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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 141.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30th, 1881.

PRICE THREE PENCE

"CYPRUS"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

Subscriptions and Advertisements are in all cases payable in advance.

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

Mr. Gladstone in about a fortnight hence will move an address to the Queen soliciting the erection of a monument in Westminster Abbey in memory of the late Lord Beaconsfield.

The debates on the Irish Land Bill have commenced. Mr. Gibson condemned the policy of the Government.

In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote moved that Mr. Bradlaugh be refused to allow to take the oath. The motion was carried by 203 votes against 175. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright spoke against the motion and voted with the minority.

Mr. Bradlaugh remained and resisted arrest until the House accepted a motion for its adjournment.

Mr. Dillon has threatened armed resistance in the event of further evictions.

The funeral of Lord Beaconsfield took place on the 26th at Hughenden. A large number of persons attended, among whom were the prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, the leaders of the Conservative party, the Marquis of Hartington, Sir William Harcourt &c.

The conduct of the Boers causes grave anxiety. The Royal Commission will soon meet.

The Bey of Tunis has declined all responsibility for any outbreak of Mussulman fanaticism.

The France troops crossed the frontier without opposition.

In consequence of heavy rains the military operations have been suspended.

The native population of Algeria is excited. Reinforcements to the extent of 50,000 troops have been despatched for the repression of any insurrectionary movement.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the Emperor William is unwell. His Majesty is suffering from a cold and sore throat. The same correspondent states that a telegram from Nice announces that Count Harry Arnim is dying.

The famous anti-Jewish petition has been sent to Prince Bismarck. It consists of 26 volumes, comprising 14,000 sheets, with 255,000 signatures. Among the memorialists are a considerable number of the higher classes, noblemen, retired generals, and officials.

The new Austrian Loan of fifty million florins, issued in order to supply the deficit in the budget of the year, has been subscribed for twenty-five times over, the amount actually offered being upwards of 1,250,000,000 florins. Half the loan is reserved for savings banks and similar institutions. The interest will be at five per annum. The real amount of the issue will be 54,347,800 florins, the price being at 92.

According to accounts received at Hong' Kong, the French are gradually completing their preparations for the annexation of Tonquin, and the junction of that place with the French colony of Coch'n China is thought likely to be an accomplished fact before the end of the year.

Lord Dufferin the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been appointed to Constantinople in succession to Mr. Goschen. Mr. Goschen will, it is reported, return to England about the end of the present month. Lord Dufferin took his departure from St. Petersburg on the 15th inst. The whole of the diplomatic body, the Ministers, and several members of the Russian aristocracy were present at the railway station to bid him farewell. He arrived at Berlin on Sunday and had a conference with Prince Bismarck. It was reported in Monday's newspapers that Sir Augustus Paget had accepted the post of Ambassador at St. Petersburg in succession to Lord Dufferin, and that Sir Henry Layard would be appointed Ambassador at Rome. The following day, however, the *Daily News* was requested to state that none of the Embassies abroad have yet become vacant, and that no appointments have been made.

The Candahar correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the evacuation of the city has been completed. The flag on the citadel was hauled down at noon on 21st inst. under a salute, and all the troops left the city. They were to march to-day.

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette".)

The following statement of the income and expenditure of the State from 1st January to 31st March has been published. The receipts amount to L. E. 1,756,543 to which must be added L. E. 95,033 received on account of payments due on the budget of last year giving a total of L. E. 1,851,576. The expenditure for the same period amounts to L. E. 758,976 adding to this the sum of L. E. 202,060 for payments due on the budget for 1880, we have a gross total of L. E. 961,036.

The International Commission on the Judicial Reforms holds a meeting at Cairo, before adjourning for the summer months.

In all probability the Khedive will make a prolonged stay in Alexandria this year, as His Highness contemplates making it his headquarters for the ensuing six months.

Mr. Malet had the honour of presenting to the Khedive on the 21st inst. an address from the European ladies of Cairo asking His Highness to authorise the institution of an Egyptian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and to give it His patronage.

His Highness received the address with marked satisfaction and said to Mr. Malet in reply that he gave his hearty approval to the project.

The Minister of Public Works has given notice that tenders for the construction of tramways in Cairo will be received till the 21st May. The terms on which tenders will be received can be ascertained on application at the "Direction des services de la ville du Caire."

"L'Egypte" publishes, under the the greatest reserve, the fact that a rumour is in circulation that a petition, signed by several thousand natives, praying for the grant of a Constitution, has been presented to the Khedive.

Mr. Timmerman arrived from Cairo on Monday in order to attend the meetings of the Commission appointed to enquire into the question of the site for the Alexandria Custom House.

H. M.'s Gun vessel "Coquette" left Alexandria on Monday 25th inst.

In a recent number the "Wattan," a native newspaper, published in Cairo, commented on the memorial presented by the Anti-Slavery Society to Mr. Gladstone on the question of the Slave Trade in Egypt.

