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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 147.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11th, 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 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 8s. 9d. for 8 months; 7s. 6d. for 6 months; and 15s. for 12 months, postage paid throughout the Island. For all countries included in the International Postal Treaty, it is 4s. for 3 months 8s. for 6 months, and 16s. for 12 months.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

Subscriptions and Advertisements are in all cases payable in advance.

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

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

PRINTING.

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

Latest News.

Fresh reinforcements have been sent to Ireland. Officers absent on furlough have been recalled.

At a meeting held in Hyde Park, Mr. Parnell called on the Government to stop all evictions of Irish tenants otherwise he would not be responsible for the consequences.

At a noisy meeting of women, Miss Parnell advised the police to be ostracised.

An agrarian meeting at Ramore had to be dispersed by the police.

The Government has addressed a circular to the police expressing its determination to put an end to the opposition made to the evictions.

Numerous arrests under the Coercion Bill have been made.

A meeting at Mullingar has been prohibited.

In a riot at Schull (?) the prisoners in gaol were freed. The roads and telegraphs have been destroyed. Troops coming from Cork are advancing.

A plot for the assassination of the Czar has been discovered.

The Czar has received a deputation of Tekke Tuakomans with marked cordiality.

The Ambassadors are pressing the Porte to hasten the transfer of the territory to Greece.

The Grand Vizier has written to the Khedive stating that the Porte could not tolerate the attacks of the Egyptian press against Turkey.

A telegram has been received in Paris announcing the massacre of twenty six men between Frondah and Geryville in Algeria.

Bulgaria has been declared in a state of siege. This measure has been rendered necessary on account of the opposition encountered by the Prince.

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette".)

Exaggerated rumours have been in circulation respecting the recent attitude of one or two of the leaders in the military revolt which took place on 1st February. The rumours may be dismissed as mere idle gossip, although it is possible that the heroes of that very discreditable day may wish to come into notoriety. But once a rocket has shot up and dazzled onlookers for a few seconds it falls to the ground and never regains its brilliancy. Such is the case of the Colonels; they enjoyed a doubtful and short-lived triumph on February 1st and, if they will be warned in time, they will rest on their laurels and endeavour to remedy any existing evils by bringing them to the notice of the Commission now sitting

to examine questions concerning the army. Indeed it is an open secret that at a recent meeting of the Commission one of the native members was inclined to behave in an unseemly manner, but was quickly brought to his senses by General Goldsmid, who spoke in very plain terms, reminding the members that they were not met as a mob, but as members of a military commission and requesting that business be conducted in a more orderly fashion for the future. The European officers of the Egyptian army, who belong to the first armies in the world, may also be reminded that their first duty is to recall their native brothers-in-arms to a sense of military subordination and honour.

During the past few days the great sensation in Egypt has been the revelations made respecting the forgery and uttering of false coin. The operations appear to have been conducted on a large scale with an ability worthy of more honourable pursuits. Geneva appears to have been the centre of the trade and large numbers of persons, well-connected and moving in the highest circles, have been arrested, charged with complicity in what may probably turn out to be one of the most gigantic swindles of our generation. In France also several arrests have been made.

The Government of Egypt is very active in the matter and is determined to proceed vigorously against the "smashers." Already several persons have been arrested on suspicion and many-tongued rumour points to some of the most prominent members of Egyptian society as being concerned in the matter. At present it is impossible to distinguish the true from the false rumours and it would ill become our reputation to give further publicity to rumours which may eventually turn out to be utterly unfounded.

The forgers of monies of the State do not appear to have confined their operations to gold and silver, as it has been discovered that "sennets" (paper bearing the Government stamp) have also been forged. A Commission of inquiry has been appointed and the police believe they have a clue to the forger.

TURKEY.

(From the "Constantinople Messenger," 25th May, and 1st June 1881.)

Midhat Pasha, who is still lodged in Malta Kiosk, in the grounds of the palace of Yeldiz, underwent examination yesterday 24th May, before Djeydet Pasha and Sourouri Effendi. It is stated that the medical officers, who have been consulted, certify that the health of Mehemed Rushdi Pasha admits of his making the journey to Constantinople, and that he will accordingly be brought here in the course of the present week.

M. E. Tarin, ex-legal adviser of the Grand Vizierate, left Constantinople, on the 24th May for France by the Varna route.

Last night, the Sultan entertained the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen at dinner on the occasion of the departure of his Excellency, whose special mission is now accomplished. The members of the Embassy invited with his Excellency were the Hon. F. R. Plunkett, Secretary of Embassy, and Mrs. Plunkett, Mr. Sartoris, Mr. Nicolson, Mr. Edward Goschen and Sir Alfred Sandison.

The Imperial Princes dined with his Majesty on this occasion, sitting opposite the Sultan.

The Earl of Dufferin will await Mr. Goschen's arrival in London, and will set out a few days later for Constantinople. The ladies Helen, Hermione and Victoria Temple, daughters of the Earl of Dufferin, and the Hon. Ian B. Temple, his lordship's youngest son, arrived on Monday from St. Petersburg by way of Odessa, and proceeded to Therapia, where they occupy apartments in Petala's Hotel.

According to latest letters from Crete, the opening of the twelfth session of the National Assembly of the Island, has taken place some days since, under the presidency of Photiades Pasha. The Pasha made a long speech proper to the occasion, in the course of which he enumerated the questions to be treated by the assembly during this year.

