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# CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 184.

SATURDAY, MARCH 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. Eftychiou; 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.

## A WARNING LESSON IN GOVERNMENT.

Ireland is not the only part of Europe which at this moment is taking the resources of a Great Power to maintain its laws and authority by means of military and other coercion wholly out of proportion to the apparent means of resistance. Three years and a half ago the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were handed over by the Congress of Berlin to be occupied and administered by Austria. Doubts were entertained at the time as to the success of the experiment, but most people were agreed that under the circumstances nothing better could be tried. And so the Austrian occupiers and administrators were put in possession, or rather were left to fight their way into it; and they proceeded to govern Bosnia and Herzegovina with such ability and good intentions as they had. Europe troubled itself little about the occupied provinces, which by the way are together somewhat more than three-quarters the size of Ireland. Now and then we had accounts from observers on the spot, and they were not altogether favourable to the success of what was called the civilizing mission of Austria. Nevertheless, the common opinion was that Bosnia and Herzegovina would settle down without much more trouble, and become one more odd corner among the many odd corners of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. There seemed no adequate reason why they should do anything else. European opinion, however, was wrong. We now hear

that the men of Bosnia and Herzegovina have positively refused to be civilized by the Austrian administrators. An attempt to enforce the conscription—that finishing touch of modern Continental civilization—has been the signal for what is nothing less than an insurrection, though official accounts have kept it as quiet as possible. By this time it is known that a body of armed insurgents estimated at not more than five thousand is likely to find occupation for a number of Austrian troops fully equal, if not more, to the number of soldiers and constabulary maintained by us in Ireland. This is what three years of civilized government have produced. Perhaps we may be able to guess at some of the causes of this anomalous result, and thence to learn something for our own profit.

The Bosnians and Herzegovinians, and other people of the parts thereabout, are, as everybody knows, Southern Slavs. The ruling classes of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, who are more German than anything else, regard the Southern Slavs as a backward and benighted, not to say barbarous, sort of folk. It is not a pleasant thing to be ruled by a despot who thinks of nothing but making a profit out of you, and has no scruples as to his means of extortion. Such a despot, however, may leave his subjects pretty much alone when he is not actually wringing tribute from them. And human nature is so framed that men are found to prefer being oppressed at certain times of the year, and let alone the rest, to being in the hands of rulers who not only look down on them as creatures of a lower growth in the arts of life and manners, but are full of the benevolent intention of refashioning the native life and manners to their own pattern. Something of this kind, we may guess, happened when German and Hungarian officers of the Austrian Government were set to bear rule over the Slavs of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Probably they were faithful to their civilizing mission according to their lights. Only the Slavonic flock did not want to be civilized on the Austrian pattern.

There was another trouble in Bosnia which the Austrians found ready made—namely, a land question. Whatever the historical explanation or the exact merits of the case (a matter on which even local experts differ), there were landlords and tenants, and the tenants were far from satisfied. The Austrians had the advantage of being in no way answerable for this state of things. They came to it with clean hands, and, as one would think, with a great opportunity of earning renown as deliverers and peacemakers. On the other hand, they had peculiar difficulties. Their new subjects were connected by race and religion, and more or less connected by language, with large populations elsewhere. Not only were the

Slavonic nations of the Austrian Empire itself jealously sensitive to whatever befell the new Slavonic province, but in Russia there was a wide and active sympathy of the same kind. The Slavonic parties and societies within and without the bounds of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy have never been charged with sinister motives, or with using any worse means than the ordinary ones of political intrigue. It would be therefore unjust to compare them to the so-called Irish party in America; but there is a certain amount of analogy in the general situation.

