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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 181.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1882.

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 Store of Mr. Constantinides, and also of Mr. Michel Christofides; in Limassol at the office of Mr. Efthymoulo; 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.

TURKEY.

(From the *Levant Herald*, 18th and 25th Jan.)

The Greek papers announce that from and after the 13th of January, the postal service between Turkey and Greece will be carried on through the agency of the German post offices.

Major General Ahmet Ratib Pasha, one of his Majesty's aides-de-camp, attached to the Late mission to Egypt, has been sent by the Sultan on a special mission to Mecca.

Ahmed Vefyk Pasha has completed the report which the Sultan had charged his highness to prepare on the subject of the nature and application of reform in Asia Minor. This and other documents, on the same subject, have been under consideration for the last two days at the Palace, where his highness the Prime Minister has been engaged during that period almost without intermission. It is understood that Ahmed Vefyk Pasha will return to Brussa in the course of a few days.

The Iradé sanctioning the junction of the Ottoman railways with those of the European system, is understood to have been issued on Tuesday. Without vouching for the entire accuracy of this statement, we may affirm that all difficulties on this important question, so far as Austria is concerned, were set at rest by Reshid Bey, during his late sojourn in Vienna, who established a perfect understanding in the matter between the Government of the Porte and that of Austro-Hungary.

The Sublime Porte has communicated to the German embassy a list of the officers, whose services the Sultan desires to obtain from Germany. The officers demanded are: one for the military intendance department, two to preside over the application of military law and discipline, one for the general staff, one instructor for infantry one for cavalry and one for artillery, two to organise the gendarmerie on the Prussian system, one under-secretary of State, and one professor for the department of Public Works, mines, and forests, one professor for Ministry of Commerce, and one for the Imperial School of Medicine.

The *Djeridei-Havadis* of Saturday morning published a long article which takes France to task for wishing to recoup at the expense of Turkey the losses inflicted on her by Germany. The *Djeridei* next falls foul of England, and reproaches her, who was once the friend of liberty and the supporter of constitutions, with being the ally of despots. The Turkish paper omits, however, to mention who are the despots with whom England is in alliance. Anyhow, the *Djeridei* is saddened at the thought that England will dissatisfy her Moslem subject in India, who are devoted to the Khalifate, because England does not sufficiently cultivate the friendship of the Khalif.

A telegram from Volo announces that the turning of the first sod on the railway which is to connect this town with Larissa, took place lately, in presence of the constituted authorities. It was said that the works could not be commenced until the Chamber should have ratified the convention entered into between the Government and the concessionaires. It is believed, however, that, on the contrary, the concession was granted absolutely, since no subvention was demanded for the construction of the line.

According to the *Nea Ephemeris*, the works for the piercing of the isthmus of Corinth are progressing slowly, owing to the bad weather, the inexperience and the high pretensions of the workmen. Wells have been dug which give excellent water at a depth of from 4 to 11 metres, and huts have been erected for housing the labourers; a large stone house is also in course of construction. The cuttings for the canal were begun at three different spots on the East side of the isthmus, but the rains flooded the trenches which had to be surrounded by a wooden palisade. The works will only be resumed in the spring, when it is expected that they will be pushed on with great vigour and activity. Meanwhile, machines for dredging and for other purposes connected with the canal have been despatched from Manchester to Corinth.

The *Messageur d'Athènes* is of opinion that the Hellenic Government will not resume the negotiations on the postal question, until the Porte has consented to allow the different Greek post-offices established in European and Asiatic Turkey to resume the working of their postal service. The *Messageur* adds that there is no question of a reciprocity in this matter, as the Hellenic Government will not suffer the existence of foreign postal services within the kingdom of Greece.

A telegram from Damascus reports that the return pilgrims from the Hedjaz, having undergone quarantine at Zourka, and no sickness having shown itself amongst them have been permitted to enter the town. The *Mahmel Sherif* has been deposited with the usual ceremony in its accustomed place of custody.

A manufactory of false coin has been discovered at Prinkipo. The establishment was conducted by a man and two women, who have all three been arrested and conveyed to prison in Stamboul.

GREEK WINES.

