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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 127.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24th, 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. 2d. 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 New Albert Hotel, and in Larnaca at the Office of the Newspaper.

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

PRINTING.

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

Chief Intelligence of the Week.

The Empress Eugénie paid a visit to the Queen at Osborne on Monday, and will remain at Osborne cottage until her new residence, near Andover, is prepared for her reception.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived on Monday at Normanton-hall, on a visit to Lord and Lady Aveland.

The House of Lords sat but for a short time on Friday last. On Monday Lord Lytton entered into an explanation and justification of his policy as Viceroy of India, particularly deprecating the surrender of Candahar. The Duke of Argyll replied, imputing the Afghan war to the aggressive action of the late Viceroy. Lords Cranbrook and Northbrook also spoke, but the discussion closed without any formal motion being proposed. On Tuesday, Lord Spencer declined to accede to a motion by Lord Dunsany for the production of certain documents relating to the land agitation in Ireland. Last night the sitting was of brief duration and the proceedings of little interest.

In the House of Commons, on Friday last, Mr. O'Kelly, having asked a question, was dissatisfied with Mr. Forster's reply, and moved the adjournment of the House to enable him to discuss the conduct of the Government, in which he was followed by several other Irish members. Eventually the motion for adjournment was negatived by 301 to 38. The adjourned debate on the Address was then resumed by Mr. Parnell, who complained of the exaggerations of the metropolitan Press respecting the state of Ireland, to which Mr. Tottenham replied that, far from being exaggerated, the condition of Ireland was worse than any description of it that had been given. The debate was continued by Mr. Arnold, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Gibson, being again adjourned at 1 o'clock. On Monday the adjourned debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. Shaw, and the debate was continued by Lord R. Churchill, Mr. C. Russell, the O'Donogue, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Plunket, and other speakers. On Tuesday the debate was resumed by Mr. M. Henry, and was continued by the Solicitor-General for Ireland, Mr. M'Coan, Mr. Dawnay, Dr. Lyons, Sir J. Hay, Mr. Gill, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Chaplin, and Lord Hartington, who maintained that the disturbed state of Ireland was not exaggerated, and declared that the system of terrorism and violence now prevailing required a temporary suspension of the forms of the Constitu-

tion. On Wednesday, after nearly three hours preliminary discussion, the debate was resumed and again adjourned. Last night, after an episode relating to Mr. Davitt's ticket-of-leave, the adjourned debate on the Address was resumed by Dr. O'Connell, who, after speaking for nearly two hours, was followed by Mr. Smyth, Mr. Barry, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Rylands, and other speakers, and ultimately the debate was again adjourned.

In the State prosecutions at Dublin the case for the Crown was closed on Tuesday, and the defence was opened yesterday.

A letter addressed by Pope Leo XIII. to the Archbishop of Dublin has been sent to the Roman Catholic clergy. The Pope, after lamenting the disturbed state of Ireland, expresses his abhorrence of violence and crime, and calls upon the clergy to urge their flocks to seek to obtain redress of grievances by peaceful and reasonable methods.

In some parts of the county of Cork a belief is stated to exist among the people that the numerous outrages recently perpetrated in the district were committed by the police, and a memorial has been prepared praying the Lord Lieutenant to institute an inquiry into the matter.

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette", Jan. 15th and 19th.)

It is stated that a ball will be given at Abdeen Place by H. H. the Khedive in the early part of next month.

The envoy of King John of Abyssinia was received by the Khedive on Wednesday last.

We understand that the Alexandria Musical Society's second Concert will be given towards the end of April when some important secular cantata, in all probability "The ancient Mariner," will be performed. In the interval, we believe on March the 4th, the Society proposes to give an extra Concert in aid of the Hospitals of Alexandria. Full rehearsals are held in the Salle Storari on Tuesdays at 8.45 p. m.

The receipts of the Public Debt Office on account of the United and Privileged Debts amounted to about £1,250,000 yesterday evening.

The Council of Ministers has under its consideration the question of the formation of Road Commissions for the principal towns of Egypt, and at the same time proposals for the establishment of municipal Government are being discussed.

We understand that an application has been made by a group of French capitalists for permission to lay a telegraph cable between France and Egypt. The Government of the Khedive is disposed to consider the proposal favourably.

The Postmaster General having authorised some changes in the dates of departure of the Homeward Indian Mails the British Packets will usually leave Alexandria on Tuesdays or at daylight on Wednesdays, commencing with the Mail of the 23rd February.

The Duke of Buckingham, accompanied by the Ladies Grenville, Mr. and Mrs. Gore-Langton &c. arrived from Cairo on Monday and proceeded to the Hotel d'Europe, where apartments had been previously secured for them. His Grace and party left for Europe by the Messageries steamer yesterday.

It will be with profound regret that our readers will learn that according to a telegram in "L'Egypte" of yesterday, the distinguished Egyptologist, Mariette Pasha, was then in a hopeless state and it was feared he would succumb to the malady from which he has been so long suffering.

The Sultan has been graciously pleased to promote Hobart Pasha to the rank of Mushir of the Ottoman Empire. We believe that this is the first instance of this high rank being conferred on a European.