One way and another the Austrian Government was in an awkward position. It wanted, or thought it wanted, Bosnia and Herzegovina for military reasons; and we assume that its military advisers were right. On the other hand, the monarchy was overweighted with Slavonic provinces and kingdoms already, so that Bosnia and Herzegovina, considered as a new Slavonic province, were not desirable acquisitions at all. The course actually chosen was an attempt to secure the advantage and eschew the drawback. The necessary corner of Slavonic land was occupied for Austrian purposes, and administered as little as possible according to the Slavonic notions of the inhabitants. As for the land question, the Austrians dealt with it in a way which gave less immediate trouble than any other, and made a good show of formal justice. They maintained the landlords in their rights. In principle the scheme was excellent; but one little difficulty stood in the way of its execution, and that was the inhabitants themselves. And we now see what is coming of it.

Ireland has been an integral part of the English dominions for several centuries. We have tried a good many plans of government, the latest of which dates from about fifty years ago, and consists in governing Irishmen well, and for their own good, but always according to English ideas of what is good for them. We are now told by many instructors that if things have still failed to go right it is that our government has not been English enough, and that we have basely truckled to the barbarous notions of Irishmen about the manner in which they prefer to live. We are told, moreover, that to be unable to keep Ireland in order with thirty thousand soldiers is a disgrace to our civilization and its resources. As to the material resources, it may be instructive to see how much better the Austrians do it in Bosnia. As to the political ones, we fear the disgrace must be admitted; but what is going on in Bosnia does not much encourage us to accept the doctrine that more English officialism is the true remedy.

(From the *Pall Mall Gazette*).

## TURKEY.

(From the *Levant Herald*, 22nd Feb.)

Private letters from Bosna-Serai state that Russian officers are flowing into the disturbed districts, much as they did into Servia in 1876; and that Pan Slavism is working tooth and nail to foment the revolt, and to give it a distinct Pan Slavist character.

The Bulgarian journal *Glas Bulgarski*, published at Sophia, announces that the Russian Government has requested that of the Principality to settle the bill for the maintenance of the Russian army in Bulgaria after the conclusion of peace. The demands of the Russian Government under this head amount to 28 millions of francs. A similar claim has, it will be remembered, been made by the Russian Government against Eastern Roumelia.

Feb. 18. — It was believed yesterday in Palace circles that the Imperial *irade* sanctioning the decisions adopted by the Council of Ministers with regard to the guarantees to be given for the payment of the Russian indemnities, would have been promulgated in the course of the afternoon. Up to a late hour of the evening, however, no communication of its issue had been made to the Porte.

The Greek navy is occupying the serious consideration of the Government at Athens. A commission, under the Presidency of Mr. Bouboulis, has been appointed and has had a sitting at the Ministry of Marine to inquire into the best method of increasing the naval force and putting it into the most efficient state. M. Cousin, a French engineer, was present at the meeting. The first and most important point was to deliberate on the measures necessary to be adopted, with a view of insuring—should necessity arise—the preponderance of Greece in the Greek waters of the Levant. The Minister of Marine is to submit to the Chamber a proposal for a credit, amounting to several millions, for the construction of ironclads and other appliances calculated to put the coast beyond the reach of surprise, and to enable the fleet to assume the offensive against the vessels of the Eastern States in the Archipelago and the Ionian Sea. The commission is charged with the selection of a model for the ironclads and their armament. M. Cousin is engaged in drawing up a specification, which will be submitted to the representatives, who have already arrived, for the several building yards. These establishments will, after having duly studied the specification, have to arrange with the Minister of Marine as to the price and the time of delivery of these ironclads, which are to be six in number. On the resumption of parliamentary business, the Minister of Marine will submit to the Chamber the project relative to the new ironclads.

The turning of the first sod of the railway works between Patras and Katakolo, took place on Monday, the 13th Febr.

The village of Brontados, in the island of Scio, has been destroyed by fire.

There are complaints of drought from Adrianople, where very little snow has fallen this winter, although the country about Tchourolou has had an abundance. Some apprehensions are consequently entertained with regard to the autumn sown grain.

A telegram was received on Thursday morning from the Queen, addressed to Com-

mander Grenfall, senior officer on the station requesting to be informed how Commander Selby was getting on.

## EGYPT.

The following is a translation of a protest published by the President of the Chamber of Notables in the *Wakayeh* of the 29th Rabi-el-awal, corresponding to the 18th February. As most of our readers are aware, the *Wakayeh* is the native official organ of the Egyptian Government.