Our confrere opposes the establishment of any system akin to the institution known as the Contrôle. It repudiates any interference in the internal habits of Mussulman homes, and says there can be no comparison between the finances, in which all nations are interested, and the private habits of Mussulmans who do not wish to change the internal organisation of their homes.

To arrive at the true native opinion on slavery has always been a matter of great difficulty. We gather, however, from the article in question that, in some manner of other, slavery is considered to be indissolubly connected with Mussulman family life; to have obtained this admission is a step gained and we would ask our native confrere to explain to us what meaning he attaches to Mohammed's words—"You all come one from another and from Adam, the common father." Further how is it that amongst Moslems of all sects the name of Jelbab, the "zeiler of men" is synonymous with infamy? We are only too well aware that the abolition of slavery is unpopular with a class, whose prejudices in its favour are often unjustly charged upon their faith.

TURKEY.

(From the "Constantinople Messenger," 20th April 1881.)

The negotiations regarding the settlement of the Greek frontier question have advanced a stage, both here and in Athens. The ambassadors called yesterday afternoon upon the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and presented a collective Note stating the frontier-line upon which the Powers had decided as the new boundary between Turkey and Greece, and inviting the Porte to accept it. In one or two minor details, this line, as we understand, includes conditions not contained in the Ottoman tender. It is stated that these further conditions have reference to the dismantling of the fortress of Prevesa, the neutralisation of the Gulf of Arta, and the cession of the point opposite Prevesa.

Mr. M. H. Foster, C.B., director general of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and Mrs. Foster, leave Constantinople in the course of next week for a continental tour, ending in a visit to England. Mr. Foster may probably be absent for three or four months.

The Government transport "Batoum" sailed yesterday evening for Jaffa, with two battalions of infantry, and a cargo of war material, and stores of various kinds.

A great meeting was held at Athens on Sunday, the 18th inst., on the Champ de Mars, at which resolutions were passed by the Municipal Council of Athens, by several provin-

cial municipalities, and by the National League, in favour of the entire execution of the decision of the Conference of Berlin. According to a Havas telegram, the men provisionally exempted from military service, were, the same day, called under arms.

In certain circles, the unruly conduct of the Khroumirs is unhesitatingly attributed to the incapacity of the present Pasha of Tunis, Mohamed-el-Sadok. It is thought that this functionary has not up held the dignity of the Ottoman sovereignty in the province as he might have done with the means at his command, and that he has exposed the suzerain to serious, or at all events vexatious, complication with a great Power, which ought never to have arisen, bringing, as it does, discredit upon Islam. Thus, while the fact of having France in Algeria upon the Western border of Tunis was an element of security, it has, by the alleged incapacity of the Bey, been transformed into a danger. The conclusion arrived at is that Mohamed-el-Sadok has forfeited the confidence of his Sovereign, and that, if Ottoman influence is to be upheld in the north coast of Africa, a better and more efficient representative must be found.

Mr. Francis Clare Ford, appointed to succeed Mr. Edwin Corbett as British minister at Athens, arrived in Constantinople on Friday on his way to Athens by the Varna mail.

Reouf Pasha and suite left on Monday by the Russian steamer for St. Petersburg on a special mission to the Czar. Mr. Onou, counsellor of the Russian embassy, left by the same steamer. Mr. Onou has no official mission, and goes to St. Petersburg on leave of absence.

An inquiry has been instituted into the circumstances of the death of the late Sultan Abdul-Aziz. So far as it has gone, it seems to cast some doubt upon the generally received theory regarding the end of the unfortunate monarch. It seems not improbable that a new theory may be set up with a strong array of evidence to support it. It would be premature to describe the drift of the evidence which has been obtained, but it tends to reveal the act of Hassan, whose hand took the life of Hussein Avni Pasha, as one of direct vengeance.

On Wednesday, the Sublime Porte addressed its representatives abroad on the subject of recent events in Tunis, a memorandum expressing the hope that the action of France would be confined to such measures as might be necessary for the security of the Algerian frontier. At the same time, a Note was despatched to the Bey of Tunis, enjoining upon his highness prudence and moderation.

The Sultan has been pleased to confer the Order of the Grand Cordon of the Omani on their excellencies Prince Imeretinski and M. Novicoff, the Russian Ambassador. Prince Imeretinski left Constantinople yesterday by the Austrian Lloyd Company's steamer "Venus," for Athens.

The King of Italy has contributed a sum of six thousand francs for the relief of the victims of the earthquake in Sicily. The amount has been handed to the Committee by the Italian ambassador, Count Corti.

Among the list of the royal authors, whose works have recently appeared, must now be added the name of Elizabeth, the first Queen of Roumania, who has for some time past been engaged in the translating into German a series of Roumanian poems, under the pseudonym of "Carmen Silva."

MR. SUTER AND THE BRIGANDS.

Salonica, April 11.

