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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 119.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1880.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

"CYPRUS"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of *Cyprus* will always gladly receive news of local events for insertion in the journal; and a 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; s. 6d. for 6 months; and 15s. for 12 months. Postage paid throughout the Island. For all countries included in the International Postal Treaty, it is 4s. for 3 months; 8s. for 6 months, and 16s. for 12 months.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The scale of charges for advertisement is low, and may be had on application at the office.

Subscriptions and Advertisements are in all cases payable in advance.

"Cyprus" can be purchased in Nicosia, at the New Albert Hotel, and in Larnaca at the Office of the Newspaper.

All letters or communications to be addressed to the Editor of "Cyprus".

PRINTING.

Printing orders of every kind, and in English, Greek and Turkish characters, executed with promptitude and economy at the office of this journal.

Chief Intelligence of the Week.

(From the "Overland Mail".)

Three lengthy Cabinet Councils have been held during the week, all the Ministers, Mr. Childers (in attendance on the Queen) excepted, being present.

General Roberts arrived in England on Nov. 16, and met with an enthusiastic reception both at Dover and in London.

Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain were present at a Liberal gathering at Birmingham on Nov. 12, and spoke at considerable length on Irish affairs and the Eastern policy of the Government.

The Colston Societies celebrated their anniversaries on Nov. 13. Sir Stafford Northcote was present at the Dolphin (C.) banquet; Lord Cork and Mr. Osborne Morgan at the Anchor (L.) dinner.

Mr. E. Stanhope was present at an agricultural dinner at Alford on Nov. 12, and referred to affairs in Afghanistan and the conduct of the war.

Mr. Bright has been elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University by a majority of 315 votes against Mr. Ruskin.

Mr. Adam, the new Governor of Madras, leaves England for India on Nov. 24.

A deputation of the Aborigines Protection Society waited upon Earl Kimberley on Nov. 18, on the subject of the war in Africa and the treatment of the Basutos.

The surrender of Dulcigno is expected to take place immediately, but fears are entertained of fresh troubles after the Montenegrins take possession of the place.

Another difficulty has arisen in South Africa—a large body of the Transvaal Boers having resisted the execution of the Sheriff's writ for the sale of a waggon for arrears of taxes. Troops have been ordered from Rustenberg.

General Clarke has temporarily returned from Basutoland. Umbhohlo has been defeated by a Colonial force.

Lord Beaconsfield has written a new novel, entitled "Endymion." It will appear in a few days.

The Boycott expedition arrived safely at that gentleman's farm on Nov. 12, and the next morning set to work to gather in the crops. No disturbance occurred, and the excitement has cooled down.

The sculling Championship of the World was competed for on the Thames on Nov. 15, and resulted in an easy victory for Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, over Edward Trickett, of Sydney. An International Regatta, for prizes valued at 1,000l. was commenced on the Thames on Nov. 18.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Sir T. L. Hare; Mr. T. F. Dallin; Lady Hope; Rev. J. Power; and General von Goeben.

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette", 20th Nov.)

The annual meeting of the advocates in Egypt was held at the Tribunal of Alexandria on the 15th instant for the purpose of electing a "Hâtonnier" for the next year, and of appointing a Commission to examine and report upon the modifications to be introduced into the Egyptian Code. Owing however to the scanty attendance of the members of the profession, the meeting had to be adjourned till Thursday next.

On Tuesday last a general meeting of the subscribers to the Alexandria Amateur Athletic Club was held in Salle Stora. The members of the former Committee having resigned, the following gentlemen, who had formed part of it were re-elected viz: Messrs. E. P. Anstice, J. D. Wallich, H. A. Rickards, W. Smith and J. Hand; power being given to them to appoint other members to the Committee, which it was decided should consist of eleven inclusive of Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Malet C.B. was elected President of the Club and Mr. E. D. Carver Vice-President.

The Cairo Theatrical Troupe will, we understand, give a series of dramatic entertainments at the Zizinia Theatre, Alexandria, during the month of April.

The "Moniteur" announces that news have been received from the Italian expedition to the Eastern Soudan, respecting which alarming rumours had been circulated. Messrs. Matteuci, Massari, Cecchi and Prince Borgliese were in good health, the former three intended continuing their explorations, the Prince was en route for Cairo. Mr. Cecchi had been a prisoner, in the hands of the tribe of the Sultan of Ennara, for 6 months; the friends of this distinguished traveller will be glad to learn of his release.

The steam Ship "Clan Ronald" which was scuttled and sunk at Port Said some days ago, remains under water, although some efforts to raise her have been in contemplation. The probability is that, so far as the insurers are concerned, she will have to be considered as a total loss.

On the 17th instant, another alarm of fire was raised in Port Said. This time the locus in quo was the store of Mr. Mavroidi, ship chandler and general dealer, at the corner of the Place de Lesseps. Much anxiety was felt in consequence of a rumour that there was a large quantity of gunpowder as well as petroleum stored on the premises. Happily the fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

We have received a copy of the first issue of a new comic paper, published at Cairo, entitled "Le Farceur Egyptien." It evidently has secured the services of humorous and witty writers and we heartily wish our new confrère every success in his endeavours to vary the dull monotony of life in Egypt.

TURKEY.

On the occasion of the Courban Bairam, a month's pay has been distributed to all the functionaries employed in the public service, except in the Ministry of Marine, for which no provision has yet been made, and where some dissatisfaction was expressed on Thursday in consequence. In the department of Pious Foundations, a partial payment has been effected. The police of Stamboul have received a full month's pay; but the functionaries, officers, and constables of that department employed in Galata, Pera and Scutari have only received a fortnight's pay. There is consequently a feeling of disappointment in these sections of the department.

The Minister of Police has forbidden the sale of matches in boxes ornamented with a portrait of the Sultan, and also the sale of cigarette paper in envelopes adorned with the likenesses of the ancient kings of Armenia.

An official communication announces that the entry of Greek newspapers into the country is prohibited, until they have been submitted to the censorship of the authorities. Any persons buying or selling any Greek newspaper which has not passed the censorship, will be severely punished.