M. de Novikoff, the Russian ambassador, will leave Constantinople in the course of a

few days on leave. M. Onou will act as chargé d'affaires during his Excellency's absence.

Kemal Bey, the governor of Mitylene, whose services ceased in consequence of an unfortunate collision between Italian fishermen and a band of natives headed by the well-known Lambri (Pasha), has been reinstated in his post, the committee appointed to inquire into the charges brought against him by the Italian ambassador having established his innocence.

The committee appointed to examine the inscription to be engraved on Byron's monument at Missolonghi, has decided in favour of that submitted by Professor M. H. Semitelos of the University of Athens, which is in ancient Homeric dialect, in epic style and may be translated as follows: "Halt, stranger! Behold this memorial of the English peer Byron, the well-beloved of the daughters of Mnemosyne. The Hellenes retain an eternal remembrance of the benefits he conferred. This monument is erected in virtue of a vote of the nation, because when Greece suffered cruelly to reclaim her liberties, the poet's verses lent unutterable strength to the combatants."

M. de Rascon, the new Spanish minister, paid his official visits yesterday to the Prime Minister and to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and presented his letters accrediting him as envoy extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the Emperor of the Ottomans.

According to the "Mémorial Diplomatique," Lord Dufferin has lately been engaged in studying all the details concerning his mission to Constantinople, and the line which the ambassador intends to pursue is as follows:—The re-establishment of cordial relations between the Sublime Porte and the British Government; the regulation of the Ottoman debt; and the amelioration of the Christians in Asiatic Turkey.

According to the "Mémorial Diplomatique," Mr. Lewis Wallace has been appointed United States' minister in Constantinople in succession to General Longstreet, who left this city lately for America, to fill the post of marshal in the State of Georgia. On the other hand, Philadelphia telegram in the "American Register" announces the reappointment of Mr. Maynard. At the U.S. legation here, nothing is yet known on the subject.

Mr. Tissot, the French ambassador, has obtained three months' leave of absence, which he intends passing in France. His excellency intends leaving Constantinople in about a fortnight. Count Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, equally intends passing some time in Prussia, and is now awaiting permission to leave from Berlin. In consequence, the lease of the summer residence of the German embassy at Bayukdéré has not been renewed this year.

The Austrian ambassador, M. Calice, paid a visit to Yeldiz on Sunday for the purpose of presenting his Majesty with the Order of the Grand Cordon of St. Etienne set with brilliants, and an autograph letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph, thanking his Majesty for his kindness to the Archduke Rudolph during his tour in the East. His Majesty replied in a few words expressing his sense of the distinction conferred upon him and the friendly sentiments he entertained towards the House of Austria.

GREECE.

Athens, May 30.—Negotiations are now in progress between M. de Lesseps, represented here by M. Renieri, the governor of the National Bank, and the Greek Government, for piercing the Isthmus of Corinth, and it is believed that an arrangement will soon be concluded to this effect on the basis of the law passed by the Chamber in 1869.

The Royal Family have left Athens for their summer residence of Phalerum.

Athens, May 31.—The Convention between the Greek Government and M. Renieri, acting of behalf of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, respecting the works for piercing a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth, was signed to-day.

The new Hellenic Five per Cent. Loan will be issued simultaneously in London, Paris, Athens, and Constantinople, about the 14th proximo.

CYPRUS

"Sir Charles Dilke was subsequently subjected to cross-examination at the hands of Mr. MacIver and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff as to the effect of the French protectorate upon English interests in Tunis. The purport of his answers was that all existing conventions, including that of 1875 were to be maintained and respected, and that the commercial and other privileges which we have hitherto enjoyed are to subsist. The questions put to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs have formed the subject of correspondence between the two Governments. The matter was brought before the Government of the Republic while events in Tunis were in progress, and assurance was given by M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire that all existing conventions between Tunis and foreign Powers would be observed. In a communication, dated yesterday, from Lord Granville to M. Challemel-Lacour, the former is careful to say, "In order that there may be no misapprehension hereafter, Her Majesty's Government desire explicitly to state that the General Convention of the 19th July, 1875, between the Governments of Great Britain and Tunis, is and remains in force. This Treaty secures to British subjects, vessels, commerce, and navigation all the privileges, favours, and immunities which might then or thereafter be granted to the subjects, vessels, commerce, and navigation of any other nation whatsoever"—terms which ought to be comprehensive enough to secure English goods against special duties. In the "Gazette" notices which we publish to-day there is signal proof that the Convention of 1875 is regarded as binding. The announcement is published of the creation of a Consular Court in Tunis, with jurisdiction over English subjects, in accordance with the Convention concluded with the Regency. The curiosity with respect to the bearings of the changes at Tunis upon our interests is natural and the newly-published batch of despatches, carrying the narrative up to yesterday, will be read with interest. The desire to discuss at this juncture the Anglo-Turkish Convention is much less natural, and we are not surprised Mr. Rylands' motion was not proceeded with. For many reasons Cyprus has tended to become forgotten. English interests have of late centred in very different parts of the world; and though the Eastern Question is not closed, its recent phases have not affected that island. For our own part, we never regarded its possession as of first importance. If a footing in the Levant were required, a smaller island, entailing the maintenance of no large establishment, would have served equally well. The date of the Convention—June 4, 1878—speaks of passions and objects which are as good as extinct. The thought of future aggrandizement on the part of Russia was then uppermost; and in selecting Cyprus there was a secret reference to the expediency of guarding the Euphrates valley Railway—a project which, however favoured once, is now irrevocably abandoned. The possession of the island has ceased to be viewed either as a great benefit or a serious encumbrance. It is, in the circumstances, no great loss that the subject was not discussed last night. It can afford to wait. When the matter comes before Parliament, it will be necessary to inquire how far the Porte has performed its part of the compact. Has the advice of England in regard to reforms been acted upon? In one of the despatches just published in the Tunisian correspondence we find some striking evidence on this point. In the course of an interview with the Turkish Prime Minister, in which he besought the assistance of England, Mr. Goschen asked "what proof had he given of friendship for England during the past years? In what single case had our advice been taken? In what manner had they received our counsels, which were intended for the benefit of the Turkish Empire? The Turks had done their best to alienate the sympathies of public opinion in England, and it would not be easy to regain it." The fact will be remembered and have weight whenever our obligations under the convention are discussed." ("Times," May 21.)