Just as we are going to press we learn that "L'Egypte" has received a telegram announcing the death of Mariette Pasha.

TURKEY.

(From the "Constantinople Messenger," 5th and 12th Jan. 1881.)

Hobart Pasha, at the special request of the Sultan, attended the Cabinet Council on Tuesday, Dec. 28th at the Palace, in order to afford information on the state of the Imperial Navy.

The Turkish papers state that the numbers of the Imperial army on the Greek frontier have reached 100,000 men, of whom 30,000 are required for garrison duty, leaving 70,000 available for operations in the field.

M. Goecher, the newly-appointed legal and political adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, entered upon the duties of his office on Monday, and an Imperial iradé appoints Ali Seid Bey, a member of the dragomanate of the Sublime Porte, his "monavin." It is stated, in this connection, that M. Tarin, who is at present absent on leave, has been relieved of his functions in the Foreign Office, in consequence of the appointment of M. Goecher.

H. M. S. "Bittern" Capt. Pusey, arrived on the 11th inst. from Malta.

The appointment of Hobart Pasha as chief of the Staff of the Admiralty was officially announced yesterday evening as also that of vice Admiral Suleiman Pasha to the post of president of the council of the Admiralty. It is currently believed in Stamboul that the change in the Ministry of Marine had some connection with the accident to the "Osmanieh" which necessitates her return to Constantinople.

A private letter from the Dardanelles, dated Jan. 1st, says:—"There is a great deal of military movement going on here at present, 'redifs' pouring in from every direction; new forts being erected at Abydos, Dardanus, Renkivi and Besika Bay; the straits lined with torpedoes; and in fact the Turks seem determined to make a stand against the enemy whoever he may be. Walks and rides are rather interfered with by the ubiquity of sentries, but it must be said to the credit both of regular and irregular troops that their behaviour is excellent, thanks to the good discipline kept by Djemal Pasha, who is an excellent military governor."

As a pledge of friendly relations existing between Serbia and Greece, Colonel Nicolich has been sent from Belgrade to Athens to present King George with the insignia of the Serbian Order of Takova, which Prince Milar has conferred on his Majesty.

There has been an exchange of fire between the Greek and Turkish troops, owing to the approach of a band of Turkish soldiers in pursuit of brigands, to a Greek outpost. The Turks did not cross the frontier, but it would seem that the Greek soldiers thought they were about to do so.

According to a telegram, of Wednesday's date received from the Dardanelles, several of the torpedoes which the Government sunk in the Straits not long since, have risen to the surface, and are now floating about, of course to the great peril of any vessel that may come in contact with these dangerous accessories of modern warfare.

According to a rumour now in circulation the Sublime Porte is endeavouring to open negotiations with some Belgian bankers with a view to a financial combination.

A month ago the allowance due to the Ottoman embassies and legations abroad was stopped. Now, however, the Sublime Porte has given the necessary orders to resume payment in a few days.

There was such bad weather in the Archipelago the last few days that the frigates "Osmanieh" and "Idjalieh" were obliged to remain at anchor at Nagara. The "Osmanieh" went ashore on her voyage to the Dardanelles, but was got off the strand without any damage, and has now returned to Constantinople to go into dock. She arrived in the Horn on Sunday.

SOUTH AFRICA.—THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

The latest news from South Africa states that the fort at Potchefstroom was holding out up to the 1st instant, and had supplies

for a month. The Boers had made an unsuccessful attack upon it. Among the beleaguered are Colonel Winslow, Major Thornhill, Commissioner Dunn, Dr. Wallis, Lieutenants Rundle, Hay, Lidsdell, Lean, Crown, Chevalier, Forseman and family, Palmer, Sketchley, and Watt. It is now proved that no civilians were murdered by the Boers at Potchefstroom, as at first reported. Commandant Raaf was not shot, and he and Major Clarke are prisoners. Standerton is still safe. An attack has been made upon Walkerstroom, but it was easily repulsed. The body of Capt. Elliot, who was shot by the Boers while he was crossing a river, has been recovered. There were five wounds upon it. Some more men of the 9th have been released on parole. It is stated to have been ascertained that the force which attacked the 9th at Broaker's Spruit was 1,500 strong, and it is said that the greater portion of the troops were unarmed, and that scarcely a shot was fired on their part. The Boer patrols have been withdrawn from Natal on the local authorities making a remonstrance against the invasion. The Boers, however, deny that they had made an invasion, as they claim the Ingogo as their rightful boundary. It is alleged that they were guilty of some excesses while in Natal. They pursued a party of fifteen sportsmen, including two officers, who were out buck-hunting, and killed five of them. They seized Mr. Walker, a magistrate, but he was released by Mr. Joubert, and sent back with a protection order for himself and his property. It is also alleged that they compelled people to join them, and beat and menaced with death Mr. Moffat, the official protector of the natives. They also entered the Baralong country to seize an English trader resident there, but were repulsed by the chief. At Utrecht the Boers crossed the Buffalo Drift, plundering the waggons and tents. They went to Mr. Rudolph, a magistrate, and insisted upon his handing over to them his keys. These he delivered under protest, and the books and cash in the office were seized and carried off, and the magistrate himself taken a prisoner to Heidelberg. General Joubert has now assumed chief Command of the Boers, who are said to number 10,000 men under arms. The army consists of three divisions, which are distributed as follows:—A corps of observation is placed at the point marked on Jopp's maps as Meek, on the native border; the second corps is on the Waterfall River, with the headquarters at Heidelberg; the third division is at Potchefstroom. Sir George Colley left for the front on the 10th inst. He was accompanied by a naval brigade and two guns from her Majesty's ship "Boadicea."