In three successive numbers last week, the "Vakit" advocates an alliance between Turkey and the United States, on the ground that it would prove a serious source of embarrassment to England.

The Imperial Russian yacht "Livadia" has not yet left Ferrol, and is said to be leaking badly.

One thousand recruits were despatched yesterday to Volo on board the steam transport "Djanik."

The Turkish papers state that the War Office has decided upon calling out both the first and second bans of redifs of the 3rd Army Corps, the head-quarters of which are at Monastir.

The "Vakit" of Thursday gives a long account of an incident which occurred on Monday evening, when the German ambassador was inconvenienced by the misconduct of some Turkish Officers. We only allude to the matter to point out that Count Hatzfeld regards it as an accidental occurrence of no significance whatever. The officers, who appear to have forgotten themselves after a carouse, are under arrest.

The advance of £20,000 made, as stated in our leading article, by the Greek bankers to the Treasury is, we are since informed, not secured by "lavallés" on the provinces, but by assignment of the toll of the Galata bridge.

The negotiations for the concession of the Heraclea coal mines to M. Meynier, are reported to be making satisfactory progress; and it is believed that the matter will be settled shortly after the Bairam.

(From the "Constantinople Messenger.")

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" says that the Turkish Government has succeeded, with great difficulty, in getting from the Galata bankers a little ready money to make the customary payment of arrears to the civil officials and troops. The sum demanded was £120,000, but little more than half the amount was obtained, so that in some departments only half a month's salary was given. The difficulty which the Minister of Finance experienced in negotiating this small advance is (the correspondent adds) a significant indication that in Galata the credit of the Imperial Government has now reached a very low ebb, and that unless some radical financial reforms are speedily made, the Treasury will be compelled to have recourse to more desperate and more unjustifiable expedients than any which it has hitherto employed. The Porte is, in fact, succumbing rapidly, and in very much the same way as the Government of the ex-Khedive to financial paralysis, and Mr. Goschen makes no secret of his opinion that the only possible remedy lies, as in the case of Egypt, in the institution of an international commission. A Constantinople telegram says that Assin Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has inquired of Mr. Goschen whether the scheme of an International Commission would imply any guardianship of the Turkish finances. The British Ambassador replied that his Government desired the appointment of an International Committee Investigation without executive functions.

GREECE.

The King of the Greeks, in recognition of the cordial reception recently given to him by the corporation of the City of London, has conferred the Cross of Commander of the Greek Order of the Saviour upon Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott; and the Cross of officer of the same order on Sir John Bennett, the mover of the address to his Majesty; Alderman Sir Benjamin Phillips, the seconder; Mr. Charles Woolton and Mr. Edmund K. Bayley, the late sheriffs; and Sir John Mouckton, the Town Clerk.

CYPRUS.

WATER IN CYPRUS.

There is a great deal more land in Cyprus than the present population can cultivate; but there is scarcely any available water. Water, indeed, is about the most urgent want of Cyprus; without it no increase of population, no development of wealth, and no replanting can be looked for. Vast stretches of the country

consist of naked hills, where a scanty and pale-coloured barren soil grills under the burning sun. Then there are undulating tracts and hummocks which, after a season of little rain, present even in the spring the appearance of an old door-mat. For six-and-thirty miles, between Larnaka and the Kerynia pass, across the very centre of the island, one may travel in such a season without meeting with a single patch of green to rest the eye on. The rivers are mere river-beds, occasionally occupied in some seasons for a few hours or days by a tumbling torrent. To see the Pidiás—the principal river—"come down" is a sight held out to the newcomer; and fourteen months elapsed quite recently before a small stream, fed chiefly by melted snow from Mount Troódos, appeared for a few days in its track. When the rains are sufficient to soak the island and bring down the Pidiás twice in the winter or spring, so as to overflow the Messaorian plain, wonderful crops of cereals and cotton are obtained, but an unhealthy season of fever and ague is certain to follow. In 1878, which was just such a season, the Messaoria yielded 780,000 bushels of grain; while in 1879, a year of precisely the opposite character, the produce was not more than one-fourth of that amount. This plain contains about 300 square miles, and has in parts a deep rich, dark-grey, alluvial soil. There are no trees, if we except those on a few scattered farms or chifliks. Water can be got almost every where at a maximum depth of 30 ft. to 35 ft. in ordinary seasons, but the sole way of raising it is by means of the cumbersome and ponderous Persian wheel (nomiya or sakiyl), worked slowly and laboriously by mules. This is only used for gardens, and is inapplicable to large tracts of land. The consequence is that the plain entirely dependent on the rainfall and the watershed of the hills, and in summer becomes an arid and dusty desert, traversed by innumerable fissures which make it very dangerous to ride over.

Karpas contains fertile valleys and uplands; heavy dews fall at night, and this district is not so dependant upon rain as the Messaoria. The southern hills and treeless plateaux of Famagousta, which are a prolongation of the Troódos range, throw out spurs into the plain. These plateaux are from eight to ten miles broad, and drain down the ravines between the spurs, where lakes and swamps are formed; and fever is thus generated in the smaller villages, which are usually built on the limestone slopes of low elevation, conveniently near those marshy gullies which are cultivated by the villagers. One of these fever swamps, not far from Cape Gréco, is called the Lake of Paralimni; another lies about two miles to the north of the town of Famagousta.