Mr. Henry Suter, engaged in superintending the quarrying of chrome in the Chersonese, in the neighbourhood of the village of Isvor—not far from the neck of the Peninsula of Cassandra—was carried off by a band of united bands of brigands, some 50 strong on the night of Thursday last, and is held to ransom in the mountains behind. Mr. Suter had established a temporary domicile in Isvor, had his wife and child living with him and for the better protection of his family and operations, had a Turkish guard posted in the village. The descent was made at about half past ten at night. When apprised

of the occurrence, the guard showed fight by firing upon the house. The futility of opposition was soon made apparent to all concerned, and the briganda act had to be recognised as a "broua presa." After ransacking the house and possessing themselves of what was valuable and portable, they called upon the family to accompany them into the mountains. As the result of a council held under torchlight on the top of the mountain, Mrs. Suter and child were allowed to proceed to Salonica. Mrs. Suter was made the vehicle of complimentary greetings to "Barba Agha and Mr. Blunt." Several of the band revealed themselves as "old acquaintances" of Colonel Syngé, manifesting a great eagerness to ascertain whether the Suters were not happily related to their good friend. When Mr. Blunt was advised of the untoward occurrence, he despatched a carriage and escort to meet the poor lady, Mr. Suter is, I understand, within a month of her confinement. Mr. Blunt has made her at home in the Consulate. When an open credit has been advised at the bank here the Consulate will be prepared to negotiate for Mr. Suter's release. The brigands adopt the Niko-Syngé tariff, minus the watches.

THE PLAGUE.

Mr. Zitterer, Inspector of the Sanitary Service in the district where the plague exists, telegraphs on April 13 as follows:—

The scourge having increased in intensity we have evacuated Nedjef. About four thousand inhabitants are camped on a healthy spot near Kuffé. Plague sores are observed at Ankooha, Hamedat and Nedjef. Djaara and the two villages above mentioned were burned on the 8th April. It is a plague that strikes as a thunderbolt (foudroyant); those whom it attacks die in about ten hours. In the family of Hadjoe Abou Khelassi, composed of 21 persons, seventeen had died up to 9th inst. On the 7th there were 45 deaths; on the 8th, 71; on the 9th, 71; on the 10th, 56; on the 11th, 66; not including those who die outside the town. Afta, our female doctor, is dead. Salih Pasha has reinforced the cordon.

On April 15th, Mr. Zitterer again telegraphs:—

Salih Pasha has reinforced the cordon by four companies of infantry and a brigade of cavalry. Orders have been given by the military commandant with respect to Tekrit, Selahié, and Bassorah. The village of Djaara is already burned. Mr. Pardalaqui has left to inspect the tribe Abou-Djevalir, and is now between Samava and Divanib. The caimakan and Ahmet Bey have received orders to suspend the river communications below Amout between the two banks. Fezli Effendi is at Oum-el-Bahrour, inspecting the Hamedat and other islets on the lake Our-el-Tahoun. Mahmoud Effendi is at Chenafieh. We are sending Mahmoud Bey to inspect the encampment at Djaara. I have received news from Zia Bey at Kuffé; no case has occurred since the camping out. Lubiez announces 58 deaths on the twelfth. Boghatzelos has inspected part of the Beni-Hassan tribe, which is, so far, intact.

Latest Telegrams.

London 23rd April, 1881.

General Valtinos has been named Minister of war at Athens replacing General Karaiskakis resigned.

The Albanians are in open rebellion. Dervish Pasha has defeated the Albanians in an engagement which lasted several hours near Uskup.

Land leaguers have decided to reject the land law if it is not amended.

London, 26th April.

Dervish Pasha has entered Prizend. The Albanian league has fallen.

French troops have entered Tunisian territory without opposition but in consequence of heavy rains military operations are suspended.

Four Palace servants have confessed their complicity in the assassination of Abdul Aziz. Several superior functionaries are also implicated.

Mr. Gladstone is preparing an address to the Queen having for its object the erection of a monument to Lord Beaconsfield in Westminster abbey.

The debate on the land law has been resumed in the House of Commons.

London, 28th April.

French gunboat bombarded and destroyed Tunisian fort in Tabarca, and disembarked troops. Kei surrendered without shot being fired but under protest. General Logerof left garrison at Nyxa. The Bey again protested against the violation of the territory and invoked the mediation of the Powers. French expeditionary corps advancing to fight Kroumirs. The "Morning Post" confirms the news.

Stafford and Northcote succeeded Beaconsfield as chief Tory party.

By vote of the House of Commons Bradlaugh not allowed take oath.

The funeral Beaconsfield took place on Tuesday at Houghtenden.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, April 30th, 1881.