"The Government began to develop all its energy to master the locust plague when it was too late. Great praise is due to the Famagusta Commissioner for his untiring efforts; but when Government were reluctant to furnish or rather to be provided with the necessary cotton traps in the proper time what could they do? The Government was warned in time that with all the collection and destruction of the eggs, the threatened calamity would be very great. Yet no provision during six or seven months was made for increasing the traps, which during the Turkish administration were over 2000, whereas no more, we think, than 417 are to be found all over the Island now."

(Manchester Weekly Times.)

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, June, 11th, 1881.

With all due consideration for our esteemed contemporary *The Constantinople Messenger* we feel obliged to take issue with it upon an article published therein recently and entitled "Locusts in Cyprus and elsewhere." The statements it contains in regard to this country are at striking variance with the usual accuracy of the *Messenger's* intelligence, and we cannot pass them by without comment, as they are calculated to encourage our administrators in the belief that they have done well with regard to locust destruction in the past; and such a persuasion would only tend to make them follow out the same ruinous line of operations—or, more correctly speaking, pursue the same policy of masterly inactivity—next year, when the result would be far more serious than we care to contemplate. In the first place our contemporary believes that the locusts have this year caused very little damage in the Island. We will pass this by with the remark that a fair estimate, based on considerable experience, places the damage done to the crops by the locusts alone at twenty per cent. Therefore it is plain that the "Locust Destruction Tax" of last year, so highly praised by the *Messenger* and upon which the Government apparently relied so much, was utterly inefficient. All the Government have done is this: they imposed the collection of eggs on the people, the constitutionality of which measure is open to question, and what is more they added error to error by assessing the value of the eggs at too high a figure. The consequence was in a very short time the Treasury was unable to pay the peasants for the eggs they collected. Then again, the inactivity of Government the early part of this year was incomprehensible, seeing that they had been long warned of the advent of locusts in March. The insects came in swarms and found the Government unprepared to cope with the difficulty, as much so as if they had never expected to have it to deal with. The few old traps remaining in stock were worn out, and in the whole island there was no cloth wherewith to make new ones. The *vox populi* called for Mr. Mattei, who had proved his capacity to exterminate the plague upon previous and more difficult occasions. They knew what he had done and could do, as they knew that the Government had done and would do nothing. Hesitating, as the latter did, between conceding to the popular wish, and the desire to shew themselves equal to the emergency; and with the usual amount of correspondence and red tape, the time flew by and the locusts flourished. Then when they were eating the ears of the corn and Cypriote farmers were crying from very vexation, a sop was offered them in the form of thirty paras per oke for the live locusts. Hence we have the pretty picture so graphically described by our contemporary, who says: "the locusts are now on the wing, and the Cypriote children are employed in catching them."

Now this frenzied effort to collect locusts at so late a day has been practically useless, not to say expensive. After the locust has deposited its eggs the damage it is capable of doing is almost nil. There are only three periods at which the insects can be attacked with any hope of success. Firstly, from May to the following March the eggs must be collected. This would be gladly undertaken by the children throughout the island at an almost nominal sum per oke. During the months mentioned, or at any rate from May to October the children have literally nothing to do, and would be thankful to earn a few paras in this manner. Secondly, in March, when the locusts first appear and before they can use their wings, the peasants have a very effective method of trapping them with cloth as they cling to the shrubs. Thirdly there is what is known as "Mattei's system" of traps. Now if each of these methods is put into active operation from the present moment there will be no further necessity for an ill-favoured tax upon the people, and next year, or at any rate in a couple of years, we shall hear no more of the locusts for some time to come. But if any or all of these means are neglected there will be a repetition next harvest of the evil, and the calamity will be tenfold. Stripped of all their verbiage and impracticable suggestions, this is all the recently collated District Reports will amount to. It rests therefore with the Government to act quickly in the matter. We believe they will do so and that we shall have cause to congratulate them on the result. Should they fail, however, the reproaches that will be heaped upon them by Cypriotes will be richly deserved.