To return to the Famagousta district. Between Varoshia and the sea are gardens of pomegranates, oranges, etc., and several flats formed by excavating large spaces in the sand which covers the ground here until a moist soil is reached. These flats are never dry, as water filters upwards; they are used for potatoes, madder, onions, &c. Similar flats may be seen near Larnaka, where the excavated sand forms fences, crowned with the prickly pear cactus, against the sea-breezes. The Commissioner of Kerynia reports that the whole of the now desolate southern portion of his district might be rendered productive and always fertile by the employment of the water which is present although invisible there; wells and water-wheels would, it is, stated, suffice. On the northern side of the Kerynia mountain range the numerous small streams are not properly utilised for irrigation, much waste being the consequence. The rich village of Lapithos (2,500 inhabitants) is an instance of what may be done with never-failing springs; but even at Lapithos there is a criminal waste of water-power which would not only irrigate a greater breadth of land, but would even be available for mills and machinery. In the Limassol districts there is generally a good flow of water in the Moni and Episkopi rivers during the time it is wanted for grain crops, and could be carried long distances by aqueducts. Sinking systems of wells along the dry river-beds would bring a certain and sufficient supply of water for the immediate neighbourhood. At Malia the villagers were engaged last year in bringing water from a neighbouring ravine. There is water near the surface of almost all the lower lands in Limassol, but only a few Persian wheels are in use, and they are too costly to construct and work. Paphos is well off for water; there are six streams which supply its best lands, the chief of which is the Aschélia River. Three are, however, owned by the Kouklia farm (chiflik), and one by the Poli farm; and every villager who irrigates from them has to pay according to the land watered and the nature of the crop. The distribution of the water along the banks provokes much controversy. Each village and each villager has water for a certain number of hours on certain days, and holdings of land are bought and sold with such water-rights. Two villages may not be on good terms, and the village higher up the river will not turn off the water at the

proper time, although it may have had enough, in order to let the lower village have its share. Many new wells have lately been sunk in the Paphos district. The chief object of the authorities should be to prevent the waste of water in it, for it is one of the richest in the island. The waste often results from ignorance or thoughtlessness. The cure is easy. All that is required is to make proper channels which do not leak, and to oblige the cultivators to keep them in repair. The importance of this in Cyprus requires explanation. The nature of the soil and the geological conditions are such that water does not alone, as in England, escape at the sides of the channel and flood the land; but it leaks through the bottom of the watercourse into the porous, thirsty ground and dissipation to an indefinite extent. The ignorance and carelessness of the people in regard to a matter which has been vital to them for countless generations is extraordinary.

In several districts chains of wells form the source of the water-supply. These wells are sunk in great numbers to a sufficient depth, and joined by underground passages which collect the water from all the wells into an aqueduct, by which it is led on to the land to be irrigated. The islanders are very skillful and quick at such work. It is a necessary condition of such a mode of supply that the land tapped by the wells should be at a higher level than the land irrigated, and it cannot therefore be employed everywhere. At Morphou the inhabitants have been engaged since December, 1879, in digging and connecting some 400 wells. The neighbouring village of Peristerona has long had such a supply. Near Nicosia, at the lepers' farm, there is a good water supply from a covered aqueduct, and upwards of a hundred wells dug many years ago. Maratho-Voni has a similar chain; and the towns of Nicosia, Larnaca, and Kyrenia obtain their abundant water supply in the same manner. Mr. Mattei, a large landed proprietor and a member of the Legislative Council, has achieved a great success at the village of Kouklia, where he dug a series of wells and has there converted a waste into a garden. Where chains of wells cannot, in consequence of the configuration of the ground, be resorted to, it has often been proposed to utilise the breezes that blow at some time of every day throughout the year to raise water from the wells (by windmills; but careful experiments are required, the winds being so sudden and variable, frequently becoming violent whirlwinds, which would tear away ordinary machinery. It is noteworthy that only the ruins of windmills are to be seen in Cyprus, and that only occasionally, although such mills are common and at full work in Rhodes and others of the Greek islands.

In the Larnaca district properties are small, averaging little more than two acres; and the people are poor, and cannot afford to make wells and erect Persian wheels. The quantity of uncultivated land is enormous, and water is the first and greatest want. Gaudry, in his geology of the island, names the neighbourhood of Larnaca as the only part of it where artesian wells are likely to succeed. Experiments ought at once to be undertaken by the Government Engineer's Department in order to solve this important question. Even chains of wells would succeed here admirably; but private capital is shy, and Government has no money, while it has to send twelve millions of piastres yearly to Constantinople. Whatever system or systems of irrigation are eventually adopted for Cyprus, the cost will be very great; since the schemes will have to be combined with plans for carrying off the surplus drainage from the mountains in time of flood, and so improving the sanitary condition of the plains. The cost could only be defrayed by a loan guaranteed by England. Were the island really ours, there would be no attendant risk whatever, as a water rate could be levied on the wealth irrigation would create; but it would be folly to embark on such an enterprise as long as our tenure of the island is uncertain.

One thing, however, ought to be immediately done. A central water authority should be temporarily established to take cognisance of all water questions and treat them from a uniform point of view. All irrigation or drainage proposals; all schemes for storage of water, and all disputes on the subject should be referred to this Water Commissioner, who should make a regular inquiry throughout the island into the sources and rights in existence, entering them in a sort of Domesday-Book. This work will take some time, and should go on side by side with the revenue survey. The questions will then be treated in a uniform manner from one standpoint, instead of being left, as at present, to the varying views of six district commissioners and local Mejlis Idarehs. Such an authority would be in a position to compel districts to adopt proper and simple means of storing water and bringing it on the land; and could deal with the water rights claimed in the island by rich proprietors and communities, who let them out by the poorer owners of land. This is a very serious evil, and the rights claimed by all persons whatever should be thoroughly investigated.

Special Telegrams.

London, 24th Nov.

Five Irish land leaguers have been arrested at Loughrea for re-installing tenants. Some policemen have been wounded by the mob while arresting land leaguers at Ballina.

Persians destroyed 25 Kurd villages near Charvaran contrary to orders.

Firing has taken place between Dervish Pasha and Albanians. Former retired to avoid serious engagement. Turks occupy heights above Dulcigno. A Basuto tribe, hitherto friendly, twice attacked the residence of Leribe and only repulsed after a sanguinary combat.

London, 26th Nov.

The colonial repulsed 5000 Basutos losing six soldiers. Rebels lost 300. Police fired at during Fenian procession in Cork, 14 arrests. Healy, Home Ruler, has been elected for Wexford by a small majority. Cabinet decided not to adopt coercive measures in Ireland. Queen will convoke principal officers of the Candahar and Cabul army after Christmas to distribute decorations.

Turks entered Dulcigno, serious combats with Albanians, considerable loss both sides. It is reported that Albanians are arming *en masse* against Turks.