In view of Mr. Ryland's motion, it may not be altogether inopportune if for the benefit of our English constituents we consider roughly the existent condition of things in Cyprus. And if, still more roughly, we glance over the leading features of the British rule since the occupation. To premise, it is perhaps unnecessary to state that Cyprus was almost entirely unknown to England before the time of the occupation; except indeed through the medium of the interested mendacity of certain persons who some time ago inscribed their inconsequent names on such roles of notoriety as our Island has to afford. That the taking possession should have been of a military kind was perhaps hardly to be obviated. We were apparently regarded then very much in the nature of Zulus or Boers, and were therefore given a form of government possessing the dual characteristics of despotism and nepotism. There are men who, like the late Earl of Beaconsfield possess the nice discriminative power necessary to the discernment at a man's ability; and of such, we apprehend, was Sir Garnet Wolseley. His staff at least was constituted by himself; and if the elements of greatness it contained were recognized principally by him, it may have been owing to the absence of a faculty of appreciation on the part of his critics. But we can hardly be in error when we assert that the whole of the posts which the country offers where at once taken possession of by military gentlemen or by gentlemen without any very distinct profession at all,—gentlemen nominated by nobody knows whom and regarding whom we have but one feeling—that of sympathy. As soldiers a brilliant career was before them; as regards a career in Cyprus we ask in all fairness what were the qualifications asked of them for? When a clever but foolish young man wishes to enter H.M.'s Civil Service, the path stretched before him is not strewn with rushes; and it is probable that ere the aspirant has clearly seen his way to the possession of £150 a year, he has thought of a mode of making a livelihood at once more dignified and considerably more lucrative. As concerning a Cypriot Civil Service we have not the rags of one; but we are told by the Blue Book that with Sir Garnet Wolseley originated the idea of such an institution.

And while speaking on this subject we may remark on the fact that which none other can be more evident that the Cypriots are a people wishing urgently for progress. They are as a rule fairly educated, they speak a number of languages which altogether would have astonished the inhabitants of Babel, and of which the gentlemen who live at home at ease have questionable conception and certainly no knowledge. If they never heard of Swinburne or saw Mr. Austin Dobson, they can at least admire and appreciate in his own language Homer.

But if we are to make our meaning plain we must have recourse to generalization. In what state is business after two-and-a-half years of British occupation do we find Cyprus? In what state is trade? We cannot refer to that with the native or foreign population for the small and plain reason that it does not exist. But ask any one Englishman you may meet out of official circles! He will tell you that not only has he not gained a stiver by his wish and desire and all that to see Cyprus advance, but that every-day he stays on the Island he loses money. In this we draw no exaggerated picture. Who are there remaining, forsooth! of the "pioneers of civilization" here. Hardly one of the firms who arrived in Cyprus with sanguine hopes, and—as has been proved farcical expectancies—has been able to pay its expenses. The only ones who have shared the joys and privileges afforded by the occupation have been the officials. Of these gentlemen no special qualifications are required in order that they should be considered fit to exercise a little brief authority. Of the young man without influence who is desirous of serving his country at home, say in the Waste Paper or Red Tape departments, at a salary of £90 a year many and great are the requirements demanded. He must be prepared with the

certificate of his wet-nurse, and with proof that from his youth upward his conduct has been such as would readily obtain him admission to heaven. He must be educated up to a fine point and be able to tell you the Latin for broom-stick. The principle of selection in vogue on our highly-favoured isle is somewhat different. No knowledge of the languages of the people whose affairs you will have to administer is required; and a better apparent qualification is the possession of a certain amount of pecuniary liability and the desirability of a term of absence from one's native land. To administer the law an acquaintance with elementary jurisprudence is not desiderated; and if you possess the education of an officer and a gentleman that will answer all purposes.

We beg to ask in what departments of progress advance can be shown? In agriculture it is not discernible; nothing has been done in the all important matter of irrigation; and this year which has produced a good harvest, on account of the insufficiency of the means afforded to the local authorities for their destruction, ravages of the locusts cause a justifiable complaint on the part of the peasants; next year a destruction of these locusts will have become very difficult; though there are few peoples to whom the question of education is of such moment, but little as yet has been done for us in this regard. It is only fair, however, to add that we believe the Director of Education has put himself in communication with the schoolmasters in many districts, and has promised to render them an aid which is greatly to be desiderated.

The taxation of the country is also greater than the inhabitants are able to support; and every-day we hear of the creation of fresh posts for the apparent benefit of young gentlemen sent out from England to fill them who, while their acquaintance with the exigencies of administration in the East are of the most verdant kind, require for their services payment at a rate which here appears startling, and which could be performed much better by Cypriots at a fraction of the cost. For a poor country Cyprus is overdone with officials. There is no work for them, and the importance which attaches to them and which in their own eyes is so noticeably considerable is derived wholly and solely from themselves.

The subject of Thrift is one which at present attracts a good deal of attention in England. It would be well if the statesmen who take an interest in this question would bestow a little consideration to the economic administration of Cyprus. It must be recognized that no progress is being made and that the salaries of too-numerous officials eat up all the revenues of the Island. While we have to pay an enormous amount yearly to Turkey, the Cypriot population has to work to board, lodge and enrich a few persons the services rendered by whom in no way correspond or are equivalent to the heavy burden they impose upon the people.