It was earnestly hoped that the transfer of the administration of Cyprus from the Foreign to the Colonial Office would have resulted in a change for the better in this island. And it seems not improbable that before long a change will take place, though whether it will be the one hoped for by Cypriotes remains to be seen. Great reliance is felt, and not unnaturally, on Mr. Gladstone's recent promise of "substantive propositions" to be soon laid before Parliament. There is at any rate something decisive in the words of the Premier, and for this the people have waited long and patiently—so much so indeed, that almost any change now in the present system of administration would be eagerly welcomed. During the past three years a great deal has gone on here in which the Cypriotes have no real interest, and very many urgent works that would have immensely benefitted the inhabitants have been wholly neglected. For example, the parallel lines of trenches cut across the country in various directions and designated roads—or intended to mark the site of intended roads when the expensive system of Government road making is fully matured. Of what use in the present state of Cyprus was this throwing away of the people's money on these dry trenches, now nearly obliterated by the storms of winter? Why not have repaired the ancient fountains, resuscitated the watercourses and instituted a water conservancy? If an expensive system of road-making is to go ahead this dry and thirsty land may be drained of its resources for years, just to enable certain cliques to drive tandems about the country. First give us water supply, then bridges and roads. Of what use was Mathiadi abandoned to owls and Government watchmen? The timbers had long begun to rot, and the tempests of winter did not enhance the stability of the ruins before they were removed. We cannot keep thinking that the masonry culverts on the Troodos road ought not to have broken down after every shower of rain if properly constructed; but we are told they were constructed on the highest scientific principles. To put Famagusta to rights will cost an immense sum, and no doubt afford some nice pickings. Something ought to be done, but this scheme will not immediately benefit the inhabitants. No matter by whom administered Cyprus must be governed in its own interests. The water supply is of the first importance and would yield a reliable return

on the expenditure, while nothing would meet the wishes of the country more than this and good government.

The solicitude of Government is, no doubt, great for the forests of Cyprus. An illustration of this sincere anxiety for which the country is taxed has recently been manifested—the apportionment of the locust destruction works in Nicosia having been made of green timber of the *Arbutus* and *Ilex* species, cut, we are informed, by official authority. The new laws were to have come out with the locusts; and if the term "inhabitants" includes all who reside in this island the authorities themselves are amenable to answer for their example of indifference to the Forest Laws. Occasionally loads of green juniper and pine are brought into Larnaca. We are told by the woodcutters that in this District the Forest Laws are free and easy, while in some parts of the island known as the Sultan's Domains extensive destruction of conifers and other timber takes place with full knowledge of the authorities, who hardly offer nominal remonstrance.

It would be interesting to know the result of experiments made to raise seedlings. Reports are rife as to failures, although money and what is called science have been lavished. If the Famagusta plantations are a sample of what Government are able to show Cypriotes in the way of Botanic gardening, after nearly three years of expensive trials, the sooner they give up gardening and go in for administrative reform the better. It is evident that the attempt at a plantation there was made without an adequate knowledge of the necessary conditions to form the Arboretum et Pinetum.

Such an opportunity as Great Britain has had in Cyprus of showing an oriental nation how to govern wisely and well comes but once in a nation's history; and so far ours has been lost. We could already have made a record in Cyprus that would have commanded the admiration of the civilized world, and we have shamefully missed doing it. In the unpromising future that is now before us, when we come to gather the withered Eucalyptus garlands of our Cyprus victory, we may often think of the triumph of right and justice that was offered us, and sigh that "it might have been."

We print elsewhere the substance of a recent order of the High Commissioner soon to become an Ordinance, which will give the greatest possible satisfaction to the citizens of Larnaca. Our town was the first to welcome the British Occupation, but for some reason or other it has been more or less snubbed by the authorities ever since. We are glad to find however, that the feeling of prejudice is fast giving way before the admitted importance of our commercial interests and the necessity for fostering them. With a new Custom House, Pier, Post Office and other public buildings Larnaca will feel herself more than ever the great commercial city of the island. There will be two things even then to look for—good laws and a Free Municipality.

It would be extremely interesting to know what becomes of all the wreckage cast up on our shores. In former times the free fishers of Carawa, the Sky Blue River rogues and other enterprising villagers in rags, found a source of regular income in this direction, and no doubt they are equally true to the traditions of their respective localities to-day unless our coastguard is a very efficient one, which facts seem inclined to disprove.

THE NEUTRALITY OF CYPRUS.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday the 31st May, contains an Order in Council entitled "the Cyprus Neutrality Order in Council, 1881." The preamble declares that "it is expedient to make provision for the regulation of the conduct of the inhabitants of Cyprus and other persons therein residing during the existence of hostilities between States with which Her Majesty is at peace, and for the control by the High Commissioner over recruiting in Cyprus for the service of any State." The order makes provisions for this purpose under various headings—recruiting in time of peace abroad, illegal enlistments in time of war abroad, illegal ship-building, illegal expeditions and illegal prizes.

Local Notes.