With regard to the origin of the war, the Boer tripartite, Messrs. Kruger, Pretorius, and Joubert, assert that the first shot was fired by the British soldiers at Potchefstroom. They have sent letters to Messrs. Brand and Sprigg, claiming sympathy from the former and intervention with the British Government from the latter. They charge Sir Owen Lanyon with falsehood in saying that they have incited the natives against the Government, and retort that he has armed the natives against them. They appeal to Sir George Colley, and repeatedly speak of their respect for the Queen and the people of England. The following are some of the more important clauses of the proclamation issued by the triumvirate:—

32. All the inhabitants of the country who will keep themselves quiet and obedient to the laws shall stand under the protection of the laws. The people desire to be forgiving to all burghers of the South African Republic who, by circumstances, have been brought to desert for the time being the part of the people; but it cannot promise to extend this forgiveness to those burghers of the South African Republic who assume the position of open enemies to the people and continue to deceive the English Government by their untruthful representations.

33. All officials who serve the Government now, and who are able and willing to serve under the altered circumstances of the country, shall have a claim to retain their places and such advantages as their position now affords to them.

34. To the English Government the right is reserved to maintain in our country a Consul, or

Diplomatic Agent, to represent the interests of British subjects....

26. The differences over boundaries with natives shall be admitted to arbitration.

27. For the native policy the Government is prepared to accept general principles to be decided upon after deliberation with the Colonies and States of South Africa.

28. The Republic is preparing to confederate with the Colonies and States of South Africa. Finally, we declare and make known to all and everybody that from this day the country is declared to be in a state of siege and under the provisions of martial law.

It is considered certain that the Boers of the Orange Free State will join their compatriots in the Transvaal. The President of the Orange Free State has sent the following telegram, dated January the 7th, to the Consulate in London:—"Don't believe the malicious fabrications about the Dutch. Free State only wishes peace and prosperity for the whole of South Africa, and fervently hopes that every effort will be made without the least delay to prevent further bloodshed."

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that the Boer residents in Cape Colony and the Free State are holding numerous meetings, at which resolutions are adopted in favour of a restoration of the independence of the Transvaal. The General Peace League of the Netherlands has written a letter to Mr. Gladstone, begging him to adopt a policy of conciliation in the Transvaal. A newspaper at the Hague publishes part of a letter from Mr. Courtney M. P., in reference to the address on behalf of Transvaal independence, in which the writer trusts that the Dutch will not cease to appeal to the better nature of Englishmen on behalf of their kinsmen in South Africa. Sir Evelyn Wood left Southampton yesterday in the mail steamer "Nubian" for the Cape. A telegram from Bombay states that the troopship "Crocodile" will sail from there to day with further reinforcements for Natal.

Special Telegrams.

London, 19th Jan.

In the House of Commons debates on the address continue. An amendment moved by Mr. Maccarty, pledging the government to abstain from the employment of military force to expel refractory tenants until the Agrarian law is voted, was opposed by Mr. Gladstone and rejected by 201 votes against 37. Mr. Parnell admits that the ultimate aim of the agitation is Irish independence. He condemns a revolution but says the first arrest under the coercive law will be the signal of the total suspension of payment of rent.

Terrible hurricanes and snowstorms in England. Railways are blocked. The River Thames has overflowed. Woolwich pier injured. 100 barges wrecked. The damages are estimated at two million pounds sterling.

London, 21st Jan.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Charles Dilke stated that the project of an European arbitration in the Greek question had been abandoned, but that the powers were actively engaged in assuring a pacific solution. After rejecting various Irish amendments Commons voted an address almost unanimously.

Violent storms have passed over all Western Europe but weather now is better.

Dublin state trials defence of leaguers terminated.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Monday, January 24th, 1881.

"The Land and Mortgage Company of Syria, with a nominal capital of £500,000, offers a first issue of 25,000 shares of £10 each. The business of the Company, it is stated, "will consist in making advances on mortgage of land, real estate, and produce, in the acquisition, improvement and sale of land, and in the general business of a mortgage and credit company." At present all this is done by local money-

lenders, who charge a high rate of interest, said to be 30 to 40 per cent per annum. As the new company proposes to charge moderate though only remunerative rates of interest upon its transactions, its directors, who are gentlemen of high commercial standing, hope to secure a large and profitable business."