There exists then two great and imperative necessities. These are the financial and administrative reform of the country by competent men who have knowledge of the requirements of an Eastern country. And we trust that the discussion which will shortly take place on Mr. Ryland's motion will lead to these beneficent results.

Local Notes.

As we announced, the Agricultural Exhibition was opened on the 26th inst. and continued on the two following days. The enclosure sited was near the Papho Gate. The installation, considering the show was the first the Island has seen, was gratifying. Jupiter Pluvius and everything else were favourable. To Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson the first honour. His display of agricultural machinery attracted the principal attention. Of horses, oxen, mules, poultry, there was a good exhibit; and of stuffs of native manufacture, silk-goods, articles used for dresses, handkerchiefs and the like, lace-work, etc. there was a very creditable show. And a word for the exhibition of a certain shoemaker. He specimened boots and shoes which would have done credit to the best manufacturers of Paris or London. The shoe-making trade is indeed a specialty of Cyprus; a fact which has been commented upon by all foreigners who have lighted on our shores. This step which we trust is an initial one in the promotion of agriculture and which promises forth much in the future has been consummated in a manner highly satisfactory. A want of space prevents us from giving a

detailed account of the show in our present issue; but next week we propose to place before our readers a full description.

The Bell's Asia Minor S. S. *Bellona* arrived this morning from Jaffa with 306 pilgrims, and left at 3 p. m. for Rhodes, Cos, Calymnos and Smyrna.

We hear from Nikosia that Col. Warren has recently issued invitations to a soirée. These comprise members of Cypriot society. This is the first time we believe that English hospitality has in any way been extended to local families. And we rejoice in the fact.

The fact that a disease has attacked the barley-crop has been verified. It has not been general throughout the Island, but notwithstanding a large part of the crop has been injured by a blight. Up to the present the corn has not been touched; and from this a better result is expected than from the barley. We may add that from the silkworms a good season is expected this year.

Mr. Hilary Skinner, the correspondent in the East of the *Daily News*, has arrived here. He has left for Nikosia. So accomplished an observer will doubtless put the journal to which he is accredited in the best information of current affairs in our Island.

Mr. and Mdme Dozon whose departure we announced last week left Cyprus last Tuesday by the last Austrian steamer. The new consul, Mr. Castillon de St. Victor, arrived the same day and at once assumed his duties.

We have pleasure in congratulating Mr. Pons on the fact of his having been promoted to the second class of the rank of Chancellor. The French Colony here received the news with much satisfaction.

On Monday last a select company of ladies and gentlemen was invited to be present at the weekly rehearsal of the "Larnaka Musical and Dramatic Society." Several four-part songs were very creditably rendered by the choir, Mr. Küss performed on the violin accompanied by Mrs. Triandaphyllidi, and at the close "God save the Queen" was heartily joined in by all. The company separated highly pleased with their evenings entertainment and with pleasant hopes of future enjoyment and of the ultimate success of the society.

We beg to draw the attention of the readers of this paper to-day, to an advertisement of Messrs. Isenthal & Co., Chief Lottery Office, Hamburg, who sell original tickets of the great and newest money lottery which is, as is well known, guaranteed by the Government. We do not think it necessary to raise the question here, as to the solidity of this money lottery, the guarantee of a German State being perfectly sufficient to ensure its stability. The Chief Lottery Office of Messrs. Isenthal & Co., is highly respectable and trustworthy. Full particulars will be seen in the announcement, which, this firm has issued in to-day's paper.

Kyrenia News.

April 27th.

The S. S. *Courland*, arrived in Kyrenia on the 21st inst. having Mr. Donald Currie, Mrs. Currie, Mr. Colin Hunter the artist, Mr. Currie's two brothers, a physician and eleven ladies on board. Mr. Herbert Gladstone M. P., was expected to have accompanied the party, and the town of Kyrenia was en fête to witness his arrival. Some of the inhabitants assembled on the pier with bouquets of flowers tied with ribbons in their hands, which were presented to the ladies as they stepped on shore. H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Lieut. Wisely and Lieut. Sinclair came over to Kyrenia and staid at the Commissioner's house to meet the party. An inspection of the town and Fort was made, after which the visitors rode to Bellapais, and lunched later at O'Neill's well on the Kyrenia pass. Mr. Currie returned to Nicosia with His Excellency, but the rest of the party steamed that evening for Famagusta from whence they were to visit different parts of the Island. We were glad to remark the genuine surprise and pleasure the distinguished visitors experienced with their first view of Cyprus. The accounts they had heard of the Island in England had little

prepared them for the verdant and picturesque scenery all along the northern coast; as the last boat left the shore it was seen to be full of floral trophies, and it was as much as each lady could do, to hold the huge bunches of lilies and rows which had been gathered in the surrounding woods.

Limassol News.