The *Times* has stated that, while the difference between the former Cabinet and the Chamber existed, H. E. Arabi Bey paid a visit to H. E. Sultan Pasha and threatened him, placing his hand on the hilt of his sword, thus wishing to show the risks the Delegates would incur if they opposed the opinions of the National Party.

The President of the Chamber regrets to find such an inaccurate statement published in a paper of such importance as the *Times*, in a country of great glory. The news given hardly requires him to take any notice of it, but in order that no shadow of doubt may remain respecting the statement made in that reputed newspaper, he thinks it necessary to deny it most emphatically and to state that there is no truth whatever in what has been published on the subject.

All who know Arabi Bey know the respect he has for authority and the moderation of his character. They also know the independence and the liberty enjoyed by the Chamber.

The President concludes by saying that it is an endeavour of an enemy to sow discord and mistrust in the National Party, on the part of the Great Western Powers. It is hoped to attain this object by calumnies which are the fruit of imagination and of doubt. Although the alleged facts can only be contradicted on paper at present, the future will reward the injury in contributing more and more to purify the State from all calumnies that may be circulated respecting it. Please God!

Carnival has come and gone. There is hardly anything to be said of it. A few guys were about the streets of Alexandria but there were no crowds and the lower classes only appeared to have remembered the existence of Shrove Tuesday. In fact, yesterday was compared by some people to Plough Monday in England in some of the backward districts.

On Sunday there was a masked ball on behalf of the Greek Hospital when, we are glad to learn, a substantial sum was realised on behalf of that deserving institution. The usual masked ball came off at Zizinia Theatre last night, but hardly merits even passing mention.

The streets in Cairo had been overflowing with maskers for some days, patrolling under escort of a band of dreadful music. Perhaps a fancy costume helped the maskers to bear the noise. If not, probably these persons were doing penance. They must have sinned badly to require such a dreadful punishment.

Our latest information from the Abyssinian frontier is to the effect, that the troops which had been recently assembled there, have been withdrawn by King John.

(From the Egyptian Gazette.)

## LATEST NEWS

At a meeting of the Liberal party held on Monday, Mr. Gladstone declared that he would not allow any measure to be passed, which might prove prejudicial to the working of the Land Act. His decision was unanimously approved of.

An influential deputation of shipowners waited on Lord Granville to protest energetically against the vexatious quarantine regulations in the Suez Canal. His Lordship assured the deputation that this question was receiving the serious attention of the Government, which would communicate with other Governments, more or less directly interested, and would use its best efforts to remedy the almost intolerable condition at present existing.

On Monday evening Mr. Gladstone moved the adjournment of the Orders of the day. This being agreed to, he stated that a compromise respecting the decision arrived at, by the House of Lords, in connection with the Land Act, would be possible if that House agreed to exclude from the enquiry the judicial operation of the Act. Notwithstanding the opposition of Sir Stafford Northcote the proposal of the Premier was carried by 300 votes against 167.

The Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to enquire into the working of the Land Act, has commenced its sittings. Lord Cairns was elected President and Mr. Forster has been requested to give evidence before the Committee. The Cabinet has decided to refuse permission to Mr. Forster to appear before the Committee.

The *Morning Post* states that Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy have come to an understanding as to their policy in the event of a Turkish intervention in Egypt.

The *République Française* is strongly opposed to Turkish intervention in Egypt, and says that it is of the utmost importance to avoid anything that might lead to such an eventuality.

The statement that Prince Bismarck had demanded explanations respecting General Scobelev's speech, is contradicted.

As a proof of friendship towards Austria the Sultan has sent troops to the frontier to prevent the Albanians from joining the insurgents in Herzegovina.

Serious fights have taken place in Herzegovina. Several thousand insurgents have been obliged to enter Montenegro.

Ten Nihilists have been condemned to death and ten to hard labour.