Our readers will perceive by the above paragraph, extracted from a London journal, that a company has been formed in London for the purposes mentioned. It is somewhat remarkable that an English company should consider it worthwhile, to take up the interests of Syria, whilst Cyprus—although under British rule, does not appear to have offered inducement to speculators to invest money in the Island. The laws in regard to the subject are, however, the same in Cyprus as in Syria.

It is difficult to understand how capitalists consider it more safe to invest their money in Syria, which is under a Turkish régime than in Cyprus. We apprehend they find a greater security in the judicial and executive powers of the former country; and all this tends to demonstrate, what we have always maintained, that there is an imperative necessity—if Cyprus is to be other than it is now—to altogether change the present administrative system of the Island.

The fact is that the Cypriot population will never be contented without a participation in the administration of its affairs. As matters are now, the native and foreign elements are all in accord that the present state of things is altogether unsatisfactory. We repeat—as we have often said before—that we do not speak of persons, but of the whole structure of the governmental administration. It is to be hoped that the Colonial Office will find time, even in its present heavily-laden condition to bestow attention to the confusing state of things at present existent here, and that it will ere long release the Island, of the power and absolutism at present centralized in the hands of an unrepresentative minority.

A MUSEUM FOR CYPRUS.

The British Museum is a no doubt admirable institution; but it is one which the general Londoner, or even the ordinary "country cousin", no more dreams of visiting than he would think of going to see the Thames Tunnel. A spiteful journalist once remarked referring to a rival paper—"If you want to keep a secret publish it in "May fair"—no-one will ever hear of it." So we say, if you want to place an interesting curiosity where nobody will see it, deposit it in the dingy building in Bloomsbury, where it is pretty certain never to be contaminated by the gaze of the vulgar B. P. The hours and days of admission, alone, are admirably adapted to keep the public away; and the library only is resorted to by seedy-looking persons who, we have been informed, are authors, journalists, scientific men and people of the baser sort generally. To quote the opinion expressed in the current number of the "Christian World,"—the public "are only tolerated, and not catered for, by the scientific magnates of our national museum."

Moreover, having ransacked the world for treasures, it is now suffering from plethora, and is, at this moment, disgorging its contents to South Kensington. Under these circumstances, we are strongly of opinion that the antiquities recently exhumed by Mr. Richter, as well as those which may be hereafter excavated, should be conserved to Cyprus to form the nucleus of a museum here. "Cyprus for the Cypriots" is the motto advocated by our correspondent "Observer": we would say "Cyprian antiquities for the Cyprus people." Apart from the fact that there are many persons on the Island who take an intelligent interest in these relics of a grand past, there are other reasons why they should be kept in the

country. A large number of wealthy people visit the opposite coast of the Holy Land every year, but, up to the present, none of these that we have heard of have diverted from their course to come to Cyprus, any more than we have heard of the first valetudinarian having yet arrived. If we are to bring tourists, savants, and persons in search of health here, we must offer them attractions more than the Island at present possesses. A local museum would go some distance to provide one of these. Beyond this, we should like to see the intelligence of the thrifty and provident Cypriot population improved by some acquaintance with these evidences of an artistic taste which has lapsed, of a recognition of the value of chronology yet left to individual enterprise. Those persons who think that the poor of the metropolis of England are unacquainted with the interiors of the museums really erected for their pleasure and instruction are mistaken.

To such as are intended for them which are open at hours when visiting them does not interfere with the ordinary duties of the day, and entrance to which is unattended by those thousand-and-one vexatious observances required of you before you can inspect the treasures in Bloomsbury, they will readily resort. Some three or four years ago we found ourselves attracted to a huge, ugly, red-brick, barn-like looking building situate not very far from the "Blind Beggar" in Bethnal Green, and known as the East End museum. Sir Richard Wallace's magnificent collection of pictures was on view, so that it is unnecessary to say the exhibition was well worth travelling down to Mile-end for. But the sight-seers were of a very different class to those met with at similar institutions further west. Most seemed to be respectable mechanics who had strolled in with their wives to pass an hour of the evening; but many present belonged to a lower grade of society. A few statistics which we lately came across will best show the interest taken in the Bethnal Green museum by the poor people living in the squalid district in which it has been erected—a neighbourhood seldom visited by the aristocratic residents of the other end of town.

The visitors during the week ending the 1st Jan., 1881, were on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday free, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., 15,182; on Thursday and Friday, free, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., 6,365; on Wednesday free, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. 3,271; total, 24,818; total from the opening of the museum 5,643,509.

Mr. Mundella M.P., vice-president of the Committee of Council on education, recently visited this institution and, in a subsequent speech on education, referred to the value of similar exhibitions as means of grappling with pauperism, crime and vice. He, himself, he said, had lately gone the round of the museums, and he found them crowded with respectable working men with their wives and children.

Arts and sciences, which public exhibitions do much to encourage, do not at present exist in Cyprus. The mechanic or artisan here has never gazed on "a thing of beauty," and he therefore performs his work in the crudest manner and without any signs of artistic sensibility whatever. Why, with this existing state of things, are the few antiquarian treasures of the Island from which, if he had the opportunity of seeing them, he might obtain some little more advanced aesthetic ideas, to be deposited to the British Museum, which has already more exhibits than it can find room for. It is like a rich man taking from the hat of a blind beggar the scanty coppers it contains. It has been stated in the Houses of Parliament that an object of the occupation was to increase the material prosperity of Cyprus, and to contribute to the welfare of its people. But to what extent the despoliation of the country of the few antiquarian treasures she possesses will contribute towards these very highly desirable ends, we are quite at a loss to determine!