H. M.'s HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Before Roland L. N. Michell,
Deputy Commissioner.

District of Limassol.

On Saturday the 23rd inst., Corporal J. J. Snelling Royal Engineers, was charged before the Court with having caused the death of C. G. Laurie, R.E. by firing off a gun. After evidence had been given by Surg. Major Steele A.M.D., Staff Sergt. Adams A.H.C., and Sergt. Major Drew, R.E., the accused was committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter, bail being refused.

Notwithstanding the precautions taken by the Government last year and the amount of money expended in the destruction of locusts, they are again appearing in the vicinity of Polymedia and Colossi. Screens have been sent out and the work of collection has already commenced. We hope that this year the Authorities will be successful in the destruction of these devouring insects.

Owing we believe to the recent fatal occurrence at Limassol, an order has been promulgated that no soldier is to keep a private rifle except special permission be obtained. Even then it must be kept under lock and key, and no person is allowed to fire off a gun within 500 yards of the camp or cantonment.

35th ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT.

**REGIMENTAL SPORTS AT
POLYMEDIA CAMP.**

On Easter Monday, the 13th of April, 1881.

Since the formation of the Camp at Polymedia in 1879 there has never been such a day of amusement afforded as that given by the 35th R. S. Regt. on Easter Monday last, nor has the Camp been visited by such a large number of persons from the town of Limassol, although some hundreds who had made up their minds to proceed thither were unable to procure conveyances and were reluctantly obliged to remain at home. Mules were not to be had and many persons went on foot to witness the sports. The morning dawned overcast and cloudy and the fear of approaching rain prevented others from leaving the town. However, the programme which appeared in our issue of the 16th instant and which was most creditably carried out, enticed a large number to be on the spot and witness a whole day's amusement with which everyone present was wholly satisfied. The sports commenced at 12.30 and did not conclude until 6.30 p. m., when the prizes were distributed to the successful competitors by Mrs. Colonel Hackett in the presence of several other ladies and the officers of the Regiment. At about 2.30 a heavy shower of hail fell which for a time marred the carrying-out of the programme and made every person on the ground run away and get under cover. However, it did not last for long and as the sun blazed out the sound of the bugle brought the competitors to the front and the sports were again resumed. During the day Pte. Blower Brown caused considerable laughter in his capacity of clown together with his Nigger Troupe, composed of Corpl. Caunter, Ptes. Barreclough, Wright and Quillar, which he conducted in first-rate style, the natives particularly noticing the awkward positions and shapes into which he occasionally turned himself. Perhaps the most amusing game of the day was that of tilting which caused roars of laughter, as not one competitor succeeded in getting the lance pole through the hole and each of them in endeavouring to do so received a good ducking or shower-bath, owing to the tub above them filled with water tilting over as they aimed at the board underneath endeavouring to get the lance through the small hole.

Appended is the programme of the day's amusement.

1. 100 yards Flat Race. Croxall, Band 1st
Bolliston, Band 2nd
Coleman, C. Co. 3rd
2. Throwing the Cricket Ball.
Lce. Corp. Bloor, Band, distance 93 yds. 8 inch. 1st
Pte Farrell, B Coy. 93 yds. 5 1/2 inch. 2nd
3. Putting the Shot. Weight 25 1/2 lbs.
Color Sergt. Hemmings, 27 feet, 11 inch. 1st
Pte. Smith, B. Coy. 2nd
4. Running Long Jump.
Lce. Corp. Besor, Band 17 ft. 3 in. 1st
Pte. Fitch H. Coy., 17 ft. 2nd
5. Flat Race. Boys only.
Redgrave 1st
Turney 2nd
Maquace 3rd
The latter would have won easily but when within about 20 yds. of the winning post he fell and had not time to recover.
6. Flat Race. 1/2 mile, open to Army and Navy.
Pte. Croxall, Band, time 56 seconds 1st
Won easily. Distance between 1st and second 30 yds.
Pte. Herridge 2nd
Lce. Corpl. Baluston 3rd
17 yds. between 2nd and 3rd.
7. High Jump.
Lce. Corp. Price and Pte. Triggs each tied. 4 feet 9 inches.
8. Three-legged Race.
1st heat. Messrs. Redgrave and Hider.
2nd do. Messrs. Clarke and Kennard.
Final heat. Messrs. Farrell and Smith 1st
Do. Messrs. Hyder & Redgrave 2nd
9. Tug of War. H Coy. defeated B Coy.
This was a very good struggle lasting for over 10 minutes when B Company showed signs of distress and eventually gave way to their opponents who were lustily cheered by all present.
Tug of War. 2nd heat. A Company defeated C Company. This was also a very good struggle as during the interval from the previous tug the rain which had fallen made the ground very damp and slippery, hence the pulling and holding on became more difficult.
Tug of War. 3rd heat. B Coy. defeated H Coy. vice versa to their previous struggle. This without exception was a splendid hang-on and struggle, particularly on the part of B. Coy. men, who seemed determined not to allow their opponents to defeat them as before although they did their utmost to secure a victory. After the contest lasting fully 16 minutes B Coy. pulled them over amidst great cheering.
10. Veterans Race.—200 yards. Men over 13 years service.
Pte. Crowther 1st
Lce. Corpl. Othen 2nd
1 yard between 1st and 2nd. 4 ran.
11. Egg and Ladle Race.
Pte. Crowther 1st
Pte. Harper, Band 2nd
12. 1/2 Mile Race open to the Garrison.
Pte. Croxall. Band 1st
Pte. Balloston do. 2nd
Sergt. Haynes 3rd
Distance between 1st & 2nd 30 yds.
13. 120 Yards Race for Sergeants only.
Sergt. Rider. Won by about a yard 1st
" Brown 2nd
" Yates 3rd
5 ran.
14. Marching order Race. 150 yards.
Pte. Wood 1st
Corpl. Batting 2nd
4 ran.
15. Jockey Race.
Dead heat between Smith & Barrowclough
Do. do. Wood & Redgrave
16. High Jump.
Pte. Triggs, 4 ft. 11 in. 1st
Lce. Corpl. Price 2nd
17. Race for Non-Com. Officers. 200 yds.
Lce. Corpl. Davis, Band 1st
Do. Price 2nd
Do. Bottom 3rd
6 ran.
18. Donkey Race. 1/2 mile.
Sergt. Twogoods donkey ridden by Boxall 1st
Pte. Boxall's donkey ridden by Reid 2nd
Sergt. Jones " " by Wright 3rd