London, 29th Nov.

The Montenegrins occupy Dulcigno. Affair is apparently settled.

The British Parliament will assemble on 14th January. Coleridge has been appointed Lord Chief Justice of England. Lord Granville discoursing at Hanley said that the continuance of the present condition of Ireland is impossible and that Government must introduce measures against disorder and assure the future happiness of Irishmen. The actions against traversers will commence on 28th December. Orangemen left Ballinrobe under a strong escort.

The colliery guards have been ordered to Ireland.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Monday, November 29th, 1880.

It is with lively pleasure we notice that public attention has, at last, been turned in England to Cyprus, and, further more to such an important subject as its material prosperity. This last point is one we regard with peculiar satisfaction for we are assured that once measures are commenced to attain this object, we shall naturally ascend in the scale of progress. But beyond what we may expect from the natural course of things and from individual enterprise, we have a right also to count upon the action of the Government. It has been sustained even here in Cyprus that it is not the usage of the English administration to take the initiative in improvements, but that all attempted in this way must be brought about by individual private action. The assertion is an incorrect one so far as it concerns works of general interest, and more especially as applied to colonies, where the local governments always endeavour to adapt means to ends; and where, consequently, they are the principal motors of reform and advance. It is in India, notably, that the type of this paternal rule is to be found.

Here in Cyprus there exist two leading subjects which call for the most serious attention and action of the authorities. It behoves Government with the means it has at disposal to carry out such works as will keep for the use of the arid lands the water which exists on the Island, and to aid the peasants in constructing works for the utilization of the rainfall, which at present runs to waste. The other step which everyone calls for is that such legal measures shall be enacted and seen carried out as that cattle and sheep may no longer be allowed to graze on the planted fields. So long as beasts are allowed to be driven for pasture on our most fertile fields, the rearing them is absolutely impossible. The shepherds of Cyprus constitute the worst class of the inhabitants and have not the least respect for the rights of property. The only remedy to their

depredations is to see all flocks confined to the more mountainous quarters far away from the plains, and to organize a service like the French *garde-champêtres* for the guardianship of private property. When this is done there will be a general re-planting on the Island, because the whole of the inhabitants are agreed upon the necessity of it.

We are glad to observe that the advantages of Cyprus as a health resort have been laid before the public of England in a leading article in the *Daily Telegraph*. The subject is one with which we do not claim full competence to deal. It demands consideration from a medical and special rather than a general point of view, and we should be glad to hear of its receiving attention from such a source. If ever Cyprus is to become the sanatorium sanguinely and characteristically sketched out for it by the *Telegraph*, it is necessary to impress practitioners with the merits of the place. When a man is ill, and it is found necessary that he should have recourse to a more congenial climate, the selection of one generally rests in the hands of his physician. It may be Madeira or Egypt or South Australia according to circumstances. When, then it is wished for their own benefit and for the interests of our Island to induce invalids to visit this in order to regain strength, one very necessary step to take will be to bring the necessary influence to bear upon general medical opinion, and for qualified professional gentlemen bring the matter before the English public in some practical form. We note that remark has been made in the "British Medical Journal" of the return of Dr. Barry, Island Sanitary Officer, to Cyprus. If the claims to salubrity which the Island certainly possesses could but be brought before Mr. Ernest Hart, the editor of the paper in question, in such a way as would induce him to advocate them warmly, some good might be done, and we might expect to see consumptives, valetudinarians and the like resorting to our shores.

If must be remembered that it is supply which creates demand. At present the number of visitors to Cyprus has been small, and we fancy the object of the few persons who have come here since the occupation has been rather to put in order their unsettled and unsatisfactory business affairs than to improve health. The recent arrival of a yacht in our roadstead has been quite an event, a like circumstance not having occurred since the time when Mr. Brassey's put in, which seems years ago. Our Island will not become a sanatorium unless invalids find their way to us, and they have not begun to do this at present.

In view, however, of a future influx, it would be desirable to render our towns more attractive. It would be necessary to provide public gardens and promenades and places of amusement such as exist in other places, and just now it would seem that private enterprise does not see its way to the construction of these. Invalids and hypochondriacs in any numbers are unlikely, we think, even for the sake of the voyage to leave behind them such places as Madeira, Algiers—which according to the *Telegraph* has been rendered by the French a more healthy Paris—all the charming spots in the south of France and Italy, or even Egypt, for a prolonged stay here.

A strong argument in favour of Cyprus as a health-resort is the cheapness of living here. There are gentlemen resident on the Island whose weekly board, exclusive of liquors, amounts only to ten shillings a week; and lodgings for which exorbitant charge was made two years ago may now be rented at a sufficiently low rate. £1 per month will secure comfortable though not of-course palatial apartments for a single man. Whilst Cyprus offers splendid climatic advantages as a winter health resort, it is a fact that these are not availed of. And until they are it will be necessary to relax no diligence in opening up the resources of the country in other ways.

Local Notes.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION OF CYPRUS.—The "British Medical Journal" states that Dr. Frederick W. Barry, the medical officer of health for the Craven combined sanitary district, has been appointed permanently to the office of Sanitary Commissioner in Cyprus, the duties of which he assumed temporarily in the early part of the present year.

Dr. Barry's duties in Cyprus comprise the supervision and organization of registration, vaccination, quarantine, medical relief, general health matters, and forensic medicine. He is also charged with the inspection of civil hospitals, (including police and pioneer hospitals) dispensaries &c., the control of requisitions for medicines, and the superintendence of meteorological observations. Dr. Barry sailed yesterday.

(Times, Nov. 19, 1880.)

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Reverend Josiah Spencer, who has already spent some time in the Island, is again on his way to Cyprus with his wife and family.

