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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 151.

SATURDAY, JULY 9th, 1881.

PRICE THREE PENCE

"CYPRUS"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of *Cyprus* will always gladly receive news of local events for insertion in the journal; and a feature in the new conduct of the paper will be a desire to render it an organ for the expression of public opinion. To this end letters on subjects connected with the interests of the Island will always command attention, and when free from personal allusion, will have publication. The Editor cannot, however, hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed, and will not undertake the return of rejected manuscripts.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The charge for subscriptions is 3s. 9d. for 3 months; 7s. 6d. for 6 months; and 15s. for 12 months, postage paid throughout the Island. For all countries included in the International Postal Treaty, it is 4s. for 3 months; 8s. for 6 months, and 16s. for 12 months.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

Subscriptions and Advertisements are in all cases payable in advance.

"Cyprus" can be purchased in Nicosia, at the Stores of Mr. Constantinides, and also of Mr. Michel Christofides; in Limassol at the office of Mr. Euthybulis, and in Larnaca at the Office of the Newspaper.

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

PRINTING.

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

Latest News.

Mr. Gladstone has stated in the House of Commons that the principal Bills introduced during this session will have to be abandoned.

In reply to a question Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government never entertained any idea of making the slightest change in the gold standard.

The seventh to the eleventh clauses of the Land Bill have passed in Committee of the House.

The *Daily News* publishes news from Merv dated 22nd June to the effect that the Russians occupy the north side of the Atrek as far as Kuchan.

General Garfield, President of the United States, was shot about 9 a.m. on 2nd inst. by a Chicago lawyer, named Charles Gaitau, who had been disappointed in his hopes of being appointed to the Consulate at Marseilles. Gaitau was arrested. The President was taken to the White House; the bullet had pierced the liver and was lodged in the abdomen.

The latest bulletin issued states that the President has passed a good night and that there is a decided improvement on his earlier condition.

Mr. E. E. Farman, late Consul General of the United States in Egypt, has been nominated a Judge at the International Tribunals of Egypt.

The Anti-German riots continue in Austro-Hungary.

The Sublime Porte has declared that the despatch of reinforcements to Tripoli is not to be regarded as a sign of hostility to France.

It is believed that the sentence of death passed on Midhat Pasha and others will be commuted.

The Greeks have entered Artax.

The Greek troops have crossed the frontier and are advancing. The European residents at Sfax have taken refuge on board the shipping in the harbour. The fanatics preach a holy war. The troops are concentrating on Sfax with the view of taking severe repressive measures.

Mr. Maccio, the Italian Consul General at Tunis, will proceed on leave of absence on Friday the 8th inst.

The French have bombarded Sfax.

General Saussier has superseded General Osmond as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Algeria.

On 3rd inst. a fanatic assassinated a French officer at Manouba.

The House of Commons is continuing the discussion on the Land Bill. The Ministry has agreed that the existing leases shall be enforced under the new law, even though they be opposed in spirit to the Land Bill.

Riots in connection with evictions have recommenced.

At a riotous meeting at Mitchelstown thirty men were wounded.

A resolution indirectly censuring Mr. Grevy, Governor General of Algeria, in connection with recent events, has been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies by 282 votes against 194 votes. The Ministry defended Mr. Grevy's policy.

The Monetary Conference met on 30th ulto. and adjourned till to-day.

It is reported by the native press at Constantinople that the Porte has sent four ships of war to Tripoli.

The natives in the neighbourhood of Sfax opposed the landing of French troops, and the French Consul was wounded.

The German Emperor will, it is stated, meet the Emperor of Austria early in August at Salzburg, where the Crown Prince and Princess are staying.

Prince Bismarck has suffered a relapse, and his journey to Kissingen has had to be postponed.

It is formally announced that "her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, M. P., to be Governor of Madras, in the place of the late Right Hon. W. P. Adam."

Serious anti-German disturbances have occurred at Prague. The German students while publicly celebrating their festival on Wednesday were attacked by the Czechs. The journals are so anti-German that they have all been seized. The University of Prague has been closed. On Thursday evening a number of Czechs made a demonstration in front of the German Theatre and the German Casino. Many arrests were made. Great excitement prevails. The Crown Prince Rudolph has, it is stated, declared that he will leave the city if the disturbances should be renewed.

Mr. Grant Duff will, it is stated, leave England in October to assume his duties as Governor of Madras.

EGYPT.

(From the "Egyptian Gazette")

We understand that Mr. Malet C.B., H.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, having obtained an extension of his leave, is not expected to return to Egypt till the beginning of September.

We hope next week to be able to publish the definite programme of the forthcoming race meeting. In the meantime we learn that

there will, at any rate, be two trotting matches, one for Arab horses of all breeds. There will be two flat races, for horses ridden by gentlemen riders and two flat races for horses ridden by jockeys.

The total receipts of the Public Debt Office till 30th June amount to £1,024,638 on account of the Unified Debt and £160,000 on account of the Privileged Debt. The amount on account of the Unified Debt includes the surplus carried forward on 30th April.

The disbandment of a great part of the army is a matter of absolute necessity unless the Government is content to make way for a military dictatorship.

On and after Wednesday 13th inst. the Messageries Maritimes Company will despatch their steamers for Naples and Marseilles on Wednesdays at 2 p. m. instead of, as hitherto, at 9 a. m. on Tuesdays. The steamers from the Syrian Coast will arrive at Alexandria or alternate Mondays, beginning with Monday the 18th instant.

MR. GLADSTONE ON CYPRUS.