5 ran. This race caused much laughter, some of the riders coming to grief in endeavouring to use the spur too freely in order to get the donkeys along. These refused both whip and spur and went at a pace to please themselves.

19. Mile Race.
Pte. Herridge 1st
Pte. Woods 2nd
Pte. Croxall, Band 3rd

This was a capital race. 9 started but after rounding the course the second time three of the competitors gave it up, and the 3rd time two more retired leaving five to do the work. The running between Herridge and Woods was very close, there being but 1 yard between 1st and 2nd.

20. Strangers' Race. 440 yards.
Won by Stavri, Commissariat Driver.

21. Tug of War. Final heat.
B and A Companies.
After a good struggle of about 5 minutes A defeated B Coy.
D and H Companies.
H defeated D after a pull lasting only about two minutes.

22. Gripping through a Horse Collar.
Pte. Reeds 1st
Pte. Griffin 2nd

This was really the most laughable event of the day. A circle having been formed, competitors were invited from those amongst the assemblage, when some 4 or 5 went to the front who pulled some of the most ghastly faces ever witnessed. The ladies seemed particularly to enjoy this, and laughed heartily as each new competitor donned the collar. Pte. Reeds particularly took the sway.

23. Consolation Race.
Pte. Turner 1st
Pte. D. Orr, A.S.C. 2nd

During the day the band of the Regiment was in attendance and played some choice selections of music at intervals under the direction of Mr. C. W. Hewett, the bandmaster of the corps.

The performance given by Messrs. Cooley, Hughes, and Triggs on the horizontal bar is worthy of comment and they were loudly applauded after each exercise by all present.

We are sure that when the 35th Royal Sussex ascends the heights of Troodos they will not be backward in giving similar sports which always tend to drive away the monotony of camp life in the lofty mountains.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,
Any stranger who visits Cyprus for the first time in the early part of the year would most probably go away with the impression that it was a terrestrial paradise of luxuriant verdure and then if he renews his visit between the months of June and October would be much inclined to doubt if he were travelling through the same localities so utterly barren and void of herbage would be the whole country, of a universal whitey brown. Such a change is unquestionably due to the long drought which prevails at that period and which is intensified by the absence of rain and in most parts by the non accessibility of water. What is the use of complaining? Some will say. You cannot change the seasons even if you were willing to pay the African Rain Maker alluded to by "Observer," for the exercise of his supposed talents and must therefore submit. I think not. The blind belief in the "Allah Kerim" and "Kismet" doctrines must have an end, we must try and put into practice the advice given of old by Jupiter to the countryman as recorded in the fables of Osepe and the moral of which is to pithily contained in the French proverb "Aide toi le Ciel t'aidera." But how I may be asked, are we to help ourselves? By doing as I now venture to point out, viz by finding out and introducing such plants, though not indigenous, as may be able to bear and thrive under the heat and drought of a Cyprus summer, which will clothe the otherwise barren earth with a mantle of green and what is of more practical importance, secure a plentiful supply of succulent food for both cattle and sheep and thus ensure good wholesome beef and mutton all the year round and which it is hopeless to expect from the chopped strow or tiffin on which they are fed for so many months. There is nothing better than that recommended in your number for Jan. 17th, though I believe that French gorse is usually preferred for provender. It has the rare merit of growing where nothing else will. Where the ground

to be covered with it is too stoney or uneven for ploughing, it must be sown broadcast and the young seedlings planted out in drills about six inches apart and be very carefully watched, kept clear from weeds and surrounded with a wall of stones to protect the young plants from cattle. Experience has proved that heavy crops may be raised from the same and for any number of years without any manure whatever. I hope to pursue this subject in subsequent letters.