Local Notes.

We understand that Professors Sayce and Percival who lately visited Cyprus had the intention of examining the antiquities of the island much more than they were able to do.

On the way to Limassol we are sorry to state Professor Sayce met with an accident caused by a fall from his mule which prevented him from continuing his journey. During their travels here Messrs. Sayce and Percival examined the neighbourhood of the ancient town of Marium near Tatesso and not far from Cape Carubeer, and they believe on the success of the excavations at that point,

still little known. The Professors are now travelling in Syria and Asia Minor and will probably return to Cyprus next March. Professor Sayce has a new work in the Press on the characters and language of the ancient Cypriots which come from the same root as the Hieroglyphics of Hamat and corresponding with the letters and inscriptions discovered by Dr. Schliemann at Troy.

On Wednesday last the new life boat was sent out on trial being pulled by a crew of 10 men and moved to the satisfaction of all present.

We understand that the Government contemplates opening a school here shortly for the instruction of English. We hope that before long English may be commonly spoken here.

Friday last, being the birthday of His Majesty King Oscar II of Sweden and Norway, Mr. Charles Watkins held a reception at the Swedish Consulate, which was attended by the officials and the élite of Larnaca.

Yesterday, a public meeting took place at the Municipality Hall to elect a committee to represent Larnaca, for the forthcoming agricultural show at Nicosia, at which the following gentlemen were elected:

Mr. R. Mattei	with	26	votes
" N. Rosos	"	23	"
" M. Crambi	"	21	"
" C. Prenzaz	"	19	"
" Mehemet Ali Effendi	"	18	"
" Jean Pierides	"	18	"
" D. Demitriou	"	14	"
" A. Usmani	"	14	"
" Z. Pierides	"	13	"
" G. Abeitos	"	11	"
" Sutherland	"	10	"
" N. Demetriou	"	10	"

Mr. Madon, Chief of the Forest Department, will not take leave of absence, as we announced in our last number. Dr. Heidensam our skilful doctor, will perform an operation on the wound which M. Madoi has on his foot.

The Rev. J. Spencer, will come down from Nicosia during the week, and will hold Divine Service with a celebration of the Holy Communion, here next Sunday at 11 A. M.

The French "Institut des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres" is engaged in a work concerning Semitic inscriptions. Many of these have been found in Cyprus, and we understand that a chapter of the volume to be given to the world, will deal with these. Mr. Dozon French Consul here, has forwarded a plan of the natural position of our town which, it will be remembered, was, formerly, a Phœnician Colony.

The R. V. Y. C. schooner Pelican, Capt. C. H. Bell, left Malta on Thursday, the 6th inst. for Cyprus.

The Firm of Henry S. King and Co. has become so closely connected with this Island since the occupation, that we are sure our readers will be interested with the following extracts from the City Press of the 8th inst. of the proceedings at a dinner given by the principal to the Staff of the London House.

"Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., the well-known bankers and East India merchants, invited the managers of their various departments, with their assistants, over a hundred of whom were present, to a dinner in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate. Mr. H. Seymour King in reply to Mr. Danks, the manager of the firm said: I propose from January 1st of this year that those who have been with us for 10 years and are over 31 years of age should have three weeks' holiday instead of a fortnight. (Cheers.) I mention this age because at whatever age you enter up to 21 it is practically a period of education. Another subject has often perplexed me: I know in these days how hard it is to save, especially for those who are married, and have families; this too is a very difficult question to deal with, and I do not know whether it is in my power to help, but I have an idea and I give it to you for what it is worth. I propose that those who have been in the house for ten years, and are over 31 years of age, should have an insurance taken out and paid for by me in favour of your wives and children for 500l.—I propose that when a man has been for 25 years in the service of a firm from the age of 20 he should be entitled to receive a pension. Thus, supposing a man has been in the house 25 years from the age of 20, and is receiving 400l. a year, that amount is to be divided by 60 and he shall receive 25 sixtieth parts as a

pension for the rest of his life. I also propose that a man when he reaches the age of 65 should be entitled, whether ill or well, to retire on this pension and live in peace for the rest of his days.

It would be desirable that so good an example should be extensively followed.

NICOSIA HARRIERS.

Meets for January, 1881.

26th Wednesday..4th Milestone
(Larnaca Road)...2 30 p.m.
28th FridayStravolo.....7 a. m.

Limassol News.

FROM ONE OF OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

20th January, 1881.

On Sunday night an affray took place here between some Cyprus Pioneers and a few of the inhabitants. The collision occurred near the residence of the Commissioner, and being informed of it, that gentleman proceeded to the scene of action. He found four of the Pioneers with their swords drawn, although their assailants were mainly women. With difficulty he dispersed the combatants, but the four bravos mentioned, fearing punishment, made good their escape and have not been heard of since.