Pressure of space does not admit of our entering fully this week upon the subject of the recent debate in the House of Commons on "The Anglo-Turkish Convention." But we hope to revert to it next week. And in the meantime we print the concluding remarks of Mr. Gladstone's contribution to the debate.

... But when we look to the case of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, what do we find? Why that a single Power took over from the Sultan by what is called a voluntary act on his part—though I must say that in describing it as a voluntary act you are straining language—"Hear, hear," and a cry of "No!" I beg to assure the hon. member who cries "No" that I have had better means, perhaps, than he has had of ascertaining what is the view taken by authorities in Turkey of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and that in the words I have used I have kept myself well within the limits of truth. I do not scruple to assert that in my opinion, this convention constituted a breach of the law of Europe. (Hear, hear.) The plea put forward by the right hon. gentleman the late Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs that the Convention was entered into in the interests of this country is a fatal one, inasmuch as it would cover any act of aggression on the part of any country upon another (Hear, hear.) The Treaties of London and of Paris were reset up by the Treaty of Berlin, where that treaty did not alter them, and the foundation of those treaties was that all questions relating to the integrity and the independence of the Turkish Empire were to be regarded as of common interest to Europe, and that no single Power was to take upon itself to deal with them on its own responsibility. (Hear, hear.) But did our occupation of Cyprus have no effect upon the integrity and the independence of the Turkish Empire? (Hear, hear.) Had Russia occupied the islands of Mitylene or Chios, would it not at once have been said that the integrity and the independence of Turkey had been violated? (Hear, hear.) I make this admission to the right hon. gentleman opposite, however—I admit that it may be said that, however unjustifiable our occupation of Cyprus may have been at the outset, our conduct in the matter has been condoned by Europe. As no protest was made at the time against our action in the matter by any European nation, and as years have elapsed since we have occupied the island, I agree that the conditions have now greatly changed, and that we are not called upon to give up possession of Cyprus. (Hear, hear.) In every respect, however, the occupation of Cyprus was an error. (Hear, hear.) As far as practical results are concerned, it is admitted that our occupation of that island has not been justified—at least, not yet. But while our occupation of the island has been futile for the purpose of relieving Turkish subjects from oppression, this substitution of our sole action in Turkey for the united action of the

Powers was perfectly well known in Turkey to constitute an absolute reversal of the principle upon which the Crimean war was entered into. The grand object of the Crimean war was to get rid of the sole action of Russia in Turkey, an action which was declared to be a source of danger to the world. When we took upon ourselves to reverse the policy which led us to enter upon that war, Turkey must naturally have come to the conclusion that we were actuated by selfish and ulterior objects in connection with our own Asiatic Empire, irrespective altogether of the welfare of the Turkish subjects. That suspicion of the Porte would have been confirmed had its representatives been present to-night and listened to the language of the right hon. gentleman the late Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs when he pointed out how closely this Anglo-Turkish Convention was connected with the maintenance of the Indian Empire of Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Portsmouth can see as the result of the foreign policy of the present Government nothing but a panorama of failure. The hon. member regards the settlement of the Montenegrin question and the settlement of the Greek question as so slight and insignificant that they are not even points in the great panorama of failure. But how was it that these questions were not settled during the two years when our predecessors were in office, who, as hon. gentlemen opposite assure us, had unequalled influence, and who were recognized all over the world as the finest and the greatest Ministers (that were ever seen?) (Cheers from the Opposition.) How was it that, with the enthusiastic recognition of their transcendent merits, they did not settle these two insignificant questions? (Cheers and laughter.) Those great men, when they went out of office, handed over these little questions to the little men who succeeded them. (Cheers and laughter from the Opposition.) I must say that as far as these two questions are concerned, and mainly owing to the powerful exertions of my right hon. friend behind me, something has been done in those quarters for the interests of justice and of liberty and for the future peace of the world. (Loud cheers.)

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, July. 9th, 1881.

The sittings of the National Assembly of Crete have just been prorogued. During the past session many beneficial measures have been enacted by this legislative and representative body. We remark among other things that a sum of 40,000 piastres has been voted to be awarded to him who shall write the best history of the Island; and another law recently promulgated provides for liberty of religious worship without sectarian distinction and without loss of any political right, whatever may be the theological tenets held. At the division on this latter question the mussulman minority voted against the bill. The Assembly is constituted thus: Of the christian representatives 31 are land-owners and farmers, 4 lawyers, 3 merchants, 3 law-students, 2 schoolmasters, 2 solicitors, 1 professor of literature, 1 civil engineer, a painter and a physician. Of the mussulman element, 19 are land-owners and farmers, 6 merchants, 3 directors of the cefak, 1 notary, and, in order that all classes of the population may be adequately represented, a grocer and a fishmonger figure in the list of oppositionists to progress. If we turn in another direction we find the General Assembly of the Island of Samos has recently sanctioned expenditure

for the formation of a public library and archaeological museum for the isle.

Matters like these afford themes for reflection to the intelligent Cypriot. Here are two countries—one of them as large as Cyprus—which do not enjoy the political advantages of the last mentioned isle, seeing their Governors or High Commissioners are appointed by the Sultan and recognize his suzerainty; and yet they have their free municipalities, good judicial organization, and, above all, representative national assemblies.

When the Cypriot considers that he is blessed with none of these things—that the municipalities of his native land are hampered and restricted in their every action—that when a man finds it necessary to resort to litigation, he neither knows, nor can his counsel tell him, whether his case will be tried according to English or to Turkish law—when he thinks of the extent to which his countrymen have a voice in their affairs—it is not surprising if he begins to wonder where the reforms are of which he has heard so much; where the prosperity is which he was taught to expect would result from a British occupation; where the spectacle is of England setting a happy example in the East for the imitation of Turkey.