An exhibition of the wines from all countries is to take place next June at Bordeaux. The Hellenic Government has sent instructions to the Greek consul in that town to secure the requisite accommodation for the reception of the wine productions of Greece. In bringing these facts to the notice of Greek wine producers, a Patras paper at the same time, urges them to contribute to their exhibition their best qualities of wine in order to show what Greece can produce in this line:—"Greek wines have already begun to acquire a certain value in the European market, where they are destined to take an important place, provided we bestow more care in their production, as well as in making them properly known. The exhibition to which we are now referring will powerfully contribute to this object, if competent judges give our wines a favourable notice. But, above all, it is necessary that the samples to be sent should first be submitted to a close examination, in order that no wine of inferior manufacture or quality should be placed in competition side by side with the finest productions of the world. Should they be condemned by competent judges, after tasting and analysis, a very serious blow would be dealt to an important branch of our national industries. We make this observation because there are some people who, through carelessness, may consider international exhibitions as coming under the same category as certain Hellenic establishments where they may hope to succeed by unfair means, and where they

would exhibit the result of their ignorance to the detriment of the earnest and hardworking skill of the nation. On the other hand, there are among us many who could bring forward at these exhibitions of human progress striking proofs of their intelligence and their industry, but who, being neither protected nor encouraged by the Government, take no part in these exhibitions. It is for this reason, that poor Greece has always come out humiliated from such contests, although she might well have taken an honourable place on the strength of the productions which she exhibited."

A circular addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Governors and sub-governors of provinces, enjoins them to solicit the owners of vineyards and producers of wine to send samples of their vintage to the exhibition which is to take place next June at Bordeaux. The exhibits are to include wines without any resinous admixture, alcohols, spirituous liquors, and raisins of every sort. These are to be sent before the 11/23 March to the Ministry of the Interior, which undertakes to forward them to their destination.

CYPRUS.

Larnaca 3rd February 1882.

In to-day's issue we publish an article on Greek wines quoted from the "*Levant Herald*." This article refers to the Exhibition of wines which is to take place at Bordeaux, and states that the Hellenic Government has given instructions to her Consul to secure a place for the wines produced in Greece, and at the same time, a circular addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Governors of provinces announces that samples of the exhibits must be sent to the Ministry of the Interior, which undertakes to forward them to their destination. We were much struck with the purport of this announcement, inasmuch as it presents a strongly-marked contrast to what has lately occurred in Cyprus anent the transport of wines to the Bordeaux Exhibition. Here, Committees and sub-committees have been formed in the three principal towns, and the Government has been requested to assist in the object contemplated by the Committees viz: to secure a space in the Exhibition and to transport there the different wine products of the country. Notwithstanding our earnest wishes to the contrary we are compelled to fear that individual action will be almost useless for the purposes contemplated, and as for the assistance requested from the Government, the Oracle has already spoken by the mouth of the omniscient "*Cyprus Herald*", and announced to the

world that no help is to be expected from that quarter. The reason for this, we are told, is that in this sort of undertakings the initiative must be taken by private enterprise. The example given us by the Hellenic Government is a fact in direct opposition to such a statement, but, one may say that this example is not applicable to Cyprus, for the Government of Greece is at once a National and paternal Government, which regards every interest of the people as its own. We are therefore obliged to have recourse to other lights to confirm our opinion that a well-intentioned Government should by all means in its power strive to encourage and protect industries of this nature. The question to be decided is whether a government ought to lend its influence to the development of an industry of the country, such as in the present instance wine growing. Certainly it cannot be expected that a government should become a private merchant or contractor in any sort of business; but the safest principles of political Economy teach us, that a government should in all ways and by all means protect and encourage an industry, yet in its infancy, when, by its further development, the general interests of the country may be expected to benefit. It is for that reason that even partisans of Free Trade acknowledge that protective rights should be imposed in a country to the benefit of such industries. It is assuredly such considerations as these which have inspired the decision of the Hellenic Government, and which ought also to have inspired the Government of Cyprus, if it had had the true interests of the country at heart, for Cyprus ought, above all things, to give its attention, not so much to agricultural industries, of which the results are always precarious; but especially to industries connected with wine-growing, which promise results much more certain and at the same time more profitable.

As to the country people, it is with true satisfaction that we learn, that they have applied themselves with hearty good-will to the planting of vines, not only in the neighbourhood of Limassol but also on the mountainous parts of our own district. In these praiseworthy efforts they should receive the co-operation and protection of the government, that the profit of their labour and property may be secured to them, but, unfortunately, up to the present time, the authorities have taken no measures for the protection of rural property. If, on the other hand, the Government would materially assist to shew to foreigners the value of the wine product of the island, that industry would ere long become a source of great wealth to the country, as it has already become to other countries where it has received its due care and protection. Whether Cyprus will ever profit to the same extent, depends in great measure upon the attitude taken in this respect by its present Administration.