A theatrical representation in aid of the Inundation Relief Fund was given by the Greek amateur company at the "Aris" theatre on Tuesday evening. The plays were well selected, the comedy especially giving the audience satisfaction. All the English officers and the foreign residents of the town were present, but there was a marked absence of the native element. A part of the regimental band was permitted to play during the intervals in the performances.

Subscription List in aid of the sufferers of the Inundation at Limassol.

FIRST LIST.

H. E. the High Commissioner of Cyprus...	£	50	0	0
H. Em. the Bishop of Citium		20	0	0
Officers, non-commissioned officers and men 35th Regt...		26	13	8
Proceeds of Concert at Larnaca		20	0	0
The Greek Club, Limassol, <i>The Equality</i> ...		5	0	0
Collected by M. King Esq., Konak subscriptions, etc. ...		11	7	0
Imperial Ottoman Bank Limassol		10	0	0
Roland C. W. Michell, Esq. ...		5	0	0
Colonel Dumaresq, R. E. ...		5	0	0
M. King, Esq. ...		5	0	0
Lieut. Gilmore, L.C.M.P., Limassol ...		6	0	0
Lieut. Sinclair, R. E. ...		3	0	0
Ch. Christian, Esq. ...		3	0	0
B. D. Christian, Esq. ...		3	0	0
Dr. Karageorgiades ...		2	0	0
Mr. G. Lanitis ...		2	0	0
Mr. G. Kacathimis ...		2	0	0
Mr. Ch. Caridis ...		5	0	0
Mr. A. Bistachi ...		2	0	0
Mr. G. D. Pierides ...		1	0	0
H. L. Van Dyck, Esq. ...		1	0	0
Capt. Luttmann Johnson ...		5	0	0
Lieut. H. H. Kitchener, R. E. ...		2	0	0
J. W. Williamson, Esq. ...		1	0	0
J. L. Rees, Esq. ...		1	0	0
D. C. Steward, Esq. ...		1	0	0
Rev. A. Garboushian ...		2	0	0
Dr. R. M. Craig ...		5	0	0
G. Dobbin, Esq. ...		1	0	0
Lieut. Kenyon, R. E. ...		5	0	0
Lieut. Bor, L.C.M.P., Nicosia ...		1	0	0
Colonel Warren ...		3	0	0
Marsh, Esq. ...		3	0	0
Major Gordon ...		2	0	0
Dr. Barry ...		1	0	0
Capt. Baker ...		1	0	0
Dr. Cheyne ...		1	0	0
Capt. the Hon. Chetwynd Nicolle, Esq. ...		1	0	0
Through Mr. Collier, Larnaca ...		7	0	0
Mr. G. Malikides ...		1	10	0
Mr. Et. Lanitis ...		1	0	0
Mr. P. Lanitis ...		1	0	0
Mr. A. D. Themistocles ...		1	0	0
Mr. C. N. Rossides ...		1	0	0
Messrs. Hadji Pavlon & Sons ...		1	10	0
Smaller sums ...		16	12	6
Total	£	256	13	2

Kyrenia News.

Last week a number of visitors came over to Kyrenia from Nicosia; among them were the Commissioner, the Chief Secretary, Mr. Bor, Dr. Johnstone, Capt. Chetwynd, Mr. Hutchinson, etc.; the picturesque northern district seems as popular during the winter as in the summer.

We hear that Mr. Demetriades has already commenced preparations for building an Hotel, which will no doubt be always full during the sea bathing season.

On Saturday last a deputation of the inhabitants of Kyrenia went to the Commissioner's office and presented a petition begging him to make an enquiry as to the high price of provisions in the town. Meat has become an unknown luxury to the poorer people, and absolute necessities, such as flour, beans or oil are almost out of the reach of a certain portion of the population. The Commissioner recommended them to try and help themselves a little more, and to give up sending to Nicosia and the larger towns for articles which, with a little labour, could be easily cultivated at home. He also pointed out that the numerous holidays which occurred at this time of the year were most prejudicial to their own interests and encouraged the people to spend their earnings in the wine shops instead of trying to better their own homes.

IN THE QUEEN'S HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE CYPRUS.

CIVIL DIVISION—LARNACA
before Mr. Deputy Commissioner Tyser.
Messrs. E. and J. Mucci

The Queen represented by the High Commissioner.
This was an action by Messrs. Mucci of Larnaca versus the Government of Cyprus for breach of Contract. The Government was defended by Mr. Commissioner Gobham, and the Plaintiffs by Mr. H. P. Roche of Lincoln's Inn.