At a quarter to eight o'clock Thursday evening an extensive prairie fire broke out on the Livadia plain east of Larnaca. The breeze, which freshened about this time, was, fortunately for the town, blowing from a S. S. W. direction. In an incredibly short time

the zigzag line of fire had spread eastward about three miles and at the same time advanced rapidly inland, threatening the villages of Livadia, Voreklini and Aradippo. A few minutes after it broke out an Englishman, and a Greek blacksmith, by name Stiliano, were on the scene with about a hundred workmen from Old Larnaca. And each man arming himself with boughs of the green tamarisk bushes the flames were attacked, and step by step along the whole forked line were beaten back until the last tuft of flame was extinguished about two hours afterwards. A few mattresses at hand did good service in trenching and so isolating the fire. It must have been hard and hot work while it lasted, and the Larnaca men deserve the greatest praise for their disinterested activity, especially the blacksmith for his example of untiring effort and encouragement to the others. In another ten minutes the fire would have surrounded the village of Livadia and swept the fields of uncut wheat below Voreklini. The origin of the fire is unknown to us. It certainly was not, as rumoured, purposely commenced with the object of clearing land. No man in his senses would have set fire to the brushwood within a stone's throw of Bambula Hill, on all sides of which tons of wheat sheaves are stacked for threshing. Had the wind been blowing towards the town instead of from it all these would have been lost. Some *zaptiehs* arrived on the spot—just too late to render any service. Apparently the authorities had not realized the extent of the danger. Not that more assistance was needed, but as such fires may recur during the summer it may be as well not to trust again to the unaided efforts of volunteers, however successful they were this time.

The utilization of prisoners for the purpose of roadmaking is, no doubt, a subject for congratulation inasmuch as it is a saving of cost to the Government and also a source of employment for the prisoners themselves. Lately, in the usual manner, large heaps of stones were piled up in the middle of the Bazaar to be gradually broken up. Before this operation had commenced however, we observed a raw looking donkey of a ruddy brown hue, surmounted by two enormous sacks, a man and a boy, slowly sauntering up the Bazaar. There was nothing surprising in this, but the events which followed were, to say the least of them, unusual. On reaching the heap of stones the donkey very slowly placed his chest against it and balancing his head on the top of the pile deposited his burden on the opposite side. He remained in this position for a few seconds and then rolled over on the ground, after which he got up in all his shabbiness and began to contemplate his toes. His quiet occupation, however, was not destined to last long, for the man having recovered was swearing loudly (*a Hadji, toq*), but the boy not content with this means of venting his anger kicked the donkey violently in stomach, which the copper coloured skeleton heeded not.

The pensive donkey is gone, and likewise his burdens, but the everlasting stones remain. For over a fortnight the top of the Bazaar has been filled with prisoners and stones. At no time are chain gangs a very edifying or agreeable sight; and the inconvenience caused by the noise, the blockade, and the stoppage of vehicular traffic, has resulted in a partial suspension of business in the Bazaar. However necessary these works are, which none will dispute, there cannot possibly be any substantial reason why the stonebreaking should not take place on the sea shore or in the yard of the fort.

And this gives rise to another very important feature of the case, viz: the extraordinary amount of liberty given to the prisoners by placing them at work in the midst of a public thoroughfare. No doubt it is especially agreeable to them, for as much time is spent chatting with their old friends en passant, or chaffing the passing women, as on the task set them. There is very little division of opinion on the subject of criminal reform amongst the best authorities, and rather than give prisoners an opportunity for holding converse with the outside world, and thus lessening the effect of their punishment, the tendency in Europe is strongly towards solitary confinement or, as it is called, individual treatment.

Another serious objection to having prisoners working on the open roads of the town is that the opportunity for escape is too great. We feel curious to know what the

orders of the guard are in the event of any prisoner taking flight. Are those formidable-looking guns they go to sleep on loaded, and would they attempt to fire upon a retreating felon in the midst of the bazaar? Our attention was called to one of these zaptieh guards the other day. He was sitting cross-legged and gaping on the end of a barrel on the footpath, and his gun trailed carelessly below. His face bore the unmistakable stamp of crime even deeper than some of his protégés in chains. "That zaptieh guarding the prisoners and wearing Her Majesty's uniform," remarked a gentleman from Tricomano to us, "is one of the greatest scoundrels in northern Cyprus. Many a home has he made desolate by his misdeeds, and many the church he has ransacked the past 15 years; and if he is not actually a murderer it is not for want of well directed effort on his part." What credentials, we ask, could some of these zaptiehs have had, as their characters are so well known? What an example, too, for the prisoners under their charge, who must think that justice is meted out queerly by Englishmen who forge chains on their legs and give their companions in crime a gorgeous uniform and a shilling a day to look after—their own affairs chiefly!

This week the Greek Theatrical Company have performed three times—under exceptionally favorable circumstances, too, having at last removed from the Coffee-house to the Casino Theatre. Three performances in one week, however, have proved too much for even the theatre-loving Cypriotes. The attendance was small, and it is rumored that if enough subscriptions are not soon forthcoming to encourage them to stay on, the company will be reluctantly compelled to shake the dust of our city from their artistic feet ere long.

A painful accident occurred at Old Larnaca on Wednesday afternoon. A little boy, of a poor family living near the American School, fell into a well and was drowned. The child had been missed by its mother about two hours, and she was about to draw some water from the well when her son's upturned face met her gaze. Medical assistance was quickly summoned but life was pronounced extinct. The child, who was three years old, was buried Thursday morning. Is it not time that Coroners' juries were established in the island? In a case like this evidence ought to be taken. Child murder is not uncommon in Cyprus.

We are informed that the Musical and Dramatic Society will give their first Vocal and Dramatic entertainment on the evening of 22nd inst. at their rooms Pascotini Street, and that cards of admission can only be obtained through members.

We hear that H. E. the High Commissioner is much occupied at present framing new ordinances, and that after their completion he will go up to Troödos for a short time previous to his contemplated visit to England.