We draw the attention of the competent authorities to a letter, which we publish in another column and which has been addressed to us by a merchant of much experience in the Commerce of our Island. The sub-

ject of which it treats touches not only the interests of our town, and those of a district of the interior of the country, but also those of the general Commerce of the Island. One of the complaints which has been most frequently uttered against the authorities of the Island is that of having made roads in unfrequented parts of the country which are of no use whatever to the general traffic of the country. Now, one of the most important and populous villages in Cyprus complains that for a long time it has required a road making through a very short distance, which will cost but an inconsiderable sum, it even offers to share in the expense and still its claims have not been listened to. We are led to believe also that Larnaca herself is in a position to state that the Government takes little care for any thing which can contribute to raise our town from its present state of stagnation. When a collection of complaints of such a nature are brought together, and important interests are proved to be injured every Government which recognises the responsibility of its position must, we think, unless impeded by insurmountable obstacles, bring its powers to bear upon the best way of helping the general interests, whose injuries have caused such complaints, and will act in such a way as to quell even the doubt that they are in opposition to the publicly expressed wishes of the people.

Local Notes.

We have in our Port the Yacht *Alkelda* belonging to and commanded by Mr. Frederick W. Earle. This gentleman with his wife and family, has landed frequently on our Island, and we believe has visited the Capital. The *Alkelda* left this afternoon for Limassol and the Ionian Islands.

The Chief Secretary Col. Warren came down to Larnaca on Wednesday eve last, as it appears on private affairs. He returned on Friday morning.

During the week we have had a return of cold weather with piercing winds. The mountains are covered with snow, but a good downfall of rain is earnestly desired.

Mr. Paraskevopoulos *Chancelier* of the Greek Consulate here is appointed in the same capacity at Galatz, the gentleman at present occupying that post having been nominated to succeed him at Larnaca.

In the course of last year 93 English, 53 Austro-Hungarian and 2 French mercantile steamers have touched at Larnaca.

We regret to learn that Mr. Cleovoulos Crambi a most efficient member of the Commercial Tribunal, has tendered his resignation to the Government, and has accepted a position in the Larnaca branch of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, where his present salary will be doubled. It will be no doubt difficult to replace Mr. Crambi, as he was a man of great experience in local jurisprudence. We perceive that it is not only honorary employes who retire from the Government service.

The following is an extract from the *Cyprus Gazette* of January 31st.—

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Charles Watkins to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Cyprus for a period not exceeding two years in the place of Mr. C. P. Ikonomidi, deceased. Dated 27th December, 1881.

UNDER the power and authority vested in him by "The Contagious Diseases Animals' Ordinance, 1880," His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to remove the prohibition against the landing in this Island of any animals, horns, bones, hoofs, fodder, litter or dung from Turkey in Europe, contained in *Gazette* No. 76 of Saturday, August 20th, 1881.

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner, under the power and authority vested in him by "The Contagious Diseases Animals' Ordinance, 1880," is pleased to notify that Ayoos Theodoros and Kophinou in the District of Larnaca have been declared to be free from Animal Disease and that the prohibition on the movement of cattle into or out of these areas which was contained in *Gazette* No. 79 of November 26th, 1881 is hereby removed.

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner under the power and authority vested in him by "The Contagious Diseases Animals' Ordinance, 1880," is pleased to notify that Ormidia in the District of Famagusta has been declared to be free from Animal Disease, and that the prohibition as to the moving of sheep and goats into or out of that area which was contained in *Gazette* No. 71 of May 16th, 1881 is hereby removed.

UNDER the powers vested in him by "The Quarantine Ordinance, 1879," and with reference to *Gazette* No. 77 of October 19th, 1881, Cl. 14, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to direct that arrivals from Aden with clean Bills of Health be admitted to free pratique after undergoing the medical inspection imposed on all arrivals from Egypt by section 3 of clause 14 of the above mentioned *Gazette*.

THE following are the dates of the movable holidays for 1882:—

- Western Churches.
 Good Friday... .. 7th April, (N.S.)
 Easter Monday 10th April, (N.S.)
 Eastern Churches.
 Good Friday... .. 7th April, (N.S.)
 Easter Monday 10th April, (N.S.)
 For Mahometans.
 The Ramazan Bairam, about 14th Aug. (N.S.)
 The Courban Bairam, about 23rd Oct. (N.S.)
 The date for the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday will be notified hereafter.