## LOCUSTS' EGGS DESTRUCTION.

We have been favoured with a copy of the following report on some specimens of the larvae of the *Bombyliidae*, a bee-fly which it is hoped to make a most useful auxiliary in the destruction of the locust ova:—

To the Council of the Entomological Society of London.

Gentlemen,—We have considered the communication of 26th October received from the Colonial Office, enclosing a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's High Commissioner in Cyprus, dated Nicosia, 15th October (Cyprus, No. 392), relative to an insect destructive to the locust eggs. We have also carefully examined the box of specimens transmitted therewith, and in accordance with your instructions we beg to lay before you the following observations thereon:—

The box of specimens transmitted by Sir Robert Biddulph contained a quantity of earth in which were 58 locust egg-cases and 178 specimens of the egg-feeding larvæ, some of which quitted the cases soon after they reached us; also two glass tubes, in each of which were six specimens of the adult larvæ preserved in spirits, one containing specimens from the white earth-cases, and the other from those found in red earth.

There can be no doubt that these larvæ are those of *Bombyliidae*, and they appear to be identical with the specimens previously received from the Troad. Whether the larvæ belong to more than one species of bee-fly, and whether they are those of the banded-wing species (*Callostoma fascipennis*, Macquart) is practically immaterial. They are certainly very closely allied if not identical and their life-history is similar.

These *Bombyliids*, or bee-flies, in the perfect state are rather large and conspicuous two-winged flies, which have a very rapid darting flight and a general habit of hovering over flowers, when they produce a bee-like humming, hence their popular name. They feed on the nectar of flowers exclusively, which they suck through their long proboscis when on the wing. They can in no way be destructive to crops in any stage.

When the eggs of the particular species of bee-flies now under consideration are laid, is not yet known, but the apod larvæ are found in the egg-cases of the locusts, when less than half grown. The larvæ themselves may be unmistakably recognised, as curvate, fleshy, smooth, pale yellow or creamy-white grubs,

having a small and retractile but prominent, well-defined, shining brown head. They are flattened beneath, with a catenulated lateral border above, and measure from half to three-quarters of an inch in length. They leave these egg-cases in the autumn, forcing their way through the mucous deposit which closes the cases; they then live during the winter in the earth as larvæ, but feed no more. In the late spring (May or June) these larvæ change to brown spinose pupæ in the ground without any special cocoon or covering. Previous to the last change these pupæ force their way through the surface of the ground, and the perfect fly then makes its escape.

Sir R. Biddulph's despatch informs us that from 5 to 8 per cent. of the locust eggs are this year devoured by these larvæ. Since 800,000 oaks of locust egg-cases have been destroyed in Cyprus this season to the end of October, it follows, from the lowest computation,\* that about eighty millions of our powerful natural allies—the bee-flies—were associated with them, and must have been sacrificed if the destruction of the egg-cases took place before the larvæ of the fly had left the cases. It is during their long larval life that these insects can be specially protected. The very important problems now requiring solution are (1) the means of readily ascertaining those egg-cases which contain the bee-fly larvæ, and (2) how to retain the services of such a legion of auxiliaries and render their co-operation more effective hereafter.

These details, however, can best be worked out by the authorities on the spot, according to the means at their command and their method of collecting and disposing of the egg-cases in the several districts; while availing themselves of the facility afforded by the grubs in quitting these cases in the autumn for the purpose of completing their metamorphoses in the earth, at a period long anterior to the development of the locusts themselves. Thus, if the egg-cases were in the first instance deposited in parcels here and there in suitable localities, where the *Bombyliid* larvæ should of themselves be enabled at once to penetrate into the earth—allowing a sufficient time for this purpose, say until the beginning or end of November—the cases could then be destroyed as presumably containing only locust eggs at that period.

We cannot conclude without expressing our satisfaction at the discovery of these valuable coadjutors in Cyprus, as suggested in our previous Report; and that it now only remains to give practical effect to this result by suitable measures to promote their preservation and development.

We are, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

Sidney Smith Saunders.

Charles O. Waterhouse.

Edward A. Fitch.