Our esteemed contemporary *The Constantinople Messenger* otherwise *The Levant Herald* has again failed to satisfy the exigencies of that enlightened institution the Press Bureau of the Sublime Porte, and once more has received notification of official suppression. It appears that the Director of the Press, partly, no doubt, with that easily-comprehended suspicion of publicity characteristic of Turkish bureaucracy, issued to all the newspapers without distinction "peremptory and formal orders" that they should publish no news about the State Trials. We are not prepared to say that some control of the native press is not necessary in a country like Turkey. It is possible that some of the journals might if not instructed to abstain from reference to this particular subject have taken upon themselves to hold a preliminary trial of the accused in their columns. We cannot say. But the editor of the *Constantinople Messenger* is far too experienced a journalist to commit any such offence against an etiquette well understood. The persons who sit in judgment on and direct the press in Turkey would have displayed greater sense if they had restrained their zeal for prohibition until an offence such as we have referred to called for its exercise. If as we presume the article the insertion of which in the *Levant Herald* brought down upon that organ the righteous wrath of the press censors is the same which appears in its weekly budget published on the day following the suppression, it contains nothing to which any objection could possibly be taken. It is plainly evident to everybody that it is an article in no way intended to have any influence on public opinion; it simply contains such information in regard to the trial—date, place, judges, indictment, mode of admission; etc.—the publication of which would be permitted in any other European country except perhaps Russia. If a journal is not permitted to print such items of intelligence, and is forbidden to be the exponent of public opinion, it ceases to be a newspaper at all.

The following together with the text of the mandate of the press director appears in the editorial columns of the issue of the weekly budget of our contemporary under date of June 22nd:

Notwithstanding the decree of the *Bureau de la Presse*, which we publish below, we consider it to be a duty to the Sovereign to publish a fact which has come to-day to our knowledge. The duty is all the more imperative, because it has been alleged that the Sultan was vindictively inclined towards the accused. So far, however, from this being the case, the Sultan, to whom the indictment has been submitted, has ordered its revision, as the penalties of which it demands the application are, in the clement consideration of his Majesty, too severe. This will presumably cause a delay of some days in the bringing the case to trial.

(Official Notification).

Sublime Porte,
Bureau de la Presse;
June 21st, 1881.

Seeing that the "Constantinople Messenger," notwithstanding the peremptory and formal orders that the Direction of the Press has given to all the newspapers without distinction, in order that they should not publish any news regarding the State Trials in course of preparation, has written in his number of June 20 an article on that subject;

Seeing that this is a manifest infraction of superior orders which had been communicated to him, and which he engaged to respect.

The journal "Constantinople Messenger" is and remains suppressed from this date.

Notification of the present decree is given to Mr. Whitaker, responsible editor of this sheet.

(Signed): The Director of the Press.
МЕНЕЖЕТ.

OTHELLO IN LARNAKA.

There was a certain theatrical effect in the selection by the Hellenic dramatic company now giving performances in our midst of "Othello" for representation on Sunday evening last. Was not Cristoforo Moro, Venetian Lord-Lieutenant of Cyprus from 1506 to 1508, the original of Shakespeare's "Othello"? According to Cosiola there still stands flanking the snail fort overlooking the sea where the Turkish governors resided, a small round tower known as the "Torre del Moro" (Tower of the Moor). In 1508, Cristoforo Moro was recalled to Venice. It would appear that he was a gentleman who married four times and whose moral character was not above suspicion.

The performance on Sunday night was a creditable one. Mr. Tassoglu did not depart from histrionic tradition in representing the Moor as a black man. In summing up the character of Shakespeare's hero it should be borne in mind that while Othello had many noble qualities he was probably not so black as he is usually depicted before the foot-lights. Charles Dickens tells us of an actor who blacked himself all over in order to enter into the part with spirit. We know not whether Mr. Tassoglu was enthusiastic enough to do this, but it was noticeable that the effort necessary to the portrayal of the intensely agitated and complex feelings which racked the Moor, together, perhaps, with copious perspiration superinduced by the heat of the room materially affected the actor's complexion towards the close of the evening. We had heard of babies being born black and afterwards turning white, and we know that in climates like this they are frequently born white and subsequently assume a lively gamboge hue, but we never before saw a "coloured man" so overcome with emotion as to become several degrees paler than his usual ebony. Mme. Tassoglu's histrionic abilities are such as qualify her for the interpretation of such a part as Desdemona. Her acting in the struggle for life was realistic, and many ladies were seen to make free use of their handkerchiefs, while the feelings of certain of the gentlemen were wrought to such a pitch by the belief that the fair historian was really being smothered by the energetic Othello, that they rose to their feet and appeared inclined to adopt the usually unwise course of interfering between man and wife. The scene in which Emilia proclaims to Othello, Desdemona's innocence and in which Iago after attempting to prevent the exposure of his perfidy finally stabs her and she falls dead was admirably rendered. Indeed the small part of Emilia was played well throughout. Of the costumes it may be said that the dress of Mme. Tassoglu as Desdemona might well, and doubtless did, excite the envy of those among the audience more particularly interested in such matters; whilst the "get-up" of Othello was very elaborate and rich and set off the physique of the actor to advantage.

It would appear from the frequent exclamations of delight at the ideas expressed in this favourite tragedy that Cypriots are fully able to appreciate the beauties of the bard of Avon.

Local Notes.