IT is notified for general information that the Ordinances enacted during the years 1878 and 1879, as subsequently amended, bound in separate volumes, can be obtained at the Chief Secretary's Office and at the Offices of the Commissioners of Districts.

The price will be:—
 Volume for the year 1878 - 1/4½ p
 " " " 1879 - 2/4½ p

THE following gentleman having complied with the provisions contained in *Gazette* No. 55 has been duly entered in the Medical Register as entitled to practise Medicine in the Island of Cyprus.

Licensed to practise as	Name	Residence	Qualifications derived from
Medical man of the first class	Tsakirinos Kyriacos T.	Limassol	Athens

TO THE EDITOR OF "CYPRUS."

Sir,
 Having been for many years engaged in the interior commerce of the island, permit me to offer a few remarks on a subject which deeply affects the traffic between Larnaca

and the village of Lefkara. The inhabitants of this village are enterprising men, and are known throughout the island with those of Aradippo and Athienou as men who occupy themselves in all parts of the country as agents of commerce. Besides this they sell the produce of their own and surrounding villages, and they also buy and sell Caroubs on a large scale. Several years back the caroubs were transported through the Larnaca market but since some magazines have been built at Zii which is situated on an open coast two miles nearer to Lefkara than Larnaca, the Lefkarites have found it more convenient to deposit their caroubs in these magazines while awaiting shipment. In this way Larnaca has been deprived of an important trade; but this would not be a great evil if the interests of commerce had benefited by the change. Unfortunately this is far from being the case and as the lading of caroubs takes place even at Zii mostly during the winter months, the trade suffers much inconvenience in making these transports on the open coast, for it must be noted that the lighters, the porters and even the sacks used in lading must be brought each time from Larnaca to Zii. It is also necessary to notify to the Custom House Officers each time that such transport has to be made. Now, in winter it is sometimes necessary to wait several days before forwarding the lighters to Zii on account of bad weather, and the ships are thus obliged to wait several days without being able to proceed with their business. On the other side, the carriage of goods from Lefkara to Zii is very difficult; the transport of an Aleppo Cantar costs 25 piastres which is nearly a seventh of the whole value of the cantar. It must therefore be known that all the dealers and the peasants of this part of the country are unanimous in desiring to have a small part of the road between Larnaca and Lefkara formed. It is really only about one hour's distance that is from Lefkara to the point called Potamos, but it will make an important difference to the traffic as then the transport may be accomplished at the rate of 10 piastres per cantar instead of 25. This will benefit not only the villages but the town of Larnaca which will once more become a depot for the caroubs trade. Persons have been sent several times by the authorities to enquire into the necessity of this route to Larnaca and the peasants, with one voice, testified that for want of this route their interests suffer greatly, and even offered to contribute to it as far as they were able. Up to the present time, however, nothing has been done towards this useful work, and general discontent is expressed amongst the peasantry of this populous and wealthy district. It is not only on account of this feeling that I now write to you, but I am assured that if one road is more necessary than another to the country, it is certainly the one of which I now speak, for it will be useful not only to the peasants themselves, but will also facilitate the affairs of the caroub trade which is of so much importance, and it is by undertaking works of this kind that the administration will gain the true sympathy of the people.

I am Sir,
 Yours etc.
 A CAROUB MERCHANT.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,
 In your last issue "Anglophile" writing on Judicial reforms remarks that "another great necessity to reform is the appointment of a competent English lawyer at the head of each Court.....that such men are diffi-

cult to find," (alas for the Bar of England!) "but that they do exist was amply proved by the presence of Mr. Cookson a man in every way fitted to be the legal leading spirit of the Country."

Would "Anglophile" and others "be surprised to hear" that Mr. Cookson, though Consular judge, was not lawyer—either barrister or attorney.

I think this well-merited praise bestowed by "Anglophile" is a striking answer, being unintentional, to the oft repeated charges of maladministration on the part of the Government of Cyprus, in placing men not being lawyers, in positions involving judicial functions with their other duties.

I am
Sir,

Your etc.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

4th February, 1882.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris 29

The New Ministry is composed of the following names:—

Freycinet, President and Minister of Foreign affairs;
Tirard, Agriculture and Commerce;
Leon Say, Finances;
Goblet, Interior and Worship;
Humbert, Justice;
Admiral Jaureguiberry, Marine;
Barroil, Public Works;
General Billaut, War;
July Ferry, Public Instruction;
Coshery, telegraphs and Posts.