\* Of the egg-cases received, 1 oz., avoirdupois, contains 43 white-earth cases or 38 red-earth cases; say 45 cases average. An oak being 2½ lbs. English (44 oz. avoirdupois) there would be thus about 2,000 egg-cases to the oak, and if 5 per cent. were affected, one oak of these cases would contain about 100 *Bombyliid* larvæ.

## CYPRUS.

Larnaca 4th March 1882.

A question of the highest concern to the future of Cyprus is now on the "tapis" and we were led to suppose that in a question of this kind both governors and governed should be in perfect agreement. Still even in this question there exists, to say the least, a misunderstanding which is a stumbling block to its advancement. On the one side the government charges the inhabitants that they are unwilling to take advantage of the offer which it so kindly makes through its educational circular. On the other side the inhabitants evince great disinclination to avail themselves of the boon so offered; not because they do not acknowledge the benefit to be derived from the greatest number of the clauses of the circular, but be-

cause they see that in the spirit that pervades them all and most especially one of them; there is an evidence of distrust of the inhabitants, on the part of the government, a distrust which is, indeed evident in any act of the government towards appointments in responsible posts, but is most painfully evident in a question so much affecting the local element itself as the educational question.

It is really impossible to comprehend that a system of education can be carried on without a board or a council to direct it. For the principal advantage to be derived from such a board or council is the wide and many-sided experience and knowledge of the members, not easily to be met with in a single man, and this constitutes its best success. Now on considering how the scheme of education is to be carried in Cyprus we are aware that it will depend singly and solely from one Director of education. We do not wish to scrutinize the qualifications of the Director but one thing we know for certain that on one special point, which is the teaching of the Greek he is so scientific that when speaking about the principal book used in schools for reading (the *Geostatés*) he quoted as the name of the author the title of the book, and this he did in an official report to the secretary for the colonies, a circumstance in which it cannot be said that it was a mistake made from inadvertence for he certainly ought to have made his best efforts to give accurate and scrupulous information. What further corroborates the statement that the Director of education is hardly acquainted with the language of the country is that he has been supplied with an interpreter of the Greek language, who was hardly more versed than himself in Greek and for this reason, as we understand, he has been dismissed. Besides, these disadvantages of the want of a council of education and the shortcomings of the Director who is put in its stead, the people perceive that if they accept the offer of the government to support their schools they will lose an advantage they had when under Turkey, the advantage we mean to have their own superior clergy, not merely as such but as in a political capacity to superintend their schools. And it is an undeniable fact that the circular of the government in support of local education excludes the Greek clergy from participating in the education of their own people.

We feel confident that everybody will see the reasonableness of our arguments and that the government will no longer deprive us of a political right we enjoyed even under the Turkish rule. For as long as one by one the political rights of our country are taken away the situation between the government and the inhabitants will become more and more complicated to the disadvantage of both.

Some of the London newspapers are able to publish a forecast of what the Bill for the establishment of a municipality for the whole of London is likely to be. It appears that Her Majesty's Cabinet, the members of which are unanimously in favour of the proposed measure, will "start with the determination of adopting, as far as is consistent with the object of their reform as bound-



ries of representation, the districts in which local bodies now exist, and will thus create some 40 districts in all." Each of these districts will be empowered to elect a "local council," consisting of about 26 members for conducting business relating to its own affairs. These will, of course, be directly representative. The six members of each of the local councils who receive the highest number of votes are to belong to a central council of which the Lord Mayor will be president. It is stated; too, that the members of the local councils who head their respective polls will constitute a Board to take the place of the existing Court of aldermen. Thus will be brought about the amalgamation of the Common Council of the City and the Metropolitan Board of Works, for the duties of these two bodies will, under the new system, be discharged by the Central Council consisting as it will of 240 directly elected representatives of the 40 districts. The mode of working will be as follows:—The Central Council will first consider questions of importance affecting the whole metropolitan area, and after they have arrived at a conclusion will set the local councils in motion. Three years is to be the term for which all councillors are to be elected, and the choice of Lord Mayor is to rest with the Central Council. It will thus be seen that this ancient and honourable dignity will be increased in importance by changes which will make the Lord Mayor the representative of the whole of the metropolis. "Under such altered circumstances" the "Daily Telegraph" is of opinion "the greatest men in the land might aspire to the mayoral office; for next to the sovereign, the Lord Chancellor, and the Prime Minister, the ruler of London would occupy one of the most, if not most influential position in the State."