We are glad to hear that at the examination of the scholars of the local Schools here, the pupils displayed a very creditable acquaintance with the English language. Great eagerness is shown for its acquirement and it speaks well for the exertions of the teachers Mrs. Triandapylides and Mr. C. J. Archer that such rapid advancement has already been made—an advancement the more praiseworthy as the class labours under the disadvantage of being totally unprovided with books or indeed any other scholastic

requirement. It is with pleasure we are able to verify a statement we have more than once made that the Cypriots are fully alive to the importance of education in all its branches. They gradually begin to see, in particular, that a knowledge of English greatly increases their prospect of gaining a position in life, and they now display great zeal in its acquirement.

The new road from Larnaca to Limassol is progressing in course of construction, about seven miles having already been completed and the village of Kiti reached. 150 men are employed upon it. The course will be through Ziti, between which place and Limassol numerous bridges will have to be constructed. The whole work may be expected to occupy about a twelvemonth.

Another case of child-defection has occurred during the past week in Larnaca. This time the foundling was deposited at the gate of the monastery of the Roman Sisterhood. The police were immediately informed of the circumstance, and succeeded in discovering the grandmother who resides in Old Larnaca. The mother is dead and the father of the child would appear to be an arrant scoundrel who has re-married, abandoning to its fate his offspring by his first wife.

H. E. The High Commissioner leaves Limassol to-morrow by the mail steamer for England. He will be accompanied by his brother Major Bidouglu and by Lieut. Wisely, his aide-de-camp. We anticipate benefit to the Island from this visit of His Excellency to the Home Government.

The sittings of the Commercial Court, Larnaca will terminate on July 23rd, and will re-commence on Sept. 12th. Those of the Daavi Court will be suspended from July 24th to Sept. 12th.

The sale of barley in the market has commenced at the rate of 14 piastres the Constantinople kilo. Wheat has not yet been brought in by the peasants in any quantity. Agriculturists will very probably derive remunerative prices from produce this season.

On her way from Alexandria the S. S. *Simiole* came into collision with a Syrian *caïque*. According to the captain of the *Simiole* the *caïque* was without the regulation light. It is satisfactory to know that no harm was done.

We are glad to announce that already there are signs of a commencement of the erection of the public buildings in Larnaca. Mr. Phillipson, we have observed, has been busy of late in the neighbourhood of the proposed site, and on enquiry we have been informed that a stone wall is to be built surrounding the Quarantine. The work will be proceeded with next week.

The examination of the young ladies of the Greek School conducted by Mdlle. Corinne Pierides has been held during the past week. As in past years the scholars acquitted themselves admirably and in a manner which cannot but have been gratifying to their instructress, Mdlle. Corinne Pierides.

We regret to hear that Mrs. Fluhart who has conducted the American School at Larnaca with so much success, left the Island for Athens with her two able assistant-governesses by the last steamer. If, as is said, it is not probable that they will return here their departure will be a great loss to the interests of education in Cyprus.

THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority).

The principal provisions of *The Cyprus Gazette* No 75, issued under date July 6th, 1881 may be summarized as follows:—

- (1) Mr. Antonio Bistachi is provisionally appointed Inspector of Revenue.
- (2) Order in Council—No. 16.—From July 1st the tithes on wheat, barley and oats shall be fixed by the Medjliss Idaré of each district not earlier than the 1st and not later than the 15th day of each September.
- (3) Notifies that the whole of the Quarantine buildings and yard in Larnaca (with the exception of that portion to the north-side at present in the occupation of the Public Works Department) and the land between

such premises and the sea have been set apart for the performance of quarantine.

Clause 5 of Gazette No. 67 of 23rd March, 1881 is cancelled.

It is directed that hides and skins shall be landed in future at the Quarantine station above noted.

(4) Contains a tariff of certain local rates fixed by the Nicosia Municipality and approved of by the High Commissioner.

(5) Two Ordinances have been enacted (1) "To amend The Tithe Ordinance, 1881." (2) "To make better provision for the destruction of locusts."

The object of the former is to amend the previous Ordinance in respect of the estimation of the value of articles of produce intended for exportation and on which a tithe has to be collected. Such valuation shall be made by the Medjliss Idaré of the Caza in which the port of exportation is situated, at such time or times as shall be directed, and payment shall be made according to the last estimate of the value of the produce before the day of shipment. The decision of the Medjliss Idaré shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of "The Tithe Ordinance, 1881," except so far as such provisions are altered by the present enactment, which may be cited as "The Tithe Ordinance Amendment Ordinance, 1881."

Ordinance No. 11—1881 deems it "expedient to make better provision for the destruction of Locusts in this Island".

Clause 1. Renders it lawful for the High Commissioner "to direct that all or any of the provisions of the existing Ottoman law relative to the destruction shall be suspended either wholly or in part, and by a subsequent like order from time to time to amend, vary or annul any previous order made under the provisions of this clause."

2. The High Commissioner is hereby vested with plenary powers in regard to any measures he may consider it necessary or expedient to take for the destruction of locusts and of locusts' eggs.

3. "It shall be lawful for the High Commissioner and for any person or persons authorized by him" "to enter upon any land" and "to hunt, catch, burn, and otherwise destroy locusts"; standing crops may be removed, and all such other measures taken as may be deemed necessary in order to compliance with the regulations of this Ordinance.

4. The High Commissioner may from time to time make regulations for controlling the storage of locusts' eggs. Persons keeping illicit stores will be liable to heavy penalties.

5. His Excellency may depute, by writing under his hand, the powers and authorities vested in him by clauses 2, 3, and 4.

6. It shall be lawful for the High Commissioner by Order in Council to impose on offenders against the Ottoman law on the subject in force at the time of the offence, or on offenders against this Ordinance, such reasonable penalties as he may think fit, not exceeding the sum of £5 for each offence, but every Order in Council under this clause shall be so framed as to allow of the recovery of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty."