Paris 30

The "Union Generale" Bank has suspended payments.

The Chamber has passed the bill authorising the prorogation of the commercial Treaty with England to the 31st March next.

Vienna 30

It is authenticated that the Pan-Slavistic propaganda works actively in Bosnia.

Paris 30

All the Press approves of the Freycinet—Say Ministry and its financial programme. A German mission will convey to the Sultan the insignia of the Black Eagle.

Paris 31

Mr. Freycinet in proposing his programme to the Chamber dwelt principally on peace at home and abroad, and on the greatest possible liberties of the people. He declared that the reform of the Constitution will be delayed till the end of the present Chamber. The Ministry will propose the diminution of military service to 3 years and will continue the present policy as to public instruction.

There is no question for the ransom of the railways by the State, nor for the conversion of the Rent.

London 31

The Under-Secretary for the Interior Lord Roseberry, in a speech to his constituents has forcibly insisted on the necessity of Control in Egypt and the attainment of success in the Commercial Treaty with France.

It is announced that an examination has been ordered by the tribunal and commenced against the "Union Generale." Perquisitions have taken place in the house of Mr. Bountoux.

The debate on the bill for the revision of the Constitution took place in the French Chamber on the 26 Jan. There was a large attendance of members, and the public galleries were crowded. After speeches from M. Legrand, M. Lockroy, and M. Fabre, the general debate was declared closed. An amendment of M. Barodet was then put, proposing a revision of the Constitution in its entirety. This was rejected. M. Gambetta then rose and defended his policy in a long and eloquent speech. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says that "self-possession, calmness in the proper place, tremendous energy at times, forcible dialectics, pathos, stirring stage whispers, here and there a spice of humour, and in the peroration the tones of patriotic disinterestedness and deep conviction, were more conspicuously displayed than in his speech of one hour and a half." He entered into a long argument upon the whole question, and explained and defended the expression he had used before the Committee that if the Congress exceeded its jurisdiction it would be an insurrectionary and revolutionary Assembly, and should be dealt with as such. On quitting the tribune, M. Gambetta exclaimed, "Whatever your decision, I shall accept it without bitterness, for I place above all other satisfactions the possession of the confidence of the Republicans, which is essential to carrying out what I consider my supreme task—the raising up of the country." Once or twice, particularly when he disclaimed any idea of aspiring to a dictatorship, he was loudly applauded, but most of his arguments were received in silence. Ultimately the Revision Bill was rejected by 305 to 117 votes. M. Gambetta shortly afterwards proceeded to the Elysée, and placed the resignations of himself and his colleagues in the hands of the President of the Republic.

The conviction of Guiteau causes, it is stated, profound satisfaction in America. All the papers say it is in accord with the sentiment of the civilized world. Mr. Scoville, Guiteau's counsel, is preparing an application for a new trial. Guiteau, on entering the gaol after his conviction, laughingly shouted, "Well, boys, they have brought in a verdict against me, but I will get a new trial and upset this business." It has transpired that the jury took two ballots—the first showed one blank, but in the second all voted "Guilty."

In the Hungarian Chamber Herr Tisza, answering an interpellation, refused to give explanations respecting future plans relative to Bosnia. An Opposition member demanded the evacuation of Bosnia and the establishment of a mere protectorate. A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes from Vienna on the 21st inst. as follows:—

There is no longer any doubt that the whole army is being mobilized. All the regiments in Vienna are ready to march at a moment's notice. To-morrow ten provision trains leave the city for Ragusa. Each of them is capable of providing the army with 3,000 loaves a day. Not a single officer has the least doubt that the insurgents are but a pretext for sending the army south, without creating too much alarm. Italy is preparing for war, and Austria expects a declaration of war within a very short time. It would seem that the King of Italy's visit was made with a determined purpose to obtain certain portions of territory from Austria, and that, as this

purpose did not succeed, the Italians have made preparations to take them by force.

A Constantinople telegram says:— "England and France have not yet replied to the representations of the Porte in regard to the Anglo-French Collective Note to the Khedive. Italy has stated that negotiations are proceeding between the Powers on the subject. No reply has yet been given by Austria or Russia, while Germany is stated to have intimated that she reserves her views until France and England shall have replied." According to the *Standard's* correspondent, Egyptian affairs still occupy the attention of the Sultan and the Government. "There can be no doubt that the Pan-Islamic tendencies of the Sultan are no way exaggerated. What the upshot of all the plotting at Yildiz will be it is difficult to foretell with any certainty, but those who are in a position to know something of the intentions of his Majesty speak with conviction of a formidable rising of Arabs on the Tunisian frontier for the spring."