H. M. S. 'Decoy' returned to this port on Friday afternoon, after a short cruise on the Syrian Coast.

At an examination held in London on the 3rd May, two student interpreters for service in Cyprus were by desire of the Secretary of State, elected by competition along with four appointments for the post of student interpreters in the Levant. The students appointed to Cyprus will follow the course of study at Ortakou under precisely the same conditions as the students selected for the Levant, but will be required to devote themselves exclusively to the study of the Turkish and Greek languages and of Mussulman law. The organization of the Cyprus civil service is not yet definitively settled, but the allowances during the period of training will be the same as in the case of the other students.

THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

The following are among the more important of the notifications contained in the Cyprus Gazette, No. 72 issued under date of June 4th:—

—Ahmet Izzet Effendi has been provisionally appointed a Member of the Temyiz Court vice Hadgi Ali Effendi resigned.

—A draft of an Ordinance proposed to be laid before the Legislative Council "To Amend the Stamp Ordinance, 1879" is issued. It is deemed expedient that the Stamp Duties at present payable should in some cases be altered; and that therefore the subjoined tariff expressed in the currency of the Island should take the place of Schedule A of the Stamp Ordinance, 1879:

SCHEDULE A.
Tariff of proportional Stamp Duties.

Tariff of proportional Stamp	Duties.	Value of Stamp.
£	£ s. c.p.	£ s. c.p.
For sums of 1 to 12	0 0 1	0 0 1
For sums above 12	0 0 2	0 0 2
" 25	0 0 3	0 0 3
" 40	0 0 4	0 0 4
" 60	0 0 6	0 0 6
" 80	0 1 0	0 1 0
" 100	0 1 4	0 1 4
" 150	0 2 0	0 2 0
" 200	0 3 0	0 3 0
" 300	0 4 0	0 4 0
" 400	0 5 0	0 5 0
" 500	0 7 4	0 7 4
" 750	0 10 0	0 10 0
" 1,000	0 15 0	0 15 0
" 1,500	1 0 0	1 0 0
" 2,000	1 10 0	1 10 0
" 3,000	2 0 0	2 0 0
" 4,000	2 10 0	2 10 0
" 5,000	3 15 0	3 15 0
" 7,500	5 0 0	5 0 0
" 10,000	7 10 0	7 10 0
" 15,000	10 0 0	10 0 0
" 20,000	15 0 0	15 0 0
" 30,000	20 0 0	20 0 0
" 40,000	25 0 0	25 0 0

And so on, adding 10/- duty on every 1,000 or part of £1,000.

—The following schedule replaces Schedule B of the 1879 enactment:—

SCHEDULE B.

For every fixed Stamp in use since the 1st day of February 1879, if of the value of 1 penny, 1 copper piastre; if of the value of 2 pence, 2 copper piastres; if of greater value, 1 ½ copper piastres for every 2 pence.

—There follows the Draft of an Ordinance "To Authorize the Compulsory Acquisition of Land for Public Buildings at Larnaca." The preamble states that "it has been found necessary to erect certain public buildings and works at Larnaca to provide proper accommodation for the Courts of Justice, for the Offices, Stores and other requirements of the several departments of the public service in the district of Larnaca, and it has also been found necessary to construct a pier with proper landing places, quays and approaches for the more convenient landing of passengers and merchandise at Larnaca." It is thought that the various public offices should, be on the same or contiguous sites, and after deliberation the situation fixed upon is the piece of unoccupied ground between the Quarantine and the premises of Mr. Philip Mc Laughlan. A certain part of what are termed the prescribed lands are in the possession of Mr. Mc Laughlan, and claims having been made in respect of the ownership of other portions, it is proposed to be enacted:—

(1) That it shall be lawful for the High Commissioner to purchase so much of the prescribed lands as is not the property of the Government.

(2) Should agreement as to terms of purchase or in other regards not be arrived at the price to be paid for the land which the High Commissioner shall be desirous of acquiring will be fixed by the Medjliss Idaré of the District of Larnaca.

(3) The rules to be observed by the said Medjliss Idaré should complications arise and they be called upon to act are laid down.

(4) The Medjliss is empowered in respect of cases where "the owner of any part or parts of the prescribed lands is unknown, absent from the Island, or cannot be found."

(5) Publicity will be given by means of posters and the Cyprus Gazette to every decision arrived at by the Medjliss.

(6) Any person feeling himself aggrieved may, within a certain time, appeal to the Medjliss Idaré of the Island which shall be fully empowered for the purpose of considering such appeals. Its decisions will be final.

(7) When the prescribed lands or any part of them have been valued by the Larnaca Medjliss they become the absolute property of the Government. And the amount at which their value shall have been assessed or is finally assessed shall be payable within the period of one month from the date of final valuation.

(8) 4 per cent interest will be paid on accounts which from various causes have become overdue; but, of-course, no interest will be paid after payment has been tendered.

(9, 10, 11) These are enactments of a formal character.

(12) By this it is ruled that nothing in the Ordinance "annuls, defeats, or in any way prejudices the right or title" of the Government to any claim they may have in respect of the prescribed lands.

(13) The Ordinance may be cited as "The Public Offices of Larnaca Site Ordinance, 1881."