7. Empowers the Commissioners of Districts to authorize the entry and search of premises where it is suspected that the rules and regulations as to storage made by the High Commissioner are not being complied with. Omission to give facilities and information renders the persons on or in charge of such premises liable to a penalty not exceeding £10. In cases of illicit storing the owner of the premises on which the locusts' eggs are discovered shall forfeit a penalty not exceeding £100.

8. "The importation of locust eggs into the Island is forbidden," etc.

9. Any person who engages in the trade mentioned in clause 8 will render himself liable to a fine of not less than £20 nor more than £100 with or without imprisonment for any term not exceeding six calendar months. The vehicles of whatever kind, used in transport, shall be forfeited.

10. Obstructionists to the carrying into effect of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5 with or without imprisonment not exceeding one calendar month in addition to any penalty incurred under any other law or Ordinance.

11. Is like unto Clause 10. Those persons who aid, abet, instigate or incite others to offend will render themselves liable to the same penalty as though they themselves had committed the offence.

12. Rewards out of any pecuniary penalty may be granted to any person by whose means such penalty has been recovered;

13. Otherwise all pecuniary penalties and the value of all property forfeited will be carried to the credit of the account of expenses.

14. 15. Penalties and forfeitures may be sued for. This Ordinance will be known as "The Locust Destruction Ordinance, 1881."

A supplement to the *Gazette* consists of the draft of an Ordinance "to provide money for the expenses to be incurred in the destruction of locusts."

The preamble states that "it is expedient that the money requisite for defraying such costs should be raised by taxation in manner hereinafter specified," and that it is also expedient that the Island Treasury should in the first instance advance such requisite monies.

The following is a *précis* of the draft :

- The taxes mentioned in 5 schedules appended to this draft of an Ordinance shall be levied for the year 1881, and yearly until the expenses connected with the working of Ordinance 11, 1881 have been defrayed.
- The Sched. A. tax shall be paid at the same time as the ordinary tithe.
"Provided that the duty on articles on which the ordinary tithe is taken at the time of exportation shall be levied on and after the 1st September, 1881."
- The taxes included under Schedules A and B shall be assessed according to the valuations made for tithing or taxation in the year in which the tax is levied and shall be collected and paid at the same time as such tithe or tax is collected and paid.
- In respect of schedules C and D persons whose incomes do not exceed £60 a year shall be exempted from payment of this rate, and if less than £150 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent deduction will be allowed from the amount payable by them under either of such schedules.
- The High Commissioner shall issue regulations for the purpose of estimating the balance of profits chargeable with duty under Sched. C, and is empowered to convoke a commission or commissions of aid to advise with him as to assessment of income. Persons assessed to have full notice of the amount estimated to be payable by them and to be allowed opportunity of raising objection to such estimate.
- The taxes under Sched. C shall be payable on Jan. 1st of each year in respect of the profits or gains made up to Sept. 30th of the previous year.
- The taxes leviable under Sched. D shall be payable from July 1st, 1881 and shall be deducted by the Government,—or in respect of incomes paid otherwise than by the Government by the person or persons paying the same,—on payment of such incomes.
- The taxes under Sched. E. shall not be collected until 1882. They shall then be paid at the same time as the other duties levied on sheep and goats.
- The High Commissioner shall have power to authorize any sum not exceeding £30,000 to be advanced out of the Island Treasury for the expenses of locust destruction. Such sum to be repaid from the proceeds of the taxes.
- With the Commissioners of districts will rest the collection of taxes.
12. A separate account of monies received and expended under this Ordinance and Ordinance 11 shall be kept, such account to be called "The Locust Destruction Fund." This Ordinance may be cited as "The Locust Destruction Expenses Ordinance, 1881."

SCHEDULE A.

For and in respect of all titheable produce there shall be charged yearly one per cent on the value of such produce over and above the ordinary tithe.

SCHEDULE B.

For and in respect of all houses there shall be charged yearly the following sums, that is to say :—

- For houses the *verghi* of which is charged on their estimated value (*verghi kiamet*) one thousandth part of such estimated value.
- For houses the *verghi* of which is charged on their estimated annual value (*verghi irad*) one per cent on such estimated annual value.

SCHEDULE C.

For and in respect of the annual profits or gains arising or accruing to any person whatever whether an Ottoman subject or not although not resident in this Island from any

profession, trade, employment or vocation exercised within this Island there shall be charged yearly one per cent on such profits or gains.

SCHEDULE D.

For and in respect of every public office or employment of profit whether public or private and for and in respect of every annuity, pension or stipend payable out of the public revenue of this Island there shall be charged yearly one per cent on all incomes derived from any of these sources.

SCHEDULE E.

For and in respect of every sheep and goat there shall be charged yearly the sum of 15 paras.

Troodos News

July 6th, 1881.

A parade and review of the troops took place this morning at half-past-ten. Afterwards the General and Commander-in-Chief of the forces inspected the tents both of officers and men. No speech was made. In the afternoon we had a sham fight on some of the hills in the neighbourhood. To-morrow the General will inspect the Royal Engineer, Commissariat and Ordnance departments.

July, 8th.

Yesterday (Thursday) was a general holiday for the 35th Regiment. In the morning the General inspected the offices and tents of the Royal Engineers as also those of the Commissariat and Ordnance departments. In the evening the General dined with Colonel Hackett after which open-air amusements, singing, gymnastic feats, etc. were indulged in. A large camp fire was kept burning till the late hour at which the evening's entertainment was brought to a close.

Limassol News.

7th July, 1881.