A correspondent has kindly sent us a clipping from a London newspaper which says that at the monthly meeting of the Entomological Society, held on Wednesday night the 2nd instant Sir John Lubbock exhibited some interesting larvæ, which Mr. Calvert had forwarded to him from the Troad, through Sir J. Hooker. These larvæ have recently appeared there in great numbers, and are likely to prove most useful, as they feed on the eggs of locusts. Sir John Lubbock thinks that they are Coleopterous, and probably those of a beetle belonging to the same family as the *Cantharis* or Blister beetle. The young larvæ when they leave the egg are thin, active little creatures, which eat their way into the case or "pods" (as they are called from their shape) of locusts' eggs, where they rapidly grow into fat fleshy grubs. Mr. Calvert states that in his neighbourhood a large proportion of the locusts' eggs have this year been destroyed by these larvæ. If the species does not exist in Cyprus it might be well worth while to introduce them here. We commend the suggestion to the notice of the authorities.

Yesterday and to-day rain has fallen in considerable quantity in the Isle. As we go to press it continues to descend hard. We have before mentioned that of what Tenyson terms "the useful trouble of the rain" we have enjoyed much this season; and our precure that the year would be a good one in this respect has been abundantly fulfilled. The peasants appear well satisfied and their hopes of better fortune than that of the last three years are evidently bright.

The Government of the State of Hamburg has granted a new concession for a great lottery in money, and in order to bring to the enterprise good subscriptions and confidence from all parts of the world that Government has taken upon itself to be answerable for the payment of all the prizes. By reason that Hamburg forms one of the richest states of Germany and that its Government guarantee it with all the funds of the Treasury, all doubts as to the substantial character of the Lottery are dispelled. The fullest security is provided. The banking house of Iseenthal & Co. has been charged a fresh time with the sale of the tickets, and in our journal of to-day will be found an announcement relative to their issue. All who wish to secure tickets direct, without agency, would do well to make application at once to the principal Office of the Lottery, the house of Iseenthal & Co. at Hamburg.

NICOSIA HARRIERS.

Meets for December, 1880.

Wednesday, 1st.	2nd Milestone (Larnaca Road)	2 30 p.m.
Friday.....3rd.	Orta-Keui (Kyrenia Road)	7 a. m.
Wednesday...8th.	Greaves' Jheel.	2 30 p.m.
Friday.....10th.	Trahona	7 a. m.
Wednesday 15th.	Oyster Beds (Dali Road)	2 30 p.m.
Friday.....17th.	Lacatamia.	7 a. m.
Wednesday 22nd.	Miamillia.	2 30 p.m.
Saturday...25th.	Agirda Wood.	11 a. m.
Wednesday 29th.	Greaves' Jheel.	2 30 p.m.

The opening Meet of this, the first pack of English hounds established in Cyprus, took place on Friday last at Lacatamia, a village about six miles from Nicosia on the Defera-road. The hour fixed was 7 a.m., and a number of British residents in Nicosia, including two ladies, met the Master, Capt. Lutman

Johson and the little pack. The Hounds looked in first-rate condition, and the change of climate from England to Cyprus seems to have agreed with them.

The first draw was over the plain to the south of Lacatamia, and soon the merry music of the beauties showed a hare was on foot. She was soon afterwards viewed away, and the hounds hitting off her line raced over the plain towards the higher ground in direction of the Camp. After about a mile the hare was headed by a flock of sheep, and turned sharp to the right where she was viewed crossing the valley. The Hounds, hunting beautifully, rattled her across the valley, but on rising the opposite hill she bent as if for the Oyster beds, and getting on some cold scenting ground was eventually lost in the barren sand hills—so ending an enjoyable gallop.

A second hare was afterwards found on the plain, and the hounds getting on terms with her raced her for about three miles up to Lacatamia, when she turned to the left and ran through the enclosures outside the village. The sun was now getting unpleasantly hot so the hounds were drawn off at the first check and taken home.

Every one was much pleased with the morning's sport, and as hares are plenty it only requires a little more rain to fall so as to make scent lie on the more barren portions of the ground to ensure a capital season with this sporting little pack.

THE MAN ON THE COB.

The following donations have been received in aid of the "Atalanta Fund."

H. E. Sir Robert Biddulph	£ 10 0 0
Members of the Officers' Mess, N.C.O's and men of the 1st. Batt. XXth Regt.	9 9 0
Lieut. Colonel Dumaresq, R.E.	1 0 0
Lieut. Sinclair, R. E.	1 0 0
G. Dobbin Esq., R. E.D.	1 0 0
W. Corby Esq.	1 0 0
Lieut. Wisely, A.D.C.	1 0 0
<i>Per Imperial Ottoman Bank.</i>	
Imperial Ottoman Bank	10 0 0
C. Watkins Esq.	2 0 0
Employees of the Bank, Larnaca	1 15 0
Miss E. Ripley	1 0 0
D. C. Stewart Esq.	10 0 0
G. Chaoul Esq.	4 0 0
Imp. Ottom. Bank, Limassol	5 0 0
Municipality of Limassol	2 0 0
Rev. W. Fergusson	1 0 0
R. L. N. Michell Esq.	10 0 0
M. King Esq.	10 0 0
A. Gilmore, Esq.	10 0 0
C. Christian Esq.	10 0 0
J. A. Bulmer Esq.	1 0 0
G. Izzo Esq.	5 0 0
W. A. Page Esq.	2 6 0
B. J. Kypriades Esq.	2 0 0
E. B. Vitalis Esq.	3 0 0
E. H. Hore Esq.	5 0 0
J. Gallitzi Esq.	2 0 0
J. Henry Esq.	5 0 0
Captain Bend, R. N.	1 0 0
Henry S. King & Co.	1 0 0
S. Saulez Esq.	5 0 0
J. Inglis Esq.	5 0 0
<i>Per Anglo-Egyptian Banking Comp. Limited:</i>	
Ang.-Egyp. Banking Co. Ltd.	10 0 0
G. Goussio, Esq.	2 0 0
G. Kuss Esq.	4 0 0
G. Pierides Esq.	5 0 0
N. Rossos Esq.	1 0 0
Total	£ 68 1 6

Limassol News.

The S. Yacht Pandora belonging to the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty during the last Ministry, arrived here on 25th inst. having on board the owner and his family. They were on shore till about 2 p.m. when they re-embarked and got under weigh in order to proceed to Larnaca.