In the month of November 1878, the Plaintiffs and Defendants entered into a contract for 10,000 Eucalyptus trees. The contract was dated Nov. 21st 1878, and all the stipulations of which, the Plaintiffs alleged up to a certain date when the Defendants refused to accept any more trees from them were performed. Between the months of February and March, a misunderstanding arose between the Plaintiffs and Defendants with reference to payment of certain trees which the defendant had accepted, and for which payment was claimed by the Plaintiffs. During the month of February, 1879, the Laws of Quarantine were put in force, for the island of Cyprus, owing to which as the Plaintiffs were in the habit of receiving weekly consignments of plants from Europe it was impossible for them to finish their contract by the time fixed viz March 15th 1879, for which cause the Plaintiffs wrote to the Defendant asking for an equitable delay, at which stage the affair was left, when on the 27th March, the plaintiffs received the following letter:

Head Quarter Staff Camp,
Nicosia, 27th March, 1879.
Messrs. E. and J. Mucci
Larnaca.
Gentlemen,

In reply to your two letters of the 16th inst I have to communicate to you the decision of His Excellency the High Commissioner in regard to the agreements made for the planting of Eucalyptus trees and the management of a nursery; with regard to the first of the agreements you have failed to supply the number of trees within the time specified (15 March 1879) a large proportion of the trees are under the age of one year and the manner of which you have planted the trees is unsatisfactory little or no trouble having been bestowed in the operation. You having failed in the existing arrangements His Excellency does not consider it to the advantage of the Government to continue any further planting transactions with you. Under the circumstances His Excellency will not take any more plants of Eucalyptus from you but will order payment in full for the 5,518 trees in the ground in growing condition and the agreement regarding the establishment and working of a nursery for the Government is cancelled as communicated to you on the 13th ult.

I am Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
MACQUAY, Lt.-Col. R. E.
The Plaintiffs at once protested against the allegation in the letter referred to and to which in reply the Government sent the following letter:

Government Engineers Office,
Head Quarters Nicosia,
12th May, 1879.

Messrs. E. and J. Mucci,
Gentlemen,

I am directed to inform you in reply to your letter of the 30th April 1879 that the letter to you from the Commanding Royal Engineer dated 27th March 1879 must be

considered the final decision of the Government of Cyprus as regards your contract for Eucalyptus planting in the Island.

I am Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
PATTON, Capt. R.E.
for the Government Engineer.

The Plaintiffs contentions were that with reference to the 914 trees or thereabouts refused by the Government, they were bound to pay for them, as they had accepted them. They denied that the confidential report of Mr. Wylde, was of any value as it did not proceed from an expert. They alleged, that the planting transactions were done under the supervision of the Government agents, and that if they had any fault to find they ought to have mentioned it to the Plaintiffs, and not ordered a confidential report to be made against them, which report the Plaintiffs only knew the existence of, after they had commenced legal proceedings, with reference to the number of trees, which remained to fill up the contract, the Plaintiffs contended, that the Government had no valid reason for refusing to receive or pay for them, as it was owing to their own Quarantine Laws, which arose from an act of God-The Plague that prevented the Plaintiffs from fulfilling the contract within the time agreed upon. The Plaintiffs further asked for damages, on the ground that by the Government allegations which they tried to substantiate by their evidence, and by the confidential report of Mr. Wylde, they had virtually accused them of having acted with bad faith, especially with reference to the age of the trees, as well as having shown incapacity, and negligence in their business transactions with the Government, for which they had suffered damage in their reputation as men of business.

The case of the Government rested mainly in the evidence of Mr. Wylde, an officer of H M's Indian forests, whose confidential report they considered to be that of an expert. It was contended, that by it the Government had good grounds for refusing payment for the trees in question, as by their evidence they were not in the condition specified by the contract. Finally the Government contended that as the Plaintiffs had not fulfilled their contract within the time agreed upon, they were not bound to receive any more trees, and that the Plaintiffs ought even if at more expense to have attempted to bring in the trees, though they might have cost on the contract, which they contended they could have done. The Government denied that the Plaintiffs have suffered any damage from their transactions with them.

The Deputy Commissioner in a written judgment, which recapitulated the more material facts of the case, found that the Government was bound to pay for the trees, which they had refused payment for. With reference to the Quarantine Laws, he found that the Government had no right to refuse, to receive the number of trees required to make up the contract. He found therefore that the Government do pay the Plaintiffs the sums of £201, and £399 damages. The costs as was usual would follow the event.

With reference to the contract between the Government and Messrs. E. and J. Mucci, by which the latter engaged to establish a nursery for the Government, and for the cancelling of the said contract, Messrs. E. and J. Mucci claimed £45,000 damages from the Government. The Deputy Commissioner awarded the Plaintiffs £4,000 damages, and the value of the land, which the Government agreed to give the Plaintiffs, and which has to be assessed.

We are requested by Mr. Petrie Hon. Secretary of the Victoria Institute London to publish what follows:

VICTORIA (PHILOSOPHICAL) INSTITUTE OF ENGLAND.