I am Sir, etc.

VIATOR.

Laruaea, 27th April, 1881.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK
AT LARNACA.**

- April
- 24th S. S. 'Roumelia' 1384 tons, British from Limassol general cargo.
 - 26th S. S. 'Minerva' Austrian 1289 tons from Constantinople and Smyrna, general cargo.
 - 26th S. S. 'Ceres' Aust. 1341 tons mails from Alexandria and the coast of Syria general cargo.
 - 28th 'Lady Brigs' Ottoman schooner from Beirut in ballast.
 - 29th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons from Alexandria and Limassol mails and general cargo.
 - 30th S. S. 'Bellona' British from Jaffa with 806 pilgrims on board for Larnaca.

Cleared Outwards.

- April
- 24th S. S. 'Fortuna' British for Limassol and Alexandria mails and general cargo.
 - 25th S. S. 'Roumelia' British 1384 tons for Mersina, general cargo.
 - 25th 'Sta. Rosa' Italian brig 373 tons for Malta in ballast.
 - 26th S. S. 'Minerva' Aust., mails for Syria and Egypt, general cargo.
 - 26th S. S. 'Ceres' Aust., mails for Constantinople, Rhodes, Smyrna, etc. general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Roumelia' from Limassol Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Messrs. Quiggin, Loiso, Luesley, Satherland also one deck passenger.

By the S. S. 'Minerva' from Constantinople Vicomte de Castillon French Consul, Messrs. A. Pace, A. Alomouchi and one deck passenger.

By the S. S. 'Ceres' from Beyrout Messrs. Skinner, Sparrow, Mac Donald, Pons, Westorf Seymour and 14 deck passengers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS, OF CYPRUS.

AGENTS wanted in Cyprus, to collect and forward to me, once each month, all the used postage stamps of Cyprus, that it is possible to obtain. I will give high prices for them, and I will remit payment by Post Office Order, directly each lot reaches me. I will pay all postage incurred in sending to me.

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1, Cranbourne Street,
Hull,
England.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC will find at Messrs. Vassilopulo's stores, Baroutchi Zade Street, Nicosia, all sorts of manufactures for ladies, gentlemen and children, of the latest fashion, such as European and Indian hats for the summer season, bonnets, shoes, umbrellas, ready made clothes, chemises and shirts of all sorts and colours and several other articles, at very moderate prices.

CAFÉ DE LA POSTE

THE Café de la Poste on the Strand Proprietor Eugène Fabre, will be opened on Sunday the 24th inst. Refreshments of the best quality and billiard table.

THE NEWEST MONEY LOTTERY. UNDER THE GUARANTEE OF GOVERNMENT.

This newest Money Lottery contains 51,700 prizes which are drawn in 7 Divisions. The price of the Tickets for all the drawings of the two first divisions is officially fixed at:

18 Shillings Sterling for a whole Ticket
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The greatest prize in the most fortunate case is:

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The following are the Chief prizes:

	Marks	Marks
1 premium of	250,000	250,000
1 prize	150,000	150,000
1 " "	100,000	100,000
1 " "	75,000	75,000
1 " "	50,000	50,000
2 prizes	40,000	80,000
3 " "	30,000	90,000
4 " "	25,000	100,000
2 " "	20,000	40,000
12 " "	15,000	180,000
1 prize	12,000	12,000
24 prizes	10,000	240,000
5 " "	8,000	40,000
3 " "	6,000	18,000
54 " "	5,000	270,000
5 " "	4,000	20,000
105 " "	3,000	315,000
263 " "	2,000	526,000
etc.	etc.	etc.

Upon receipt of the Amount, which can be remitted in Bank Notes of any Country, by drafts payable in Germany, France, Austria, England, etc. in postage stamps of all countries, or by Post Office orders, we forward the original tickets ordered, bearing the Government stamp, by post, in closed envelopes, to the applicants for all the drawings of the two first Divisions.

All orders will be received by us at the latest before

May 20th, 1881.

With each despatch of Tickets we enclose the official programme of the drawings and immediately after each, every Ticket Holder will receive an Official Drawing List. The prizes are paid out by us under Government control in cash, when desired, at the residence of the Winner.

All orders must be addressed to

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We correspond in all European languages. Letters from the East arrive here in 180 hours.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CYPRUS AGENCY.
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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.
PIETRO PAULICEVICH.
Beyrout, 1st March 1881.

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ALEXANDER HOWARD

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

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THE LEVANT HERALD.
ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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All communications to be addressed
The Editor EGYPTIAN GAZETTE, Alexandria.

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