No further facts have been adduced in regard to the murder of Interpreter Russo. Many persons have been arrested but released on bail, the evidence against them being insufficient. It is earnestly hoped here that the considerable efforts which the authorities are making will be attended by success and that the murderer will speedily be brought to justice. The reward offered for conviction, viz £ 20, is, in my opinion, too small. Double the amount might, perhaps, induce any one having cognizance of the affair to come forward.

—Arrivals per S. S. Fortuna: Colonel and

Mrs. Hackett, Mr. and Mrs. Leach, Mr. Bridgman, Captain Fleetwood, Colonel Dumaresq, R.E., Lieut. Freeman, Mr. Papadachi, Mr. Borg and 10 deck passengers.

NOTES ON CYPRUS.

By AN OBSERVER.

(Continued from our last).

When we look back at the policy, or rather at the want of it in the proper sense of the word, pursued by the Turkish authorities in Cyprus, we cannot be surprised at the present backward and depressed state of agriculture in the Island. Truth compels us to say that their only object seems to have been to squeeze, squeeze, squeeze the very life blood out of their patient and long suffering subjects, Mahometan and Christian alike, utterly regardless of the future; so that the peasant was afraid to attempt the slightest improvement, feeling assured that the sight of it would only subject him to fresh and greater exactions. But we may now say with truth that his sufferings are at an end, and that by the practical union of Cyprus with the British Empire a brighter dawn is breaking upon her and we may safely anticipate for the Cypriots, as subjects of the Queen of England, an era of future prosperity and happiness. Cyprus was once said to have been the pearl of the Mediterranean and it must be the aim of all alike to recover for her this proud pre-eminence. Her soil is very varied and of extreme fertility and there can exist no reason why the future should not emulate the past. The wealth of Cyprus then is to be found in her numerous agricultural productions and having alluded to the cultivation of tobacco and the ease with which its production may be restored to more than its former dimensions, I propose to draw attention in turn, as far as my feeble pen will allow, to various subjects which appear to me to be of great practical importance both to the interests of the husbandman and the revenue of the Island. These results can be secured without any great difficulty and even in the case of the introduction of exotics will not be attended with any great expense. The geographical position of Cyprus lying in the 35th degree of north latitude and under the isothermal line of a mean annual temperature of 68 Fahrenheit and 16 of Reamur, which traverses the north of India, Mid-Mexico and the centre of China gives us a right to expect that many of the productions of these countries may be naturalized here with ease knowing that the olive tree is indigenous in Cyprus, as may be proved by a reference to the millions that are found on the Government lands. It seems strange that no attempt has yet been made to make the oil an article of export. At present it is so badly prepared that it would not be looked at in foreign markets, though, where care has been used, native produce will equal the finest Lucca. Instead of continuing to use the antiquated hand-mill, the hydraulic press ought to be introduced, as by its greater power 10 per cent or more oil can be extracted than is possible under the present system. The olives, too, ought to be classified before being put into the press. It will then be purer, far clearer, whilst the rapidity of elaboration will prevent the formation of the disagreeable flavour that takes place from the fermentation of piled-up fruit. Mere quantity is not worth having if the quality is so inferior. The wild olive trees on cultivated lands ought to be grafted, as they were often before together with the others destroyed, from fear of the dreaded visit of the hated tithe-collector and the haggings that were sure to accompany it. Much of this having happily passed away, the peasant ought to bestir himself without delay and learn to profit by the advantages and greater freedom now enjoyed by him, and at the same time to feel that he is no longer working as a slave for a task-master who exacts the uttermost, but a free and independent man with higher hopes and aspirations. First, then, I would have a return made of all the trees, wild or not, of six or eight years growth in every village, and, secondly, that all the trees should be grafted and a statement that this has been done be taken, signed by the Muktar and two or three of the chief men of the District Commissioner; and upon this he must be told at harvest time to collect a fixed tax on each tree. I am led to believe that this process would be acceptable to the peasant, as he would know beforehand what he had to pay, while the Government would receive the amount of the tax without any deduction, as the whole

of tithe collectors could be dispensed with. It may be objected that as the olive crop is uncertain, it would weigh unfairly on the peasant but it ought not to be difficult to arrive at a fair estimate, the more so as with the data before him in the returns, the Accountant General could easily calculate how much each tree should pay in order to realize the amount hitherto collected. For instance, supposing that the olive tree tax is found to have yielded £ 3000 and the returns show that the fruit-bearing trees are £ 15,000, it is evident that the tax ought to exceed four shillings per tree. As Spain is so famous for the abundance of its olive plantations as well as the beauty and quality of its fruit, I would propose that the new grafts be brought from Seville and Cordova where the best varieties can be secured, including the celebrated giant stork called *Gordales*, and which the enterprising merchants of the Island will have no difficulty in obtaining. By these simple measures I cannot but think that the olive crop of the Island would be largely increased, and all parties be equally contented.

(To be continued.)

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir, I have to thank No. 2 for his kindly criticism on a clerical error and the courtesy with which he corrects a mistake as to the present duty on tobacco in England, which I quoted from memory. While welcoming him as a fellow labourer, I would ask him to explain how its cultivation can be said to be free when more than 1000 acres have been lately destroyed because the peasants could not, I believe, pay the duties levied under the system left in force by the Turks. It cannot be denied that the Island can grow excellent tobacco, and it seems a very great anomaly that, by subjecting them to such pains and penalties, its cultivation should, as it were, be forbidden. What I wished to suggest was some method of restoring again to the Island the growth of so important a production. To encourage this desirable end, I think that the duty on foreign tobacco should be largely increased, and fully believe that as "twenty years ago" so now Island tobacco of better quality than the Roumelian would be quickly produced in far more than sufficient quantity for local consumption. I would tax Island tobacco equally whether consumed in town or country, and I think that "financial reasons" would quite in this case justify a protective duty in favour of local produce.

OBSERVER.

Occasional Notes.