A Maltese tried to commit suicide last Tuesday by throwing himself into the sea; fortunately he was seen and rescued in time. The reason of his rash act is stated to be disappointed affection, although when examined at the Konak he said that a sudden dizziness came over him and that he fell into the sea.

A friend writes from Troodos that H. E. the High Commissioner arrived there last Tuesday with his staff and intended to remain until Saturday, when he is expected here *en route* to England.

An Interpreter of the Limassol Police has visited Troodos to endeavour to find some trace of the ruffians that fired at Mr. Remy, the architect of the Government House, on his way from Platris to Troodos last week. I am not aware that as yet he has been successful. I am glad to hear that Mr. Remy's hurts are very slight and that he is able to perform his professional duties as usual.

A heavy rain which lasted for two whole hours fell at Troodos yesterday.

Kyrenia News.

July 6th, 1881.

The Government Engineer came over to Kyrenia at the end of last week to inspect the arrangements made for building an upper story to the Konak.

The Sanatory Inspector also came over with reference to the site of a new hospital. Mrs. Barry and Mr. Kitchener R. E. were amongst the English visitors who have staid in Kyrenia this week.

A slight disturbance occurred on Monday in the village of Vassilis where a Greek woman left her parents with the intention of becoming a Mahometan. The commissioners of the village requested that *zaptiehs* might be sent to keep the peace, and the different parties have been ordered to appear before the Daavi Court next court day.

KAFIRISTAN AND ITS PEOPLE.

Up to the present time a good deal of mystery has surrounded Kafiristan and its inhabitants. Situated as this hitherto unknown land is closely adjacent to Afghanistan it was expected that the recent war would throw some light on the manners and customs of the Kafirs and on the natural features of their country. If geographers and ethnologists have been disappointed in this respect, they will receive with compensating pleasure the information contained in a work on the subject of this territory and its people by Major J. Biddulph of the Bengal Staff Corps, who since 1877 has been political officer at Gilgit.

We may mention here that our article is a compendium of one which recently appeared in the *Times*, and that the author of the interesting work reviewed stands in near relationship to H.E. the High Commissioner and is at present making a stay on the Island.

It has been regarded by some persons that the Kafirs are of Greek descent; and it will surprise nobody to know that an ingenious Russian officer has discovered that they are of Slav origin, and therefore subjects of the Czar. Major Biddulph regards them as a race having a common origin but now split up into tribes speaking various languages, and carrying on fierce wars among themselves. It is his opinion that the Kafirs form part of the great Aryan family and that differences of religion between the peoples inhabiting countries bordering upon that to which they had migrated and themselves drove them into the seclusion of their mountain fastnesses. Timur, the Tartar, proceeded against them as idolaters and reduced them to submission, which afforded the first occasion of their figuring in history. Since this the Kafirs have not been interfered with. No European traveller has ever penetrated their country; and although deputations from Kafiristan have desired Major Biddulph to enter their territory, his information has been obtained from these and from interviews with headmen of the various tribes. He describes their features as of the pure Aryan type, and one elderly gentleman "of amiable looks" had in his possession a dagger on which he placed especial value as having slain with it upwards of 40 of his enemies. It would appear that the inhabitants of the upper and more remote valleys are characterized by the practise of such European customs as hand-shaking, sitting on chairs rather than on the ground, etc., and are described as being very fair. The men mostly wear tunics of black woven goats' hair reaching nearly to the knee; the women sack-like garments of the same material. The men shave their heads with the exception of a tonsure, the hair from which often reaches to the waist.

The valleys of Kafiristan are thickly wooded and very fertile, and the breeds of animals are remarkable for their excellence; the cattle reared in some parts comparing favourably with those bred in England. The houses are neat and clean, and abound in wood carving. In warfare, the bow and arrows, the battle-axe and dagger are the weapons used; but the second of these is giving place to the sword, and the destructiveness of matchlocks is becoming appreciated.

The Kafirs worship One Supreme Being under the name of Imbra. Next in importance comes the Prophet Mani who is supposed to have lived on earth and to mediate with Imbra on behalf of men. There are as many as 18,000 saints. The Kulash Kafirs, a branch tribe, are subject to the Siah Posh Kafirs at Chitral, to whose chief they pay tribute of butter and honey—(of which latter product the country is said to yield enormous quantities), cattle, female slaves, silver cups, necklaces and woollen blankets.

A DITTY OF CYPRUS.

A jewel in the British Crown
Has recently been placed—
Tho' some malicious people said
"Twas only made of paste.
It was an island in the sea,
Of great historic fame—
But for two hundred years, 'tis true,
One seldom heard its name.
Long time ago its harbours held
The fleets of every nation—
'Tis true they don't contain them now,
There's no accommodation,
Her commerce spread; her cities shone
With all the wealth of Croesus—
Her trade indeed is gone; besides,
Her towns are all to pieces.
Her ancient population vied
With farmer, miner, weaver—
There's not much doing now, because
The country's full of fever.
It used to be a "place of arms,"
Where knight to knight succeeded—
We tried to keep some soldiers there;
But half got invalidated.
It is unhealthy, and the Turks
In bargaining have whipped us—
But then we're going to drain the place,
And plant the eucalyptus.
And when we've done, and got the bill,
And when John Bull has paid it,
Perhaps Sir Drummond Wolff will say
What use to us we've made it.
(From "The Pall Mall Gazette.")