—The "Woods and Forests Delimitation Ordinance, 1881." At its present stage is the draft of a law intended "To make provision for determining the limits of Forests under the protection, control and management of the Government;" and "if any question arise as to whether any forests or parts of forests belong to any community or communities, the same shall be decided in the same manner as is provided for the delimitation of state forests under this Ordinance." It is proposed "that there shall be appointed one or more commissions to ascertain and determine the limits of the state forests; such commissions be constituted of not less than three persons to be appointed by the High Commissioner. These are to possess all powers as at present vested in the Director of Survey, and will mark boundaries according to their judgment. Intimations of the decisions arrived at will be posted in every village in the immediate neighbourhood of a delimited forest, and the District Commissioner will have to be furnished with a report describing the limits determined. Objection may be raised to delimitation by any person concerned within six months of the notice of the deposit of the report with the Commissioner. Such appeals will take the form of an ordinary civil action, except that the value of the particular land will not invalidate the right of recourse to the decision of a higher tribunal. After six months from the deposit of the report,—of course providing there is no question *sub judice*,—the decision of the commission shall become binding on all the persons concerned. In the event of persons charged with offences against any Forest Ordinance, such forests not at the time of the accusation having been delimited, and in event of such persons claiming that the land on which the offence or supposed offence has been committed does not form part of the state forests or that the act, deed or default was privileged; then the case shall be reported to the Commissioner who shall decide upon the question or questions.

Clause 12 ordains that previous delimitation shall not hinder the Government from claiming as state forests any land in the vicinity, but outside the limits, of such boundary.

It shall be lawful for the Principal Officer with the recommendation of the Commissioner to permit the cutting of timber, subject to the payment of such dues as may be fixed by the High Commissioner in Council.

Papho News.

The Queen's Birthday was celebrated at Papho amid many manifestations of loyalty on the part of the inhabitants; the day being observed throughout the town as a general holiday. The majority of the houses were prettily decorated with myrtle, oleanders, and other shrubs; and, at night, many of them were illuminated with lamps, etc.

A choral Service was held at the Church of the Metropolitae at 8 a. m., at which the Bishop of Papho officiated, and which was attended by the Commissioner and other British Officials. At 10 a. m., the Military Police had a parade in the presence of the Commissioner, His Eminence the Bishop, and other spectators: a few military evolutions were gone through with great precision. Before dismissal the men gave three hearty cheers for Her Majesty in truly British style.

In the afternoon a large number of people, not only from the town, but also from many outlying villages, and estimated at at least 5000 souls, assembled on the plain outside the town, to witness the athletic sports and races, of which a programme is appended. The spectators appeared to be much interested and amused at the high and long jumping, and especially at the Tug of War.

In the evening the Commissioner entertained the principal Officials, together with certain notables at Dinner.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS:

1. Flat Race (foot) for Zaptiehs.
2. Flat Race (horse) for Zaptiehs.
3. High jump, open.
4. Hurdle Race (horse) for Zaptiehs.
5. Long jump, open.
6. Hurdle Race (foot) for Zaptiehs.
7. Flat Race (horse) open.
8. Flat Race (foot) open.
9. Hurdle Race (horse) open.
10. Tug of War, Zaptiehs.
11. Tug of War, open.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ILLEGAL SALE.

Sir,
I would respectfully call the attention of the authorities, through the medium of your valuable paper, to the fact that in the Carpas peninsula, representing several thousand persons, there is not a single store for the sale of salt, while as far as my own observation goes no household in the District is unsupplied with the article. The

question naturally arises where do they get it from, and the solution is not difficult when we consider the unguarded condition of the coasts. The loss to the Revenue must be considerable, and it surely is the duty of either Mudir, Muk-tars, forest guard, or customs officers to report such an open violation of the law. But this could hardly be expected of natives some of whom were perhaps themselves chiefly interested in the question previous to the occupation, and whose pockets would in one way or another be affected even now by an exposure of it. I admit it will not be an easy thing to unravel the subject, for the perpetrators have played the game long enough to be proficient in it and all the duplicity that bad Orientals are capable of still covers the traffic.

I am Sir, &c.

SVM CURQUA.

Lefkosia, 7th June.

TWO PICTURES.

An old farm house with meadow wide
And sweet with clover on each side,
A bright-eyed boy who looks without
The door with woodbine wreathed about,
And wishes his one thought all day:
O could I only fly away
From this dull spot the world to see
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be.

Amid a city's constant din
A man who round the world has been
Is thinking, thinking all day long:
O could I only see once more
The field-path to the cottage door,
The old green meadows could I see
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be.

Unknown.

A Cyprus maid pensively milked a goat,
And pouting, she paused to mutter,
"I wish, you br-u-a, you would turn to milk,"
And the animal turned to butt her..

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK
AT LARNACA.