Between social science and science as applied to social and mundane matters, there seems to be a considerable deal of difference. While Lord Reay president of the congress which met the other day at Edinburgh was lecturing on certain political problems of the recent past, Mr. Edison, at New York was, according to a contemporary, engaged in bringing to perfection an invention which according to the same journal will probably affect the slumber of a certain number of persons. The new invention is termed the fidelometer, and it is able, it is said, to gauge the extent of the attachment of members of the fair sex.

A terrible balloon accident has occurred at Courbevoie, close to Neuilly. A Montgolfier balloon was advertised to make an ascent with a female aeronaut (Mdlle. Albertine), but at the last moment a professional gymnast named Navarre volunteered for the sum of two pounds to make an ascent hanging on to the trapeze attached to the balloon. He was advised to have himself tied to the trapeze, but refused saying he knew his business. He was seen hanging by his hands apparently inert for a long time, and, ultimately, when near Courbevoie he fell, turning over and over to the horror of the spectators from a height of 700 yards; and as he fell on the lawn of a garden is said to have made a hole in the soil nearly two feet deep. He was of course dead. The balloon sailed over Paris, approached the ground near the place St. Michel, and burst about the height of 500 feet. Nobody was hurt by the debris, but a news-vendor with his kiosk, narrowly escaped destruction.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

November 23rd S. S. 'Fortuna' 433 tons, British, Mails from Beyroust, general cargo.

23 S. S. 'Urano' Aust., mails from Alexandria and the coast of Syria, general cargo.
23rd S. S. 'Jupiter' Aust., mails from Constantinople, and Smyrna, general cargo.
25th S. S. Yacht 'Pandora' Capt. Lon from Rhodes and Limassol.
24th S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, mails from Alexandria, touching at Limassol, Mails and general cargo.
24th 'Buon Padre' 334 tons Italian from Alexandria with ballast.

Cleared Outwards.

November 23rd S. S. 'Fortuna' British, for Alexandria via Limassol, general cargo.
24th S. S. 'Urano' Aust. mails for Smyrna and Constantinople general cargo.
24th S. S. 'Jupiter' Aust., mails for Syria and Alexandria, general cargo.
25th 'Filantropia' for Limassol general cargo.
27th S. S. Yacht 'Pandora' for Famagousta.
27th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, for Beyroust.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Fortuna' from Beyroust Nov. 23rd—Mr. Collier and Mr. Bromley and 11 deck passengers.
By the S. S. 'Jupiter' from Constantinople &c. Nov. 23rd—Major Gordon, Messrs. Vitalis, Halil Bey, G. Malachi, S. Malachi, Miss Malachi and 6 deck passengers.
By the S. S. 'Jupiter' from Syria and Egypt Nov. 23rd—Six 2nd class and 1 third passengers.
By the S. S. Yacht 'Pandora' from Rhodes 25th Nov.—Hon. W. H. Smith, M. P. and family.
By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria and Limassol Nov. 27th—Dr. Barry, Messrs. Sutherland, Christian, Rabby and 11 deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

November 21st 'Ayios Antoni' 74 tons Greek Schooner from Celestia with firewood.
24th S. S. 'Fortuna' British, 433 tons from Larnaca, mails and general cargo.
25th S. S. 'Pandora' Royal Yacht Squadron British from Constantinople, Smyrna and Rhodes—The Right Honourable W. H. Smith and family on board.
26th 'Filantropia' Cypriot Schooner 99 tons from Larnaca.
17th S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, from Alexandria mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

November 19th 'Filantropia' Cypriot Schooner 99 tons for Larnaca general cargo.
23rd 'Cleopatra' Cypriot Brigantine 109 tons for Papho and Alexandria general cargo.
19th S. S. 'Fortuna' British 433 tons, for Alexandria, mails and general cargo.
25th Steam Yacht 'Pandora' R. Y. S. for Larnaca.
26th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons, for Larnaca, mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Fortuna' Col. Hackett and Lady, Major Leach and Lady, Messrs. Bridgman, Fleetwood, Papadachi, and two Italian priests.
By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria Capt. Ireland, Mrs. Ireland and family and 11 deck passengers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. CHRISTOPHIDES has the honour to inform the Public in general and his customers that he has just received a considerable supply of tinned goods and liquors from the leading English and French houses. They are of the best quality and are offered at quite moderate prices.
Kyko Street,
Nicosia, November 21st 1880.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY. MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CYPRUS AGENCY. THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

BELL'S ASIA MINOR COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES:
 From Alexandria on the arrival of the Brindisi Steamer (every Thursday) for Larnaca, calling at Limassol.
 „ Larnaca for Beyrout every Saturday, at 4 p. m.
 „ Beyrout for Alexandria via Larnaca and Limassol, every Monday at 5 p. m.
 „ Larnaca every Tuesday at 9 p. m.
 „ Limassol every Wednesday at 9 a. m.

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

For particulars apply to
NANI AND MANTOVANI,
 Agents, in
 Larnaca and Limassol.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANKING COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

Capital £ 1,600,000 paid up.

Head Office,

27 CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON.
 PARIS AGENCY, 55 RUE ST. LAZARE.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria, Cairo, Larnaca.
 Correspondents in Cyprus acting as AGENCIES:

Nicosia: G. Michaelides
 LIMASSOL: Ch. Haggi Pavlou et fils.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

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CORRESPONDENTS IN

Marseilles Constantinople
 Trieste Smyrna
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For particulars, apply to the Bank,
WOLSELEY STREET, LARNACA.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Capital £ 10,000,000.

Paid up £ 5,000,000.

Head Offices

CONSTANTINOPLE, LONDON,
 PARIS.

BRANCHES

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Aidin	Port-Said
Alexandria	Roustchouk
Adrianople	Salonica
Beyrout	Smyrna
Broussa	Varna

BILLS NEGOCIATED and sent for collection.

BILLS DISCOUNTED and all Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—are kept agreeable to custom.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.

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Larnaca. Limassol. Nicosia.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

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

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

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

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

HELIOS' PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

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

Cartes-de-Visite	5s.	the half-dozen.
» » »	8s.	» dozen.
Cabinet size	10s.	» half-dozen.
» » »	14s.	» dozen.