Garibaldi arrived at Naples from Caprera. According to a telegram in the *Daily News* he was taken on shore in an invalid chair, on which he lay stretched in a half sitting posture, unable to turn his head. In his left hand he held a white handkerchief, which he sometimes feebly moved in answer to the cheers by which he was greeted. On being welcomed to Naples by the Syndic, Garibaldi said he required rest and quiet, and begged that no visits might be paid to him, not even by his personal friends. His wishes have been placarded throughout the city.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Tunis telegraphs:—"News from Gabes states that after the departure of the bulk of General Logerot's column the Arabs rose against the garrison, and other Arabs from the frontier joined in the attack. Details are wanting. It would seem, however, that there is a good deal of excitement in the place."

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that the Porte has decided to renew the contracts of the English gendarmerie officers which have just expired. Two German officials whose assistance has been sought will be employed in the organization of the police of large towns.

A Malta correspondent of the *Western Morning News*, who recently called attention to the unpleasantness attending the detection of Italian naval officers belonging to the *Roma* making sketches of the harbour, writes that still more recently the officers were found not only making sketches, but with instruments taking bearings of one of the modern forts at the back of the Island. This was reported to the Governor, and the officers were told that such proceedings could not be allowed. It is stated that they were made prisoners of and kept until the Governor ordered their release.

The excitement caused by the crash on the Paris Bourse has almost wholly subsided, the difficulties of the position having been tidied over by assistance accorded by the Government in concert with leading financial associations to the Union Generale and other sufferers by the collapse of the inflated market. Though the losses sustained fell almost exclusively upon French holders, the crisis se-

riously affected the Vienna and Italian exchanges. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that M. Rouzeaud the husband of Mme. Christine Nilsson, has been so affected by the financial excitement of the past week that it has been found necessary to remove him to a private asylum. The house with which he was connected is said to be quite safe, and it is hoped that he has made no considerable personal losses. The correspondent adds that at this moment there are five or six men whom he has known personally suffering in a similar manner to M. Rouzeaud, and confined in various asylums of the city. A Marseilles telegram says that, as the result of the crash at Lyons, a young man who ruined has committed suicide, a former officer has gone mad, and a man in good circumstances has disappeared. The *Debats*, in a leading article on the subject, says:—"The passion for Bourse gambling has spread of late with vertiginous rapidity in all classes of society. Even women have caught the infection. There is hardly a family which is not just now in anguish or in tears."

GRAND EXHIBITION OF WINES AT BORDEAUX.

Notice is hereby given that all persons wishing to exhibit samples of Cyprus Wine at the Bordeaux Exhibition must send in writing to the Honorary Secretary of the Committee at Larnaca and Limassol, the numbers of Bottles they intend to exhibit, on or before the 15th day of the present month.

By order,

Philip Curtis,

Hon. Secretary.

Larnaca 3rd February 1882.

NOTICE.

Photographic Views etc. of Cyprus and Jerusalem 9d and 2s each are sold by ANTONIO MATTEI, Mantovani Street No. 9 Larnaca.



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PAPAYANNI & CO'S.

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LINE OF FIRST CLASS

BRITISH SCREW STEAMERS.

These first class screw steamers run regularly between Liverpool, Malta Alexandria, Larnaca and the Syrian coast; they carry a stewardess and have splendid accommodation for passengers.

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GENERAL ENGLISH GROCERY
Woodhouse's Best Marsala Wine,
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Saddle Horses and a Dog Cart to be let on
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A Night Groom Kept.

Proprietor, H. T. COMNELINE,
Late Pony Express.

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NICOSIA.

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THIS Establishment is now under
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pense. Tourists and travellers will
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Table d'hôte daily at 12. 30 and
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Charges extremely moderate. Guides
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COMMISSION AGENT.
STRAND, LARNACA.

The above has just imported a use-
ful, English-made and varied assort-
ment of CROCKERY and EARTHENWARE;
a large supply of the best PERSIAN TUM-
BEKES, PORTLAND CEMENT and SPORTING
and BLASTING POWDER of superior
quality.

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"extra dry", 1st. and 2nd. qualities.
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do —Sicards—Bordeaux.
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of interest current in the Island will be charge
until the account is paid, unless otherwise spe-
cially arranged.

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