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

- July
- 3rd S. S. 'Simiote' British 293 tons from Beyrout Mails and general cargo.
 - 3rd 'Mabrouca' Ottoman bembarda 40 tons from Limassol in ballast.
 - 4th 'Abdy' Ottoman schooner 85 tons from Alexandria general cargo.
 - 4th 'Constantinos' Greek brig 271 tons from Alexandria in ballast.
 - 4th Oiteno Italian barque 398 tons from Limassol half cargo of barley.
 - 5th S. S. 'Venus' Aust. 1818 tons. Mails from Constantinople and Smyrna. general cargo.
 - 5th S. S. 'Argo' Austrian 909 tons from Alexandria and the coast of Syria general cargo.
 - 9th S. S. 'Simiote' British 293 tons from Alexandria, and Limassol. Mails and general cargo.

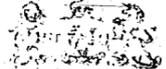
Cleared Outwards.

- July
- 2nd S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons for Beyrout. Mails and General cargo.
 - 3rd S. S. 'Simiote' British for Limassol and Alexandria mails and general cargo.
 - 5th S. S. 'Venus' Aust., mails for Syria and Egypt, general cargo.
 - 5th S. S. 'Argo' Aust., mails for Constantinople, Rhodes, Smyrna, etc. general cargo.
 - 5th 'Hindi Bereket' Cypriot schooner 40 tons for Papho general cargo.
 - 8th 'Ariatto' Greek schooner 152 tons for Constantinople in ballast.
 - 9th 'Constantinos' Greek brig 271 tons for Beyrout terra amber.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

- By the S. S. Venus from Constantinople—Messrs. C. J. Pasquali, M. Siracalli and eight deck passengers.
- By the S. S. 'Argo' from Beyrout—Messrs. Parschule, Troisie and 14 deck passengers.
- By the S. S. 'Simiote' from Alexandria and Limassol.—Capt. Baker and Lady, Col Swinley, Mr. Davie and 13 deck passengers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

V.  R.

ARMY CONTRACTS. TENDERS

Will be received by the Senior Commissariat Officer, Cyprus, for the sale of the following articles,

Worn out Clothing, viz: Military Great Coats, Caps, Leather leggings, Tunics, Trowsers, Frocks, Serge Boots, &c., at a fixed price for each garment.

Tenders must be delivered at the Commissariat Office, Troodos Camp, not later than noon of the 19th July, 1881.

Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and further particulars can be obtained on application at the Commissariat Offices, Limassol.

The Senior Commissariat Officer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. W. BRIDGMAN,
D. A. C. of Ord.

for Senior Commissariat Officer.
Commissariat Office,
Limassol, 7th July, 1881.



V. R.
TO BE SOLD by Auction at the Ordnance Yard, Depot, Limassol on Thursday the 14th day of July, 1881, a quantity of Old Tarpaulins, Canvas, Cordage, Iron, Linen and Tin, also a quantity of Sand Bags.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock a.m. precisely.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Ordnance Office, Depot, Limassol.

A. W. BRIDGMAN,
D. A. C. General,
Senior Ordnance Store Officer.
Ordnance Office,
Limassol,
6th July, 1881.

PAPAYANNI & CO'S STEAMERS.

THE *Roumelia*, Captain Fothergill, is now on the Syrian Coast taking grain, and will arrive in a day or two.

The *Macedonia* Capt. Marsh will arrive at Cyprus on or about 22nd inst. For freight, etc. apply to:

CHARLES WATKINS,
IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE.

The Telegraph Office on Mount Troodos is now open to the public for the summer months.

June 25th, 1881.

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.

G. CARUANA.

SHIP-BROKER, SHIP-CHANDLER AND
COMMISSION AGENT.
STRAND, LARNACA.

The above has just imported a useful, English-made and varied assortment of CROCKERY and EARTHENWARE; a large supply of the best PERSIAN TUMBEKES, PORTLAND CEMENT and SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER of superior quality.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that from the first of June next, he will re-open for the fourth season the

HOTEL VICTORIA,

at Aley (Mount Lebanon).

Visitors will be sure to find there all comfort. The Hotel is situated on the loftiest part of the mountain and the climate is specially recommended by the faculty, as being the healthiest in Mount Lebanon.

The carriages of the "Diligence" Company carry visitors from Beyrouth to the Hotel's door in three hours at a very moderate charge.

For further information apply to the proprietor.
PIETRO PAULICEVICH.
Beyrouth, 1st March 1881.

PALESTINE INDEPENDENT TOURS

ALEXANDER HOWARD

Proprietor of Howard's Hotel, Jaffa; Howard's Hotel, Jerusalem and Howard's Universal Hotel, Larnaca, valley of Ajalon, (half-way to Jerusalem) has the largest and best supply of tents and baggage for Syrian Travel. Efficient dragomen and escorts provided. Greatest advantages given to all classes of travellers visiting the Holy Land, by direct engagement at Jaffa, or by contract made at my Cairo branch office, in the Esbekieh, opposite Shepherds Hotel, during the winter season.

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CYPRUS AGENCY.
THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANKING
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THE LEVANT HERALD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

THE LEVANT HERALD is at present published under the title of *The Constantinople Messenger*. It is the oldest newspaper published in Constantinople.

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

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

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget contains from two to four pages of Commercial information gleaned from the best authorities and carefully collated and edited. Merchants engaged in trade with the Levant will find the *Levant Herald* a valuable and trustworthy business record.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget contains provincial correspondence, reviews of the Turkish press sketches of Eastern life, and much extractable matter which renders it of great utility to the Editors of Country papers, to whom it is confidently recommended.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget will be sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom on the following terms. Three months, 15s; Six months, 25s. 6d; Twelve months 42s. Cheques and post office orders to be made payable to EDGAR WITTEKER, Constantinople.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget may be ordered of any bookseller or News Agent in the United Kingdom or of Messrs. George Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, London the Agents for the paper.