Larnaca, July 6th 1880.

HENRY S. KING & Co.

EAST INDIA, COLONIAL, & AMERICAN BANKERS & AGENTS.
 65, CORNHILL, & 45, FLEET STREET—LONDON.

BRANCH FIRMS.

KING, KING & Co.	BOMBAY
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AGENT AT LIMASSOL

Mr. J. L. RIES.

AGENT AT NICOSIA

Messrs. J. A. PAGE & Co.

AGENTS FOR THE

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMP.
 AND
THE IMPERIAL NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMP.

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

Paints and Cements (Leedham Crowe)
 Messrs. FIELD & Co's Ozokerit and Sperm Candles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ORTELLI & Co's best looking glasses.

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

PITT'S Soda and Seltzer Water.

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

SILVER'S famed Camp Furniture.

THOM & CAMERON'S best Scotch Whiskey.

BELL'HAL Water! Bell'hal Water, far before Soda or Seltzer water.

CEMENT! Cement! Cement! The best

62,000 best English made Bricks to be sold a Bargain.

ALBERT HOTEL NICOSIA.

Proprietor:
Mr. JOHN SOLOMIDES.

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

Table d'hôte daily at 12.30 and 7.30 p. m.

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

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

Apply to H. S. KING and Co.

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, at the "Cyprus" Printing Office, 19 Valakades Street, Larnaca.

A FORTUNE.

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

The WINNINGS are GUARANTEED by the STATE.

You are invited to participate in the chances of winning

in the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which more than 8 millions 600,000 marks

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

The highest prize will be ev. 400,000 Marks.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|-------|
| Premium of | 250,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize of | 150,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize of | 100,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize of | 60,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize of | 50,000 | Marks |
| 2 Prizes of | 40,000 | Marks |
| 2 Prizes of | 30,000 | Marks |
| 5 Prizes of | 25,000 | Marks |
| 2 Prizes of | 20,000 | Marks |
| 12 Prizes of | 15,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize of | 12,000 | Marks |
| 24 Prizes of | 10,000 | Marks |
| 4 Prizes of | 8,000 | Marks |
| 3 Prizes of | 6,000 | Marks |
| 52 Prizes of | 5,000 | Marks |
| 6 Prizes of | 4,000 | Marks |
| 108 Prizes of | 3,000 | Marks |
| 214 Prizes of | 2,000 | Marks |
| 10 Prizes of | 1,500 | Marks |
| 2 Prizes of | 1,200 | Marks |
| 533 Prizes of | 1,000 | Marks |
| 676 Prizes of | 500 | Marks |
| 950 Prizes of | 300 | Marks |
| 65 Prizes of | 200 | Marks |
| 100 Prizes of | 150 | Marks |
| 26,345 Prizes of | 138 | Marks |
| 2800 Prizes of | 124 | Marks |
| 70 Prizes of | 100 | Marks |
| 7800 Prizes of 94 and 67 | | Marks |
| 7850 Prizes of 40 and 20 | | Marks |

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

The first prize-drawing is officially fixed and the price of

a whole original ticket is only shill. 6—or

6 Marks,

a half original ticket is only shill. 3—or

3 Marks,

a quarter original ticket is only shill. 1. 6d.

—or 1½ Marks,

and I will forward these original tickets

guaranteed by the State (not prohibited promissory notes) even to the most distant countries

in return for the amount forwarded prepaid. Every

ticket holder will receive from me gratis

along with the original ticket the original

prospectus provided with the arms of the

State and immediately after the drawing,

the official list without any charge.

The payment and forwarding

of the sums

won to those concerned, will have my special

and prompt attention, and with the most

absolute secrecy.

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

Please address the orders before the

30th of November

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

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENN.,

Banker and Exchange Agent at

HAMBURG, Germany.

NEW LOTTERY.

UNDER GUARANTEE OF GOVERNMENT DRAWING TO TAKE PLACE ON 15th December prox. (new style).

This new monetary lottery will number 46,640 prizes to be drawn in 7 divisions. The prize at prime cost of the lottery-tickets is fixed officially, and is for all the drawings of the first two divisions:

Francs 22.50 for whole Tickets
 Francs 11.25 for half Tickets
 The largest sum possible to be gained under the most favourable circumstances in the new lottery amount to

500,000 Francs

This lottery offers the following prizes:—

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| Francs | Francs |
| 1 at 312,500 | —312,500 |
| 1 at 187,500 | —187,500 |
| 1 at 125,000 | —125,000 |
| 1 at 75,000 | —75,000 |
| 1 at 62,500 | —62,500 |
| 2 at 50,000 | —100,000 |
| 2 at 37,500 | —75,000 |
| 5 at 31,250 | —156,250 |
| 2 at 25,000 | —50,000 |
| 12 at 18,750 | —225,000 |
| 1 at 15,000 | —15,000 |
| 24 at 12,500 | —300,000 |
| 4 at 10,000 | —40,000 |
| 3 at 7,500 | —22,500 |
| 52 at 6,250 | —325,000 |
| 6 at 5,000 | —30,000 |
| 108 at 3,750 | —405,000 |
| 214 at 2,500 | —535,000 |
| etc. | etc. |

For remittance of this sum from such countries as are in treaty with Germany Bank Notes are not necessary. On receipt of the value in postage-stamps from any country whatsoever, France, Austria, England, etc. etc. we will forward at once the original tickets ordered, to which are affixed the Arms of the State in a sealed letter, by post to each purchaser in good time, and valid for all the drawings of the two first Divisions.

At the same time that we forward the tickets we will also send together with them, the official programme of the drawing, and immediately after the drawing all holders of tickets will receive the official list of its results. The payment of the prizes will take place immediately by our remittances under the control of the Government in hard cash, if desired, to the residence of the prize-holder.

Application for Tickets should at once be made to the

Principal Office of the Lottery

ISENTHAL & Co.

HAMBURG.

(GERMANY.)

We carry on correspondence in all the European languages. The transmission of letters between the East and Hamburg takes 180 hours.