000
etc.	etc.	

Upon receipt of the Amount, which can be remitted in Bank Notes of any Country, by drafts payable in Germany, France, Austria, England, etc. in postage stamps of all countries, or by Post Office orders, we forward the original tickets ordered, bearing the Government stamp, by post, in closed envelopes, to the applicants for all the drawings of the two first Divisions.

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With each despatch of Tickets we enclose the official programme of the drawings and immediately after each, every Ticket Holder will receive an Official Drawing List. The prizes are paid out by us under Government control in cash, when desired, at the residence of the Winner.

All orders must be addressed to

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For further information apply to the proprietor.

PIETRO PAULICÉVICH.

Beyrouth, 1st March 1881.

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THE LEVANT HERALD is published daily on a single broad sheet, of which the two external pages are devoted to advertisements, and the inner pages, one English and one French, to general news. The daily edition of the *Levant Herald* has the character of a general newspaper, and is intended for readers in the East.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget consists of sixteen to twenty-four pages. It is published every Wednesday in winter and every Tuesday in summer. It contains only Eastern matter selected from the columns of the daily issue, and is a *Levant* newspaper specially designed for readers not residing in the Levant.

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