Subscriptions and advertisements are received at the Office of *Cyprus* for the *Levant Herald*.

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 8th 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, 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

ESCOLAPIUS PHARMACY

11, WATKINS STREET,
and of every Chemist in the East.

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Aidin	Port-Said
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Tickets, 3s. 6d. each.

The proprietor, Mr. Liassides supplies also special conveyances for Nicosia, Larnaca, Famagousta, Kyrenia and for excursions; these may be hired either in Nicosia or Larnaca.

For particulars and tickets apply at the offices of Mr. Liassides in Nicosia or at the Diligence station in Larnaca.

MR. LIASSIDES begs to inform his numerous customers that they will find at his stores a large stock of wines, spirits, etc., etc. He has also recently received an assortment of English goods of the best quality, which he is prepared to offer at lowest prices.

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DEPARTURES:

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

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

„ Beyrouth for Alexandria via Larnaca and Limassol, every Saturday at 5 p.m.

„ Larnaca every Sunday at 2 p.m.

„ Limassol every Sunday at 9 p.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.

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AGENTS AT LIMASSOL

Messrs. REES & WILLIAMSON.

Messrs. King and Co. have lately received fresh shipments of goods consisting of

Champagnes Ayala & Co. 1st and 2nd quality, also their extra sec—Fettes Carte Blanche.

Summer—Ackerman Laurance's, Carte d'or and Carte Noire.

Stile Hocks—Hockheimer, Neirsteiner and Vollradzer.

Sparkling Hocks—Hockheimer Qts and Pts., Scharzberg Qts and Pts., Hock.

Moselle—Qts and Pts.

Clarets—Barton and Guestiers, Fettes superieur, Burgundy.

Sherr es—Amontillado, Palo Dry, Red Seal, White do. Lion Brand, Black Seal Parkingtons, Best Marsala in octaves.

Brandies—Courvoisiers Curlier frores, Siccards *, **, and ***, cherry Brandy.

Whiskies—J. & Co., Old Dublin, Dunvilles "Old Dublin, Rob Roy Scotch, Thom and Cameron do.

Gins—Plymouth double refined, Holland's De Keyper Ale and Stout—Bass and Co's Pale Ale qts and Pts., Canterbury pts., Light Sparkling Pale Ale, bottled expressly for hot climates by E and J. Burke.

Guinness—extra Dublin Stout qts. and pts.

Mineral Water—Rhapsodia, Soda Water Webbs, Tonic Water do., Ginger Ale.

Lime Juice—Rose and Co's Lime Juice, do. Lime Juice Cordial.

Provisions etc.—Breakfast Bacon, York Hams, Danish Butter, North wits cheese, Pork Brawn, Ox Tongues, Jugged Hare, Stewed Kidneys, Stewed Rabbits, Mince collops, Scotch Haggis, Soups in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins, Carrots, Haricot Beans, Mushrooms, Green peas, (petit Pois) French Olives, Anchovies in oil, Bombay chutney.

Jams and Marmalade—Apple and Lemon, Gooseberry and Plum, Raspberry and Currant, Apricot, Strawberry, and cherry, Greenage, Currant and damson, Marmalade in 2 lbs. and 7 lbs. tins, Calves, foot Jelly.

Peek Frenn 1 lbs., 2 lbs., and 5 lbs. tins of Prince of Wales' Cracker, Charm, Picnic snow Flake, milk, etc. Biscuits.

Sauces, Pickles and Vinegars—Nabob Pickles, Worcester Sauce, Salad oil, White wine vinegar, Malt vinegar, Champignons white vinegar, Mustard in bottles, Mixed spice.

Fish—Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Lobster, Sardines Haddocks, Kipperd Herring, Oysters, Yarmouth Bloaters (in cask).

Hardware and Dry Goods—Sheet Zinc, Wire Dish covers, Hurricane Lanterns, Dust Pans, Banister Brooms, Soup Tureens (Block Tin), Screws and nails, Adams C. F. double guns, cartridges, shot, cotton gins, Pad Locks, Door Mats, Salters balances from 10 to 40 oaks. Moales' earth boxes, pitch, helmets, stationery cases, cockles pills, single seidlitz, opera and field glass, horse-hair mattresses, tents, camp beds, hair brushes, cloth do. Greek grammars.

Glass—English pressed table glass consisting of decanters, soda tumblers, glasses, goblets, jugs, butter dishes, sugar basins, cheese plates, pickle jars salad bowls, etc.

Electro plated goods of every description.

Saddlery—Ladies and gentlemen's saddles, saddle brackets, racing saddles, do. colors, riding, hunting, and driving whips

Paints and Oils—Best white zinc, ground white lead metallic oxide, dry red lead, black paint, red do, yellow do., blue do., green do., raw linseed oil boiled do., turpentine, putty, yellow ochre

Sundries—Table Salt, Anglo Swiss Milk, Arrowroot, Blacking, Candles Fourniers, do. Fields Ozokori, Gunpowder, Matches patent, Enos Fruit salt, Pearl Barley, Solution of Quinine, Soda washing, Tapioca, Godfrey and Cooke patent Medicines, Ashton and Parsons Homeopathic, Clarkes Blood Mixture, Eau de cologne,

An assortment of Horse and Dog Medicines, consisting of Distemper powders, Mange ointment and powders, Valdiress powders and soaps, Leaming's essence, Cuppiet's Balls for Horses, Goatings ough balls, do. condition powders, Days Gaseour Fluid, do. Red drauches, etc. etc. etc.

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THE Café de la Poste on the Strand, Proprietor Eugène Fabre. Refreshments of the best quality and billiard table.

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