Altogether the main features of Mr. Firth's "municipality of London Bill" appear to merit attention. It seems to us that the principles on which the bill is framed, and which have led such men as Messrs Firth, Thorold Rogers, T. B. Botter, W. H. James, and I. B. Brand to give it their support, are the same as should guide the Government in considering the question of our local self government. In what place any one who is a householder is entitled to the relief of the poor will be entitled to vote for municipal councillors, or to sit at the municipal Council; then the municipality will fix the salaries of the officers of the new corporate body; its members will be eligible for re-election; and of the forty "aldermen"—one for each district—who shall poll the largest number of votes of his fellow-citizens, it shall not be required that they be qualified by estate as in the case of country magistrates. Indeed as the organ of Boy Court puts it,—"the entire scheme savours not so much as an imperium in imperio as of a Republic for London."

**Local Notes.**

As the Editor of "Cyprus" was last week absent from the Island, it was not possible to issue the usual weekly number. We beg to express our sincere regret for this omission, and in order to atone for it each subscriber will receive the paper one week longer than his original subscription would admit of.

The new public buildings situated near the Quarantine here are, we are glad to observe, being pushed forward with all possible speed. The foundations of the Konak and Custom-house are already filled in and some half-score of men are now busily engaged in trimming the stones for the super structures. We observe also that Mr. Philipson, with a body of men, is engaged in executing some repairs to what is known as the "Duke of Edinburgh's" pier, in view of the landing there of the *matériel* for the new iron one. A smithy, with forge, etc. complete, is already in lively operation, and will greatly facilitate matters. Proceeding a little further, we find that that portion of the wall of the old Quarantine which faced the town and will be remembered as being inscribed "Transport," has been pulled down and thus a new and handsome thoroughfare opened from the Bank to the sea front.

During the past week some 250 tons of *matériel* for the destruction of locusts have been shipped or otherwise sent to the five district depôts, viz:—Famagusta, Tricomo, Vavili, Morphu, and the Messaria Plain.

We learn from Kyrenia that Mr. Sevasly, Interpreter to the Commissioner, who has been absent from the Island on two month's leave, has resumed his duties. Mr. Sevasly's functions were discharged whilst he was away by Mr. Lemonides.

According to a memorandum inserted in the last number of the "Cyprus Gazette," on the proposed "Municipal Councils Ordinance," this ordinance is intended to enable the inhabitants of towns whose inhabitants have hitherto managed their own municipal affairs and towns whose inhabitants wish to do so hereafter to elect Councils and raise money for carrying on the affairs of their municipalities. It does not touch upon the duties of municipal Councils, and these will, until a further Ordinance is introduced, be conducted and regulated under the existing Ottoman law. An ordinance is now in draft for regulating the powers and duties of municipal Councils in many matters.

We hear from Cairo that a new Arabic newspaper is to appear there. The title of this new venture in Egyptian journalism is *El-Zeman* (The Times) and it is to be published every Thursday and Monday. We understand that *El-Zeman* will follow an independent policy, and that the opinions expressed in its columns will have nothing in common with the fanaticism shewn by some of its contemporaries. *El-Zeman* will be printed by Mr. A. Serafian, the late Government Printer in Cyprus, who has lately opened a printing-office at Cairo, and who is also proprietor of the journal. We cordially wish every success to the new enterprise.

Among the passengers arrived by the S. S. *Clutha* was Mr. Charles Cannons who is appointed chief warden of the Prison at Nicosia. Mr. Cannons performed similar duties in H. M.'s Convict Prison, Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.

We learn from Limassol that on Friday arrived there by the S. S. *Clutha* Maj. General A. W. Murray accompanied by his wife. General Murray is the father-in-law of the popular Commissioner of Limassol.