- June
- 4th 'Ajos Nicolaos' Ottoman bombarde 60 tons from Beyrout cargo of platen.
 - 5th 'Catingo' Greek schooner 202 tons from Beyrout in ballast.
 - 5th 'Angle'ico' Greek brig 224 tons from Galatz and Constantinople with wood.
 - 7th S. S. 'Aglia' Aust. 1274 tons mails from Constantinople and Smyrna, general cargo.
 - 7th S. S. 'Saturno' Austrian 1380 tons from Alexandria and the coast of Syria general cargo.
 - 10th H. M. S. 'Decoy' from Allayn.
 - 11th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons from Alexandria and Limassol mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

- June
- 5th S. S. 'Elpitha' British for Limassol and Alexandria mails and general cargo.
 - 6th 'Ajos Nicolaos' Ottom. bombarde 60 tons for Alexandria in ballast.
 - 7th S. S. 'Saturno' Aust., mails for Constantinople, Rhodes, Smyrna, etc. general cargo.
 - 7th S. S. 'Aglia' Aust., mails for Syria and Egypt, general cargo.
 - 7th 'Catingo' Greek schooner 202 tons for Celestia in ballast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. Saturno from Beyrout Messrs. Lepante, Bosi, Messor, and 25 deck passengers.
By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria and Limassol, Daurche Effendi, Mr. Lemonidi Rev. Tabine and 17 deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

- June
- 4th 'Hindi Berique' 40 tons Ottoman from Larnaca general cargo.
 - 5th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons from Larnaca, mails and general cargo.
 - 6th 'Aphrodite' 96 Cypriot brig from Alexandria general cargo.
 - 7th 'Irene' 248 tons Greek brig from Larnaca with caroubs, &c.
 - 10th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, 462 tons, from Alexandria mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

- June
- 5th 'Taufik' Ottoman 96 tons for Damietta with caroubs and wine.
 - 4th S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, for Alexandria, mails and general cargo.
 - 6th 'Zarife' Ottoman 66 tons for Celestia in ballast.
 - 8th 'Filantropia' 99 tons Cypriot for Alexandria with wine and spirit.
 - 10th 'Meranthous' 45 tons Cypriot for Alexandria with wine and spirit.
 - 10th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, 462 tons for Larnaca, mails and general cargo.

PAPAYANNI & CO'S STEAMERS.

THE Laconia, 2,500 tons, Captain Earl, left Liverpool on the 31st May for Alexandria, Cyprus and Syria. This steamer will arrive at Larnaca on or about the 20th instant. This steamer carries a stewardess. For freight, etc. apply to: CHARLES WATKINS, IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st July 1881, the postage stamps, post cards, newspaper wrappers and stamped envelopes at present in use in Cyprus will be withdrawn, and specially prepared stamps, cards, wrappers and envelopes the value of which will be expressed in piastres will be issued, which alone will be available for the prepayment of all postal matter for circulation in the Island and for transmission to other countries.

Any stamps, post cards, newspaper wrappers, or stamped envelopes of the present patterns may however be exchanged for an equal value of the new stamps &c. at the Post Offices Larnaca, Nicosia, and Limassol up to and including 31st July 1881.

J.A. BULMER, Acting Postmaster.

Post Office Larnaca, 4th June 1881.

LOST.

SIX months ago a silver watch with dial on the outer case. Maker's name, Schulen & Boby, Ipswich. It is supposed to have been found and sold in Larnaca or Nicosia. The original owner wishes to repurchase it at a fair price, any one possessing it is requested to communicate with the Editor of this paper.

ΕΙΔΟΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ.

ΑΠΟΛΕΣΘΗ από 6 μηνών ωρολόγιον αργυρού, φέρων τ' όνομα του κατασκευαστού Schulen & Boby. Νομίζεται δ' ότι εβρέθη και έπωλήθη εν Λάρνακι ή Λευκωσίαι. Ο πρώην κύριος επιθυμεί να εξαγοράση αυτό εις καλήν τιμήν. Απευθυντίον εις το γραφεϊον της Εφημερίδος

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

CAFE DE LA POSTE THE Cafe de la Poste on the Strand, Proprietor, Eugene Fabre. Refreshments of the best quality and billiard table.

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 Beyrout to the Hotel's door in three hours at a very moderate charge. For further information apply to the proprietor. PISTRO PAULICEVICH. Beyrout, 1st March 1881.

PALESTINE INDEPENDENT TOURS

ALEXANDER HOWARD PROPRIETOR of Howard's Hotel, Jaffa; Howard's Hotel, Jerusalem and Howard's Universal Hotel, Batroun, valley of Ajalon, (half-way to Jerusalem) has the largest and best supply of tents, and equipments for Syrian Travel. Efficient dragoons 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 Ezbekieh, opposite Sheppard's Hotel, during season, winter the

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANKING COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

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The Egyptian Gazette.

Published on Wednesdays and Saturdays. THE SUBSCRIPTION including postage to any part of Egypt or any country within the Postal Union is Eight shillings per quarter payable in advance. The Commercial Summary, Reports &c., will appear in Saturdays issues; rate of subscription for this issue only, one pound sterling per annum. Advertisements are charged at the rate of Eight shillings for 50 words. Contracts entered into for standing advertisements at reduced rates. All communications to be addressed. The Editor EGYPTIAN GAZETTE, Alexandria.

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 WHITAKER, 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 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, 538, Oxford Street, and by nearly all Medicine Vendors throughout the civilized world, in Boxes and Post, 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.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1836. Capital £ 10,000,000. Paid up £ 5,000,000.

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Departure from Larnaca daily at 6 a.m. " " Nicosia " at 2 p.m. 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.

BELL'S ASIA MINOR COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES: From Alexandria on the arrival of the Brindisi Steamer (every Thurs, day) for Larnaca, calling at Limassol. " Larnaca for Beyrout every Saturday, at 4 p. m. " Beyrout 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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Charges extremely moderate. Guides horses and mules supplied for the conveyance of travellers.

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

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