This Society held its first meeting for the new year at its House, 7, Adelphi Terrace, London, on the 3rd of January, the Vice-President in the chair. The Honorary Secretary (Captain F. Petrie) reported that upwards of a hundred members and Associates had joined during the year now ended, of whom a very large proportion,—nearly one-half,—were Indian, Colonial, and American, and the total strength of the Institute was now nearly 900, including many English and Colonial prelates. Several leading scientific men at home and abroad had written papers for the Society in furtherance of its objects,—namely, the investigation of philosophical and scientific questions, especially those said to militate against the truth of Revelation. The new arrangements enabled foreign and colonial members, and leading scientific men in any country, to receive proof copies of the papers, and to give their opinions in MS.; these were afterwards combined with the discussions at the meetings held in London, and the result

was an enhancement of the interest and value of the quarterly Journal; and Colonial applications for admission as guinea Associates were becoming very numerous. A paper on "The Early Destinies of Man" was then read by Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., in which he considered the Early Destinies of Mankind as viewed by Science, Philosophy, and Religion. Science, so highly to be esteemed and valued, especially in regard to the created universe, was first reviewed when considering the existence of matter; she however naturally failed when we came to consider the beginning of things and the cause and creation of matter. Philosophy was, for obvious reasons, an unsafe and certainly an unpractical guide. Religion or divine Philosophy alone seemed to lead our inquiries to a satisfactory result. As regards man, the description in Scripture of his original destinies represented him as worthy of his high original, but fallen therefrom. This whole account was reflected in the various traditions of the nations of the world, and embodied, though distorted, in its great religious systems. The present attempts to supersede or set aside the religious history of mankind was fraught with mischievous consequences, and was in itself eminently unreasonable. The whole course of history refuted the fignment of man raising himself by slow degrees to the conception of a Supreme Being. As far back as we could trace, the earliest ideas of man led to the diligent study of the heavenly bodies, and bore marks of high culture and of strong religious tendencies. In conclusion, the author considered that the early destinies of man foreshadowed the completion of his history.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK

January	AT LARNACA.
18th S. S. 'Fortuna'	433 tons, British, from Beyrout, mails and general cargo.
18th S. S. 'Saturno'	1340 tons Aust. mails from Alexandria, and the coast of Syria general cargo.
18th S. S. 'Ceres'	Anstrian mails from Constantinople, and Smyrna, general cargo.
22nd S. S. 'Elpitha'	462 tons, British, from Alexandria, and Limassol with mails and general cargo.
Cleared Outwards.	
18th S. S. 'Fortuna'	British, for Alexandria, etc. general cargo.
18th S. S. 'Saturno'	Aust. mails for Constantinople, general cargo.
18th S. S. 'Vesta'	Anst. mails for Syria, and Alexandria general cargo.
22nd S. S. 'Elpitha'	British, for Beyrout, general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Fortuna' from Beyrout—Mr. G. Nicolaidi, and seven deck passengers.
By the S. S. 'Ceres' from Constantinople—Mr. Vazzelli, Dr. Kros, and four deck passengers.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria, and Limassol Rev. Kewers, Miss Sophia, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Dobbin, Mr. Ledis Mamis, and nine deck passengers.

JANUARY LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

15th 'Despina'	Greek schooner 50 tons from Syri in ballast.
18th S. S. 'Clutha'	British 337 tons from Alexandria in ballast.
19th S. S. 'Fortuna'	British, 433 tons, from Larnaca, mails and general cargo.
19th 'Amodeo'	Italian brig 139 tons from Marseilles with empty barrels and rice.
21st S. S. 'Elpitha'	462 tons, British, from Alexandria, mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

18th 'Clutha'	British 337 tons for Alexandria with S. S. 'Despatch' in tow.
18th 'Myrianthosa'	Cypriot Schooner, 54 tons for Alexandria general cargo.
19th 'Essad Maboule'	Ottom. schooner 80 tons for Larnaca with seed.
19th S. S. 'Fortuna'	British, 433 tons, for Alexandria, mails and general cargo.
19th 'Maasude'	Ottoman schooner 40 tons for Danicetta with wine and mastic.
20th 'Eieni'	Cypriot schooner 67 tons, for Alexandria with wine.
21st S. S. 'Elpitha'	British 462 tons, for Larnaca, mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria—Lieut. Scaife, Lieut. Whately, of the 35th Regt. Lieut. Lawon, R.E., and Mr. Ciakoguis and sister.

Ο Πλοίαρχος Καρμέλος Γκάουσι λαμβάνει την τιμήν να ειδοποιήση το Κοινόν ότι πωλεί πυρίτιδα κυνηγετικήν, σημείου FF. & ρίστης ποιότητος, προς Ξελ. 21 το βαρέλιον βάρος 25 λιτρών Άγγλικών [9 οκάδων ως έγγιστα].

Το δεγμα εύρίσκεται εν τή απόθήκη του κειμένη εν τή αγορά Λάρνακος Άριθ. 16.

G. CARUANA.

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

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ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

THE

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THE

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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.

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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.

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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, B. C., the London Agents for the paper.

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FROM the 20th of December, 1880, Marinelli's Diligence will daily start from Larnaca to Nicosia and vice versa, having a change of five horses at Piroy.

The Diligence is to start from Larnaca at 6 a.m. and from Nicosia at 2 p.m. The price for each passenger is of 3/6; heavy baggage will have to pay an extra charge. Tickets can only be issued in Nicosia at the office of Messrs. C. A. Pace & Co., Barouteli Zadé Street, and in Larnaca by their Agent Mr. Thomas Cirilli.

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