We are the interpreters of the passengers arrived by the S. S. "Clutha" in expressing to capt. Russel their grateful acknowledgment of the courteous manner in which they were treated during the voyage from Alexandria to Larnaca.

**NICOSIA RACES**

Owners and Trainers are reminded that entries for the above close to the undersigned on 7th March. Over £160 will be given in cups and added money at this meeting. Colours to be declared with entries.

E. CROKER.  
Hon. Secr.

Nicosia, 27. 2. 82.

The following is an extract from the *Cyprus Gazette* of the 3rd inst:—

**H**IS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint W. R. Collyer, Esq., Queen's Advocate, to be, provisionally, a member of the Legislative Council subject to Her Majesty's will and pleasure *vice* W. H. Marsh, Esq., C. M. G., resigned. Dated 14th February, 1882.

**H**IS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint William Corby, Esq., Acting Auditor and Accountant General, to be a member of the Executive Council *vice* W. H. Marsh, Esq., C. M. G., resigned. Dated 14th February, 1882.

II.—Abstract shewing in detail the Religions professed by the inhabitants of each District.

District	Mohammedan	Greek Church	Roman Catholic	Maronite	Gregorian	Church of England	Protestant (not otherwise described)	Presbyterian	Wesleyan Methodist	Baptist	Plymouth Brethren	Lutheran	Unitarian	Freeholder	Jews	Gipsies	Total Inhabitants
Nicosia	13471	42228	254	91	95	99	11	3							22		56275
Famagusta	9490	28717	88	22	7	10	8										38231
Larnaca	5381	14434	671	23	14	40	68	1	2	1					20		20650
Limassol	5866	22498	302	70	6	406	17	17	14								29205
Papho	9493	18881	5	5	1	2											28407
Kyrenia	2688	9877	650	6	37	2	4	1							5	20	18266

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK.  
IN LARNACA.

- February, 18th 'Aghios Nicolas' Ottoman 52 tons from Smyrna Ballast.
- " 20th 'Mabrouka' Ottoman 30 tons from Beyrout, General cargo.
- " 22nd 'Hudaverdi' Cypriot 46 tons from Limassol Ballast.
- " 24th S. S. 'Fortuna,' British 433 tons Limassol etc. Mails and General cargo.
- " 25th 'Paolina' T. Austrian 228 tons Alexandria, Ballast.
- " " 'Maria' Cypriot 20 tons Limassol General cargo.
- February, 26th Steam Yacht *Minerva* British 115 tons from Rhodes, Ballast.
- " " Nea Tichi Greek 93 tons from Rhodes, Ballast.
- Passengers arrived per S. S. *Minerva* Mr. Ridgway Mr. and Mrs. Oudra and two servants.
- February, 28th N. N. 'Espero' Austrian 1315 tons from Limassol etc. Mails and General cargo.
- March, 1st S. S. 'Juno' Do 1276 from Beyrout etc. Do Do Do.
- " 3rd S. S. 'Clutha' British 337 tons Limassol etc. Do Do Do.

Outwards.

- February, 15th S. S. 'Fortuna' British for Limassol etc. Mails and General cargo.
- " 19th 'Maria' Cypriot for Limassol General cargo.
- " 24th 'Hudaverdi' Cypriot for do Ballast.
- " 25th 'Eleni' Ottoman for Limassol General cargo.
- Passengers arrived per S. S. *Fortuna* from Alexandria and Limassol Messrs Mantovani, Harvey, Young, Cap. M'Kay and Dr. Henderson and 10 deck passengers.
- February, 27th Steam Yacht *Minerva* British for Jaffa Ballast.
- February, 27th S. S. 'Minerva' (Yacht) British for Jaffa Ballast.
- " " 'Paolina' I. Austrian for Constantinople Do.
- March, 1st S. S. 'Espero' Do for Beyrout etc. Mails and General cargo.
- " " S. S. 'Juno' Do for Constantinople Do Do.
- February, 23th Passengers arrived per S. S. 'Espero' Mr. Remy and wife Glikerio Loisa and 13 others deck passengers.
- March, 1st per S. S. 'Juno' Mr. and Mrs. Christian, E. Michalides, J. Bahbe and 30 others and deck passengers.
- March, 3rd S. S. 'Clutha' Mr. and Mrs. Cannons Miss Melon, Mrs. Dufour, Capt. Boyle Mr. A. K. Bovill, Mr. Mamo, Cunningham, Murat, Rossos, Menardo Hadgi Paolo and twelve deck passengers.

**AGENTS WANTED!**

Agents wanted against a high commission for the sale of tickets of Lotteries warranted by the State. For particulars apply per letter to  
Martin Meyer junr.  
Banker  
Hamburg  
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**£ 2. Reward.**

Lost, or stolen, a large, white-handled, pocket-knife with several blades, instruments &c., and owner's name engraved on the handle.  
The above REWARD will be paid to anyone returning the same to Messrs. Warre Curtis & Co., Larnaca.

**NOTICE.**

Photographic Views etc. of Cyprus and Jerusalem 9d and 2s. each are sold by  
ANTONIO MA'ITEI,  
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**LIVERPOOL AND THE EAST. PAPAYANNI & CO'S.**

**STEAMERS.**

**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.

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

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**CHARLES SAMMUT SMITH**  
 No. 214, Saint George Street  
**LIMASSOL.**  
 DEPOT OF  
**GENERAL ENGLISH GROCERY**  
 Spirits, Woodhouse's Best Marsala Wine,  
 Draught Bass' Ale & Guinness' Stout  
 in 18 gallon Casks,  
 Richmond Mixture, Habana and  
 Virginia Cigars.  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
*Very reasonable terms.*

**NICOSIA.**

ONY EXPRESS.  
 Livery and Bait Stables.  
 Near Larnaca Gate.  
 NICOSIA

Saddle, Horses and a Dog Cart to be let on  
 Hire by Day or Month.

A Night Groom Kept.

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

**ALBERT HOTEL**  
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THIS Establishment is now under  
 entirely new management and has  
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 find every accommodation.

Table d'hôte daily at 12. 30 and  
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Charges extremely moderate. Guides  
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SHIP-BROKER, SHIP-CHANDLER AND  
 COMMISSION AGENT.

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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-  
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PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

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THE Troops in Cyprus will find HOLLOWAY'S PILLS  
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 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  
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 to the use of his Pills. Col. Denny afterwards lived  
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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 Hol-  
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 nearly all Medicines Vendors throughout the civilized  
 world, in Boxes and Pots, each with directions for use  
 in almost every language. They may be procured in  
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MR. LIASSIDES begs to inform  
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THE LEVANT HERALD is published daily on a  
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THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget will be sent  
 post free to any part of the United Kingdom on the  
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From Alexandria on the arrival of the  
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The above Company take passengers  
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 available in all parts of the world.

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Departure from Larnaca daily at 6 a.m.

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Tickets, 3s. 6d. each.

The proprietor, Mr. Liassides, sup-  
 plies also special conveyances for  
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For particulars and tickets apply at  
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 pared to open Current Accounts on the System  
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Deposit Accounts of £ 50 and upwards  
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H.S. KING & Co. NICOSIA Agency has a large and  
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 are Situated near the Post Office the premises  
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Boord's well Known "Old Tom"

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Ayala & Co.—Champagnes

"extra dry", 1st. and 2nd. qualities.

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Bouche, fils & Co. Rheims—Qts and Pts.

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Do —Sicards—Bordeaux.

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Flower and Sons Draught Ale and Stout in

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Ross's Famed mineral waters.

Webb and Son do do

Newry mineral water Co Ginger ale and Le-  
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A Stock of the above fresh from England con-  
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Anglo Russian Iron and Tin Plate Co. a consign-  
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A various assortment from James Collins & Co

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Tents to hold 2 people very light and useful.

Patent beds fitting into cases for Transport.

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that after the first day of the present year all cur-  
 rent accounts must be settled at the end of each